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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—Hon. Norman McL. Rogers  Deputy Minister—W. M. Dickson

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXVI

FOR THE YEAR

1936

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OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1937

## ERRATA.

On page 457—Column 1, second paragraph should be headed "Contracts in Group B (Interior Fittings, etc.)"

On page 541—Column 1, third paragraph should be headed "Contracts in Group B (Interior Fittings, etc.)."

On page 609—for the heading "Hours of Work in the Building Industry in Province of Quebec" *read* "Hours of Work in the Building Industry in Quebec and Eastern Townships."

On pages 716 and 717, table heading—for "January—March, 1936" *read* "April—June, 1936."

On page 887—Table IV—Dominion total for July should be 289,141.

On page 888—Table VIII—British Columbia total for December, 1935, should be 12,788; and total for Dominion for December, 1935, should be 162,666.

On page 938—column 2, first line—for $37,590 *read* $7,590.

On page 1060, column 2, the section, Contracts in Group A, should be headed "National Harbours Board."

On page 1075, column 1 should be headed "Public Works Department"—contracts in Group A.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

VOLUME 37] JANUARY, 1936 [NUMBER 1

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of December, 1935, showed a seasonal recession, which was the first general decline indicated since April 1. The reduction rather exceeded the average contraction indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, but the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also better than in the autumn and early winter of 1931. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 9,462 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,013,721 at the beginning of November to 985,155 on December 1, 1935. The index (average 1926=100) declined from 107·7 on the former date to 104·6 on December 1, as compared with 98·9 at the same date in 1934. On December 1 in the thirteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1· 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7; 1927, 108·1; 1926, 102·3; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 96·9; 1922, 96·3 and 1921, 88·3.

At the beginning of December, 1935, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 13·3, the same percentage as was recorded at the beginning of November, 1935, while at the beginning of December, 1934, the percentage stood at 17·5. The December percentage was based on the returns furnished by 1,761 labour organizations, combining a membership of 169,584 persons.

Reports received during November, 1935, from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline from October and also from November a year ago in the average daily placements effected. This was largely due to curtailment in the various municipal anad provincial relief works in progress throughout the Dominion. Vacancies in November, 1935, numbered 32,196, applications 65,033 and there were 30,835 placements in regular and casual employment.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of December, 1935, was $16.65 as compared with $16.54 for November. The increase was due mainly to the higher cost of foods, chiefly eggs, butter and potatoes. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.02 for December, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.49 for December, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 72·6 for December, 1935, as compared with 72·7 in November; 71·1 for December, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 97·9 for December, 1926; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 66·4 for December, 1914.

The table on page 2 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was 110·0 in November, 1935, as compared with 107·2 in the previous month and 96·5 in November, 1934. Of the principal factors in the index those used as indicators of manufacturing and of imports were substantially higher in November than in October, while there were small increases in electric power output and in trade employment. The factors showing declines were mineral production, construction, car loadings and exports. All of the above factors were higher in November, 1935, than in November, 1934, except construction. Information available for December, 1935, shows a seasonal fall in employment and in car loadings as compared with November but both were higher than in December, 1934. Contracts awarded showed decreases from the figures of the previous month and from those of December, 1934. Sugar manufactured during the four weeks ending November 30, 1935, was higher than in the previous four weeks and higher also than the corresponding period in 1934.

During December there were on record eight strikes and lockouts involving 1,745 workers and causing a time loss of 5,718 man working days, as compared with thirteen disputes in

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | | 1935 | | | 1934 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | December | November | October | December | November | October |
| Trade, external aggregate | $ | 109,133,684 | 141,274,755 | 138,500,300 | 100,503,778 | 115,561,069 | 115,541,687 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption | $ | 38,569,182 | 55,958,033 | 52,751,020 | 39,108,339 | 49,884,153 | 47,228,804 |
| Exports, Canadian produce | $ | 68,419,223 | 84,114,990 | 84,952,580 | 60,850,223 | 65,124,512 | 67,747,809 |
| Customs duty collected | $ | ..... | 8,016,961 | 7,951,499 | 6,330,598 | 7,124,253 | 7,167,473 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts | $ | ..... | 3,021,511,117 | 2,907,516 367 | 3,040,166,887 | 3,092,212,151 | 3,409,875,845 |
| Bank notes in circulation | $ | ..... | 130,526,762 | 126,468,158 | 136,434,754 | 139,995,879 | 139,843,608 |
| Bank deposits, savings | $ | ..... | 1,474,122,395 | 1,465,301,708 | 1,407,201,814 | 1,411,317,113 | 1,370,178,568 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc. | $ | ..... | 856,839,840 | 855,599,556 | 838,796,579 | 871,892,870 | 895,728,990 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | | |
| Common stocks | | 107·4 | 105·8 | 96·1 | 86·2 | 86·0 | 85·2 |
| Preferred stocks | | 73·8 | 72·5 | 69·5 | 71·4 | 70·6 | 69·5 |
| (1) Index of interest rates | | 82·7 | 80·8 | 85·4 | 76·2 | 81·0 | 82·9 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number | | 72·6 | 72·7 | 73·1 | 71·1 | 71·2 | 71·4 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget | $ | 16·65 | 16·54 | 16·42 | 16·02 | 16·03 | 15·96 |
| Business failures, number | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 | 119 | 130 |
| Business failures, liabilites | $ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,602,122 | 2,104,778 | 2,261,500 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures | | 104·6 | 107·7 | 106·1 | 98·9 | 100·2 | 100·0 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members) | | 13·3 | 13·3 | 13·0 | 17·5 | 16·2 | 16·4 |
| Railway— | | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight | cars | 159,748 | 196.700 | 219,757 | 157,233 | 194,755 | 215,802 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings | $ | 14,558,340 | 15,253,708 | 17,825,909 | 12,796,010 | 13,782,020 | 15,803.292 |
| Operating expenses | $ | ..... | ..... | 12.018,206 | 10,397,672 | 10,436,857 | 11,254,484 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings | $ | ..... | 11,859,007 | 14,198,209 | 10,705,780 | 11,184,506 | 12,752.350 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines | $ | ..... | 8,403.598 | 9,948,866 | 7,534,372 | 7,742,678 | 8,651,670 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles | | ..... | ..... | 2,936,676,940 | 1,739,348,495 | 2,225,567,281 | 2,560,993.420 |
| Building permits | $ | ..... | 3,315,001 | 4,020,308 | 2,496,535 | 2,622,534 | 2,598,024 |
| (7) Contracts awarded | $ | 4,364,000 | 15,562,000 | 14,873,600 | 6,062,200 | 10,451,500 | 11,152,700 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | | |
| Pig iron | tons | 70,647 | 64,562 | 45,521 | 42,364 | 38,968 | 46,573 |
| Steel ingots and castings | tons | 98,888 | 94,074 | 95,016 | 58,732 | 57,050 | 57,975 |
| Ferro-alloys | tons | 4,688 | 4,693 | 9,653 | 3,641 | 8,778 | 2,442 |
| Lead | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 32,800,950 | 32,207,103 | 31,630.995 | 29.181,232 |
| Zinc | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 27,486,985 | 27,673,337 | 27,210,960 | 27,001,018 |
| Copper | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 35,434,829 | 31,289,007 | 34,280,777 | 32,888.933 |
| Nickel | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 13,357,653 | 10,714,382 | 12,147,283 | 8,893,458 |
| Gold | ounces | ..... | 293,160 | 301,712 | 261,374 | 250,596 | 265.709 |
| Silver | ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,299,849 | 1,354,967 | 1,535.268 | 1,302.645 |
| Coal | tons | ..... | 1,601,464 | 1,536,178 | 1,277,451 | 1,601,464 | 1,551,379 |
| Crude petroleum imports | gal. | ..... | 137,400,000 | 133,730,000 | 47,610,000 | 124,040,000 | 110,640.000 |
| Rubber imports | lbs. | ..... | 9,832.000 | 1,819,000 | 6,381,000 | 3,512,000 | 6,817,000 |
| Cotton imports | lbs. | ..... | 13,814,000 | 10,770,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,479,000 | 9,179,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports | lbs. | ..... | 1,857,000 | 1,636,000 | 812,000 | 872,000 | 850,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia | bd. ft. | ..... | 239,343,552 | 264,727,232 | 161,242,847 | 195,358,670 | 202,270,694 |
| Flour production | brls. | ..... | 1,603,803 | 1,824,754 | 969,482 | 1,703,831 | 1,654,189 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured | lbs. | 137,439,534 | 129,825,202 | 74,056,391 | 105,306,254 | 126,421,593 | 86,934,082 |
| Footwear production | pairs | ..... | 1,706,149 | 1,911,713 | 1,170,000 | 1,316.118 | 1,782,172 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average | k.w.h. | ..... | 65,117,000 | 69,761.000 | 66,224,000 | 65,117,000 | 59,782,000 |
| Sales of insurance | $ | ..... | ..... | 30,184,000 | 37,353,000 | 35,530,000 | 31,074,000 |
| Newsprint production | tons | ..... | 285,180 | 266,680 | 239,830 | 240,870 | 235,020 |
| Automobiles, passenger production | | ..... | 12,020 | 7,128 | 1,953 | 1,052 | 2,125 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business** | | ..... | 110·0 | 107·2 | 92·4 | 96·5 | 95·9 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | | ..... | 113·5 | 109·5 | 91·0 | 97·0 | 95·5 |
| Mineral production | | ..... | 146·3 | 169·6 | 121·8 | 137·5 | 143·5 |
| Manufacturing | | ..... | 118·5 | 105·4 | 91·8 | 96·0 | 94·8 |
| Construction | | ..... | 39·1 | 53·6 | 30·6 | 42·2 | 37·2 |
| Electric power | | ..... | 199·0 | 198·9 | 188·8 | 181·4 | 170·4 |
| DISTRIBUTION | | ..... | 100·2 | 100 7 | 96·1 | 95·2 | 97·2 |
| Trade employment | | ..... | 124·1 | 122·8 | 123·8 | 119·3 | 119·5 |
| Carloadings | | ..... | 66·8 | 71·0 | 65·7 | 65·9 | 68·7 |
| Imports | | ..... | 93·7 | 85·4 | 72·6 | 85·3 | 78·2 |
| Exports | | ..... | 77·1 | 88·6 | 61·6 | 60·6 | 85·3 |

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.
(2) For group figures see articles eleswhere in this issue.
(4) Figures for end of previous month.
(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 28, 1935 and corresponding previous periods.
(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 30 November 2 and October 5, 1935; December 1, November 3 and October 6, 1934.
(7) MacLean's Building Review.

November involving 2,133 workers with a time loss of 24,733 days. Most of the time loss during both November and December was due to two strikes of longshoremen and other water transport workers in Vancouver, B.C., beginning in June, which terminated on December 9. In December, 1934, there were eight disputes involving 340 workers with a time loss of 1,875 days, none of which involved a large number of workers. Of the eight disputes in December, seven were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement being reached in one case while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. One dispute was recorded as unterminated at the end of the month and involved some fifty workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received reports of Boards of Investigation and Conciliation appointed in connection with two disputes, viz.—the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees; and the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and certain of its employees. A Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees, while an application for the establishment of a Board was received from employees of the Lethbridge Collieries Limited.

**Supplements published with this issue of Labour Gazette**

Two supplements will appear shortly after this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continuing the series on wages and on prices issued annually in January in recent years. The first is the nineteenth report in the "Wages and Hours of Labour" series giving information as to the year 1935, with comparative figures for 1934 and earlier years, and showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement in retail and wholesale prices in Canada in 1935 and previous years; tables are also given showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.

**New Year's Message of Minister of Labour**

The following New Year's message was issued by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour:—

"As Minister of Labour, I feel that any message I have to give to the Canadian people at the beginning of this new year should deal with the efforts which are being made to promote the increase of employment and to provide as effectually as possible for the necessities of unemployment relief.

"Your Government considers that 'unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem.' Therefore, let me say at once that no time has been lost in organizing a national co-operative effort for the control of relief where it is still needed, and to bring about a revival of domestic industrial activity and of commercial intercourse with other countries.

"At the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference the proposal to establish a National Commission on Employment and Relief received unanimous endorsation and steps are now being taken for the constitution of this body. The conference advised that the duties of the National Commission should comprise a registration and classification of all persons on relief who are capable of self-supporting work; the co-ordination of public works programs and employment policies on a long-range basis; the formulation of plans, in consultation with industry and commerce, whereby the latter will make year-round provision for their essential quotas of workpeople and for the increase of employment; the devising of a system for the training of young people for employment, including apprenticeship; and to supervise the distribution of all funds voted by Parliament for the purposes of employment and relief. Pending the setting up of this National Commission, the Dominion Government has made substantial increases in the federal grants to the several provinces for relief purposes so as to ease the heavy burden which has been borne by the municipalities during the past five years.

"It is of vital importance that public and private enterprise should be so organized during the coming year as to bring about a steady diminution of direct relief. I cannot believe that any large proportion of our people will be satisfied to accept relief as a substitute for employment. While recognizing the responsibility of public authorities to assist in the care of those in need, the Government is convinced that recovery can be brought about only through the restoration of normal trading activity in the fields of domestic and foreign commerce. The Reciprocity

Agreement with the United States and the termination of the trade dispute with Japan will contribute materially to the realization of this purpose.

"It is a matter of gratification to be able to state, on the authority of official returns made to the Dominion Government, that the total volume of employment in Canada as a whole was greater in the year now drawn to a close than has been the case in any other year since 1930. Official statistics show also that within recent months trade and industrial conditions are substantially better than was the case a year ago. This is true both of export and import trade, which have increased by eight and twelve per cent respectively, and applies as well to building and construction, mineral production and manufacturing in general. In the light of this evidence there is definite ground for believing that the period of depression is drawing to a close and that progress is being made towards the long-desired recovery.

"May I add that the Government will not lose sight of two paramount considerations in formulating policies to meet the emergent conditions of to-day. No Government is omnipotent; no Government can restore prosperity by any process of legislative magic. Within its proper limits, however, a Government may mobilize and direct the human and material resources of the nation; it may also provide leadership in the restoration of confidence, in the revival of trade, and in the removal of obstacles to economic and social progress. Already the present Administration has taken steps in this direction, and towards a common end it has enlisted the support of the various Provincial Governments. It is my sincere conviction that such measures will assist in the realization of the wish I extend to every Canadian—a New Year of more substantial hopes and more secure happiness for our country."

**New Year's Messages of Labour Leaders**

Canadian Labour leaders surveyed the economic situation, both retrospective and prospective, in the New Year's messages.

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, commended the proposal to appoint a national commission to advise on employment and unemployment, and pointed to the "necessity of definite planning" to cope with this major problem. He also viewed with "grave concern the spread of dictatorship in Europe together with the threat of what dictatorships must inevitably lead to." In this respect, he declared that the labour movement was ready to co-operate "with all other men of good will to bring about a state of society" outlawing war.

The clouded international situation was also referred to by Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, as one of the outstanding obstacles to social and economic reconstruction. While asserting that no one nation alone can cure a world-wide condition, he expressed the belief that "through the economic and political power which labour organization can develop, and by means of the education of the workers in social and economic principles, there will be constanly increasing force directed to the task of reconstructing the industrial system."

In spite of the recurring menace of war and obstacles and reverses, he considered that there is " a deep but unmistakable tide moving towards a better future."

The General President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Mr. Alfred Charpentier, declared that 1935 has shown little improvement over the four previous years for the mass of the workers. "A more equitable distribution of wealth," he said, " is the best cure for unemployment," adding that " the workers' salvation is in a method of labour organization which, with the help of a financial legislation based on Christian teachings, would regulate production, increase labour's share in the proceeds of industry and extend the field of employment and social welfare."

**Mining accidents in Ontario in 1934**

According to a report on mining accidents in Ontario in 1934 recently issued by the Provincial Department of Mines (Bulletin No. 97) there was an increase both in the total number of accidents and in the number of fatalities recorded. The proportion was 1·61 for 1934; 1·57 for 1933; 1·69 for 1932; 2·03 for 1931; 3·02 for 1930 and 2·89 for 1929. It is reported that during 1934, at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries and clay, sand and gravel pits regulated by the Provincial Mining Act, there were 1,945 accidents reported up to January 16, 1935. Thirty-three fatalities arising out of 32 separate accidents were reported. These returns represent an increase of 407 in the total number of accidents and an increase of 8 in the number of fatalities recorded for the previous year. There were 93 non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, which is a decrease of 2 per thousand from the rate of 1933. The percentage of non-fatal accidents followed by infection decreased from 7·3 in 1933 to 7·1 in 1934. Of the 33 fatalities during the year, 18 were in gold mines, 7 in nickel mines, 5 in metallur-

gical works, 1 in quarries and 2 in sand, gravel and clay pits.

The report analyzes the causes of both fatal and non-fatal accidents, giving full particulars in regard to each fatality.

**Health Insurace Committee of British Columbia**

The report of the Hearings Committee on Health Insurance for British Columbia has recently been published by the Department of the Provincial Secretary. (The draft bill on health insurance introduced in the British Columbia Legislature to form a basis of discussion from which a measure might be formulated, was referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, page 394.) The recommendations involve suggested taxation on provincial payrolls and employees incomes in a scheme of provincially supervised health insurance under a Commission and an advisory council. Details of the report will be published in next month's issue.

**Housing and Slum Clearance in Great Britain**

The departmental committee on housing appointed in 1933 in Great Britain (LABOUR GAZETTE), June, 1934, page 497) recently published the third of a series of half yearly returns showing the progress in housing in England and Wales, for the period up to September 30, 1935.

The report shows that at the date of the Armistice the number of houses in England and Wales was a little under 8,000,000. Between that date and September 30, 1935, 2,804,888* new houses were provided, 830,509 by local authorities and 1,974.379 by private enterprise.

The total number of houses provided in the year ending September 30, 1935, was 316,365 which is 2,937 in excess of the number provided in the previous year.

The number of houses provided by private enterprise without state assistance in the half-year ending September 30, 1935, was 125,593, ths number being 23,816 less than the record total in the previous half-year. Notwithstanding this decrease the total for the year was 17,256 more than the corresponding total in the previous year, and is a record for any year.

Up to September 30, 1935, there were 7,154 areas declared as clearance areas under the Housing Act, 1930. These areas included 123,-585 houses and the number of persons displaced by the demolition of these houses was 527,276.

*This total excludes 14,776 houses provided to re-house persons displaced under improvement and reconstruction schemes under legislation prior to the Housing Act, 1930.

**Workmen's Compensation in the United States**

The movement in the United States towards workmen's compensation through an exclusive state fund as in the Canadian provinces has been steadily promoted by the American Association for Labour Legislation. At the present time, eighteen states have adopted this method of compensation. At a national conference in October in Asheville, N.C., called by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, representatives of state Departments of Labour and of Labour organizations adopted resolutions in favour of a state system of workmen's compensation. The standard program for workmen's compensation which was drawn up and adopted at the Conference and which is very similar to that of the American Association for Labour Legislation is expected to be advanced by an educational campaign under the direction of the recently created Division of Standards of the United States Department of Labour.

**Unemployment Insurance in the United States**

At the present time, ten of the American states have adopted an unemployment compensation law designed to take advantage of the unemployment compensation provisions of the federal Social Security Act passed on August 14, 1935. Oregon is the latest state to enact such a law. In addition to the District of Columbia, the following states had previously passed unemployment compensation laws: Alabama, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

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The report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, indicates a total expenditure incurred by the Department during that period on its various works of construction, maintenance and operation, of $16,176,363.85. Of this total $5,833,720.54 was expended on public building; $2,396,105.33 on harbour and river works; $870,899.94 on dredging; and the balance in smaller totals on roads and bridges, telegraphs, civil government, etc. As compared with the total for the fiscal year 1933-34, the expenditure represents an increase of $5,029,763.21. The revenue for the year amounted to $427,219.25 —an increase of $79,534.11 as compared with the previous year.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on December 13, 1935, from employees of the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd. The causes of the dispute include the employees' request for recognition of a joint committee of the employees, payment of wages in cash instead of by cheque, and a rotation system of employment; also certain grievances in regard to alleged excessive electric light charges. Six hundred and eighty-four mine workers are said to be directly affected. The western representative of the Department of Labour has been instructed to visit the locality of this dispute at the earliest opportunity, and endeavour by conciliation to effect a settlement of the points at issue, if at all possible, without the necessity of Board procedure.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on December 16 to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The members of the Board, appointed on the recommendation of the employers and employees, respectively, are: Messrs. John A. Munro, of Hamilton, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville. These two members are conferring respecting the chairmanship. The application in this matter was received from the employees on November 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 978).

The November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 982) contained the text of the report of the Honourable Mr. Justice H. H. Davis, who, as a Commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Inquiries Act, conducted an inquiry during September and October into an industrial dispute which had been in existence for some months on the Vancouver waterfront. Immediately subsequent to the closing of the public hearing, Commissioner Davis presided at conferences held between committees representing the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Ltd., and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. Following these discussions the Shipping Federation submitted certain proposals, which were rejected by the members of the Waterfront Workers' Association, and counter proposals were then drawn up by the latter body. These were not accepted by the Shipping Federation. Negotiations were again reopened at the close of November, but the parties failed to reach an agreement. On December 9 the strike was officially called off by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. It is understood that a large number of the longshoremen who were on strike have applied for reinstatement, many of whom have been re-engaged.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between the Winnipeg Electric Company and Affiliated Companies, and Certain of Their Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in September to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions which had arisen between the Winnipeg Electric Company and affiliated companies, and certain of their employees, submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour during December. The companies affiliated with the Winnipeg Electric Company are the Manitoba Power Company, Ltd., the Northwestern Power Company, Ltd., and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company. The employees concerned, approximately 100 in number, are members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees.

The Board was composed of Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. C. A. Clendenning and R. B. Russell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. While the report of the Board is signed by all three members, Mr. Russell dissented from the Board's findings in regard to the matter of wages and submitted a minority report on this subject. Attached to the Board's report is a copy of a schedule of hours of labour and working conditions agreed upon between the parties concerned, which the Board recommends should be made effective as from October 1, 1935.

Following is the text of the two reports:

**Report of Board**

Re *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and* re *differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company, the Manitoba Power Company, the Northwestern Power Company and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, and certain of their employees being members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees.*

To the Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Acting under appointment of the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, and instructions from the Deputy Minister and Registrar, the members of the Board of Conciliation appointed herein were duly sworn and held several sittings to consider the dispute between the companies and certain of their employees.

In all there were fourteen sittings of the Board. At these sittings and also at several informal gatherings with both the men and officers of the companies every effort was made to arrive at an adjustment covering all points in dispute.

The companies named in the preamble are in the business of developing electrical power in hydro electric plants on the Winnipeg River, transmitting such power to Winnipeg and its suburbs and there distributing it for residential and commercial purposes. They are also engaged in urban and inter-urban electric street railway and motor bus transportation, and the manufacture and distribution of gas for domestic and commercial purposes. In operating these utilities about twenty-five hundred (2,500) employees are employed, representing many professions, trades and vocations.

The employees in this dispute are the power house operators and maintenance men living at the three power plants about seventy (70) miles from Winnipeg, the patrolmen on the transmission lines, the substation operators living in Winnipeg, and a few of the men employed in or about the power house or substations as gardeners, bus drivers and handymen.

Nearly all other manual workers in the companies' employ have been for some time organized into unions. The employees in the dispute, however, have only recently organized into a union.

There are approximately one hundred (100) men involved, and the president of their union, under oath, swore the union represented the majority of these men.

Their claims may be divided under two headings:

1. *Working Conditions.*, covering hours of work—arrangement of shifts—promotions—and various other matters affecting the duties of the employees.

2. *Wages.*—There appeared to be an amicable feeling between officials of the companies and the men. There was no mention of unfair treatment or unfair dealings. After seven meetings of the Board an agreement was reached on working conditions which were reduced to writing and accompany this report.

The matter of wages, however, was one requiring further conferences, and, while every effort of the Board was directed towards reaching an agreement, in this it was not successful.

On adjacent sites on the Winnipeg River the City of Winnipeg also owns and operates hydro electric power plants. The City also owns and operates transmission lines connecting these plants and the City, and also operates substations in the City. The operators engaged at these plants and substations receive a higher scale of wages than the men working for the companies. The maintenance men at these plants and the patrolmen receive in many cases approximately the same amount of wages as the companies' men.

The men claim they should receive equal pay for equal work in the district, that is, their wages should be on a par with the employees of the Winnipeg Hydro. The companies on the other hand dispute this and state that they are unable to pay as high wages as the Winnipeg Hydro by reason of the fact that the fixed charges for interest on borrowed capital is much lower with the Winnipeg Hydro than with the companies on account of the security of the City of Winnipeg being much stronger than that of the companies. The companies also claim that political influence has a great deal to do with the fixing of wages by a public body such as the Winnipeg Hydro, and that they simply could not follow them. In addition it was claimed by the officials that the companies' financial position has grown steadily worse in the past five years. No dividends have been paid on preferred or common stock for years and there is now a large sum of bond interest in default. The companies were threatened with receivership and in order to attempt to save the situation a reorganization of its finances is in process and within the course of the next few months will probably be completed. By this reorganization the bond interest rate will be reduced, outstanding obligations also reduced, and the prospects of the companies getting

out of the red will be much brighter. In the meantime, however, any increase in wages was absolutely out of the question and might seriously interfere with the success of the present effort for a reorganization.

The claim by the men for equal wages with the Winnipeg Hydro was finally modified by them for the present time, and in order to affect an amicable agreement a request was then made for a horizontal increase of five per cent over the present schedule. This claim was made on the basis of equalization with other employees of the companies who had received in holidays with pay within the past year concessions which amounted to about five per cent of their wage schedule. For the same reason as given above the companies claimed they could not grant this request.

In a further effort for an amicable settlement the men made a claim for an increase in wages for about twenty of their number, being maintenance men who they claimed had not received a $5 per month increase which had been made to certain of their fellows.

However, the officials of the companies stated that to make this adjustment would prejudice the wage agreement with other men doing similar work in their employ in other departments of the utility, and consequently for this reason and on account of their general financial condition could not comply with the request.

Your Board has carefully gone into the statements and claims of both sides and has investigated their accuracy. The points in dispute have been carefully considered. The findings of your Board are as follows:—

1. That the schedule as to hours of labour and working conditions amicably agreed upon and which is hereto attached should be signed by both parties to be effective from October First, 1935, to April Thirtieth, 1936.

2. That the men are being paid at the present time reasonably good wages. For those of them that reside at the Hydro plants their living conditions are reasonably good. Their employment is continuous twelve months of the year and comparing their welfare with the general conditions that exist to-day, their lot is much better than many who receive much higher rate of wages but do not have steady employment.

3. The Board finds that the Companies have an accumulated deficit of a very large sum of money which is increasing steadily from time to time. That the companies have not paid any dividends on common or preferred stock for many years and that default has been made in payment of interest on their bonded indebtedness.

4. The Board finds that at this particular time when the companies are endeavouring to reorganize their whole financial structure for the purpose of avoiding bankruptcy it is as much in the interests of the men as the companies that nothing should be done to prejudice their efforts in that direction. The Board is of the opinion that to increase any portion of the controllable expenditure of the companies at this time would probably have that effect, and for that reason the Board feels that it cannot make any award for any increase in salaries as asked by the men.

Mr. R. B. Russell, one of the members of this Board, joins with the other two members in this Report with the exception only of the findings of the other two members on the question of wages and his minority report in this regard is attached hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) ROBERT JACOB,
*Chairman.*
(Sgd.) C. A. CLENDENNING,
*Member.*
(Sgd.) ROBERT B. RUSSELL,
*Member.*

WINNIPEG, December 13, 1935.

This agreement made in duplicate this..... day of..... 1935, between: The Winnipeg Electric Company hereinafter called "The Company" of the first part; and The Sub Station and Hydro Plant Employees comprising groups at Great Falls, Pinawa, Seven Sisters, Lockport, Stony Mountain, Middlechurch, Greater Winnipeg, Patrol Men, hereinafter called "The Employees" of the second part

Witnesseth that the parties hereto agree as follows:—

This Agreement shall take effect and be binding upon the parties hereto from the first day of October, 1935, until the 30th day of April, 1936, and thereafter until terminated as hereinafter provided. If either party desires to terminate this Agreement on the 30th day of April, 1936, they will give the other party thirty (30) days' notice prior to that date. If such notice is not given this Agreement shall continue in force thereafter until terminated by a thirty (30) day notice by either party prior to the first day of May in any year.

GENERAL CLAUSES—CITY OPERATING STAFF

A. The Company will not discriminate against any employee for being a member of the Employees' organization, or who from time to time is chosen to represent his fellow employees as committee-men. Employees also agree that they will not discriminate against nor intimidate employees who are not members of the Association.

B. Except in the case of system emergency or temporary emergency conditions, no change in working conditions set forth in this agreement shall be made except after due notice has been given to the employees.

C. All employees shall receive their pay, semi-monthly and during the working hours on the specified day. Should the regular payday fall on a Saturday, Sunday or on a holiday, the preceding day shall then become payday.

D. After one year's continuous service each employee shall be entitled to two (2) weeks vacation with pay in each year. When possible holidays are to be taken between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, unless otherwise agreed to by the Superintendent of the Department and the person concerned. Choice of holidays shall be given employees according to seniority in the class or station in which they are employed providing it does not interfere with the efficiency of the department.

E. In general, all overtime is to be worked by the regular operator of the substation in which overtime is necessary.

F. An employee shall not be held liable for payment of damages to equipment until the matter shall have been fully investigated by a joint committee of the employees and the management.

G. Seniority with efficiency shall govern all promotions. A seniority list, agreed upon between the representative of the employees and the Management, shall be posted annually.

H. A Grievance Committee appointed by the employees shall have the right to discuss with the Superintendent any grievance, either of an individual or collective nature, which may arise. Should the decision of the Superintendent not be satisfactory to the Committee, they shall have the right of laying the grievance before the Manager, Electric Utility, and if necessary before the management of the Company to whom it shall be referred in successive steps.

### Article No. 1

In the three-shift stations, eight consecutive hours during the twenty-four shall constitute a day's work; forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work.

In two-shift stations, nine and one-half (9½) hours shall constitute a day's work (5:30 K to 15:00 K and 15: K to 24:30 K). Five (5) days shall constitute a week's work.

In stations where operating conditions permit of a split shift such shifts shall not exceed a thirteen (13) hour-spread, and the Company will, to the best of its ability, endeavour to keep the spread down as low as possible. Spread Time is defined as the elapsed time from the commencement of the first period to the end of the last period worked in one day.

All time worked in excess of the hours stated above shall be paid for at the overtime rates set forth in Article 2.

### Article No. 2

*Sec. A.*—All time worked over the regular hours of duty shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first four hours, and double time thereafter. Employees shall not be laid off to balance overtime worked.

*Sec. B.*—When men are assigned to work on their day off, they shall be paid time and a half.

*Sec. C.*—Any employee called out in case of emergency shall receive not less than four hours pay at the regular rate

*Sec. D.*—The overtime rate shall be figured by taking the monthly salary and dividing by two hundred and eight (208).

### Article No. 3

If, for any reason, an employee of the Operating staff is assigned to a higher position he shall be paid the higher rate for any time worked over two consecutive shifts.

### Article No. 4

*Sec. A.*—Apprentice floormen shall be considered temporary employees and on probation for the first six (6) months of service.

*Sec. B.*—After completion of six (6) months satisfactory service apprentice floormen shall become junior floormen, and after a further six (6) months' service shall be rated as senior floormen.

*Sec. C.*—Apprentice and junior floormen shall not operate equipment in any station unless under the supervision of the operator in charge except in cases of emergency, and then only if the employee is competent to take charge in which case he will be paid on the basis set forth in Article 3.

*Sec. D.*—A senior floorman, before taking over a higher position, shall, when necessary, be given the period of training set forth in Article 8, Section A.

### Article No. 5

*Sec. A.*—Operators, assistant operators and floormen shall do no construction or repair work except in cases of emergency. All work shall be carried on in conformity with the Company's Safety Code.

### Article No. 6

*Sec. A.*—Employees assigned to substations outside the Municipal limits of Winnipeg or St. Boniface shall be paid travelling time, but only from the city limits to and from the station to which they are assigned.

*Sec. B.*—Where a City Operator has to remain temporarily outside the City living expenses shall be paid.

### Article No. 7

*Sec. A.*—An employee who has been promoted and is found unable to fill the duties of the higher position shall revert to his former position and shall take the seniority of the man who replaces him.

*Sec. B.*—An Employee who once refuses a promotion shall lose his right to further consideration for promotion except where the promotion would necessitate a change of residence.

### Article No. 8

Should an employee be demoted he shall revert to the next junior position to the one previously held and take seniority below other employees in that classification.

### Article No. 9

*Sec. A.* When operators are moved to stations they have not previously operated they shall, if necessary, be given the following period for training:—

4 weeks at Mill Street station
2 weeks at Transcona station
2 weeks at Fort Garry station
2 weeks at McPhillips station
2 weeks at St. James station
2 weeks at St. Boniface station
2 weeks at Sherbrooke station
1 week at all other stations.

*Sec. B.* The line of promotion shall be as follows:—

Apprentice floorman—1st 6 months preferably at Mill Street.

Junior floorman—2nd 6 months at Mill Street, McPhillips or Fort Garry.

Senior floorman—Mill Street, McPhillips or Fort Garry.

Regular operator—Logan substation.

Relief operator—Logan substation and North End substation or Logan substation and Fort Rouge substation.

Regular operator—North End or Fort Rouge substation.

Relief assistant operator—Mill Street.

Assistant operator—Mill Street.

Senior operators

Relief chief operators—Mill Street.

Chief operators—Mill Street.

ARTICLE No. 10

When new positions are created in the department, first consideration shall be given to men already in that department.

In the event of a man being transferred from another department to a position in the operating department governed by the existing schedule, he shall be classed as junior man according to the established seniority list.

ARTICLE No. 11

*Sec. A.* Any reduction of staff shall be in accordance with the established seniority list. In the event of a vacancy in the department seniority with efficiency shall govern re-employment at all times.

*Sec. B.* Junior and Senior floormen upon being re-employed after reduction in staff shall be paid at the rate of pay then paid to these classifications.

*Wages and Working Conditions Governing Employees at the Power Plants (General Clauses)*

*A.* The Company will not discriminate against any employee for being a member of the Employees' organization, or who from time to time is chosen to represent his fellow employees, as a committeeman.

Employees also agree that they will not discriminate nor intimidate employees who are not members of the Association.

*B.* Except in the case of system emergency or temporary emergency conditions, no change in working conditions set forth in this agreement shall be made except after due notice has been given to the employees.

*C.* Reasonable accommodation will be made by the Company to cash cheques.

*D.* After one year's continuous service monthly employees shall be entitled to two weeks holiday with pay each year.

Employees paid by the hour will be given vacations with pay on the same basis as an hourly rated employee of Winnipeg Electric Company.

When possible, holidays shall be taken between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, unless otherwise agreed to by the Superintendent and the person concerned.

Providing it does not interfere with the efficiency of the plant, choice of holidays shall be given employees by classification according to seniority.

*E.* Seniority with efficiency shall govern all promotions. A seniority list, agreed upon between the representative of the employees and the Management, shall be posted annually.

*F.* An employee shall not be held liable for payment of damages to equipment until the matter shall have been fully investigated by a joint committee of the employees and the management.

*G.* A grievance Committee appointed by the employees shall have the right to discuss with the Superintendent any grievance which may arise either of an individual or collective nature.

Should a decision of the Superintendent not be satisfactory to the Committee, they shall have the right of laying their grievance before the Manager of the Electric Utility, and if necessary before the Management of the Company, to whom it shall be referred in successive steps.

*H.* An employee who has been promoted and is found unable to fill the duties of the higher position, shall revert to the next junior position which his former experience qualifies him to hold and shall take the seniority of the man who replaces him.

An employee who once refuses a promotion shall lose his right to further consideration for promotion except where the promotion would necessitate a change of residence.

*I.* Should an employee be demoted, he shall revert to the next junior position which his former experience qualifies him to hold and take seniority below other employees in that classification.

*J.* Any reduction in staff shall be in accordance with the established seniority list.

In the event of a vacancy in the plant, seniority with efficiency shall govern re-employment at all times.

*K.* Each employee of the operating staff shall be entitled to four days (of 24 hours) leave of absence in each twenty-eight days in lieu of Sundays. During the twenty-eight days in which the fourteen day holiday is taken, only two additional days in lieu of Sundays will be allowed.

*L.* If for any reason an employee of the operating staff is assigned to a higher position, he shall be paid the higher rate of pay for any time worked over two consecutive shifts.

*Working Conditions Governing Maintenance Men at the Power Plants*

(*a*) The following general clauses contained in the section entitled "Wages and Working Conditions Governing Employees at the Power Plants" shall apply to the Maintenance Staff:—

A, B, C, D, F, G, H.

(*b*) If for any reason an employee of the Maintenance Staff is assigned to a higher position, he shall be paid the higher rate of pay after having worked two consecutive days in that position.

*Hours of Labour:*

(*a*) Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work from 8:K. to 12:K. and from 13:K. to 17:K. (Monday to Saturday inclusive).

(*b*) Employees who are called upon to work in excess of the above hours shall be allowed equivalent time off in compensation for time so worked.

*Working Conditions Governing Patrolmen*

The following general clauses contained in the section entitled "Wages and Working Conditions Governing Employees at the Power Plants," shall apply to the Patrolmen:—

A, B, C, D, F: Also clauses G and H and section (*a*) of Article 11 of General Clauses relating to City Operating Staff, shall be applicable.

*City Patrolmen:*

(*a*) Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work. Monday to Friday inclusive and four (4) hours on Saturday, i.e. from 8:ok. to 12:ok. For all time worked in excess of these hours the men shall be allowed time off to compensate for time so worked.

(*b*) City Patrolmen assigned to work outside the limits of their regular patrol shall be paid living expenses and transportation.

(*c*) City Patrolmen shall be granted all public holidays. If due to emergency conditions Patrolmen are required to work on such holidays, they shall be allowed equivalent time off in compensation for same.

The following shall be defined as public holidays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

*Country Patrolmen:*

(*a*) Forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work.

(*b*) Patrolmen shall be allowed the equivalent of one day off in seven, relief schedule to be arranged between employees and their Superintendent, so as to interfere as little as possible with the operation of the system.

*Working Conditions for Winnipeg Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Substation Operators*

*A*. The Company will not discriminate against any employee for being a member of the Employees' organization, or who from time to time is chosen to represent his fellow employees as a committeeman. Employees also agree that they will not discriminate against nor intimidate employees who are not members of the Association.

*B*. Except in the case of system emergency or temporary emergency conditions no change in working conditions set forth in this agreement shall be made except after due notice has been given to the employees.

*C*. All employees shall receive their pay semi-monthly and during the working hours on the specified day. Should the regular pay day fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or on a holiday, the preceding day shall then become pay day.

*D*. After one year's continuous service each employee shall be entitled to two weeks vacation with pay in each year. When possible holidays are to be taken between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, unless otherwise agreed to by the superintendent of the department and the persons concerned. Choice of holidays shall be given employees according to seniority in the class or station in which they are employed providing it does not interfere with the efficiency of the department.

*E*. In general, all overtime is to be worked by the regular operator of the substation, in which such overtime is necessary.

*F*. An employee shall not be held liable for payment of damages to equipment until the matter shall have been fully investigated by a joint committee of the employees and the Management.

*G*. Seniority with efficiency shall govern all promotions. A seniority list agreed upon betwen the representatives of the employees and the Management shall be posted annually.

*H*. A Grievance Committee appointed by the employees shall have the right to discuss with the superintendent any grievance, either of an individual or collective nature, which may arise. Should the decision of The Superintendent not be satisfactory to the Committee, they shall have the right of laying the grievance before the manager, Electric Utility, and if necessary before the management of the Company, to whom it shall be referred in successive steps.

ARTICLE No. 1

Eight hours during the twenty-four shall constitute a day's work; forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work. In the stations where operating conditions permit of a split shift such shifts shall not exceed a thirteen (13) hour spread, and the Company will, to the best of its ability, endeavour to keep the spread down as low as possible. Spread time is defined as the elapsed time from the commencement of the first period to the end of the last period worked in one day.

All time worked in excess of hours stated above shall be paid for at the overtime rates set forth in Article 2.

ARTICLE No. 2

*Sec. A*. All time worked over the regular hours of duty shall be paid for at the rate of forty-five cents per hour (45c.). Employees shall not be laid off to balance overtime worked.

*Sec. B*. When men are assigned to work on their day off, they shall be paid time and a half.

*Sec. C*. Any employee called out in case of emergency shall not receive less than one hours pay at the regular rate.

ARTICLE No. 3

If for any reason, an employee of the operating staff is assigned to a higher position he shall be paid the higher rate for any time worked over two consecutive shifts.

ARTICLE No. 4

Operators shall do no construction or repair work, except in case of emergency. All work shall be carried on in conformity with the Company's "Safety Code."

ARTICLE No. 5

When new positions are created in the department, first consideration shall be given to men already in the department.

In the event of a man being transferred from another department to a position in the operating department governed by the existing schedule, he shall be classed as junior man according to the established seniority list.

ARTICLE No. 6

Any reduction of staff shall be in accordance with the established seniority list. In the event of a vacancy in the department seniority with efficiency shall govern re-employment at all times.

## Minority Report

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of the difference between the Winnipeg Electric Company, the Manitoba Power Company, the Northwestern Power Company and Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company and their Employees being Members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees.*

To the Honourable Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—The undersigned has the honour to advise you that, for the reasons herein set out, he finds it necessary to dissent from the report of the other two members of the Board on the question of wages.

In the employees' original claim they sought to have their wages brought up to equal the wages paid by the City of Winnipeg Hydro.

In answer to this claim of the employees, the Company claim they are unable to pay as high wages as the Winnipeg Hydro:

1st: Because they have to pay higher interest rates on borrowed capital than the City Hydro.

2nd: The Companies claim that political influence has a great deal to do with the fixing of wages in the City Hydro.

3rd: The Companies claim that their financial position has grown steadily worse in the past five years.

In rebuttal to these claims the employees representatives contend:

1st: That the capitalization upon which the Companies charged fixed charges was all out of proportion to the physical values of the properties.

2nd: That the claim of the Companies that political influence had a great deal to do with the fixing of wages paid by the City Hydro was not according to the facts because the wages now being paid by the City Hydro were fixed by an unanimous report of a Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labour, the chairman of which was Mr. W. M. Neal, General Manager of Western Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Wm. G. Chace, representing the City, and Mr. Harry Stephenson representing the employees.

3rd: That the claim of the Companies that their financial position had grown steadily worse in the past five years is not borne out by the evidence submitted by the Companies' representatives.

In substantiation of this contention the employees point out that in the exhibit presented by the Companies on their financial position the following facts are disclosed:

*Gross Earnings*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1929 | $2,856,001 |
| 1930 | 2,893,194 |
| 1931 | 2,926,812 |
| 1932 | 2,970,005 |
| 1933 | 2,770,830 |
| 1934 | 2,929,351 |

While during the same time operating expenses have been reduced over the same period as follows:—

*Operating Expenses*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1929 | $650,280 |
| 1930 | 699,650 |
| 1931 | 610,842 |
| 1932 | 609,364 |
| 1933 | 562,868 |
| 1934 | 596,718 |

Leaving the net earnings from operations increased instead of decreased, as claimed by the company, which will be seen from the following figures:—

*Net Earnings From Operations*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1929 | $2,205,721 |
| 1930 | 2,193,544 |
| 1931 | 2,315,970 |
| 1932 | 2,360,641 |
| 1933 | 2,207,962 |
| 1934 | 2,332,633 |

On top of this the Company representatives failed to present any figures of their earnings for 1935, whereas the employees' representatives presented evidence which was admitted by their employers that during 1935 there was a tremendous increase in electrical energy produced over the previous year as the following figures will show:—

August, 1935, increased over August, 1934, 14,285,800 Kilowat hours.

September, 1935, increased over September, 1934, 14,098,600 Kilowat hours,

Or a total increase over the previous year for two months mentioned of 28,384,400 Kilowat hours.

I regret that my colleagues could not see their way clear to join with me in recommending an increase in the wage scales of the men involved to bring them in line with the scales prevailing in the City of Winnipeg Hydro, especially in view of the fact that the employees contended, and their employers admitted, that these men are called upon to operate a more complicated system than the City Hydro System.

The evidence presented to the Board by the employees of higher wage scales being paid in almost every Hydro system throughout the country alone, in my opinion, outside of the other reasons outlined in the foregoing, compels me to recomend that the increases sought by the employees involved should be granted.

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1935, at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., and Certain of Its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., and certain of its employees at Cumberland, B.C., were received in the Department of Labour on December 28. The dispute related to the employees' request for the adoption of a rotation system of employment, and their contention that the company had violated the existing agreement by introducing a new contract system for cutting and loading coal.

Following is the text of the various reports received in this matter. The majority findings, it will be noted, are signed by Mr. J. A. Russell, chairman, and Mr. George Kidd, the Board member nominated by the company. The men's nominee on the Board, Mr. Charles McGregor Stewart, signed a minority report.

## Report of Board

*In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited (employer) and certain of its employees at Cumberland, B.C., (employees). Report of your Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in respect of this dispute.*

To the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

HONOURED SIR,—On November 12, 1935, the Chairman of this Board received his formal appointment with accompanying documents, instructions, forms, etc., and immediately sent out notices to Messrs. Stewart and Kidd, fellow appointees of the Board, calling for a meeting of the full Board for organization and general purposes on November 13, at 11.30 a.m.

On November 13 the Board met in the office of the Chairman, and all three members made Oath in forms supplied by your Registrar (hereto attached), that they would faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office. From a careful consideration of the Statutory Declaration accompanying the application for the establishment of this Board by the employees and the statement in reply by the employer of the nature and possible occasion for any dispute therein, and from a common knowledge (since confirmed) of the many million dollars involved in the capital structure and debenture debts of the employer, and of the great number of employees involved working for the company, and of the great importance of the coal mining industry to British Columbia and Canada, and what a "Strike" or a "Shut Out" would mean to the Governments of the Province and Dominion in the matter of unemployment and relief to some 1,700 employees and their families (and this apart from any question of the possible bankruptcy of the employer), the Board realized its great responsibilities and entered upon its duties with an earnest desire and intention to aid in every way possible the prevention and settlement of any strike or lockout arising in or out of this dispute.

Note was made that the utmost economy consistent with the due carrying out of the Board's responsibilities should be practised and only necessary expenditures incurred.

In view, however, of the improbability of being able to obtain clerical assistance in Cumberland and that such assistance would be necessary for the sending of notices, typewriting notes of evidence, happenings at sittings and reports, copying of exhibits, agreements, schedules and other necessary memoranda for individual members of the Board, it was decided that the Chairman be authorized to arrange for a Secretary to accompany the Board to Cumberland on terms to be recommended by him to the Minister. Pursuant to this understanding, Vera Mayall was later engaged as such secretary and has continued to act until the completion of this report. A study of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act itself was recommended to all members of the Board as well as the material and instructions received from your Registrar.

The sittings adjourned on the Board deciding to reconvene at Cumberland on Vancouver Island, the locality of the dispute, on the 19th day of November at 10.30 a.m., notice to be sent to the respective parties to the dispute accordingly. Such notice was duly sent forward by the secretary, and on Monday, the 18th day of November the Board with its Secretary proceeded to Cumberland, arriving there on the evening of November 18, 1935.

On the 19th at 10.30 a.m., a public sitting of the Board was formally opened at the (Small) Court Room, Cumberland, and the commission of October 12, 1935, of the former Minister of Labour establishing this Board of Conciliation and Investigation and its confirmation by the Honourable the present Minister was duly read and the Board declared its first sittings opened.

Messrs. Sam English, James Robertson and John Stockand, employees of the employer up to August 5, 1935, offered themselves as persons designated and were accepted as representing the employees before the Board. Colonel Villiers, General Manager, Robert Laird, Superintendent of Mines, and Mr. J. Dick, Accountant of the employer company, were accepted as persons designated to represent the employer. No counsel or solicitor appeared for either party.

The forenoon session of the sittings was devoted to enquiring from the representatives of the parties, the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other to which exception is taken, an estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected and the interests likely to be affected by the dispute, and the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute.

At this point the Chairman directed attention to the requirements of Section 24 of the Act, that the Board shall in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously, and carefully enquire into the dispute and all matters affect-

ing the merits and right settlement thereof, and suggested an adjournment to allow the parties to consider and agree upon possible terms of settlement.

It was finally decided with the full consent and approval of all representatives of both parties to the dispute that the Board hold an informal meeting to be attended by the full Board and all the six representatives of the parties to the dispute. The idea being that at such informal sittings the respective parties might make proposals and counter proposals for a settlement with the right to the Board to make all suggestions and do all such things as it might deem right and proper for inducing the Parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, a memorandum of which could be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties.

At this sitting convened for the afternoon of November 19, some three hours were devoted to the Board's efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The Employees through their representatives promptly came forward with the following proposal, viz.:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board and of the Company. We propose for the basis of a settlement, the reinstatement of the men who were employed by the Company prior to August 5. Our first proposal is the reinstatement of the 25 or 26 men who are not back to work.

Second that we will not bind the Company to having every employee on the rotary system. We realize the impossibility of all employees going on the rotation system. These 25 men are very efficient workers and they can do practically any job in the mine, with the exception of probably the mechanics and other work of that kind."

This proposal analyzed and discussed from every conceivable standpoint resulted in its becoming a firm offer from the Employees to settle all matters in dispute on terms requiring only the reinstatement on a rotation or rotary plan of the 25 or 26 men who were among the forty men employed in No. 5 mine prior to August 5, 1935, and who had not been put back to work.

This offer advanced matters considerably in that it indicated that getting these 25 or 26 men back on the pay list was the main objective of the application for the establishment of this Board and its acceptance would mean a settlement of all matters in dispute.

The answer of the Employer was that all the 25 or 26 men "would be taken back as jobs came up within the next six months" with the exception of one man Robertson, but not on any rotary or rotation system. (As a matter of conciliation the discrimination against Robertson was later on withdrawn.)

The Employer expressed willingness to take back a sufficient number of men to run the mine, and later stated it was trying to increase the production of the mine so that all the 26 men could be put back to work without discrimination but *not on any rotation system.*

This system the Employer termed an impracticable system, that it would be detrimental to the safety of all those employed in the mine, that it had been tried before and was not workable, and that if adopted in this particular case the system would have to be adopted generally, and this would mean the Employer would have to take on some five hundred men, former employees out of employment because the Company could not provide work for them.

When asked if the Employer had any other plan in mind under which these men could be taken back the answer was: "When we have room for them we will take them all back, we have taken some of them back as it became necessary for the proper economic safe working of the mine. We have more men than we need just now," adding that "the system would be unfair to other Employees. As a rule we only work 220 days a year." The Employees pressing for the acceptance of their offer and the adoption of the rotation system which they warmly advocated and supported, the Employer refusing any other reply than as above and no further or other offers, counter offers or suggestions being forthcoming, it looked like an impassé.

The Chairman remarked the Board has not created this awkward situation. "Parliament passed this Act making it so that our first duty is to try and bring about a settlement between parties. If you cannot settle along the lines discussed to-day and you cannot give us any other suggestion on which to act, it means that we will have to continue our enquiry and our efforts at conciliation under the Act. Before we adjourn I again ask if there is not some way in which a settlement can be brought about between the parties. We seem to have gone as far as we can as far as the Employees are concerned, and we think the Employer will have to say the same. Is there in the minds of any one of you some other way? Has the Board done what it can to bring about a settlement?" Mr. Robertson for the Employees said: "I believe that we can go back to the men and tell them that the Board has tried everything in its power to bring about a settlement." The Employer, through Colonel Villiers, expressed a like view.

The sittings adjourned to meet on the morrow at the Athletic Hall, Cumberland, B.C., at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon.

November 20 and 21, 1935.

Sittings resumed at Athletic Hall, Cumberland, B.C., at 11.00 a.m. with full Board, three representatives of Employees, three representatives of the Employer and a large audience, presumably miners or citizens of Cumberland present.

The Chairman for the Board intimated that for the present it would seem that all efforts looking to a settlement made through the customary authorities, the Mining and Labour Department of the Provincial Government, the Department of Labour of the Dominion, and so far, of this Board, had proved unavailing and it was now open for the Board to proceed with the investigation as provided in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the rules established for the guidance of the Board. He pointed out that the dispute in question is first raised by certain of the Employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and they asked for the establishment of this Board and this investigation. It therefore becomes the part of the Employees that they shall lead either with a statement of their grievances or with evidence in support of the matter set out in their application for the appointment of this Board, adding that the Board is now constituted to hear evidence, argument, respective views of parties of the matter in dispute, particularly in the direction of conciliation and in the interests of the best possible settlement that can be made in respect of this dispute.

He defined "Dispute" in the words of Section 2, subsection "D" of the Act, and intimated that unless the Board can be convinced to the contrary it was confined to the causes of dispute set out in the Employees' application when they asked for this investigation, and the answer of the Employer, and expressed the wish that parties confine themselves to this material, adding that it might seem technical that the Board can only deal with what it was asked to enquire into, and he asked the representatives of the Employees to let the Board know what they had to say on this subject or on the subject matter of the Dispute either in the way of evidence or argument.

Mr. English, one of the spokesmen for the Employees, addressed the Board as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board. We are before you to present the Employees' side of the dispute. First, by proving to you that we did not break the agreement on August 5. Second, by bringing to your attention what steps have been taken by us to settle this dispute. But we ask that, before going into this matter, those men who are now not working be put back to work as it states in Chapter 112, Clause 58, Subclause 2 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, that everything should be the same as it was before August 6."

It should be explained here that written Articles of Agreement were made and entered into the 21st day of November, A.D. 1934, by and between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited and the Employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited in and around the Comox Mines.

These Articles of Agreement were put in evidence and the provisions of the Agreement were frequently referred to during the sittings of the Board as being the governing agreement between the parties to this dispute as from November 1, 1934, to October 31, 1936. This is the agreement referred to by Mr. English which he asserts the Employees "didn't break on August 5."

Two days, November 20 and 21, were devoted by the Board to taking evidence, noting arguments, pro and con, and to efforts of the Board to conciliate and bring about a settlement of the many points of difference arising, some of which perhaps were not altogether within the ambit of the Board's commission, but the settlement of which or their removal from the dispute might well have tended to a better understanding and therefore to a better feeling conducive to a settlement between parties.

The points taken by the Employees in the order in which they presented them at this and other sittings to date, may well be outlined as follows:—

1. That practically as a condition precedent to the continuance of this investigation that some 26 men who had been employed in No. 5 Mine on August 5 but who were not now working be put back to work in order that everything should be the same as it was before August 5, citing and relying on Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

2. That the Company, contrary to the Agreement on November 21, 1934 (mentioned above), introduced on August 2, 1935, a New Contract System.

3. That this New Contract System was brought about by approaching the Employees through individual miners rather than through the Grievance Committee in accordance with above mentioned existing agreement.

4. That the Employer did not notify the Grievance Committee of the change in work

brought about by this New System from day work to piece work.

5. That certain employees who were not included among those entering into this piece work contract were discriminated against.

6. That the New Contract so brought into effect was dangerous from gas.

7. That the attitude of the Employer's Superintendent towards the Grievance Committee was dictatorial when he told them that this New Contract was none of their business.

8. That the Employees did not go on "Strike" on August 5 or 6, 1935, but that on the contrary what happened was a "Lockout" by the Employer within the meaning of the existing agreement between parties and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

9. That this "Lockout" was for the purpose of forcing the Employees to accept the New Contract System.

10. That the Rotary System or Rotation System has been and can be successfully continued and adopted in the like interests of Employees and Employer.

11. That the Employer is consistently hostile to "Collective bargaining."

12. That the Employer has not lived up to its existing agreement with its Employees.

13. That if the Board's findings are made without the reinstatement of the 26 discriminated men then the Board has not ended the dispute, but leaves the Employees with no other alternative than to resort to strike action in order to get justice.

In respect of these thirteen major and minor points of issue, nine witnesses, including Mr. English, spokesman for the Employees, were duly sworn and gave evidence. This evidence, discussion and argument occupied the Board until 7:30 p.m. of the 21st of November. Notes of evidence, argument and efforts of conciliation and settlement occupies 129 typewritten pages. Twelve different exhibits were put in some of them requiring study and analysis. Copies were made for the individual members of the Board for their perusal in connection with notes of evidence and argument.

The Employees intimated a desire to call innumerable witnesses, but as the evidence to be tendered would be a matter of opinion and have no direct bearing on the above issues and would otherwise be of no assistance, the Board decided against the futility and expense of calling such further witnesses.

The Employees asked that the Board visit and inspect No. 5 Mine in question. The Chairman and Mr. Kidd could see no point or advantage to either party in taking a day for such a visit and examination. Mr. Stewart, the third member of the Board thinking otherwise, the Board delegated to him the right to comply with the Employees' wishes to visit the mine and hand in a report of the result of his examination and enquiry to the Board. This Mr. Stewart attended to on the 22nd and his report has been considered at subsequent meetings of the Board.

At this stage in the proceedings the Employees asked the Employer for a meeting of a committee from the Employees to meet Colonel Villiers in an endeavour to bring about a settlement. It was finally arranged, with the assistance of the Board, that a new Employees' Committee be elected by secret ballot, and Colonel Villiers, for the Employer, agreed to meet this Committee at any time to discuss a settlement—a new agreement between Employees and Employer or a continuance of the original Agreement until October 31, 1936. This Comittee to function as soon as possible, the result to be reported to the Board at a sitting to be called in Vancouver.

Before adjourning the sittings, the Chairman impressed on the representatives of both parties to the dispute that the Board would continue its efforts at conciliation and settlement, and asked if either party had any further material they thought would be of any interest or could or would influence the Board in any way they should send it to the Board at Vancouver to be considered with the material now before the Board.

He added that if there was something before the Board or which might be brought before the Board about which the Board wanted to hear something more, in fairness to the Employees or to the Employer, further sittings would be arranged, but that in the meantime if either party had anything more to say the Board thought it could be much better considered if put in writing and sent forward as suggested.

The Employer did not call any sworn evidence, relying on their claim that as a result of the failure of the Conciliation Board to settle the dispute between the Company and its Employees owing to the refusal of the Company to reinstate the 26 men who were employed at the time of the walk out, the enquiry is now confined to the statement made by the Employees in their application for a Board of enquiry. The following signed statement was handed to the Board:

"The Company does not propose to call any witnesses or submit any further evidence as it is satisfied that the evidence submitted by Messrs. Bobby Brown, Victor Frelone, Peter Wilkinson and John Murdock, who were called by its Employees, amply confirms their

contention that the contract entered into with Bobby Brown and his associates is a contract similar to such as have been entered into from time to time with many of the Company's Employees since 1928. The Company contends that the contract entered into with Mr. Brown and his associates can, in no sense, be described as a 'new contract system' as it is, as stated before, similar to many other contracts entered into with various of the Company's Employees. The rate of pay agreed to be given to Mr. Brown and his associates is in accordance with the Company's agreement which provides on page 13 for 'a basic rate' which rate is the minimum, leaving the Company the option of increasing but not reducing such rate. The contention by the Employees of the Company that this so-called 'new contract system' should have been submitted to the Employees Grievance Committee is refuted by the evidence already referred to by Messrs. Bobby Brown, Victor Frelone, Peter Wilkinson, and John Murdock, all of whom with the possible exception of one, were of the opinion that the contract between the Company and Mr. Brown and his associates did not call for a submission to any Grievance Committee as it was similar to previous contracts, none of which have been submitted to any such Committee.

"The Company contends that the merits or demerits of the contract system is not the matter which is before the Conciliation Board. The Company further contends that the contract system is universal throughout the coal industry in all parts of the world. The Company still further contends that the evidence submitted by spokesmen purporting to represent all the Company's Employees amply proves the contention contained in the last paragraph in the Company's reply to the application to the effect that these spokesmen, two of whom are not employed by the Company, are influenced by their anxiety for re-employment and have thus been influenced by outside agitators who have visited Cumberland for the purpose of creating disturbances where harmony has existed between the Company and, at any rate, the majority of its employees.

Charles W. Villiers,
*General Manager,*
*Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited."*

The further sittings of the Board was thereupon adjourned to meet in Vancouver at the call of the Chairman, Mr. Stewart remaining in Cumberland to inspect the mine on November 22, and the Chairman proceeding to Vancouver by way of Victoria, stopping off at Victoria on the 22nd and 23rd for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of the fact that everything possible had been done by the Provincial Department of Labour and Mines to avoid a strike or shut out in this trouble.

Unfortunately the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Labour was absent from Victoria and was therefore not interviewed, but from evidence given and a perusal of exhibits and other material, the Chairman was satisfied to report to the Board that the efforts of the Provincial Authorities practically resulted in a suggestion for the application for this Board and was unable to make any further headway towards a settlement than as above reported by this Board.

On November 27 the Employees sent forward a further statement of claim emphasizing some of the points already made, but largely argumentative. It was also mentioned that at a mass meeting held on November 24 it was decided to nominate a Committee for the purpose of negotiating with the Company as arranged at the last sitting of the Board. A sitting of the Board was summoned and held on the 29th for the purpose of considering this material and for a discussion of what further methods might be made in the direction of conciliation or of making our report.

At this sitting it was decided to encourage and wait results from the meeting between the new Committee and Colonel Villiers. It was further decided that the Chairman be asked to interview Colonel Villiers with a view to ascertaining if there was not some possible opening or if he could not make some suggestion that the Board could act upon with a view to aiding the Board's efforts at conciliation and settlement, using all the Board's influence to conciliation and a settlement in the best interests of all concerned.

On December 3, Colonel Villiers attended the Chairman at his office in Vancouver and an extended interview was held, only to find that the Colonel, as General Manager of the Employer, reiterated the position taken by the Employer during the sittings in Cumberland. He pointed out the position of the Company from the standpoint of its financial structure, its business position and the present condition of the coal mining industry in British Columbia.

His Company is incorporated under a Dominion Act with a capital of ten million common stock, five million preferred stock, and ten million debentures. No dividends have been paid for the past twenty years, and interest only at two per cent has been paid on half the debenture issue.

The Company is also a majority holder of the stock of the Western Fuel Company, with a capital of three million, and with a debenture debt of one million eight hundred thousand. The affairs of this Company are administered and controlled by the present Employer Company.

The number of mines in active production are:—

1. The Canadian Collieries, and

2. The Western Fuel Company. The men employed number 1,700, with an average wage of each employee for a short year of 220 days of some $1,200 a year. The Company pays out some $2,000,000 yearly in wages, this not including overhead.

He emphasized the fact that more men were employed just now than the position of the Company justified; that in order to help out the unemployment situation he had gone beyond the limits of prudent operations; that to take on any more men than the Company can usefully employ would not only mean dissatisfaction and in many cases want for those employed, but might well spell actual bankruptcy for the Company and the closing down of all its operations, and that the debenture holders were only keeping the Company going in the hope of better conditions generally and in the coal mining industry in particular.

He was striving now for better markets and consequent increased production, and this meant taking on of many more men and that the 26 employees in question would receive first call to work without any discrimination. The Company however has to conduct its business on its own strict economic business lines without dictation or uncalled for or unnecessary interference.

The Chairman reported the result of this interview at a subsequent meeting of the Board, to be considered with other material before the Board. At this subsequent meeting on December 10 the report was received from Cumberland that at a mass meeting of the Employees held on Sunday, December 8, it was decided to get in touch with the Board and inform the Board of what had taken place in Cumberland.

They reported that the Committee elected to negotiate a settlement had met with the Company officials, but no settlement was brought about, the Company only reiterating that they would take the men back as they needed them. They further reported that it was a known fact that the Company was still working short handed and that they could if they wanted put these twenty-six men on again without any trouble, that they had started one man to work who was not among the twenty-six, when it was understood that no man be taken on until these men were all back to work.

It appearing to the Board that although we should continue our efforts at conciliation there was little prospect of success, and that the Honourable the Minister was entitled to our report from the material before us as above, it was therefore decided that Messrs. Stewart and Kidd prepare individual reports and findings, handing same to the Chairman with the hope and intention that from these reports he could prepare a final report in which all members of the Board would join, but even if divergent, in any case would appear in the report sent forward to the Minister, the idea being that what is reported above should have the assent and confirmation of all Members of the Board, that the individual findings and recommendations if any, of Members of the Board should appear in detail with the final summing up by the Chairman, who would ask the other members to sign same, and thus have a full report to put before the Minister in the one document.

Messrs. Stewart and Kidd having filed their individual reports with the Chairman, and having been found to be divergent, all Members of the Board join in signing this report as above on the understanding that the individual reports, including the Chairman's findings and recommendations will follow.

Signed at Vancouver, B.C., this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1935..

J. A. RUSSELL,
*Chairman.*
C. M. STEWART,
GEORGE KIDD,
*Members of Board.*

The Report of Mr. Stewart follows:—

*In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Collieries Dunsmuir Ltd., and certain of their employees at Cumberland, British Columbia.*

INTRODUCTION

Application having been made pursuant to the provisions of the Act by the employees of the C.C. (D) Ltd. on the tenth (10th) day of September, 1935, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and a statement in reply having been transmitted by the C.C. (D) Ltd. to the Registrar on October 4, 1935, a Board was duly established consisting of the following:—

Mr. J. A. Russell, Chairman, appointed by the Honourable Minister of Labour; Mr.

George Kidd, recommended by the C.C. (D) Ltd.; Mr. Charles M. Stewart, recommended by the Employees.

The Board held public hearings at Cumberland on November 19, 20, and 21.

At the first sitting of the Board on November 19 the Chairman explained to the disputants the meaning of the Act, and notified them that the first duty of the Board was to endeavour to assist both sides to reach an amicable settlement. The hearing was then adjourned until 2:30 p.m. Both parties were asked to come to the next meeting with concrete proposals that could be used as the basis of a settlement.

The afternoon session took place at the Riverside Hotel, Courtenay, and was a private meeting between Employers and Employees, the Board sitting in their capacity of Conciliators.

The Employers did not avail themselves of the Board's recommendations and had no suggestions to offer for a settlement.

The Employees presented what they believed to be fair terms for settlement: "That the Company reinstate the men who had been denied employment for their union activity."

The Company refused to accept the men's proposal, although it met with favour from all members of the Board.

The argument of the Company against employing more men at the moment was that to do so the mine would have to work on a rotation system, and from past experience such a system had proven to be unsatisfactory.

This was denied by the men who claimed that periodically for many years the mines had worked "on rotation" successfully and that right up to the lockout on August 6, the rotation system had been in effect.

The Board was unanimous in asking the Company to consider this very reasonable request of the men, but without success.

The Board then resumed its sittings at Cumberland on November 20. Evidence was taken on the employees submission to Ottawa which charged that the Company, contrary to the agreement, introduced the New Contract System by approaching an individual instead of the Grievance Committee, in accordance with Agreement. When the Committee interviewed the Management in regard to the matter they were told that it was none of their business. The Committee had no other option than to lay this matter before the men at a pit head meeting. At this meeting it was decided that a Union meeting should be called the following day to discuss the matter more thoroughly, owing to the fact that two-thirds of the men were unable to attend, owing to the mine working three shifts. At a well represented meeting held the next day it was decided by the men to inform the Company that they wished to abide by the agreement. The Committee informed the Management and were told that notices would be put out to the effect that No. 5 Mine would be closed indefinitely. Later in the afternoon the Company put out notices to this effect, also stating that men would have to take their tools out of the mine.

The men were locked out on August 6. On August 12 the mine was reopened, the men signalizing their willingness to return to work on the understanding that a Conciliation Board would be granted, and that there would be no discrimination (the understanding that there would be no discrimination was arrived at from a study of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act). This has not been the case. When the mine was reopened, 45 active Union men were debarred from employment owing to the fact that the Company refused to put into effect the former rotation system of work. Since that time some of these men have been taken back but there are still some 26 men locked out. This situation necessarily brings before the Board the rotation of work as it is linked up directly with the lock out on August 6.

After returning to Vancouver the Board still tried to bring the parties together, but the Company remained adamant.

The Board has been unsuccessful in reaching a unanimous decision and the following is the report of the Employees' Representative:—

From the evidence submitted to the Board I find that the Company put into effect on August 2 a New Contract System contrary to the terms and spirit of the Agreement entered into with the men on November 21, 1934. I find it was a new Contract System owing to the fact that all classes of work in the mine were covered in the contract. In previous contracts this was not done. I also find that the terms of the Contract were known in full, only to the two men that negotiated the contract with the Management. Neither did the Management notify the Grievance Committee of the change from Day Work to Piece Work.

I also find that a hardship was imposed on the men that were transferred from one working place to another, through the introduction of the Contract (less wages) and on the men who were discriminated against and have since been compelled to subsist on relief rations.

I further find that the Contract was instituted for the purpose of speeding up the work in this particular section, the logical outcome being an intensified speed-up in the rest of the mine.

A charge was made by the men that the section where the Contract System was put into effect was dangerous for gas and that men working on Contract would not be so careful as when working on day work; this was not refuted by the Company.

The Company was also at fault in the dictatorial attitude they adopted when approached by the Grievance Committee, seeking information on the Contract work. On this occasion they were told by Mr. Laird (Superintendent) that it was none of their business. In my opinion, if harmony between employees and employers is desirable such an attitude to the elected representatives of the workers is indeed poor tact.

Taking into consideration all these facts I can only come to the conclusion that the Company, and not the men, are responsible for the mine being closed on August 6. No other course was left open to the men than to hold a special meeting to discuss the unwarranted change in working conditions. The mine was working three shifts and this was the only method in which the men could meet collectively.

The Company contends that the meeting on August 6 constituted a strike, and was in violation of the agreement. This can not be substantiated. In the first place no coercion was used to keep men from going to work. Second, some men did go to work on that date. Third, the meeting was not called for the purpose of compelling the employer to accept terms of the employees, but only to discuss a condition of work that had been imposed upon the employees by the employers. Authority for such a meeting is covered in Article 12 of the Wage Agreement, which states in part—That they will not individually abandon or give up work except for good and valid reasons solely pertaining to such individual and not in any way or manner inconsistent with, or contrary to, the true intent and meaning of these present.

I further find that on August 6 the men were locked out by the Company for the purpose of forcing them to accept the new contract system, and to get rid of the Grievance Committee who faithfully carried out the instructions of the men and conscientiously worked in the interests of the Cumberland miners.

The men have proven before the Board that ever since the dispute originated they have worked consistently for an amicable settlement. This has been checkmated at every turn by the obstinacy of the Company.

In my opinion, after the Company accepted the Board of Conciliation they should be made to live up to the meaning of the I.D.A. which states in Clause 58, Subsection 2, that former conditions shall not be altered pending the award of the Board. The Company has failed to live up to the Act, first by continuing with the contract work; second, by refusing to take back all the men who were locked out on August 6. Under these circumstances I must recommend to the Minister that the full penalty for violation of the above clause be imposed upon the C.C. (D) Ltd.

If I were to put any other interpretation on this clause, I would have to admit that the Act was drawn purposely to assist the employers to the detriment of the employees.

Previous to August 6, No. 5 Mine worked on a rotation system. The Company has brought no evidence before the Board to uphold their contention that the rotation of work is detrimental to the successful operation of the mine. Colonel Villiers (General Manager) claimed that the majority of the men do not want rotation, but the men themselves have voted unanimously in favour of it. Mr. Laird, when questioned on November 20, practically admitted that coal could be produced under the rotation system at no greater expense to the Company. Also from the evidence of experienced miners who have spent the greater part of their life digging coal, and from my own observations when visiting and examining the various working places in No. 5 Mine, I am convinced that the rotation system can be worked successfully.

Evidence brought before the Board by the men has not been disproved by the Company, that the mine at present is understaffed owing to the fact that the men are working 7 days per week. (Contrary to the 48 hour week law.)

The Board was told that on previous occasions the Company has foisted the rotation system on the men without even consulting them. After hearing all the evidence I was extremely hopeful that a unanimous finding on this point would be brought down. Surely the men who dig the coal and take all the risk should have some say in how they are to work.

The history of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. shows a continuous hostility on the part of this Company towards organized labour. This is one angle which I have deeply considered when summing up, for the policy of past years is apparent to-day. All

those workers who were refused reinstatement are Union men, and included amongst them we find the whole Grievance Committee. No attempt was made by the Company to substantiate the charge made by Colonel Villiers that the trouble in Cumberland was caused by outside agitators and local Communists, but from my summing up of the evidence I find that the trouble is directly traceable to the Company's hostility to organized labour.

I also find from the evidence presented that the C.C. (D) Ltd. receives a subsidy from the Government for the purpose of keeping the mines working. The 26 men under dispute by being denied the right to work in the Cumberland Mines are forced on relief, and are now a burden on the community. I earnestly bring this matter before the Minister and ask him to use his powers to withdraw the subsidy until such time as these men are reinstated.

I also recommend that the present agreement on wages and working conditions be continued and lived up to by the Company until its expiration in November, 1936.

I must further add that if the Company persists to ignore the expressed wishes of the employees for a rotation of work and the reinstatement of the discriminated men, and through such obstinacy further trouble develops, the onus must be placed where it belongs—on the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd.

(Sgd.) Charles M. Stewart,
*Employees Representative.*
Dec. 19, 1935."

The report of Mr. George Kidd follows:—

*"Industrial Disputes Act Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited and Its Employees at Cumberland, B.C.*

Report of Mr. George Kidd, a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed by the Minister of Labour on October 21, 1935, to investigate the dispute between the above.

The members of the Board visited Cumberland on November 16 and held three public hearings on the three following days.

*Board's Efforts Towards Conciliation:*

When the formalities attending the opening of the enquiry were completed, the Chairman suggested that an entirely informal meeting should be held at his hotel in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the dispute, with the object, if possible, of arriving at some basis of settlement. At this meeting it transpired that some 40 employees who were on the payroll on the 6th August when the men ceased to work, were not reinstated when it reopened on August 12. Between August 12 and this enquiry, approximately 14 of these 40 employees were reinstated, and the Company announced its intention of reinstating the remaining 26 as they are required, which they had reason to hope would be within the next 6 months. The reasons for the Company's action in this matter will be referred to later, but at this informal meeting it was found impossible to arrive at any compromise or concession from either side. The men on the one hand repeatedly and insistently demanding the immediate re-employment of these 26 men and the Company on the other hand refusing to depart from its policy, announced when the mine was reopened on the 12th August, of employing these men as and when conditions of work in the mines warrant their names again appearing on the payroll.

This matter is still in dispute, and there are no indications of any settlement being arrived at as both sides definitely and emphatically refuse any form of concession or to recede in any way from their original positions.

*The Employees' Grievance:*

All efforts towards conciliation having failed, the formal hearings of the Board were resumed on the 20th November at Cumberland.

The following is the sole grievance of the employees, as given in their report to the Minister of Labour:—

"The Company contrary to the agreement introduced the 'New Contract System' by approaching an individual instead of Grievance Committee in accordance with agreement. When committee interviewed management regards this matter they were told that it was none of their business. The committee had no other option than to lay this matter before the men at a Pit Head Meeting. At this meeting it was decided that a Union Meeting should be called the following day to discuss the matter more thoroughly. Owing to the fact that only one-third of men were able to attend because of men working three shifts. At a well represented meeting held next day it was decided by the men to inform the company that they wished to abide by the agreement. The committee informed the management and were told that notices would be put out to the effect that No. 5 Mine would be closed indefinitely. Later on in the afternoon the company put out notices to this effect also stating that men would have to take their tools out of the mine."

Articles of Agreement have existed between the Company and its employees for many years. These agreements cover working conditions and rates of pay. The agreement in force when the men ceased to work on August 6 is dated November 21, 1934, and clause 11 states that should any grievance

arise it must be submitted to the members of the Agreement Committee whose duty it is to bring such grievance before the Company. The employees did not follow this procedure in connection with the foregoing grievance before ceasing to work on August 6. The Company's statement set out in their reply to the statement made by the employees when applying for a Conciliation Board as to the procedure taken by the Management to prevent a walk out by the employees on August 5 and thus avoid breaking the agreement between the Employers and Employees was proved in evidence given before the Board to be absolutely correct. Dealing now with the grievance itself. The so called "New Contract System," referred to above, is a system whereby the Company enters into an agreement with one or more of its employees for the performance of a specified piece of work. It is stated by the Company that this practice has been in force for many years, but the men contend that the contract forming the basis of their grievance opened up a new mine, in which case under clause 7 of the agreement, two members of the Agreement Committee shall be selected to discuss operating conditions with the Company. There was, however, no evidence produced in support of this statement. On the contrary, that no "new contract system" was adopted, but that an old practice provided for by the Agreement of November 21, 1934, under the heading of "Machine Coal," page 7, was again introduced was, in my opinion, fully proved by the straight forward evidence given before the Board by Messrs. Bobby Brown, Victor Frelone, Peter Wilkinson and John Murdock —witnesses called by the Employees. Mr. Bobby Brown produced the contract complained of, and explained its conditions with which he and those working with him were fully satisfied. Mr. Brown also stated that this contract is similar to many others which have been entered into in the past, is in accordance with good mining practice throughout the coal industry, and that its terms and conditions fully complied with the Agreement between the Company and its employees, dated November 21, 1934.

*System of Rotation:*

From the foregoing, the question naturally arises as to why all the employees were not reinstated on the resumption of work on August 12 who were engaged when work ceased on August 6. The answer is as follows:—

For some weeks prior to August 6 the Company on its own initiative installed a partial system of rotating its employees for the purpose of giving employment to as many men as possible. In practice this system was found unfair to many men out of work, inefficient so far as the production of coal is concerned, unsatisfactory to many of the employees on the payroll and also dangerous.

Any complete and equitable system of rotation should provide for all employees temporarily off the payroll due to shortage of work, ill health or other causes beyond their control. With some 400 coal operators living in the neighbourhood of Cumberland and Nanaimo out of work with just as much right to work in the coal mines controlled by the Canadian Collieries as any other of their employees it is obviously impossible to introduce any system of rotation which would provide for them all, as there are only some 400 men now working in the mine at Cumberland and a partial system of rotation must involve discrimination which is, of course, distasteful to both the Company and its employees. A further 130 men are employed at Cumberland in miscellaneous services, railroad docks, workshops, etc.

The system of rotation even when partially adopted led to inefficiency, due to the fact that the coal mining industry involves many entirely different classes of occupation and it is in some instances dangerous and in all instances inefficient to employ a man accustomed to one class of work on an entirely different class of work. In the particular case with which we are dealing there are only 26 men out of work, whom it is suggested should be re-employed, and it may therefore well be that not one of them is suitable for any particular vacancy which may occur. And further, the willingness of the employees to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of the unfortunate few is by no means universal. The Company found during the brief period the partial system of rotation was in force, that numerous complaints were forthcoming from the employees as to the dates and duration of the idleness suffered by them for the benefit of some of their fellow employees. The mine at Cumberland is highly charged with gas, necessitating the utmost care on the part of the Management in the selection of its employees for different classes of work.

Under these circumstances the Company had already decided to abandon the partial system of rotation, and regret that it was ever introduced. They, therefore, when work was resumed on August 12, announced that only as many men would be reinstated as were required to operate the mine at the date of its reopening.

*Clause 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:*

The employees claim that under the above clause the Company should have reinstated all the men on the Company's payroll at August 5, immediately they, the employees, requested the Minister of Labour for the formation of this board on September 10, 1935. I have not sufficient legal knowledge to say whether the employees' contention is correct or not, but it appears to me that Section 58 only applies to a dispute over wages and hours which was not the contention in the case under review.

*Conclusions:*

My conclusions briefly are:—

1. That no useful purpose can be served by any further attempts at conciliation.
2. That the employees did not comply with the terms of the Agreement of November 21, 1934, when they ceased work on August 6 instead of submitting their grievance through their Grievance Committee to the Company.
3. That the mine employees rendered themselves liable to dismissal under the Special Rules established under Section 92 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia 1911, Sections 2 and 122. Copy of the Special Rules is attached.
4. That no "new contract system" was introduced, but that an old practice was reintroduced and that such practice was fully provided for by the Agreement of November 21, 1934.
5. That no system of rotation can be devised which will prove equitable to all concerned, that dissatisfaction amongst a large number of the employees would be continuously in evidence, and that it is inefficient so far as the producing of coal is concerned.

(Sgd.) GEORGE KIDD.

In order to make a full report to the Honourable the Minister, called for by Sections 26 and 27 of the Act, the Chairman and such member or members of the Board as join with him in his conclusions beg to report that the foregoing reports set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances brought to the Board's attention during the course of this reference. It only remains therefore on such facts and circumstances to make findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

The Chairman finds it impossible to reconcile the views and findings of his two fellow members of the Board. Their reports disclose such divergent views and conclusions that the Chairman is compelled to review the thirteen causes or points of complaint and alleged matters in dispute, from the evidence, arguments, interpretations, efforts at conciliation and all matters surrounding this reference, and make finding and recommendations accordingly.

Dealing with these points *seriatum* as set out above, the Chairman would have the Board report as to:

*Point 1.*—That Section 58 of the Act did not apply to this enquiry at the stage at which reference or reliance of this Section was introduced. The thirty days' notice mentioned in the Section was not given by either Employer or Employees. There was not a desired change effecting conditions of employment of protesting Employees with respect to Wages or Hours. The Employer did not make effective any proposed change in wages to the detriment of the Employees, while a dispute is being dealt with. Apart from this interpretation of the Section, no effect can be given to the Section until the Board arrived at a decision as to whether or not anything in the nature of a "Lockout" or "Strike" had occurred and the responsibility for same is placed by the Board. In any case neither party to this dispute used this provision of the Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs during investigation. A condition of affairs arose before the application for the appointment of this Board and this condition is still maintained.

*Point 2.*—We would report that the Employer on August 2, 1935, did not introduce a New Contract System contrary to the agreement of November 21, 1934. The contract entered into with certain Employees was strictly within the terms of the existing agreement and was in accordance with the custom and practice which had existed for quite twenty years between Employer and Employees.

*Point 3.*—The Agreement between parties did not call for any consultation between Employer and the Grievance Committee of the Employees before putting men on piece work as per contract instead of day labour unless possibly there was a cut in the rate of wages provided in Agreement. The contract of August 2 provided an increase of earnings to the contractors and those Employees associated with them as co-workers,

and should therefore be a source of congratulation rather than a cause of complaint or dispute.

*Point 4.*—The Employer did not notify the Grievance Committee of this new contract. If it was something that the Employees could complain about it was for the Employees to bring it to the attention of the Grievance Committee and this they did not do, and the Employer was only continuing the piece work system as against day work to the advantage of working Employees and within the terms of existing agreement.

*Point 5.*—The question of discrimination, if any, arose among the workers themselves. The men working under the contract had the right to choose their own mates according to twenty years custom, and it would appear that because certain men were not included among those working at piece work and therefore deprived of enhanced earnings over and above agreement rates of wages, the subsequent trouble arose between parties. The men who were not taken on as mates or put on piece work would gladly have been included among the piece workers on the increased wages and other benefits that would follow.

*Point 6.*—There is no evidence that the piece work system under the contract of August 2 when brought into effect was dangerous for gas. Our impression gathered was that conditions would on the contrary be improved if anything.

*Point 7.*—We find that the attitude of the Employer's Superintendent while pre-emptory and abrupt was not dictatorial towards the Grievance Committee. In view of the findings above the so-called new contract was in no sense the business of the Grievance Committee. The Committee assumed an attitude of a right to dictate and interfere which the agreement between parties did not justify.

*Point 8.*—We find and would report that the Employees did go on strike on August 5 and 6, 1935, within the definition of a "strike" provided in the Act, and that this strike was the cause of the Employees being out of employment between August 6 and 12, 1935, and was in effect the substantial cause for this dispute and investigation.

*Point 9.*—Having found there was no lockout it follows that the course adopted by the Employer was not for the purpose of forcing the Employees to accept a new contract system. It would rather appear that the strike was used for the purpose of forcing the Employer to accept the Employees' dictation that they must all be put on the piece work system or that the piece work system should be abolished.

*Point 10.*—We cannot find that the rotary or rotation system has been or can be successfully continued and adopted in the like interests of the Employees and Employer. In any case it would appear that whether or not the rotary system is suitable to the conditions prevailing at Cumberland and in the Employer's mines is for the Employer to decide. To decide otherwise would practically mean that the Employer would have to hand over the business and economic management of its affairs to its Employees.

*Point 11.*—The evidence and our finding are not that the Employer is hostile to "Collective Bargaining." On the contrary, the existing agreement above referred to is the best possible evidence of the Company's approval of the system of collective bargaining. The Employer has approved of collective bargaining for many years, willingly accepting the principle and dealing with its Employees through written agreements and a Committee representing the Employees.

*Point 12.*—We find and report that the Employer has lived up to its existing agreement with the Employees in every respect and stands ready and willing to make a new agreement on like lines or to continue the existing agreement.

*Point 13.*—We cannot make any findings which will reinstate the 26 men claimed to be discriminated against, but whom we have to find on evidence and facts were not discriminated against but were rather the victims of conditions brought about as above by the Employees themselves through their Grievance Committee.

The threat in this complaint to the effect that the Employees "have no other alternative than to resort to strike action in order to get justice" is in our view entirely in accord with the consistent action of the Grievance Committee in promoting this dispute and misleading their fellow Employees by making them believe that the Company has departed from its agreement, is hostile to collective bargaining and is discriminating against day workers when the contrary abundantly appears from all the evidence, facts and circumstances disclosed on this reference.

Our findings on these thirteen claims of complaint on the part of the Employees being thus definite it only remains for us to make recommendations looking to a settlement of the dispute.

It is difficult to find a way out of the tangle that the Employees have got themselves into, without requiring the Company to do something which it is not called upon to do, and which it cannot well do under

existing industrial and financial conditions without impairing the coal mining industry and the future of the Company as an Employer of labour and of all of which it must necessarily be the best judge.

We can therefore only recommend that the Employees withdraw from their present untenable position, appoint a new Committee to negotiate a continuance of existing or amended agreement with the Employer and withdraw from their present threatened "strike" attitude. We appreciate that this attitude may be the view of an over zealous Grievance Committee, mistaken in their understanding and interpretation of existing agreement rather than the attitude of Employees generally towards the Employer. (The feeling of the Employer and this Board is distinctly sympathetic towards all the many unemployed miners on Vancouver Island.)

On the part of the Company we would recommend that its favourable attitude to "collective bargaining" be emphasized and made clear to all its Employees, and that it carry out their assurance that it will put the Employees in question back to work without discrimination at the earliest possible moment, speeding up production and the need for more employees in every way consistent with the condition of our coal industry and the best interests of the Company, its Employees and the good governmental supervision of the Canadian unemployment and relief situation.

Submitted with deference and the added word that if this Board has overlooked any matter on which it should report or if it can be of further service to the Honourable the Minister of Labour or his Department, we hold ourselves at his service.

We have the Honour to be,

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. A. RUSSELL,
*Chairman.*
(Sgd.) GEORGE KIDD,
*Member of the Board.*

December 24, 1935.

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## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 995, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board) to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### Case No. 157.—Operating Department (Central Region)

This case concerned the claim to have the position of lampman at Capreol, Ontario, filled by an employee holding seniority rights under the schedule for "clerks and other classes of employees."

The employees contended that the position of lampman at Capreol was filled by an employee holding seniority rights under the maintenance of way employees' schedule, whereas it should have been assigned to an employee holding seniority rights under the schedule for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees," as the position of lampman is enumerated under such designation.

The contention of the railway was that there has never been a position classified as "lampman" in the Capreol yard, as the work of attending to switches and switch lamps in that yard has always been taken care of by an em-

ployee holding seniority rights under the schedule governing Maintenance of Way Employees.

The railway considered that there has been no change made in the assignment and performance of these duties since the present incumbent of the position in question was assigned to this work six years ago; that while "lampmen" are shown in the general classification of employees in Article 1, Rule (a) Section 3 of the schedule for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees," in no yard in the Northern Ontario district has such a position ever been set up in the schedule referred to; and further that the schedule governing Maintenance of Way Employees does recognize the right of employees embraced under that schedule to perform work attendant upon the care of switch, semaphore and yard limit lamps.

It was further pointed out by the railway that "in event that an employee holding seniority rights under the schedule for 'Clerks and other classes of employees' were to be assigned to the work of attending switch lamps alone, in Capreol yard, it would still be necessary to employ a competent trackman to inspect and repair, as required, the 82 switches in question, which would have the effect of needlessly penalizing the company by the amount of the wages of one additional employee in that yard. The work of attending switch lamps exclusively does not require a full-time employee, and as the services of such an employee could not be fully utilized, there is no justification for making any change in established practice on this territory."

The employees withdrew the case.

### Case No. 172.—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

An employee was classified as a clerk in the superintendent's office at Moncton from August 19, 1929 to November 27, 1931, during which time he was paid as an apprentice clerk in accordance with Article 13, rule "A" of Clerks and other Classes of Employees Schedule. On November 27, 1931, his classification was changed to messenger and his rate of pay reduced to $45 per month.

The employees contended that this worker entered the superintendent's office at Moncton, N.B. as a messenger in October, 1928, and continued in that capacity until August 19, 1929, when he was promoted to the position of clerk and paid as follows:—First year, $60.00 per month; second year, $70.00 per month; and third year, $87.50 per month.

The clerk's duties, as outlined in the employees' statement consisted of the opening, sorting and delivery of mail to respective offices and desks, handling of files, etc.

Since his reduction in salary from $87.50 to $45.00 per month, the employees contend that he was required to perform the duties enumerated above, together with the following: Mimeograph work, such as making copies of forms and circulars, sending out mail, delivering telegrams, etc., and the general messenger work around the office.

The employees considered that Article 11 rule (a) had been violated and that he was entitled to payment at the schedule rate of clerk dating from 45 days prior to January 3, 1935, when he first presented his claim to his superintendent.

In its statement, the company declared that on November 27, 1931, the clerical position in the superintendent's office at Moncton occupied by this employee was abolished, whereupon the employee exercised his seniority by displacing a messenger at the rate of $45 per month.

The company further contended that the looking up of files and putting them away is messenger work and does not justify classification as a clerk.

The Board referred the case to the disputants for further negotiations and as a result a satisfactory settlement was reached.

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"There is no foundation for the common belief that the Indians of Canada are a vanishing race," according to a statement by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs recently published. The report adds that: "The census which is taken at five-year intervals has shown a substantial increase in each of such periods during the past fifteen years at least, and the statistics may now be regarded as reliable."

It is pointed out that from the standpoint of ordinary disease and accident the year under review was a healthy one, there being no widespread epidemics of communicable diseases.

In this respect the Deputy Superintendent observes: "The relative absence of controllable communicable diseases among Indians is not a matter of chance or good fortune, it is the result of constant vigilance on the part of Indian Agents, departmental medical officers, and other employees in the field."

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Reports of various committees which were presented at the third biennial meeting of the Canadian Hospital Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1935, page 886) have recently been published in bulletin form. These reports deal with the following subjects: Construction and equipment; nursing and nurse training; medical relations; administration; hospital finance, scientific principles of collection; hospital legislation; public relations; tuberculosis in the nursing profession, and small hospitals.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1935

The following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1935, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Dec., 1935 | 8 | 1,745 | 5,718 |
| *Nov., 1935 | 13 | 2,133 | 24,733 |
| Dec., 1934 | 8 | 340 | 1,875 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

As is usual in December, the number of disputes, and of workers involved, and also the time loss incurred were lower than in November. The number of workers and the time loss, however, were higher than a year ago, owing to the continuance for a few days into December, of the strikes involving large numbers of longshoremen and other water transport workers in Vancouver and other ports in British Columbia which began in June. These were the only disputes of importance in both November and December; and in December last year there were no disputes involving large numbers of employees for any considerable time.

Six disputes, involving 1,550 workers, were carried over from November and two disputes commenced during December. Of these eight disputes, seven terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers involved, one in favour of the workers concerned, a compromise settlement being reached in one case, while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of December, therefore, there was on record one dispute recorded as a strike or lockout, namely: truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving printing compositors employed in two establishments in Winnipeg, Man., commencing April 7, 1935, and that involving motion picture projectionists in two establishments in Winnipeg commencing September 1, 1935, both of which have been carried in the above list for some time, are recorded as having lapsed by the end of December and have consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A cessation of work for one day, December 23, by about seven hundred employees of three asbestos mining companies at Thetford Mines, P.Q., has been reported in the press as a strike. Reports from the representatives of the employees and from the employers indicate that there was no dispute, the workers taking the day off to demonstrate their regard for the chaplain of their union who was transferred to another parish.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

CUSTOM TAILORS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute commencing on October 29, caused by the refusal of increases in piece rates, was settled on December 10, a ten per cent increase in wages being given for some work. Four of the strikers resumed work, the employer refusing to re-employ the others, temporary employees. Early in November the resident representative of the Department, with the Fair Wage Officer of the City of Toronto, had attempted to bring about a settlement but the employer refused to make any wage increases.

OPTICAL WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, involving 114 opticians and mechanics in seven optical manufacturing establishments since November 14, the employers secured about twenty-five new workers and a number of the strikers resumed work from time to time so that by December 21, all that were re-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1935*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to December, 1935.** | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Boots and Shoes*— | | | |
| Shoe factory workers, Valley Junction, P.Q. | 36 | 216 | Commenced Nov. 11, 1935; against discharge of workers; lapsed by Dec. 7, 1935; indefinite. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Custom tailors, Toronto, Ont. | 6 | 42 | Commenced Oct. 29, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 9, 1935; compromise. |
| *Miscellaneous*— | | | |
| Optical workers, Toronto, Ont. | 50 | 500 | Commenced Nov. 14, 1935; for increased wages, recognition of union and changes in conditions; terminated Dec. 21, 1935; in favour of employers. |
| TRANSPORTATION— | | | |
| *Water*— | | | |
| Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C. | 700 | 2,000 | Commenced June 5, 1935; against cancellation of agreement; terminated Dec. 7, 1935; in favour of employers. |
| Coastal longshoremen, ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C. | 733 | 2,000 | Commenced June 15, 1935; in sympathy with longshoremen on strike from June 5, 1935; terminated Dec. 7, 1935; in favour of employers. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Hotel employees, Toronto, Ont. | 25 | 200 | Commenced Nov. 12, 1935; for increased wages and reduced hours; lapsed by Dec. 31, 1935; in favour of employer. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1935.** | | | |
| MINING, ETC.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Robb, Alta..... | 70 | 560 | Commenced Dec. 3, 1935; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 11, 1935; in favour of workers. |
| TRANSPORTATION— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man. | 125 | 200 | Commenced Dec. 30, 1935; for increased piece rates and changes in conditions; unterminated. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

quired had returned to work without securing any of their demands. The employers stated that the others would be taken back when required.

LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.—As stated in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, this dispute was called off by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, affiliated with the Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada, on December 9. The strikers had been replaced to a considerable extent by the beginning of July. About one hundred of the strikers resumed work during July, another hundred by September, and fifty later. A Royal Commission, appointed in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, reported on the dispute on October 22 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, pp. 982-995). During the unsuccessful negotiations from time to time the employers had offered to take back the strikers as required and a substantial number were given work when the strike was called off. Wages and working conditions were substantially the same as under the agreement before the dispute. Early in December five of the strikers were sentenced to imprisonment for one month on charges of rioting on Ocober 25, in connection with picketing.

COASTAL LONGSHOREMEN, SHIP'S CREWS, SHIP LINERS, BOOM LOG WORKERS, ETC., VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, CHEMAINUS, ETC., B.C.—The strike of various classes of water transport workers in sympathy with the strike of longshoremen at Vancouver was called off on December 9. As in the case of the longshoremen, most of the strikers had been replaced some time before.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, involving cooks, maids, etc., in one hotel in Toronto, demanding increased wages and reduced hours, is recorded as lapsed by the end of December. Early in December one striker was acquitted of a charge of assault in connection with picketing.

Coal Miners, Robb, Alta.—Employees of one company ceased work from December 3 to December 12, negotiations regarding an increase in wages not having resulted in a settlement. An agreement between the employer and the United Mine Workers of America terminating March 31, 1935, extended to May 31, 1935, had provided that wages should be changed in accordance with changes in the Drumheller district. When a five per cent wage increase became effective in that district in September following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act the union asked for a similar increase. The western representative of the Department conferred with the parties to the dispute. The employer agreed to make the increase when other mines in the Coalspur district did so. An agreement was signed for one, making the increase effective from November 1. The employer applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on November 28 but the employees ceased work from December 3. On December 4 the other principal mining company in the district agreed to the increase in wages. Further negotiations between the parties to the strike resulted in an agreement being signed, providing for the wage increase effective from November 15. The union, however, contended that the increase should be effective from November 1 and the agreement provided that this should be determined by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or by reference to an impartial chairman under the clause in the agreement as to the settlement of local and general disputes. Work was, therefore, resumed on December 12.

Truck Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—Truck drivers, operating their own trucks in the delivery of coal and wood for various dealers in Winnipeg, ceased work on December 30, demanding an increase in rates of pay per ton and per cord. They also demanded the elimination of screening and sacking of coal by the drivers. One of the dealers agreed to these proposals before the cessation of work and some of the others shortly afterwards. At the request of the strikers the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour had called the employers into conference but a settlement was not effected.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1935, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1934. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 52 and 17 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 69 disputes in progress during the month, involving 26,600 workers, with a time loss of 210,000 working days for the month. Of the 52 disputes beginning in November, 3 were over demands for increases in wages, 3 over proposed wage reductions, 8 over other wage questions, 18 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 15 over other questions as to working arrangements and 2 over questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages were due to sympathetic action. During the month, settlements were reached in 50 disputes, of which 15 were settled in favour of workers, 21 in favour of employers and 14 resulted in compromises; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A sympathetic strike involving 5,000 coal miners in the Pontefract district which begain November 5, was in sympathy with workers involved in a dispute at a neighbouring colliery; work was resumed December 3 on the advice of the union.

A lockout of 4,000 dock labourers which indirectly affected 1,000 maintenance men at the docks at Glasgow was in effect from November 19 to November 21, to enforce the observance of the national agreement as to the settlement of disputes. The result of the stoppage was that the workers undertook to observe the agreement.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 135 and 140 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 275 disputes in progress during the month, involving 518,000 workers with a time loss of 2,970,000 working days for the month.

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

## Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1935

THE annual report of the Department of Labour, recently issued, describes the various activities of the Department during the fiscal period from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, in the administration of the following Acts: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Combines Investigation Act; Old Age Pensions Act; The Relief Act, 1934 (with a recapitulation of disbursements under relief legislation in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933); and Government Annuities Act.

Another feature of the department's work is its administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government. In addition, the Department is charged with certain duties attendant upon Canada's membership in the International Labour Organization, League of Nations.

### Industrial and Economic Conditions

Prefacing the review, is the report of Mr. W. M. Dickson, the Deputy Minister of Labour in a survey of the year's advance. The Deputy Minister indicates "a substantial net improvement in the employment situation" as shown by statistics compiled by the Department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The percentage of unemployment among trade unions stood at 16·7 on March 31, 1935, as against 19·5 on the same date in the previous year.

These percentages are worked out for each month and the average of the percentages for the fiscal year 1934-35 was 17·6, compared with 21·1 per cent for 1933-34. Thus, the average improvement was 3·5 per cent of the total of the membership covered. The employment index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stood at 93·4 on April 1, 1935, compared with 91·3 on April 1 a year before. These index numbers are based upon monthly reports submitted by about 9,000 establishments with aggregate staffs (April 1, 1935) of approximately 875,000 employees. The figures over the year 1934-35 gave a monthly average of 97·0 points, as against 86·7 points for the year before, an improvement of 10·3 points in employment in general industry, or an average increase of 12 per cent contrasted with the year 1933-34.

The index number maintained by the department depicting changes in the cost of living fluctuated within narrow limits during the fiscal year, and was somewhat lower at the end of the twelve months than at the beginning.

Wages rates in 1934 showed a slight upward movement in manufacturing and a pronounced increase of 20 per cent in logging and sawmilling. In the last mentioned industries wage rates had fallen 35 per cent between 1929 and 1933. In the other principal industries the trend was to a small extent downward, building trades averaging 23 per cent below 1930 levels and the majority of the other industries about ten per cent. Owing to short time operations in many trades, average earnings per year would show proportionately greater decreases.

After dealing with the amendment in the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government (applicable to federal contracts for the manufacture of fittings and supplies) whereby a fixed wage rate was established for unskilled workers, the deputy's report reviews the social legislation that was introduced in Parliament during the early part of the 1935 session and which has since been enacted.

### Labour Department Act

The section of the report dealing with the Labour Department Act, under which the department operates, details the co-related phases of activity under this statute. This Act provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall " collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the LABOUR GAZETTE, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market, and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analysed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In addition to the monthly publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE, which was one of the original functions of the department, a comprehensive annual report on Labour Organization in Canada is compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The

department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lockouts, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy in Dominion Government Contracts, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly, or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

### Conciliation and Labour Act

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Concilation and Labour Act, chap. 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and certain public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, while the headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

A list of the more important cases is given in the report. These have been detailed quarterly in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Fair Wages Policy

The report gives full information as to the provisions for the payment of fair wages in connection with work under government contracts. (Similar information is given each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE). The Fair Wages policy was originally based on a resolution adopted by House of Commons in 1900, and amended in 1922, and on the "Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930" (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383). This Act provides for the observance of current rates of wages and contains the proviso that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be "such as are fair and reasonable" and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight a day, except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency.

As already mentioned, there was a change in the Fair Wages Policy pertaining to the provisions relative to federal supply contracts (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 24).

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for use in connection with 374 building and construction contracts which were to be executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, 2; Fisheries, 3; Indian Affairs, 2; Interior, 8; Marine, 33; National Defence, 26; National Research Council, 3; Public Works, 283; Railways and Canals, 2; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 12.

With respect to contracts for the manufacture of governmental supplies, the greater number of contracts of this nature placed during the year were by the Department of National Defence, to cover the requirements of the military and naval forces and also of the Unemployment Relief Camps which are op-

erated by that department in different parts of the country for single homeless men. The Department of Labour co-operated closely with the Department of National Defence in ensuring the observance of the proper labour conditions on these contracts; also with the Post Office Department with respect to the numerous orders placed by them.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Included in the Department's review is the twenty-eighth annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Concilation and Investigation, covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935.

The feature of the record of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year 1934-35 is the small proportion of boards to applications. While the department dealt with sixteen applications received during that period, together with one application carried over from the preceding year, only two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established, one of which dealt with two applications. There was, however, considerable departmental procedure in connection with the other cases; in no instance did a strike occur where, for any reason, a board was not granted.

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1935, numbered 818, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 538 cases. A few of these boards dealt with two or more applications. The cases in which boards were not granted were either settled by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended, as a result of board procedure.

### Government Annuities Act

The growing interest in Canadian Government Annuities by wage earners and, in fact, all classes of persons throughout the country, was strikingly evidenced during the financial year by the remarkable increase in the sale of annuities, 3,930 Canadians having utilized this medium afforded by the Dominion Government for making provision for old age, as compared with 2,412 in the preceding year, while purchase money received totalled $13,376,400.02, an increase of $6,304,961.02 over 1933-34.

### Employment Offices Co-Ordination Act

The functioning of the Employment Service of Canada under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act is described in a chapter of the department's report.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

In the report for the year the various phases of activity are all outlined under such subdivisions as: Specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped ex-service men; location of employment offices; the Employment Service and immigration; Statistics—Employment Office and trade union unemployment; labour mobility; and the Employment Service and unemployment relief.

Statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition the LABOUR GAZETTE publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. The report contains tables giving full particulars of the work of the Branch during the year.

### Technical Education Act

For the purpose of assisting the provinces in their efforts to develop vocational education, the Dominion Parliament, in 1919, passed the Technical Education Act, voting a sum of ten million dollars to be expended over a period of ten years.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, Ontario is the only province which had been able to earn its entire allotment during the ten-year period, and in order that the remaining eight provinces might have a further opportunity to earn the balance of the money originally allotted to them, the Act was ex-

tended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years.

At the end of the five-year extension there were still three provinces, viz., Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia, which had not been able to take full advantage of their apportionments, and in order that these three provinces might not be deprived of any part of their original appropriations, the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of Parliament for another five years. These three provinces will, therefore, continue to be reimbursed for expenditures made under the terms of the Act, and amendments thereto, up to amounts still to their credit, provided that the amounts are earned prior to March 31, 1939.

### Old Age Pensions Act

Old Age Pensions continued to be paid during the fiscal year in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and in the Northwest Territories, the total expenditure in pensions being $19,999,055.85, of which amount $14,942,459.36 was contributed by the Dominion Government. The number of persons receiving pensions was 101,051, an increase of 14,178 during the year.

An important part of the administrative function of the Dominion Government in carrying out the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act involves accounting control and supervision, and, in order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility, an Order in Council was adopted on March 1, 1935, transferring the administration of the Act from the Department of Labour to the Department of Finance as from the first of April, 1935. No further report on the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act will therefore be made by the Department of Labour.

### Combines Investigation Act

The report contains the 12th annual report of proceedings under this Act. The statute provides for investigation of trade combinations, prices or monopolizing, controlling or otherwise restraining trade. Formation or operation of such combines against the public interest is made an indictable offence. The statute provides for the instituting of inquiries by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act on application by six or more persons or on the initiative of the Ministry of Labour or the registrar. If preliminary inquiry discloses evidence justifying further investigation, such investigation may be conducted by the registrar or by a commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council. Prosecution of combines may be instituted by the Attorney General of a province or by the Solicitor General of Canada.

The proceedings under the Act are reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Approximately fifty new cases were handled under the Act since the last annual report. No major investigations were concluded during the year, the two chief inquiries instituted being in progress at the close of the period. As in previous years, various less extensive investigations included preliminary inquiries into alleged practices in manufacturing and distribution similar to those outlined in earlier annual reports.

### Relief Measures

The report gives particulars of the work carried on under the various Relief Acts which provided for the relief of distress due to unemployment and other causes. (The report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief of operations under the Act of 1934, as at March 31, 1935, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 477).

### International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization, which was established in association with the League of Nations at the close of the Great War, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

As a member state of the Organization, Canada has participated to a considerable extent in its activities, six draft conventions having been approved by Parliament during the 1935 session.

The performance of the duties devolving upon the Department of Labour requires a close study on the part of its officers of the various technical questions figuring on the agenda of the different sessions of the conference and the meetings of the Governing Body, and also of the questionnaires received from the International Labour Office, besides necessarily entailing much correspondence, not only with other departments of the Dominion Government, but with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also to be prepared in the Department of Labour to the various questionnaires circulated on behalf of the the International Labour Office.

Since 1924 the Canadian Government has had an advisory officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to secure close touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization.

# DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

## Recommendations Submitted Respecting Unemployment and Relief

WITH a complete representation of provincial premiers, and other members of their governments actively co-operating with the Dominion Prime Minister and his Cabinet, an important Dominion-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa from December 9-13. The extent and nature of the economic and social problems upon which the Conference concentrated may be judged by the following broad outline of the agenda—

(1) Questions relating to the procedure to be followed in amending the British North America Act.

(2) Questions respecting the financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces and to taxation.

(3) Questions relating to unemployment and relief.

(4) Questions relating to responsibility for, and co-ordination of, social services.

(5) Questions relating to mining development and taxation.

(6) Questions relating to agriculture and marketing.

(7) Questions relating to tourist traffic development.

The opening plenary session met in the Railway Committee Room, House of Commons, following which the above agenda was allocated among various committees and sub-conferences, the "set-up" of these and their subjects being as follows:—

*Mining Development and Taxation* (Chairman, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines). Discussion—(i) Uniform tax in each of the Provinces; (ii) Dominion mining tax; (iii) Depletion allowances in Dominion and Provinces; (iv) Possibility of fixed rate of taxation for five years; (v) Collection of mining taxes; (vi) Reduction of duties upon implements and machinery used in mineral production; (vii) Legislation respecting promotions.

*Unemployment and Relief* (Chairman, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour). Discussion—(i) General unemployment situation; (ii) Question of relief camps; (iii) Question of Provincial and Municipal responsibility; (iv) Division of responsibility for Social Services; (v) Future policy.

*Constitutional Questions* (Chairman, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice). Discussion—(i) Revision of B.N.A. Act; (ii) Agreement on future action with reference to social legislation.

*Agriculture and Marketing* (Chairman, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture). Discussion—(i) Duplication of administration affecting agriculture; (ii) General agricultural problem; (iii) Possibility of developing marketing operations in the provinces.

*Financial Questions* (Chairman, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance). Discussion—(i) Refunding; (ii) National Finance Council; (iii) Duplication in taxation; (iv) Interest rates; (v) Interprovincial and Federal co-operation.

*Tourist Traffic* (Chairman, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Railways and Canals). Discussion—(i) National Parks; (ii) National Highways and regulation of traffic; (iii) Co-operation for tourist traffic development.

Featuring the opening plenary session was the address of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who surveyed the problems confronting the country and the objectives of the Conference in relation thereto. (The address of the Prime Minister, together with those of the provincial premiers, was dealt with in the previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.)

The procedure followed by the Conference was that each sub-conference or committee, meet for discussion of the subjects assigned to it, and make its own recommendations in the form of resolutions, which were then received by the final plenary session for submission to the "appropriate administrative and legislative authorities as a foundation upon which such authorities can base effective policy."

### Unemployment and Relief Recommendation

Three reports, embodying resolutions, were presented by the Committee on Unemployment and Relief.

*Registration of Unemployed on Relief.*—The text of the resolution recommending registration of the unemployed on relief was as follows:—

1. Your Committee appointed to consider the registration of the unemployed on relief, beg leave to submit as follows:—

2. Under existing conditions of relief administration, the problem of securing a comprehensive registration as aforesaid, may be divided in the following parts:—

> the registration of those on relief, including and differentiating (i) unemployed persons, (ii) unemployables, and (iii) farm and other relief not due to unemployment.

3. By an "unemployed" person is meant any person 16 years of age and over, physically

and mentally capable of work, and available for gainful occupation. By an "unemployable" person is meant any person 16 years of age and over, available for gainful occupation, but physically or mentally incapable of gainful employment.

4. For persons in receipt of relief it is recommended that, for as early a date as may be agreed upon as practicable (say January 31st, 1936) a registration be made by the provincial governments covering as a minimum for each individual on relief the data set out in schedules A, A-1 and B hereto attached, Schedules A and A-1 referring to unemployed and unemployable persons on relief, (these categories, it will be observed, being differentiated on the schedule), and Schedule B referring to persons in receipt of farm (family) relief arising from causes other than unemployment.

5. The registration recommended in the preceding paragraph shall be carried out through the agencies—provincial, municipal and other —already operating in the administration of relief measures. Immediately on its completion a compilation of the results shall be forwarded to the Department of Labour, Relief Administration Branch, according to a uniform plan to be agreed upon showing for the categories designated the numbers on relief by sex, age, conjugal condition and occupation.

6. The registration above described shall thereafter be maintained up to date by the Provincial authorities, and the compilation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be forwarded at monthly intervals during the continuance of present arrangements for relief administration.

7. It may be pointed out that for the comprehensive analysis of data such as is contemplated in the foregoing, the compilation of the individual returns by the punch card method is the most efficient. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be glad to assist in the application of this method and undertake the compilation for any province which will forward the necessary punch cards. It is suggested that a hand count would suffice for the monthly returns above mentioned, but that an analysis on a thoroughly comprehensive scale should be made annually, say, for date of December 1.

*Future policy of unemployment and relief in Canada.*—The text of the resolutions dealing with future relief policy follow:—

1. That the Dominion Government restrict its services for individuals and families on relief to making provision in association with the Province and the Municipality, for employable men and women with their dependants. In this connection it should be recognized that the Old Age Pension is in the nature of a superannuation for this group on the basis of age.

2. That all those others on unemployment relief who are incapable of self-supporting labour be considered charges upon the municipality and (or) province.

3. That there be established a Dominion Commission on employment and relief with broad functions and powers which would include the following:—

(a) In co-operation with the provinces and municipalities to carry out as early as possible a Dominion-wide registration and classification of those on relief who are capable of self-supporting work.

(b) To determine the general standards, regulations and conditions to be met by any province in order to qualify for participation in Dominion funds.

(c) To co-ordinate public works programs and employment policies on a long-range basis, and establish a general consistency of action.

(d) To supervise the distribution of funds voted by the Dominion Parliament (and made available by the Governor in Council) for employment and relief purposes.

(e) To promote the objects set forth in Sections 4 and 5 hereof.

4. That the co-operation of commerce and industry be requisitioned to assist in devising plans under which business enterprises shall make year-round provision for their essential quotas of employees and for the increase of employment. Many industries now recognize that it is unjust and anti-social for business management to produce casualties for public treasuries to take care of, regardless of the wrecking of individual and family life involved.

5. That under government leadership a system shall be devised for the training of youth in habits and techniques of work and industry, and for a thorough and well integrated apprenticeship system.

6. That, in view of the fact that the foregoing program will require considerable time before becoming effective, the Dominion grants to the provinces for relief be substantially increased.

*Dominion-provincial co-operation in the collection of statistics.*—The text of the resolution on Dominion and provincial co-operation in the collection of statistics was:—

That consideration be given to the extent to which there may be more complete co-operation and co-ordination of effort between the federal and provincial authorities in the collection and publication of statistical information, and what further steps should be taken to secure comprehensive and uniform statistics with regard to social and economic conditions in Canada.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR

THE nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Fires Prevention Branch, Department of Public Works, of Manitoba, reviews the operations of the branch during the year ended April 30, 1934. In 1931 the Legislature adopted the Department of Labour Act to come into effect upon proclamation, and the enactment became operative from July 16, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 722, and September, 1934, page 822).

The present report covers the administration of the following enactments: The Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' Licence Act; the Public Amusements Act (the licensing of cinema projectionists); the Fires Prevention Act; and the One Day Rest in Seven Act.

The administration of the above acts entailed considerable inspection service, and the inspections and orders issued respecting each are summarized in tabular statistics in the report. During the year there was a total of 13,567 inspections, and 4,994 orders issued as compared with 13,613 inspections and 5,790 orders in 1933. Most of the orders issued under the various Acts were for improvements in the interests of safety or health and sanitation, while under the Minimum Wage Act the orders largely concerned hours and wages. Not one case of child labour was found.

In the accompanying table, the number of inspections and orders under each Act during the year are summarized.

*Accidents and Prevention.*—During the year, there was a total of 1,485 industrial accidents of which two were fatal. Of the total number of accidents, 1,469 were in the industrial group; 7 in the building trades; and 9 attributed to elevators. As regards industrial accident prevention the report emphasizes the fact that the majority of accidents are caused "through the personal or human element." In this respect the Bureau outlined its educational program in co-operation with Boards of Trade, Trades and Labour Councils, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and individual employers. Reports of accidents from employers are analyzed and, if the facts warrant, are also investigated. Recommendations and orders are then based upon the result of the analysis and investigation.

Traffic accidents were dealt with separately. The work of accident prevention in traffic was carried on in conjunction with the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Manitoba Motor League. First Aid activities were also reviewed.

*Steam Boilers.*—As in previous years, supervision of all steam plants throughout the province was maintained for the purpose of seeing that only properly qualified and licensed engineers are employed in conformity with the Act. A total of 1,172 certificates and renewals were issued, the fees of which amounted to $2,289.50. The usual details were given of the inspection of steam plants, air tanks, refrigeration plants, etc., and the fees received for same.

*Fair Wages Act.*—The Fair Wage Board held nineteen meetings during the fiscal year in connection with the revision of the schedule for the current year.

*Licensing of Workmen.*—The Board of Examiners under the Electricians License Act, held twenty-four meetings in Winnipeg and issued 210 licences and 71 contractors' certificates. The total collected in fees was $2,365. Twenty-six tried the examinations to qualify as cinema projectionists as a result of which a total of 15 certificates were issued. Fees for licensing projectionists amounted to $418.

*Fire Prevention.*—The fire loss for Manitoba in 1933 was $1,146,000 or $1.64 per capita as compared with $1,585,906 or $2.26 in 1932. Fire prevention methods were summarized and the causes of fires were analyzed. There were six prosecutions for arson during the year and a large number of investigations into fires of suspicious origin.

*General Complaints.*—During the year there were 181 complaints under the several acts administered by the Bureau, all of which were adjusted. These were as follows: Minimum Wage Act, 168; Electricians License Act, 10; the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 2; and the licensing of cinema projectionists, 1.

Summary of Inspections made and orders issued by the Bureau of Labour from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

| Statute | No. of Inspections | No. of Orders |
|---|---|---|
| The Manitoba Factories Act | 1,014 | 722 |
| The Bake Shops Act | 52 | 40 |
| The Shops Regulation Act | 22 | 13 |
| The Minimum Wage Act | 2,448 | 819 |
| The Elevator and Hoist Act | 4,551 | 1,437 |
| The Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act | 3,953 | 1,354 |
| The Building Trades Protection Act | 15 | 11 |
| The Public Buildings Act | 19 | 26 |
| The Electricians Licensing Act | 338 | 26 |
| The Public Amusements Act | 224 | 53 |
| The Fires Prevention Act | 856 | 467 |
| The One Day of Rest in Seven Act | 75 | 26 |
| Total | 13,567 | 4,968 |

### Minimum Wage Act

Included in the annual report of the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba is the report of the Minimum Wage Board. During the year the Board was engaged on a revision of Regulation 5, covering all workers in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, page 832).

There were 17 informations laid by the Bureau of Labour during the fiscal year, one under the regulation governing laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing; five under hotels, restaurants, etc.; two under bags; three under retail stores; two under office regulations; and four under the regulation governing boys in the manufacturing industries.

In addition, 230 claims for wages were adjusted and collections effected. Of these 214 were claims of female employees and involved a total of $1,959.55, while 16 were claims of boys and involved wage arrears amounting to $133.32.

The number of inspections in Winnipeg under all the orders governing female employees totalled 1,591. These resulted in 377 orders respecting either conditions of work, hours or wages, plus 196 other regulations. Outside of Winnipeg there were 55 inspections and 18 orders issued.

The details of inspection work in connection with the employment of boys under 18 years of age showed a total of 802 inspections with 207 orders and 21 other regulations issued as a result.

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The Year Book of the National Council of Women of Canada has recently been issued. It contains an extensive review of the Council's activities during the year including reports of its provincial presidents, standing and special committees, federated associations and the proceedings of the annual meeting.

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Accidents occurring in the use of explosives during the year 1934, resulted in thirty deaths and caused injury to 196 persons according to the report of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935. This represented, the report states, a considerable increase over the casualties sustained in recent years, even when allowance is made for the increase in consumption of explosives, and was most marked in the accidents arising in the course of road construction. Miscellaneous accidents, not directly associated with the use of explosives, caused the death of six persons and injury to 46 during the year 1934. Playing with explosives accounted for 2 of those killed and 32 of the injured, the average annual loss from this particularly regrettable cause, during the five year period preceding, having been 2 killed and 48 injured. These accidents and their causes are discussed in more detail in the Annual Report of the Division.

The death occurred on December 28, 1935, of J. F. H. Wyse, general manager of the National Safety League for the past twenty-one years. Mr. Wyse joined the Safety League first as an engineer and organizer and was appointed general manager on January 1, 1914. His zealous work in accident prevention was marked by many campaigns and the publication of numerous pamphlets on the prevention of forest fires, safe boating and various methods of resuscitation.

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A memorandum has recently been published by the Factory Department, Home Office (Great Britain) on precautions against dangers of poisoning, fire and explosion in connection with the use of carbon bi-sulphide in artificial silk, India rubber and other works.

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Production by 35 factories in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of farm implements and machinery was value at $8,817,756 as compared with $5,326,416 in the previous year, $5,510,078 in 1932 and $11,175,404 in 1931.

Total capital employed amounted to $55,742,-696 as against $63,903,380 in 1933 and $73,576,-979 in 1932. The average number of employees on the payroll during 1934 was 3,706 with salaries and wages totalling $3,776,918. In 1933, employees averaged 3,039 and their earnings $3,047,501.

# WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

## Order Governing Employment in Beauty Parlours

EFFECTIVE from December 16, 1935, the Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia has issued Order No. 8 governing employment in beauty parlours, etc. in the cities and towns of the province.

*Wages.*—The minimum scale of wages is established for two population groups—cities and towns of 17,000 population or over, and all towns under 17,000 population.

In the larger population group, the minimum wage for experienced workers is $11 per week with the following scale for inexperienced employees: Beginners, not less than $7 per week; after 6 months' experience $8; after 12 months, $10; after 18 months, $11.

In the towns under 17,000 population, the minimum wage for experienced workers is $10 per week with the following scale for inexperienced workers: Beginners, not less than $6 per week; after 6 months' experience, $7; after 12 months, $9; after 18 months, $10.

In either group, after 18 months an employee is to be considered an experienced operator and paid the minimum rate as such.

Workers are to be paid in cash contained in a sealed envelope on which is designated the number of hours worked, the rate per hour and the amount. No deduction in wages is permitted for any cause or purpose. All employees—time workers, piece workers and those on a bonus system—are subject to the above specified minimum rates.

Any employee required to wait on the premises is to be paid for the time thus spent. If a special uniform is required, this is to be supplied by the employer without cost to the employee.

Other sections of the order are as follows:—

*Hours of Work.*—The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid, shall be 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked in the establishment if less than 48 hours.

(*a*) Work in excess of 48 hours per week, shall be counted as overtime, and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum rate fixed by this order.

(*b*) Work for less than 48 hours per week shall be counted as short time and shall be paid at the minimum rate per hour according to the rates on this order. No reduction below the minimum wage line shall exceed the value of the time lost.

(*c*) At least one hour for lunch shall be allowed each day.

*Apprentices.*—The number of female inexperienced workers shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total working force, except when the total working force is less than four.

*Permits.*—The Board may issue permits for lower wages for aged or handicapped workers, it may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers or employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problem which this order may concern.

*Discharge of Employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board, or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are treated strictly confidential.

*Schools.*—An inexperienced employee who has had three months or more instruction in a School or Hairdressing Establishment or Beauty Parlour, for which a fee has been paid for any occupations governed by this Order, shall start at a rate of an inexperienced employee of "after six months experience" according to the schedule in this Order.

Penalties are provided for violations of the order, and failure for the non-posting of the order carries a $25 fine.

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Production by firms included in the automobile parts and accessories industry in 1934 was valued at $24,378,762, a gain of 87 per cent over the 1933 value of $13,001,185. There were lightly establishments reporting 62 being in Ontario. Last year 83 firms were in operation in Canada.

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The Alberta Gazette of November 30, 1935, announces the transference of the administration of the following acts from the President of the Executive Council to the Minister of Trade and Industry—The Bureau of Labour Act; The Minimum Wage Act; The Factories Act; The Labour Disputes Act; The Boilers Act; The Employment Offices Act; and The Trade Schools Regulation Act.

The same issue announces that the administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act, which had been transferred from the Attorney-General's Department to the Public Health Department, has now been rescinded and that the former Department will continue to administer mothers' allowances.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Recent Orders Governing Minimum Wages and Hours of Work

THE British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations, administering the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act has recently issued the following orders.

#### Female Minimum Wage Act

*Order No. 24 (supplementary)—mercantile industry*—By a supplementary order the Board ruled that all overtime in excess of 48 hours per week (granted under a regulation pertaining to Christmas trade in the mercantile industry) "shall be paid at rate of time and one-quarter *pro rata* on an hourly basis at not less than the rates set forth in order No. 24 for such overtime worked."

*Order No. 21A (temporary emergency) fruit and vegetable industry*—Effective from December 5, 1935, to March 31, 1936, the Board has ruled that the provisions of Order 21, establishing a minimum wage in fruit and vegetable industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 427) "shall not apply to employees packing or sorting products damaged by frost where such packing or sorting is done by the grower of the said products."

#### Male Minimum Wage Act

*Order No. 32—establishing a minimum wage for elevator operators*—Rescinding order No. 19 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 243) the Board has issued Order No. 32 establishing the minimum wage for elevator operators as follows:

1. That the minimum wage for every elevator operator eighteen (18) years of age or over that age whose week consists of forty (40) hours or more shall be the sum of fourteen dollars ($14).

2. That the minimum wage for every elevator operator eighteen (18) years of age or over that age whose week consists of less than forty (40) hours shall be the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour: Provided, however, that the minimum wage for any such elevator operator in any one day shall be not less than the sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50).

This order became effective on November 28, 1935.

*Order No. 10 (supplementary)—mercantile industry*—This order made the same provisions respecting overtime rates as in Order No. 24 (above) under the Female Minimum Wage Act.

#### Hours of Work Act

Under the Hours of Work Act, provision was made in the retail and mercantile industry to cope with the seasonal exigencies attendant upon Christmas shopping.

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## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR RAILROAD WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

IN the American Labour Legislation Review, December, 1935, information is given regarding the movement for workmen's compensation to railroad employees in the United States. Under the Constitution of the United States, the regulation of interstate commerce is within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress while commerce within the bounds of any one state may be regulated by the state legislature. Accordingly the great majority of railroad workers in the United States are outside the scope of the state laws providing for employers' liability or workmen's compensation in case of industrial accidents or diseases.

Bills to provide workmen's compensation for railroad employees have been introduced in Congress but have failed of enactment due to the opposition of certain railroad labour unions. The objections put forward by these unions have been based on the belief that more adequate compensation can be obtained by bringing a suit for damages against the railroad company concerned. They, therefore, urge that there should be inserted in the Bill a clause giving to railroad employees the right to decide after the injury whether they will take compensation or sue for damages.

This is the position now of two or three of the national Brotherhoods—the remaining dozen-and-a-half of the national transportation unions being favourable to Workmen's Compensation as the exclusive remedy. But the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing all of the twenty-one transportation unions, acts as a unit in national legislation and has not yet endorsed any specific measure.

In connection with this claim of railroad employees in the United States, certain information is given in this issue of the American Labour Legislation Review, which is of special interest in Canada. In the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan,

certain classes of railroad workers are exempted from the provisions of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act providing for a collective liability system through a provincial accident fund built up by assessments on employers to meet the cost of industrial accidents. This exemption of railroad workers was permitted by the Legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan at the request of certain railroad labour unions based on similar objections to those of the same unions in the United States. It appears, however, that the majority of the railroad unions are now favourable to a state system of compensation and that an increasing majority of the members of the other railroad unions are coming to view with approval the adoption of a law based on the principles of workmen's compensation rather than on suits for damages.

In the recent report of the United States Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, it is pointed out that the present liability system of disposing of railroad accidents

takes on many of the aspects of a lottery, from which a few employees draw large sums but from which many receive insufficient amounts. It is this inequity which constitutes the greatest indictment of the system and furnishes the most powerful argument in favour of a reasonable Federal Workmen's Compensation Law.

The Section of Labour Relations of the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation made an investigation to determine the average awards made to employees killed or injured in railroad accidents. Summaries of this report by the Director of Labour Relations is given in the United States Monthly Labour Review for September, 1935, and in the American Labour Legislation Review, December, 1935. An analysis was made of all payments by all Class I railroads on accident cases closed out in 1932. Class I railroads are those railroads whose annual operating revenues exceed a million dollars. In 1932 they employed 98 per cent of all the workmen employed on steam railroads. From the data obtained during this investigation it is apparent that the great majority of railroad employee accident cases never get into the Courts. In 1932, about 78 per cent of the accident cases closed out with payment were settled out of Court but nearly half of the accident cases were closed without any money payment. The following extract is from the American Labour Legislation Review:—

The relatively large awards in the few instances where the case is carried through to a Federal judgment have had a distorting effect upon public opinion in many quarters regarding the adequacy of the present system of indemnifying injured railroad employees. Of the 711 death cases closed out with payment in 1932, 542 were settled without recourse to court action at an average cost of $4,157, while the average cost of the 46 cases in which a judgment award was made under Federal law amounted to $13,159.

Similar variations occurred in the average payments for accidents resulting in major and minor disabilities. Only 89 out of 1,329 major disability cases reported, or less than 7 per cent, were settled by judgment award under Federal law, at an average cost of $7,419, while nearly 70 per cent of the major disability cases were settled out of court at an average cost of $4,916. Less than one per cent of the cases resulting in minor disability were settled through Federal judgments. The average payment for these accidents was $488, while the average payment in the vastly greater number of cases settled out of court (excluding state cases) was $165.

These variations in average awards are even greater when the data are broken down by geographical districts. For all districts and for all types of accidents only a relatively small proportion of the cases reached the courts. At the same time these cases invariably produced the largest awards. Because of this fact they are frequently cited as indicating the payments which may be expected under the present system, when, as a matter of fact, these are the exceptions rather than the rule.

Since the cases settled out of court are numerically of far greater importance, both in the number of cases and the total amounts paid, they more properly reflect the operation of a system which in the main relies ultimately upon court action. Even in those cases where large court awards are made, legal fees tend to absorb a heavy proportion of the total amount of the award. In none of the data presented have legal expenses been deducted, so that the amounts paid are gross, rather than net, and necessarily exaggerate the benefits received as a result of court awards....

The great discrepancies in the average awards made for the same type of accident which are clearly revealed by these accident cost data constitute the greatest indictment of the present liability system of providing for railroad employee accidents. Most of these accident cases are settled out of court, and, in many instances, the amounts received are far from adequate as measured by the awards made under the better workmen's compensation laws. Railroad employees themselves have often been deluded by large judgments made in a few court cases, and do not realize that the great majority of employees who are injured in railroad accidents are far less fortunate.

The American Association for Labour Legislation and the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions are both advocating the passage by Congress of a Federal Workmen's Compensation Law for all employees excluded from state laws by reason of their being under federal jurisdiction. The Interstate Compensation Bill drafted by the American Association for Labour Legislation and introduced in Congress after some revision by Senator Wagner in 1932, has been re-introduced with some amendments each year.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Preparatory Technical Maritime Meeting on Hours, Manning, and Holidays with Pay

THE question of hours of work on board ship in conjunction with manning, and of holidays with pay for seamen, were considered by a preparatory technical tripartite meeting held in Geneva from November 25 to December 6, 1935.

In April last it was decided by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to call a special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in the autumn of 1936.

In preparation for the meeting, the International Labour Office distributed two reports, embodying information on the present law and practice in the different countries with regard to the two questions to be discussed followed by a comparative review of this information, and concluding with suggestions as to the lines along which international regulations might be drafted.

The meeting was formally opened by Dr. W. A. Riddell, resident Canadian Advisory officer to the League of Nations, Geneva, in his capacity as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. He welcomed the fact that, after an interval of six years, it had been found possible to bring together again an international assembly of representatives of Governments, shipowners and seamen, for the consideration of questions relating to conditions of employment in the mercantile marine. He hoped that the meeting would pave the way for international agreements beneficial to the shipowners and seamen alike. He mentioned that seven Conventions on matters affecting seamen had been adopted at sessions of the International Labour Conference prior to 1929 to deal with: the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; facilities for finding employment for seamen; minimum age for employment as trimmers or stokers; compulsory medical examination for young persons employed at sea; seamen's articles of agreement; and repatriation of seamen.

### Hours and Manning Committee

The question of hours and manning was referred to a committee composed of all of the delegates in attendance, which held thirteen sessions from November 26 to December 5. On the last named date the Committee unanimously adopted a report which was in turn approved unanimously by the conference. This report stated that in the course of the preliminary discussion on procedure there appeared to be general agreement that the work of the Committee should constitute a first discussion of the problem of hours and manning, and it was consequently assumed that the discussion to be held at the special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1936 should be a second and final discussion.

*Attitude of Seamen.*—The Seamen's Group urged the need for international regulation of hours and manning on grounds of justice, humanity, safety and international competition. The regulation of hours of work in shore industries had made great strides during the last sixteen years, nationally and internationally. The 48-hour week was laid down by the Washington Convention in 1919, and was now widespread in industry, including land transport, and this was now already giving place to the 40-hour week. In these developments it was claimed seamen had been entirely neglected.

If it were argued that the question of wages was bound up with the problem of hours and manning, the seamen's reply was that certain countries in which high standards of wages prevailed had nevertheless already gone ahead on their own in establishing equally high standards of hours and manning. In order to avoid international competition at the expense of the seamen, it was desirable that similar standards should be set up in other countries, and this could only be done by International regulation.

*Attitude of Shipowners.*—On the shipowners' side the British representative said that British shipowners were opposed to any international regulation of hours and manning independently of wages. The fundamental object of the International Labour Organization was to diminish international competition by way of unfair conditions of labour. Any shortening of hours of work or any increase in manning might be offset nationally by reductions in wages; further, any increase in manning or overtime would simply increase the existing disparity in working costs between different countries—in other words, increase rather than decrease international competition, and so defeat the primary object of the Organization. As however, it was impracticable at present to regulate wages internationally, the only statesmanlike course was to leave hours and manning to be regu-

lated nationally, by whatever method each country might consider best suited to its own conditions, viz., legislation, or, as the British shipowners preferred, by collective agreement. This did not mean, however, that the British shipowners were against international labour Conventions on any subject.

Other shipowners referred to the advisability of adopting the methods of collective agreements and pointed to the economic and financial difficulties in which the shipping industry had been carrying on during the last few years and which would make it difficult to introduce such reforms as the Seamen's Group demanded.

*Attitude of Governments.*—Among the majority of the members of the Government group there appeared to be a feeling that it was time and that present circumstances were more suitable than in the past for arriving at some international agreement.

*Points to be Considered.*—The report next summarized the discussions on the detailed "points" with regard to manning, number of watches and hours of work. These points are as follows:—

(1) Number of officers and men to be carried on deck; (2) Number of officers and men to be carried in the engine-room and stokehold; (3) Number of catering staff; (4) Number of wireless operators; (5) The qualification required for deck and engine-room subordinate staff; (6) Limitation of number of boys, apprentices, etc.; (7) The employment of members of the above staffs in a dual capacity; (8) Number of watches for officers and wireless operators; (9) Number of watches for deck hands; (10) Number of watches for engine-room and stokehold; (11) Number of working hours per day and/or week for deck officers, wireless operators and deck hands: (*a*) at sea, (*b*) in port, (*c*) on arrival and sailing days; (12) Number of working hours per day and/or week for officers and other ratings in the engine-room and stokehold: (*a*) at sea, (*b*) in port, (*c*) on arrival and sailing days; (13) Number of working hours per day and/or week for catering and clerical staff: (*a*) at sea, (*b*) in port, (*c*) on arrival and sailing days; (14) Definition of hours of work; (15) General conditions of work on board ship, such as working coal at sea, etc.; (16) The employment of a doctor in ships over a certain tonnage and duration of voyage; (17) Weekly rest or compensation therefor; (18) Prohibition of the employment of young persons at night; (19) Concurrent provisions regarding wages, accommodation, food scales and other conditions of employment; (20) Measures to be taken to secure observance of regulations concerning hours of work or manning scales; (21) Joint Committees, national and/or international to deal with any matters arising out of any international regulations on the foregoing; (22) General and special exceptions.

### Holidays with Pay

A committee was appointed to report on the question of holidays with pay. This committee considered a list of points which had been set out in a report issued prior to the meeting by the International Labour Office. As regards the first of these points, "Desirability of international regulation of holidays with pay for seamen," the Shipowners' Group maintained that the idea of holidays with pay was inconsistent with the fundamental condition of the seamen's contract of employment, which was for a voyage or for a fixed term. They also considered that it would be illogical for the question to be dealt with internationally so long as wages remained unregulated internationally.

On the seamen's side it was maintained that the fact that holidays with pay were in force in some 75 per cent of the European countries, for example, either for officers and seamen or for officers only, showed that the idea of international regulation of the problem was neither illogical nor impracticable. Moreover, the fact of the existence of high wages in certain countries had not prevented these countries from also having good conditions for holidays with pay.

The Danish, Japanese and Netherlands Government Delegates expressed themselves in favour of international regulations. They suggested, however, that certain exemptions or exceptions should be allowed for.

In conclusion, the report assumed that the discussion to be held at the special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1936 would be the second and final discussion.

The Committee also assumed that the results of its discussions and any observations made on those results by Governments would be used by the International Labour Office to prepare for the 1936 Conference a final report which may contain a draft for a Convention or a Recommendation.

The report of the Committee on Holidays with Pay was adopted unanimously by the delegates in attendance at the Preparatory Maritime Meeting.

### Publications of the Office

The International Labour Office has just published, under the title "Problems of Vocational Guidance," a study constituting a general review of methods and problems of vocational guidance in different countries, and

intended as a preliminary to a report on vocational training to be published later.

The volume, which does not purport to contain a complete record of the progress made by vocational guidance in the different countries, but merely a bird's-eye view, begins with a definition and history of vocational guidance, and proceeds to give an account of the regulation of vocational guidance in France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain. The third chapter deals with its organization, the fourth with the training of vocational guidance advisers in five countries, the fifth with vocational guidance and schools. The medical aspect is treated in the sixth chapter, while the seventh compares different methods. Other chapters deal with special branches of guidance and placing, occupation analysis and conclusions. A number of appendices are added containing specimen record cards, schemes for guidance and training, resolutions of various organizations, etc.

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Under the title "The International Labour Organization and Social Insurance," the International Labour Office has just published a general study giving an account of the work they have done with respect to social insurance problems and the results obtained during the past fifteen years.

The work is in three parts: Part I surveys the historical evolution of national social insurance laws throughout the world, in order to illustrate the national developments on which the action of the International Labour Organization has been based; Part II describes the work of the International Labour Office in the field of social insurance and the methods it has adopted in carrying out its task, which consists primarily in the collection and distribution of information; and Part III gives an account of the conditions in which international regulations on social insurance have been drafted and the reasons leading the Conference to adopt the particular solutions embodied in the Draft Conventions and Recommendations concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, sickness insurance, and invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

This study is intended particularly for social insurance experts belonging to national administrative departments or institutions, parliaments, workers' and employers' organizations, universities, etc.

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## ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1935

THE generally upward movement that has characterized employment since the first quarter of 1933 continued during 1935. The recovery was not so pronounced as that indicated in 1934 over 1933, in which was recorded the low point of the depression as affecting industrial activity; however, the gains previously made were consolidated and extended, with the result that employment at its 1935 peak at November 1 was in greater volume than in any other month since the end of 1930. It is worthy of note that public employment of one sort or another was a factor of lessened importance in the general situation during 1935 than it had been in 1934, when a substantially larger number of persons were provided with work of that nature. The improvement indicated by employers during the year under review may therefore be regarded as affording sound evidence of a revival in business resulting from increased public demand for commodities and services rather than from government stimulation to industry.

From January 1, 1935, until November 1, there was only one general decline in employment; this occurred at the first of April, and like the losses indicated at the opening and the close of the year, was seasonal in character. In 1922, the period of uninterrupted expansion was of the same duration, while in no other year for which statistics are available has the trend been so consistently favourable. The improvement, on the whole, continues to be quite widely distributed, both geographically and industrially, but the outstanding feature of the year was the recovery in manufacturing, which was both extensive and prolonged; the chief exception to the generally upward movement was construction, employment in the highway division showing a marked decline.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly returns from an average of 9,248 employers whose staffs averaged 933,085[1], varying between 874,556 at April 1 and 1,012,103 at

[1] The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44·8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. A memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, will shortly be issued. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF REPORTING FIRMS, OF THEIR EMPLOYEES AND THE AVERAGE INDEXES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, JAN. 1–DEC. 1, 1935, TOGETHER WITH THE CHANGES SHOWN IN THESE FIGURES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1934

| — | 1935 | | | Increase over 1934 in the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number | | Average indexes (1926=100) | Average number | | Average index numbers | |
| | of firms | of employees | | of [1] firms | of employees | points | p.c. |
| *Economic Areas* | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | 649 | 73,912 | 103·7 | 36 | 2,481 | 2·7 | 2·7 |
| Quebec | 2,202 | 262,271 | 95·4 | 122 | 12,275 | 3·7 | 4·0 |
| Ontario | 4,080 | 395,213 | 103·3 | 250 | 10,756 | 2·0 | 2·0 |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,349 | 120,089 | 95·2 | 64 | 7,220 | 5·2 | 5·8 |
| British Columbia | 968 | 81,600 | 97·7 | 86 | 6,700 | 7·3 | 8·1 |
| Canada | 9,248 | 933,085 | 99·4 | 558 | 39,432 | 3·4 | 3·5 |
| *Cities* | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 1,287 | 130,605 | 87·3 | 87 | 5,510 | 2·8 | 3·3 |
| Quebec City | 165 | 12,719 | 96·9 | 6 | 386 | 1·8 | 1·9 |
| Toronto | 1,372 | 118,543 | 97·5 | 91 | 5,778 | 4·0 | 4·3 |
| Ottawa | 172 | 13,145 | 102·2 | 7 | 444 | 2·7 | 2·7 |
| Hamilton | 270 | 29,630 | 92·6 | 12 | 2,886 | 8·5 | 10·1 |
| Windsor | 165 | 15,568 | 115·0 | 12 | 3,112 | 21·9 | 23·5 |
| Winnipeg | 448 | 37,529 | 87·8 | 27 | 2,332 | 4·9 | 5·9 |
| Vancouver | 405 | 30.630 | 96·6 | 30 | 3,195 | 9·2 | 10 5 |
| Total 8 leading cities | 4,284 | 388,369 | 93·1 | 272 | 23.643 | 4·9 | 5·6 |
| *Industries* | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 5,480 | 487,664 | 97·1 | 262 | 37.082 | 6·9 | 7·6 |
| Animal products, edible | 275 | 22,171 | 117·3 | 22 | 1,710 | 6·8 | 6·2 |
| Fur and products | 57 | 1,913 | 91·8 | 4 | 295 | 9·8 | 12·0 |
| Leather and products | 280 | 21,273 | 104 6 | 20 | 1,895 | 8·8 | 9·2 |
| Lumber and products | 806 | 37,422 | 71·3 | 18 | 2,944 | 5·3 | 8·0 |
| Musical instruments | 35 | 1,080 | 37·8 | ..... | −53 | −1·9 | −4·8 |
| Plant products, edible | 436 | 30,711 | 106 7 | 18 | 1,119 | 3·1 | 3·0 |
| Pulp and paper products | 584 | 57,894 | 95 6 | 17 | 2,391 | 3·6 | 3·9 |
| Rubber products | 52 | 11,763 | 92·3 | 1 | 41 | 0·3 | 0·3 |
| Textile products | 965 | 95,224 | 111·6 | 64 | 4,496 | 4·5 | 4·2 |
| Plant products, n.e.s | 167 | 15,906 | 121·5 | 8 | 905 | 6·0 | 5·2 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | 8 | 510 | 122·8 | 1 | 2[2] | −6 0 | −4·7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 190 | 10,251 | 128·9 | 19 | 1,121 | 9·3 | 7·8 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 194 | 7,978 | 72·4 | 7 | 647 | 5·3 | 7·9 |
| Electric light and power | 98 | 14,190 | 112·5 | 2 | 380 | 2·6 | 2·4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 109 | 12,450 | 114·2 | 2 | 1,198 | 11·2 | 10·9 |
| Iron and steel products | 835 | 108,994 | 82·7 | 31 | 15,052 | 11·2 | 15·7 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 154 | 18,940 | 119·6 | 8 | 2,177 | 13·2 | 12·4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 128 | 13,585 | 134·6 | 10 | 239 | 2·1 | 1·6 |
| Miscellaneous | 106 | 5,351 | 121·1 | 9 | 528 | 9·5 | 8·5 |
| LOGGING | 301 | 35,427 | 126·9 | 21 | 878 | 2·2 | 1·8 |
| MINING | 336 | 56,449 | 123·3 | 57 | 5,805 | 12·5 | 11·3 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 85 | 21,099 | 79·8 | 2 | 244 | 0·7 | 0·9 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 402 | 96,047 | 81·2 | 18 | 1,273 | 0·9 | 1·1 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE | 1,044 | 114,683 | 97·8 | 39 | −12,987 | −11·5 | −10·5 |
| Building | 669 | 22,400 | 55·4 | 29 | 3,182 | 7·6 | 15·9 |
| Highway | 341 | 64,865 | 175·5 | 110 | −16,497 | −45·8 | −20·7 |
| Railway | 34 | 27,417 | 68·8 | ..... | 327 | 0·9 | 1·3 |
| SERVICES | 451 | 25,478 | 118·2 | 38 | 1,362 | 3·1 | 2·7 |
| TRADE | 1,151 | 96,246 | 122·1 | 123 | 5,783 | 4·2 | 3·6 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | 9,248 | 933,085 | 99·4 | 558 | 39,432 | 3·4 | 3·5 |

[1] See footnote on page 43.
[2] An increase in the number of reporting firms accounts for the apparent increase in employment, accompanied by a decline in the index number.

the beginning of November. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100), then stood at 107·7, which was the highest in five years; the 1934 peak was 101·0 at July 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of fifteen years was 127·8 at the first of August, 1929. The lowest point recorded was at April 1, 1933, when the index was only 76. The annual average indexes in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1921.... 88·8 | 1926.... 99·6[1] | 1931....102·5 |
| 1922.... 89·0 | 1927....104·6 | 1932.... 87·5 |
| 1923.... 95·8 | 1928....111·6 | 1933.... 83·4 |
| 1924.... 93·4 | 1929....119·0 | 1934.... 96·0 |
| 1925.... 93·6 | 1930....113·4 | 1935.... 99·4 |

The recovery indicated in 1935 as compared with the preceding year is summarized in the following table, which shows the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, January 1-December 1, 1935. The changes since 1934 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points and also in percentages. With

[1] As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

rare exceptions, the 1935 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

The table shows a gain of 6·4 per cent in the number of reporting employers,[1] accompanied by an increase of 4·4 per cent in their staffs, and of 3·5 per cent in the average index for 1935 as compared with 1934. Of the last two comparisons, undoubtedly that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new industries, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

While improvement was recorded in all five economic areas in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Quebec and the Western Provinces contributed unduly large proportions of the increase, while the gains in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were disproportionately small. Thus, firms in Quebec employed over 31 per cent of those added to payrolls, but only 28 per cent of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, while in the Prairies these proportions were 18·3 per cent and 12·9 per cent respectively, and in British Columbia, 17·0 per cent and 8·7 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, with 7·9 per cent of the average employees, and Ontario, with 42·4 per cent, reported only 6·3 per cent and 27·3 per cent, respectively, of the total number re-employed during the year. The explanation of these discrepancies, of course, lies in the different degrees of activity manifested by the industries predominating in the various economic areas.

The general recovery in the cities, which in 1934 had lagged behind that for the country as a whole, was more pronounced in 1935, chiefly as a result of the large representation therein of manufactures and trade, which have greatly contributed to the general advance during the year under review. Employing some 42 per cent of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported nearly 60 per cent of the total number added to the payrolls. These gains were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities, the increase over 1934 ranging from 1·9 per cent in Quebec City to 23·5 per cent in Windsor. Toronto recorded the largest gain in actual numbers involved, amounting to over 24 per cent of the general increase in these municipalities, but this was not in proportion to the number employed therein, viz., 30·5 per cent of the aggregate workers. Montreal firms reported 23·3 per cent of the total increase, but 33·6 per cent of all the employees reported in the eight centres. On the other hand, Windsor, with four per cent of the aggregate staff, contributed 13·2 per cent of the increase, and Vancouver with less than eight per cent of the total employed in the larger cities, reported 13·5 per cent of the total number added to the payrolls therein.

Especially pronounced gains were made in manufacturing, which, with approximately 52 per cent of the average employees of all firms, reported a much larger proportion of the total increase during 1935; this presented a striking contrast to the 1934 situation, when factories employed about half of the total number covered in the monthly surveys, but contributed only 39·2 per cent of the general increase over 1933. Mining and trade also showed disproportionately large increases in 1935 as compared with 1934, while in logging, communications, transportation and services the rate of improvement was lower than in the three industrial divisions first-named. Building and railway construction reported greater activity than in the preceding year, the increase in the former being marked; however, the gains were not sufficiently large to offset the losses in highway construction and maintenance, so that employment in the construction group as a whole declined by 10·5 per cent, as compared with 1934. This was partly due to the reabsorption of former highway workers into other industries as the general situation improved, while changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments also

[1] A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms are furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well-known businesses.

influenced considerably the situation[1] in this line of work.

### Fluctuation of Employment in 1935

The index of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), stood at 94·4 on Jan. 1; the movement in the two following months was upward, the gain on Mar. 1 being substantially above the average indicated at that date in the years since 1921. At the first of April, there was a seasonal decline of more than normal proportions, due to unusually large reductions in logging, together with pronounced contractions in highway and railway construction. Employment was then at its 1935 minimum. The upward trend was resumed at the beginning of May, and continued uninterruptedly until November 1; this was a longer period of unbroken expansion than in most years of the record. The index of 93·4 at April 1 had risen to 107·7 at the first of November, or by more than fourteen points, as compared with the average seasonal increase of rather better than nine points between April 1 and November 1 in the experience of other years since 1920. Employment then moved seasonally downward at December 1, the losses considerably exceeding the average decline in the years, 1921-1934. However, the index at that date (viz., 104·6) was 10·8 per cent higher than at January 1, 1935, and was 5·8 per cent higher than at December 1 in the preceding year. The fluctuations had been more pronounced during 1934, when of the increases noted during seven months, only three had been consecutive; from the opening of the year to December 1, the index advanced by 11·6 per cent, thus showing a slightly greater proportionate increase than in the year under review. The average gain from January 1 to December 1 in the last fourteen years has been between seven and eight per cent, so that the improvement in both 1934 and 1935 was more than normal. At July 1, 1935, activity was less than at the same date in the preceding year, the index standing at 99·5, or 1·5 points lower than at the beginning of July in 1934, while in all other months of 1935 employment was at a higher level.

The general index of employment in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.[1] This factor (which was of less weight in 1935 than in 1934) only indirectly affects the situation in many other large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review—notably manufacturing, mining, trade, etc. Factory employment is especially important in this connection, since more than half of the total workers included in these surveys earn their livelihood in manufacturing establishments. This division showed uninterrupted recovery during ten months of 1935—from January 1 to November 1. This was the longest period of unbroken expansion reported since the record was commenced in 1921, being longer by one month than that indicated in 1934. During these months of advancing activity the reporting employers added some 81,000 persons to their staffs, a number that compared favourably with the increases of about 72,000 and 61,000 indicated by the co-operating manufacturers during 1934 and 1933, respectively. The index, rising from 87·4 at the opening of 1935 to 103·5 on November 1, showed a gain of 16·1 points or 18·4 per cent in these months. Curtailment of a seasonal character affected the situation in the last month of the year; although this exceeded the average decline indicated in the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available, the index of factory employment, at 101·4 on December 1, was sixteen per cent above the January 1 index. The importance of this percentage gain is emphasized when it is compared with the average increase in the index from January 1 to December 1 in the years 1921-1934, which amounts only to eight per cent.

In connection with the statistics on employment herein reviewed, it may again be mentioned that the tendency during the years of depression has been to retain as many as possible on the staff by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. Thus, had statistics of the earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment been available, they would in the period of declining industrial activity doubtless have shown in many cases a greater shrinkage than the number on the payrolls, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook is reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the

[1] During the 11 months, January to November, 1935, the average number of men, per month, afforded employment on a wage basis in connection with relief projects, as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by the Provinces and Dominion Departments, was 25,970, the total number of man-days worked during the 11 months being 3,980,735. A monthly average of 22,633 men were also afforded relief in provincially and federally operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, the total number of man-days relief afforded on this basis having been 6,006,865. These figures are subject to revision when final reports are received. During the year 1934, the monthly average of those employed on a wage basis on relief works was 48,144; the man-days worked during the year amounted to 8,970,721, while on a subsistence basis the average number of men afforded relief was 35,377 and the total number of man-days relief afforded was 9,557,862.

personnel. This is illustrated in the recent statistics of earnings in the United States which are collected from the firms furnishing monthly data on employment. Thus, at November 1, 1935, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing stood at 84·8 per cent of the basic average for the three years, 1923-1925, or 7·9 points higher than in November, 1934, while the index of earnings was 74·5, an increase of fifteen points over the same period in the preceding year.

Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it sometimes happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment in some cases being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuates about a low level than when staffs are more normal.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that practically all industries except highway construction shared in the improvement noted during 1935 as compared with 1934 while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in 1933 and 1932. It has already been stated that manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery, most of the various branches of factory employment have contributed to a greater or lesser degree. Logging, on the whole, was unusually active, the average index, at 126·9 being slightly higher than the 1934 mean of 124·7; most of the advance occurred in the early months of the year, employment from September onward having been at a slightly lower level than in the autumn and early winter of 1934. The 1935 average was also slightly higher than the previous maximum of 125·8 reported in 1929. Mining, particularly of metallic ores advanced during many months, with the result that employment in that group as a whole was brisker than in any other year of the record. Building construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1934, 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with years of normal activity. Employment in railway construction was at much the same level as in the preceding year, but highway construction afforded employment to a smaller number of men, partly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments. Services and trade were more active, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. In connection with these two industries, it may again be pointed out that in such lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee, in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.



### Employment by Economic Areas

The revival in industrial activity evident during 1934 again extended with a varying intensity to all five economic areas during the year under review. The situation at the end of 1935 was substantially better in each of these districts than it was at the opening of the year, and also than it had been at the end of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia more favourable than at the close of 1931. The greatest proportional gain between the 1935 low and high points occurred in the Prairie Provinces, where the maximum of activity was at November 1; the index then stood at 108·1, being 21·2 points higher than the minimum of 86·9 recorded on April 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1934, when general activity has been at a more satisfactory level than in the preceding year. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 2·7 per cent in the 1935 mean over that for 1934, in Quebec of four per cent, in Ontario of two per cent, in the Prairies, of 5·8 per cent, and in British Columbia, of 8·1 per cent.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed more fluctuation during 1935 than had been the case in 1934; large declines at the first of the year were followed by a moderate gain on February 1. The trend was then unfavourable in the next two months, after which the situation improved steadily until October 1, when the index, at 112·9 was higher than in any other month since November 1, 1931. Curtailment took place at the beginning of November and December, 1935; that in the former month was contra-seasonal, while in the latter the reductions exceeded the average seasonal losses in the experience of the last fourteen years. In spite of these greater than average contractions, the December 1 index, at 107·5, was 8·5 points higher than at the opening of the year, being also slightly above the December 1, 1934, level. The aggregate payrolls of the 649 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 73,912 persons, as compared

with the mean of 71,401 employed by the 613 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

The index in manufacturing as a whole was consistently higher throughout the year than in 1934, the mean being 95·9, as compared with 91·8 in 1934 and 77·2 in 1933. The December 1, 1935, index, at 99·4, was 13·3 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 3·6 p.c. higher than in the same month in the preceding year. The greatest improvement was in the iron and steel, lumber and food industries, while the indexes in textiles and pulp and paper were rather lower, on the average, than in 1934. Employment in most branches of manufacturing continued substantially below the 1926 basic average. Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last few years, and this industry afforded, on the whole, a smaller volume of employment in 1935 than in 1934. Communications generally showed slight improvement over 1934. Construction on the whole was rather more active, reductions in personnel in this comparison in the first five months of 1935 being offset by monthly increases from the beginning of June. Services consistently afforded greater employment, and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining, except at February 1 and March 1, showed a betterment over 1934. Logging was not so brisk as in the preceding year, but was more active than in 1933 and 1932, the index of employment averaging 160·0, as compared with 203·0 in 1934, 88·6 in 1933 and 62·3 in 1932.

*Quebec.*—With only two exceptions, the general trend of employment from January 1 to November 1 was uniformly favourable in Quebec, the gains on the whole being on a much larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. Declines were indicated at February 1 and April 1, while the only interruption in the steady improvement noted in 1934 had occured at the latter date. The index rose from its 1935 low of 85·9 on April 1 to its maximum of 105·0 on November 1, or by over 22 per cent. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between wider limits than in 1934, the index advancing by over 19 points betwen the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of some 13 points in the preceding year. Activity in each month of 1935 was greater than in the corresponding month of 1934. The labour forces of the 2,202 co-operating employers varied between 235,855 and 289,363 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 262,271 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 95·4; the 1934 average of the 2,080 reporting firms was 249,996, and the index averaged 91·7, while in the preceding year it was 82·0.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1934, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1935 index averaged 97·2, or 5·5 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment; the improvement in the major groups—lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel—was especially important, in view of the large number of workers engaged in such industries.

The index of employment in communications was fractionally lower in the twelve months. There was also a slackening in transportation, construction and trade during a number of months in the year just completed; the averages in the first two of those industries, however, were higher than in 1934, while that in trade was practically the same. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in the first quarter of 1935 and was also higher at the beginning of May and June, but in the remaining months was at a lower level than in 1934. The mean index stood at 192·2, as against 202·5 in 1934; in 1933, it was 109·3 and in 1932, 60·3. Mining was decidedly more active in 1935 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 144·5 as against 123·0 in the year before. Services, though in a more favourable position than in 1934, showed only moderate activity during the year under review. It may be repeated that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trade and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were probably not employed full time.

*Ontario.*—An average staff of 395,213 employees was registered by the 4,080 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 103·3 in 1935, or two points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,830 co-operating establishments had averaged 384,456. Employment, on the whole, showed less fluctuation during 1935 than in the preceding year, there being a range of only twelve points between the maximum and minimum indexes, as compared with that of nearly 19 points in 1934. The situation in all but three months was better than in the corresponding period of 1934, the December 1 index, at 107·0, being 5·2 per cent higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity throughout 1935, although employment generally was still in rather less volume than in the basic year,

1926. During the year under review, the index was slightly higher than the manufacturing index for the second great manufacturing province—Quebec, while in 1934 and 1933 the opposite was the case. This was mainly due to a revival of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows that the heavy industries in the province experienced relatively greater recovery during 1935 than was the case in Quebec. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber and textiles were substantially higher in the latter than in Ontario. Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1934, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from January 1 to May 1, 1935, succeeded by contractions in the next four months; the trend was again distinctly upward at October 1 and November 1. While the customary seasonal losses reduced employment in this group at the beginning of December, the index was then 26·3 per cent higher than at the opening of the year, being also higher than in any month in 1932, 1933 or 1934. The index averaged 88·1, as compared with 72·1 in 1934, 58·3 in 1933 and 64·3 in 1932. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from January 1 until April 1, and expansion was also indicated in September, October and November; at the first of November, the index was 14·5 per cent higher than at January 1, and in spite of the seasonal curtailment indicated at the beginning of December, it was then still 12·4 points above the January 1 index. The 1935 mean of 108·0 was nearly four points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1935 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index averaging 107·4, as compared with 95·9 in 1934 and with 47·9 in 1933. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; on December 1 the index was 197·0, while in the twelve months it averaged 185·8, as compared with 154·5 in 1934 and 127·2 in 1933. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, international monetary conditions again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was practically the same as in 1934. Transportation, in seven months of 1935, was brisker than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the mean index was 75·9, or fractionally higher than that of 75·2 in 1934. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. Construction generally afforded less employment, partly a result of the changes in the unemployment relief policies; private and commercial building, however, was in greater volume than in the preceding year. The index for construction as a whole averaged 118·9 in the twelve months of 1935, compared with 158·8 in 1934, 86·2 in 1933 and 101·1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade was greater throughout 1935 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 130·7, or 5·4 points higher than in 1934.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather more variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 86·9 on April 1 to 108·1 at the beginning of November, as compared with a spread of only 13 points between the 1934 high and low. The general situation at the beginning of each month was better than on the same date of the year before, and employment at November 1 attained its highest point since the same date in 1931. The average for the twelve months under review was 95·2, or 5·2 points more than in the preceding year, while it was nine points higher than in 1933. The 1,349 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 120,089 persons during the year, while in 1934, the 1,285 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 112,868 workers.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have caused much unemployment among farm workers generally, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. The dependence of the population of the Prairies upon agriculture has intensified the situation in that area during the last few years of depression in the agricultural industries. Large programs of highway construction and maintenance work have been undertaken to relieve the distress resulting from the unfavourable agricultural and industrial conditions; labour camps instituted for this purpose have also accommodated many men released from farming and other industries. However, the number employed on projects of this character was smaller in 1935 than in 1934.[1]

[1] See footnote on page 45.

Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was generally greater during 1935 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Logging, though not so active in the last three months of the year as in the final quarter of 1934, afforded considerably more employment on the average.

*British Columbia.*—The 969 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 81,600 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 74,870 was reported by 882 employers; the 1935 index averaged 97·7 as compared with 90·4 in 1934, 78·0 in 1933, 80·5 in 1932, 95·5 in 1931, and 107·9 in 1930.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1935 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. Logging showed improvement, although employment in this and the other branches of lumber industries continued to suffer from the decline in world demand, the indexes still being at a low level in comparison with most years of the record. Mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade were brisker during the greater part of 1935, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1934 and also in 1933.

### Employment by Cities

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in each of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the gains were relatively greater during 1935 in Windsor, Vancouver and Hamilton than in the other cities. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in these cities, which during 1933 and 1934 was generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole, was in 1935 rather more pronounced. Thus, in 1934, 46 per cent of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these municipal areas, and they had 40·8 per cent of the average employees covered in the monthly surveys; of the total additions to staffs during the year, however, they reported only 20 per cent; in 1935, firms in the cities and their employees constituted 46·3 per cent and 41·6 per cent respectively of the total employers and total employees, while almost 60 per cent of the total increase during the year was reported in these eight centres. These index numbers showed an average advance of 5·6 per cent as compared with the general increase of 3·5 per cent in the Dominion. On the one hand the marked improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months, and on the other hand the decreasing importance of highway construction in the industrial distribution of the workers covered in these surveys, largely accounts for this situation.

The reports showed that employment was maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg. The greatest percentages of improvement shown by the 1935 index numbers over those for 1934 were in Windsor, Hamilton and Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—The staffs of the 1,287 Montreal firms making returns averaged 130,605 persons, while the mean index, at 87·3, was 3·3 per cent higher than that for the preceding year. The 1935 fluctuations in employment were different from those of 1934; however, gains were made in eight months which provided work for a larger number of persons than had been added to the reported staffs in the preceding year The index rose from 81·6 at February 1, 1935, to 91·9 at the begining of December, when activity was at its highest since the end of 1931. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of the year under review; the index averaged 89·8, as compared with 85·7 in 1934, and 79·9 in 1933. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during nine months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, and the average index was higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and other divisions reported substantial improvement on the whole as compared with 1934. Communications consistently afforded less employment. Transportation was brisker in most months, but the improvement was not especially marked, the index averaging 92·1 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 87·9 in 1934. Construction firms reported smaller payrolls during the greater part of 1935, their average employment during the year being lower. In trade also, the index in six months was below that for the same period of 1934, but the annual average was fractionally higher, at 121·4.

*Quebec City.*—The 1935 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to nearly fourteen points in the index, a range very similar to that of 1934, however the average index, at 96·9, was slightly above that of 95·1 in the preceding year. The staffs of the 165 employers furnishing data averaged 12,719, as compared with the

mean of 12,333 reported by 159 firms in 1934. Activity in manufacturing generally was at much the same level, the mean index standing at 95·6, as against 94·0 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1934, and other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement in this comparison. The mean index in transportation was lower, while that for construction was much higher, averaging 116·7 as against 95·5 in 1934.

*Toronto.*—Employment showed moderate improvement during seven months of 1935; at the close of the year, the index was five points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 97·5 compared favourably with that of 93·5 for 1934. The number of employees of the 1,372 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 118,543, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,281 reporting employers was 112,765. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1935 than in 1934, and the average index of 94·4 was over five points higher. Within this group, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported consistently greater employment in the twelve months under review, while in vegetable food factories little general change was indicated.

Transportation during the first half of last year was duller than in 1934, but improvement occurred from June onward, and the index, averaging 89·4, was practically the same as in the preceding year. Communications afforded less employment; there was also a falling-off in construction. Trading establishments, on the other hand, showed heightened activity; the index averaged 123·7 in 1935, as compared with 120·7 in the preceding year. In Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain a considerable proportion of their ordinary staff by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

*Ottawa.*—There were uninterrupted advances in Ottawa from the first of the year to July, after which the tendency, except at October 1, was downward. On the whole, however, employment was brisker than in 1934, the index averaging 102·2 in 1935, compared with 99·5 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a larger volume of employment; pulp and paper and other plants showed greater activity, while lumber mills were slacker. Construction and trading establishments also reported larger staffs than in 1934, improvement in the former having been noted during eight months and in the latter, throughout the year. An average payroll of 13,145 workers was employed by the 172 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1934 average of 12,701 reported by 165 employers.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton increased during nine months of the year under review, with the result that the December 1 index of 100·4 was 17·4 points above the level of January 1; it was also higher by 14 points than on December 1, 1934, while the mean for the year under review was 92·6, as compared with 84·1 in the preceding year. The 270 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,630 persons; in 1934, 258 establishments had 26,744 workers, on the average. Manufacturing showed gains from month to month from January to November, being also brisker throughout 1935 than in 1934. Iron and steel, electrical appliances and other groups of factory employment were more active, improvement over 1934 being indicated in every month of the year under review; in textiles, however, the index averaged 86·3, or fractionally less than in the preceding year. Construction and trade, on the whole, afforded heightened employment in 1935, the gain in the latter being fairly marked.

*Windsor.*—The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 115·0 and the recorded payrolls of the 165 co-operating firms averaged 15,568 workers in 1935, compared with the mean index of 93·1 and 12,456 employees in 153 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153·2. Manufacturing showed general improvement as compared with 1934, the index each month being higher than at the same date in the preceding year, and averaging 123·7 or 26·6 points higher than in 1934. The automobile and related industries showed marked activity. Employment in construction, though brisker each month of 1935 than in the same month of the year before, continued in very small volume. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that activity on the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in these centres.

*Winnipeg.*—Conditions in this city continued to improve moderately, but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other leading city, except in Montreal. The geographical position of Winnipeg is such that

the city is particularly affected by the unsatisfactory markets for agricultural products prevailing at home and abroad, as well as by other factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in nine months, while the gains in general were on a larger scale than for several years past; activity on December 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1935 and also than in any other month since October, 1931. The mean index for the year was 87·8, compared with 82·7 in 1934, 80·2 in 1933, 86.6 in 1932, 97·1 in 1931, 107·6 in 1930 and 112·3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1934; considerable improvement occurred in the iron and steel, food, textile, printing and publishing and other factories. Transportation, construction and trade, generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 37,529 was employed by the 448 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 35,197 reported by 421 establishments in 1934.

*Vancouver.*—During 1934, employment in Vancouver had advanced during eight months; the 1935 period of expansion extended over only six months, but the index averaged 96·6, or 9·2 points more than in the preceding year. The December 1 index, at 100·3, compared favourably with that of 88·7 recorded on January 1; in 1934, there had been a gain of 6·8 points between January 1 and December 1. Data were furnished by 405 firms with a mean payroll of 30,630 workers in 1935, while in 1934 the averages were 375 establishments and 27,435 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated in these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although they may never have appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. While the unemployment relief camps are designed to take care of such workers, it is probable that in some cases they still constitute a problem. The situation in Vancouver is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed as compared with other parts of Canada.

Manufacturing showed improvement during most months of 1935, when the index averaged 95·5 or 10·7 points higher than in the year before. In every month, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The indexes for communications, transportation, construction, services and trade in each case averaged higher than in 1934. While there was an advance of over 19 points in construction, the index continued low, averaging only 57·6 during the twelve months.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

As already stated, employment in manufacturing generally showed a longer period of unbroken expansion than in any other year for which data are available, having increased each month from January 1 to November 1. In 1934, there were advances from the first of the year to October 1, or during nine months, while no previous year showed more than eight uninterrupted monthly advances. During the ten months of recovery during the year under review, some 81,400 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Seasonal losses that exceeded the average indicated in the preceding fourteen years reduced employment at December 1, but the index, at 101·4, was then fourteen points or sixteen per cent higher than at the first of the year. This increase compared favourably with those of 14·1 and 13·4 per cent between the same months in 1934 and 1933, respectively, while in each of the other years since 1930 activity had declined as the year progressed, there having been reductions of 3·6, 4·1 and 5·9 points between the indexes for January 1 and December 1 of 1932, 1931 and 1930, respectively. The average increase in the index during the twelve months, January 1 to December 1 in the years 1921-1934 is eight per cent; so that the advance of 16·0 per cent in the year under review is especially noteworthy.

The improvement which occurred in 1935 over 1934 was more marked than that noted in 1934 as compared with 1933. The payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1934, had exceeded those indicated for January 1 by some 72,000 persons, while in the year before some 58,500 workers had been reinstated in the co-operating establishments. Employment in each month of 1935 was more active than in the same month of the preceding year; while the indexes at the beginning of September, October, November and December were higher than in any other month since November 1, 1930.

Statistics were received during 1935 from some 5,480 manufacturers employing, on the average, 487,664 operatives, as compared with the average of 450,582 reported by the 5,218 establishments making returns in 1934. The index averaged 97·1 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 90·2 in the preceding year, 80·9 in 1933, 84·4 in 1932, 95·3 in 1931, 109·0 in 1930 and 117·1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and subdivisions of factory employment; in 43 of these, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1934, while in only two was it not so brisk. These two were musical instruments and wood distillates and extracts. In most cases activity was also greater than in 1933 and 1932, the most pronounced gains during 1935 occurred in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical appliance divisions, but the chemical, lumber, food, leather, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, textile and many other groups also showed important improvement, an extension of that recorded in 1934 over 1933. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 71·5 in 1934 to 82·7 in the year under review, or by 15·7 per cent; this gain is of particular importance as indicative of an upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption. The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, leather, vegetable food, textile (notably silk, woollen and knitting mills), in tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, automobile, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactures. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber, musical instrument, agricultural implement and steel ship-building works were decidedly lower than the average for all manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, three of the four industries showed increases over 1934 that considerably exceeded the average, musical instrument plants being the exception; the manufacture of radios and equipment is elsewhere classified, otherwise this industary might also have shown a more favourable situation.

### Logging

Employment in logging during 1934 had reached a volume only exceeded in this record of fourteen years by that reported in 1929. During 1935, activity continued at a high level, despite unsuitable weather conditions towards the close of the year, which resulted in lower employment than at November 1 and December 1, 1934. Nevertheless, the annual index in logging showed a small increase as compared with that for the preceding year, and was also slightly higher than the previous maximum in 1929. Improvement over 1934 was indicated in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but in the Maritimes and Quebec employment was not quite so active. The working force of the 301 logging firms supplying information during 1935 averaged 35,427, and the index number, 126·9. The reported payrolls varied between 21,600 on September 1 and 51,200 at the first of February. In 1934, the mean index was 124·7, while the number employed by the 280 employers co-operating was 34,549; in 1933, the index averaged 66·5 and in 1932, 42·6. Previous issues have mentioned that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. From many of such contractors it is impossible to obtain data at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

### Mining

There were gains in mining during nine months of 1934, while the trend was upward in only seven months of last year; however, employment throughout 1935 was consistently higher than in 1934, while on the average, it was also in greater volume than in any other year on record. The index at 131 on December 1, 1935, was ten per cent higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 6·7 per cent higher than on December 1, 1934. The index averaged 123·3, compared with 110·8 in 1931 and 97·5 in 1933.

In *coal-mining,* employment was in practically the same volume on the whole, the index averaging 88·4, compared with 87·6 in 1934. The labour force of the 101 co-operating operators averaged 23,915 workers in 1935, as against a mean of 23,710 employed at some 100 mines in the preceding year.

Employment in the extraction of *metallic ores* was generally much higher than in 1934, or any other year for which statistics are available; the mean index, at 218·8, was nearly 22 per cent above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 200·8 on January 1 to 234·4 on November 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement throughout the year. The staffs of the 157 reporting firms averaged 26,064 during the year under review, compared with 21,259 in 103 mines during 1934. World monetary conditions continued to exercise a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

*Non-metallic minerals* (other than coal) again showed considerably increased employment, being assisted by the partial recovery in the building trades and by activity on road work; employment in every month of 1935 was better than in the same period of the

preceding year. In spite of this improvement, however, production continued at a relatively low level as compared with many other years of the record. The index averaged 94·8, as compared with 83·5 in 1934, 69·3 in 1933, but with 137·1 in 1929, when activity in this group was unusually pronounced, in consequence of the very large program of construction work then being executed. An average payroll of 6,471 persons was employed during 1935 by the 79 co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1934 had a mean of 5,674. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather heightened activity over the preceding year.

### Transportation

The fluctuations in employment during the year under review differed from those of 1934; although there were gains in six months, or the same number as in the preceding year. The expansion was on a rather smaller scale, but in spite of this the employment index for 1935 averaged 81·2, as compared with 80·3 in 1934 and 79·0 in 1933. The 402 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 96,047 workers, as compared with the mean of 94,774 reported by the 384 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the *steam railway division,* the index averaged 72·1, as compared with 72·2 in 1934. An average working force of 57,321 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 57,413 in 1934. It is probable that the working hours of many railroad employees, which had been reduced in the last few years, have been lengthened as a result of the general improvement in business, which has not yet been of sufficient dimensions to require any large increase in personnel. *Street railways* and *cartage* companies, to the number of 203 with a mean of 24,953 workers, reported a slightly better level of employment, the index averaging 113·0 or about two points higher than in the preceding year. Employment in *shipping and stevedoring* was also rather greater than in 1934; the mean index was 82·3, while the reported staffs averaged 13,773, varying between 10,500 persons on February 1 and 16,459 at the beginning of December. In the year before the mean index was 79·0.

### Communications

The communications division reported practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, the index averaging 79·8, compared with 79·1 in 1934. Telegraphs showed moderate improvement, but employment on telephones did not greatly respond to the general recovery in business; this is partly due to the increasing use of the mechanical method of telephone operation. The personnel of the companies furnishing data during 1935 averaged 21,099 employees, of whom approximately 77 per cent were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year the average was 20,855, some 77 per cent of whom were also engaged in telephonic communications, while in 1933 this proportion had been 80 per cent.

### Construction and Maintenance

Employment in construction showed general advances in eight months of 1935, during which period approximately 55,300 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were recorded in only five months, but the number of persons then added to the payrolls was about 67,500. The increases in construction during 1934 over 1933 had been disproportionately large, constituting nearly one-third of the general gain; this was due, in the main, to the abnormally great activity in highway and street construction and maintenance, arising from the unemployment relief policies of the various governments.[1] In 1935, the persons thus employed were not so numerous, while there were advances of a more general character in building and railway construction; these were not sufficiently large to counteract the declines recorded in work on roads, streets and highways, so that employment in construction as a whole was in smaller volume than in the preceding year. This was the only main industrial group showing reduced activity from 1934. The forces of the 1,044 co-operating employers aggregated 114,683 in the year being reviewed, varying from 93,763 at April 1 to 140,901 at the beginning of November.

*Building construction* gained in eight months in 1935, and was more active in each month than at the same date in the preceding year, when the period of expansion had been longer by one month. The December, 1935 index, at 67·3, was almost 22 per cent higher than that of 55·2 recorded on December 1, 1934. The mean index in the year under review, (55·4 per cent of the 1926 average), compared favourably with that of 47·8 in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 669 reporting contractors was 22,400. In 1934, 640 contractors had reported an average of 19,218 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually

[1] See footnote on page 45.

employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

*Road construction* as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in every month of 1935 except November than in the same period of 1934. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 64,865, ranging between 52,903 at April 1 and 83,753 at the beginning of November; in 1934 the average was 81,362. The 1935 indexes averaged 175·5, compared with 221·3 in 1934 and 132·2 in 1933. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years has provided work for men on unemployment relief projects. The number[1] engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps, however, was smaller than during 1934, and there were not so many employed on work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Employment in *railway construction* was generally rather more active than in 1934, improvement in this comparison being indicated in seven of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 27,417, as compared with 27,090 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 34, the same number as in 1934. The mean index was 68·8, while in 1934, it was 67·9 and in 1933, 61·3. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of fifteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116·7.

### Services

Statements were received monthly from some 451 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 25,478. The situation showed improvement during five months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1934. The index averaged 118·2, compared with 115·1 in the preceding year, and 106·7 in 1933. Employment in hotels and restaurants was rather brisker than in 1934, reflecting the generally improved situation in business, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was also in greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 120·8, being just over six points higher.

### Trade

Trade was generally at a higher level than in 1934; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout 1935. The payrolls of the 1,151 co-operating firms averaged 96,246 persons, and the index 122·1, compared with 117·9 in 1934, 112·1 in 1933 and 116·1 in 1932.

It has been mentioned in previous issues that during the depression, many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the per capita earnings of the persons employed would, if available, have shown a greater falling-off than the personnel. In the same way, it is likely that the working hours of many persons in trading establishments have recently been extended with consequent increase in the earnings of the individual, as well as in the numbers employed.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1935, approximately 74 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in trade at a relatively high level in recent years as compared with certain other groups.

### Tables Showing Employment by Industries

Tables of index numbers, by economic areas, leading cities and industries, by months and with yearly averages, are published in the bulletin entitled "Annual Review of the Employment Situation in Canada during 1935", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This bulletin, which contains full particulars regarding employment in the various districts and industries together with numerous charts illustrating the course of employment in recent years, will be forwarded on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Monthly index numbers have been published in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, those for December 1, appearing elsewhere in this issue.

[1] See footnote on page 45.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1935

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

Little farm work was being done in the Maritimes other than ordinary farm chores and the breaking of roads after recent heavy storms. Fishing in some localities was also somewhat handicapped by unfavourable weather, although lobster, cod and haddock fishermen reported a very good week. Scallops and clams were also plentiful. Logging was quiet, due to the fact that many of the men returned home for the holiday season. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 3 to 5 days per week, while those in the Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 1 to 5 days per week. Some idleness was also reported amongst the Cape Breton collieries and likewise in the iron and steel industry. Manufacturing was fair. Little building construction was in evidence, but many men found work shovelling snow, others, single men, were sent to relief camps. Passenger and freight traffic during the holidays was exceptionally heavy, although severe snow storms almost paralysed truck service. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was satisfactory, with collections easier. The usual activity prevailed in the women's section.

The call for farm workers in the Province of Quebec was very light. Improvement was noted in logging at Chicoutimi and Rouyn, but declines were reported from Hull and Quebec City. In the former locality, manufacturing firms were working steadily and in Montreal, the clothing industry was good, while tobacco and shoe factories were rather quiet and metallurgy only fair. Conditions were good at Quebec City, but unchanged at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers. There was some employment for building workers at Hull, but quietness prevailed in this work at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers. At Sherbrooke a number of men had been at work on highway construction. Transportation was active. Trade in many centres was better due to Christmas. The demand for domestic workers remained steady and many regular household workers and charwomen were placed.

Except for occasional orders for winter choremen, there were few requests for farm labour in the Province of Ontario. Slackness in logging was seasonally normal, largely due to the holidays when many of the men returned home, although in some districts cutting was completed and workers were being released. Other camps were still filled to capacity. Mining was quiet. Stocktaking considerably reduced staffs in manufacturing establishments, but as this was a temporary reduction only, many workers would be rehired early in the new year. On the whole, manufacturing industries in comparison with previous years' levels showed improvement, both in the number of employees on the payrolls, as well as in volume of output. Building construction registered little change. For the most part quietness prevailed in this line, while relief work on highways and other government projects continued. Transportation and trade were good, both divisions showing the influence of the holidays. Registration of female applicants was lower at Christmas time and difficulty was experienced in obtaining casual workers during that period and, as a consequence, several good workers accepted two, three and four appointments in various homes during the day.

Owing to the holiday season, orders and placements in farming in the Prairie Provinces were considerably fewer. Logging also was quiet. Lower temperatures resulted in increased production at all mines, although this did not cause a demand for help, as nearly all had their complement of workers. Factories at Winnipeg and Edmonton were busy, while the manufacturing situation at Medicine Hat remained unchanged. Nearly all building construction was at a standstill, but relief work continued in the different provinces. There was a good volume of trade, both wholesale and retail. In Winnipeg, requests for charwomen were more numerous, though fewer placements were effected, due to loss of time for the holidays. A few domestics in Saskatchewan and Alberta were placed on farms under the Winter Farm Labour Relief Scheme.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, although pruning was being done in the orchards. Fruit packing houses were running about three days per week and some shipments of fruit were being made. Logging showed little activity, many camps and mills being closed down for the holidays. At New Westminster all sawmills were reported running full time and shingle mills on half time. Mining showed improvement, although there was little demand for help. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction was slow and work on various relief projects continued. Shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but longshoremen were busy at New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Trade was good. Permanent jobs in the women's division were hard to fill, while casual work therein showed more activity.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1 was 9,462, the employees on their payrolls numbering 985,155 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,761 having an aggregate membership of 169,584 persons, 13·3 per cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

## (1) The Employment Situation at the beginning of December, 1935, as reported by Employers

Following a period of marked expansion, industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a seasonal contraction, which was the first general decline indicated since April 1. The reduction at the latest date rather exceeded the average loss between November 1 and December 1 in the years 1921 to 1934, but the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also better than in the Autumn and early winter of 1931.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 9,462 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,013,721 at the beginning of November, to 985,155 on December 1, 1935. The unadjusted index (1926=100), then stood at 104·6, compared with 107·7 at November 1, 1935, and 98·9 at the same date in 1934. In preceding years since 1920, the December 1 index has been as follows:—1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7; 1927, 108·1; 1926, 102·3; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 96·9; 1922, 96·3 and 1921, 88·3. As a result of the more than normal curtailment in staffs at the latest date, the seasonally adjusted index number declined from 103·5 at November 1, to 102·4 at December 1.

Manufacturing (notably of food, lumber, iron and steel and textile products), mining, communications, transportation as a whole, construction and services showed seasonal recessions at December 1, 1935. The losses in manufacturing and construction exceeded the average declines indicated in those industries at the same period of the last fourteen years, but those in transportation were decidedly below the average. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported improvement. The gain in retail establishments was considerably greater than the average seasonal advance noted in the years since 1920, while that in bush work was rather smaller than usual at this time of year, partly because the weather has been unfavourable in many districts for that kind of work.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears below.

A brief review of general conditions at the end of the year shows that the index of 104·6 at December 1 was 10·8 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1935; since the average advance between January 1 and December 1 in the last fourteen years has been between seven and eight p.c., the improvement effected during the year now drawing to a close has considerably exceeded the normal. An outstanding feature of the 1935 situation has been the pronounced and general revival in manufacturing, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years. Geographically, the recovery has also been widespread.

A review of employment during the year 1935, in considerable detail, appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Each of the five economic areas registered seasonally lowered activity at December 1; firms in Ontario released the largest number of persons, but the losses in the Prairie Provinces were proportionately greater. Employment in each of these divisions was brisker than at the beginning of December in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

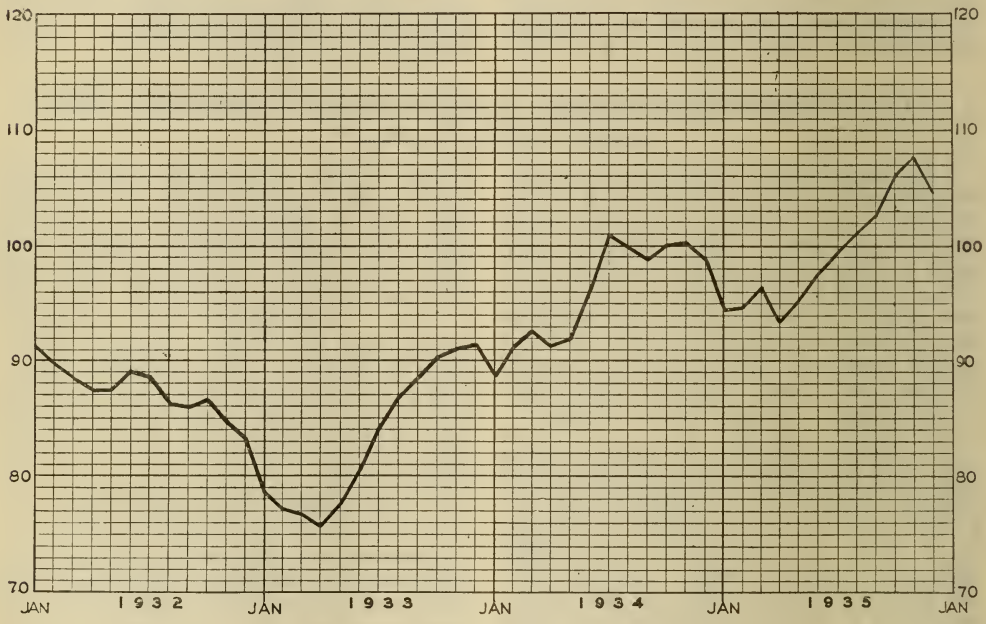
*Maritime Provinces.*—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has generally been downward at December 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available, but the losses this year exceeded the average declines reported since 1921. The index at the latest date, standing at 107·5, was higher than at December 1 in any of the last three years. Most of the decrease on the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of food products, was also slacker, the losses being seasonal in character. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were also seasonally active. Data were received from 654 firms employing 76,711 persons, as against 79,193 on November 1.

*Quebec.*—For the first time since May 1, there was a contraction in Quebec, according to statements from 2,239 employers of 286,467 persons, or 3,510 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment has shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the seasonal shrinkage at the latest date, however, was less than the average. The index declined from 105·0 on November 1 to 103·8 on December 1, 1935, when it was between seven and eight p.c. higher than at December 1, 1934. Manufacturing and construction reported marked curtailment; within the first named, the largest losses, which were seasonal in character, were in the textile, lumber, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier, and moderate improvement occurred in rubber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded greatly increased employment of a seasonal nature, while transportation and communications were also busier.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a decrease at the beginning of December, when manufacturing and construction reported large losses, and mining and communications were also slacker than in the preceding month. On the other hand, considerable expansion was indicated in trade and logging. Within the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



group of factory employment, there were pronounced gains in the tobacco industry, and smaller increases in rubber and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber mills, food, textile, iron and steel and some other plants were seasonally slacker. The firms making returns for December 1, 1935 (4,180 in number), had 410,441 employees, compared with 422,383 at the beginning of November. The index, at 107·0 at December 1, 1935, compared favourably with that of 101·7 at the same date in 1934.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Seasonal declines on a scale above the average noted in the years since 1920 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review; the 1,382 reporting employers had let out 8,533 workers since November 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 128,138 on December 1. Retail trade, logging and building construction increased the numbers at work, the seasonal gains in retail trade being very large. On the other hand, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported reduced employment; the losses in the first two groups were considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in 1934, although the falling-off then reported had been on a much smaller scale.

*British Columbia.*—Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of fifteen years. There were gains in mining, retail trade and highway construction; on the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. Transportation and building and railway construction also released employees. A smaller decrease had been recorded on December 1, 1934, when the index was over six points lower. The 1,007 firms reporting for the date under review had 83,398 employees, as compared with 85,497 in their preceding statement.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1, 1921 | 88·3 | 100·4 | 79·8 | 91·5 | 94·9 | 78·9 |
| Dec. 1, 1922 | 96 3 | 103·4 | 89·5 | 100·5 | 100·8 | 84·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1923 | 96·9 | 102·3 | 93·9 | 99·5 | 98·6 | 86·7 |
| Dec. 1, 1924 | 91·9 | 89·0 | 90·8 | 94·1 | 91·1 | 88·7 |
| Dec. 1, 1925 | 96·5 | 93·7 | 93·9 | 98·6 | 96·7 | 96·7 |
| Dec. 1, 1926 | 102·3 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 103·1 | 104·7 | 100·0 |
| Dec. 1, 1927 | 108·1 | 99·1 | 110·1 | 109·1 | 110·8 | 101·0 |
| Dec. 1, 1928 | 116·7 | 108·1 | 112·6 | 119·7 | 125·3 | 107·9 |
| Dec. 1, 1929 | 119·1 | 113·3 | 118·4 | 123·1 | 119·0 | 108·3 |
| Dec. 1, 1930 | 108·5 | 109·5 | 106·7 | 108·2 | 118·6 | 100·0 |
| Dec. 1, 1931 | 99·1 | 112·7 | 94·7 | 99·3 | 106·0 | 90·5 |
| Dec. 1, 1932 | 83·2 | 83·8 | 82·9 | 84·1 | 86·7 | 73·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1933 | 91·8 | 93·4 | 92·4 | 93·3 | 89·3 | 85·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 88·6 | 97·0 | 86·3 | 91·2 | 86·4 | 80·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 91·4 | 101·3 | 88·5 | 95·3 | 84·7 | 84·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 92·7 | 103·2 | 89·1 | 97·8 | 83·8 | 85·6 |
| Apr. 1 | 91·3 | 95·1 | 85·1 | 98·7 | 83·3 | 86·6 |
| May 1 | 92·0 | 98·3 | 85·5 | 98·5 | 85·4 | 88·4 |
| June 1 | 96·6 | 98·4 | 90·9 | 104·4 | 89·5 | 89·1 |
| July 1 | 101·0 | 100·4 | 94·1 | 109·9 | 94·1 | 94·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 99·9 | 101·3 | 94·9 | 106·0 | 93·0 | 97·6 |
| Sept. 1 | 98·8 | 101·8 | 95·4 | 103·3 | 92·9 | 96·2 |
| Oct. 1 | 100·0 | 103·1 | 96·0 | 104·8 | 95·7 | 95·4 |
| Nov. 1 | 100·2 | 104·9 | 98·0 | 103·6 | 96·5 | 94·1 |
| Dec. 1 | 98·9 | 106·9 | 96·4 | 101·7 | 94·3 | 92·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| Apr. 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1935 | 100·0 | 7·8 | 29·1 | 41·6 | 13·0 | 8·5 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

### Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with November 1, while lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. The situation in each of these eight cities was considerably better than at December 1 in any of the last three years.

*Montreal.*—There was a further slight inclease in the employment afforded by the 1,298 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 195 persons to 138,249 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole showed rather more employment, mainly in tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, while textile factories were seasonally inactive; construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The large gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in shipping and stevedoring. A general loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over five points lower than that of 91·9 at the latest date.

*Quebec.*—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined moderately, 179 workers being laid off by the 166 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,143 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, but services and construction were also slacker, while retail trade and transportation showed improvement. The general recession indicated at the same date in 1934 had been on a larger scale, and the index was then between six and seven points lower.

*Toronto.*—Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,406 firms who employed 123,162 persons, as compared with 124,250 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, while services and

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1, 1922 | 95·9 | ..... | 102·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100·1 | 78·5 |
| Dec. 1, 1923 | 94·8 | ..... | 99·7 | 100·4 | 93·1 | ..... | 90·3 | 84·9 |
| Dec. 1, 1924 | 94·3 | 99·6 | 96·6 | 98·3 | 81·4 | ..... | 85·5 | 90·0 |
| Dec. 1, 1925 | 98·3 | 95·4 | 100·4 | 96·3 | 93·3 | 92·9 | 93·7 | 95·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1926 | 101·9 | 102·3 | 103·8 | 99·9 | 101·7 | 98·7 | 107·9 | 101·4 |
| Dec. 1, 1927 | 108·7 | 119·9 | 110·5 | 108·3 | 107·3 | 84·2 | 111·5 | 98·7 |
| Dec. 1, 1928 | 113·0 | 122·1 | 120·5 | 115·1 | 118·0 | 142·5 | 116·8 | 102·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1929 | 117·1 | 127·1 | 122·9 | 121·8 | 128·7 | 123·5 | 113·8 | 109·4 |
| Dec. 1, 1930 | 108·6 | 128·0 | 113·8 | 116·0 | 104·6 | 113·6 | 104·3 | 107·4 |
| Dec. 1, 1931 | 96·7 | 108·7 | 104·8 | 112·7 | 94·0 | 72·3 | 93·2 | 98·3 |
| Dec. 1, 1932 | 85·1 | 95·9 | 91·2 | 92·6 | 76·6 | 63·7 | 82·2 | 85·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1933 | 84·5 | 92·9 | 92·0 | 95·4 | 80·0 | 78·2 | 83·3 | 84·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 78·0 | 86·5 | 90·0 | 95·8 | 77·1 | 76·5 | 81·1 | 82·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·1 | 89·6 | 89·7 | 98·4 | 80·7 | 90·9 | 79·5 | 83·9 |
| Mar. 1 | 82·6 | 93·2 | 91·1 | 96·7 | 81·0 | 97·7 | 79·7 | 84·1 |
| April 1 | 82·1 | 95·4 | 92·7 | 97·6 | 83·0 | 102·9 | 79·7 | 84·8 |
| May 1 | 82·9 | 96·3 | 92·9 | 100·8 | 83·9 | 109·3 | 81·2 | 85·9 |
| June 1 | 86·3 | 97·9 | 93·9 | 102·4 | 86·7 | 107·1 | 81·9 | 86·3 |
| July 1 | 86·7 | 96·1 | 94·1 | 102·4 | 87·5 | 100·6 | 82·7 | 89·8 |
| Aug. 1 | 86·4 | 99·4 | 92·9 | 103·4 | 87·8 | 100·7 | 84·0 | 91·5 |
| Sept. 1 | 86·6 | 99·9 | 94·3 | 100·9 | 84·9 | 91·0 | 85·2 | 91·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 87·0 | 97·5 | 96·5 | 100·8 | 84·4 | 86·7 | 86·5 | 90·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 87·3 | 96·5 | 97·2 | 98·6 | 86·3 | 76·1 | 86·4 | 89·0 |
| Dec. 1 | 86·7 | 92·4 | 97·1 | 96·0 | 86·1 | 77·9 | 87·1 | 89·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1935 | 14·0 | 1·3 | 12·5 | 1·4 | 3·3 | 1·6 | 4·1 | 3·3 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

transportation also reported greater activity. Manufacturing, however, was dull, the textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food groups reporting reductions in their working forces. Smaller losses on the whole had been registered on December 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was nearly four points lower than that of 100·8 at the latest date.

*Ottawa.*—There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported considerable curtailment (mainly in the pulp and paper group), and transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, construction and trade afforded more employment. One hundred and seventy-seven employers recorded a combined pay-roll of 13,385 workers, as against 13,463 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of December, 1934, when a larger decline had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—A small decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,232 persons was employed by the 277 firms furnishing data, who had 32,537 employees on their November 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups, In the non-manufacturing divisions, construction also showed some curtailment, but trading establishments reported larger staffs. The index, at 100·4, was over fourteen points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when a minor decline had been noted.

*Windsor.*—There was a further advance in Windsor, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 172 employers with 16,058 workers, compared with 15,602 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at December 1, 1934, but the index was then many points lower.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1, 1921 | 88·3 | 85·8 | 110·5 | 102·5 | 89·2 | 98·7 | 69·4 | 78·0 | 95·5 |
| Dec. 1, 1922 | 96·3 | 94·9 | 152·9 | 107·5 | 87·2 | 106·5 | 75·2 | 79·9 | 96·2 |
| Dec. 1, 1923 | 96·9 | 95·5 | 148·4 | 110·8 | 91·1 | 105·1 | 76·7 | 88·7 | 96·0 |
| Dec. 1, 1924 | 91·9 | 88 7 | 153·6 | 103·8 | 94·0 | 99·9 | 71·5 | 89·5 | 98·3 |
| Dec. 1, 1925 | 96·5 | 95·3 | 139·3 | 101·3 | 96·8 | 101·4 | 78·7 | 90·6 | 103·1 |
| Dec. 1, 1926 | 102·3 | 101·5 | 139·2 | 109·0 | 102·2 | 101·5 | 91·3 | 97·9 | 108·9 |
| Dec. 1, 1927 | 108·1 | 104·3 | 182·7 | 113·1 | 104·6 | 107·1 | 99·5 | 106·9 | 121·2 |
| Dec. 1, 1928 | 116·7 | 112·9 | 178·1 | 121·0 | 114·7 | 112·2 | 113·2 | 117·2 | 127·4 |
| Dec. 1, 1929 | 119·1 | 112·8 | 212·3 | 127·2 | 127·5 | 108·4 | 119·0 | 125·3 | 135·4 |
| Dec. 1, 1930 | 108·5 | 100·6 | 106·5 | 117·8 | 115·3 | 102·5 | 127·3 | 123·9 | 134·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1931 | 99·1 | 89·6 | 73·1 | 107·5 | 100·5 | 93·5 | 128·8 | 116·1 | 125·6 |
| Dec. 1, 1932 | 83·2 | 80·3 | 56·2 | 99·9 | 89·3 | 83·9 | 67·6 | 103·7 | 117·8 |
| Dec. 1, 1933 | 91·8 | 84·4 | 166·5 | 105·5 | 81·0 | 79·8 | 94·6 | 108·8 | 119·1 |
| Jan. 1. 1934 | 88·6 | 80·0 | 168·8 | 106·8 | 78·4 | 76·3 | 88·1 | 109·8 | 122·3 |
| Feb. 1 | 91·4 | 84·2 | 174·0 | 109·4 | 76·8 | 76·2 | 98·0 | 108·7 | 111·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 92·7 | 86·5 | 153·3 | 108·9 | 76·7 | 78·0 | 100·8 | 109·3 | 112·3 |
| April 1 | 91·3 | 88·1 | 104·9 | 103·3 | 76·8 | 75·9 | 95·8 | 111·8 | 116·1 |
| May 1 | 92·0 | 90·2 | 80·5 | 103·6 | 76·9 | 78·5 | 95·8 | 111·7 | 115·6 |
| June 1 | 96·6 | 93·2 | 75·0 | 106·2 | 78·0 | 80·3 | 116·7 | 115·4 | 116·5 |
| July 1 | 101·0 | 93·8 | 86·3 | 107·0 | 80·1 | 82·6 | 140·6 | 119·7 | 119·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 99·9 | 94·2 | 84·5 | 110·3 | 81·2 | 83·6 | 129·0 | 123·0 | 116·5 |
| Sept. 1 | 98·8 | 94·3 | 85·6 | 112·4 | 82·5 | 83·6 | 118·1 | 125·5 | 117·1 |
| Oct. 1 | 100·0 | 94·4 | 113·4 | 117·9 | 81 3 | 84·8 | 117·0 | 116·2 | 120·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 100·2 | 92·8 | 171·9 | 121·2 | 80·7 | 83·9 | 111·0 | 114·9 | 121·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 98·9 | 91·3 | 198·6 | 122·9 | 79·8 | 80·1 | 100·3 | 115·2 | 126·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1935 | 100·0 | 51·8 | 5·2 | 6·1 | 2·2 | 10·2 | 11·4 | 2·6 | 10·5 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment improved substantially in Winnipeg, according to data received from 461 firms employing 40,299 persons, as compared with 39,172 on November 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing; there was a decline in transportation and road construction, while trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character. The general index, at 94·1, was seven points higher than on the same date of last year, when a smaller increase in employment had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 424 employers of 32,117 workers, as compared with 32,469 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and metal products, was rather slacker, and construction also afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday seasons. No general change had been reported at the beginning of December, 1934; the index then was over eleven points lower than that of 100·3 reported at the latest date.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,579 of which employed 510,365 operatives, compared with 521,318 on November 1. This decline of 2·1 p.c. was just about equal to the normal seasonal loss indicated in the experience of the fourteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement, showed very little change from the preceding month, standing at 102·4 at the beginning of December, as compared with the seasonally adjusted index of 102·5 at November 1. Tobacco and rubber works reported heightened activity, the gain in the former being considerable. On the other hand, there were

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | Relative Weight[1] | Dec. 1, 1935 | Nov. 1, 1935 | Dec. 1, 1934 | Dec. 1, 1933 | Dec. 1, 1932 | Dec. 1, 1931 | Dec. 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 51·8 | 101·4 | 103·5 | 91·3 | 84·4 | 80·3 | 89·6 | 100·6 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·2 | 115·4 | 120·5 | 108·9 | 101·0 | 95·0 | 99·0 | 102·9 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 101·5 | 100·4 | 89·0 | 88·7 | 81·0 | 82·5 | 101·2 |
| Leather and products | 2·1 | 103·8 | 106·3 | 94·3 | 86·8 | 86·7 | 84·6 | 81·5 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·4 | 102·6 | 107·2 | 92·3 | 87·7 | 90·8 | 87·8 | 81·8 |
| Lumber and products | 3·7 | 69·8 | 76·2 | 64·5 | 59·0 | 50·6 | 62·3 | 74·9 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 1·9 | 57·2 | 66·5 | 52·5 | 46·0 | 36·2 | 45·9 | 58·5 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 85·4 | 86·6 | 78·1 | 79·1 | 73·9 | 97·6 | 110·0 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 96·2 | 97·8 | 90·7 | 76·5 | 76·2 | 84·9 | 96·9 |
| Musical Instruments | ·2 | 51·8 | 51·8 | 52·3 | 44·4 | 43·9 | 74·4 | 81·9 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·4 | 114·7 | 126·5 | 103·7 | 103·1 | 102·9 | 107·7 | 111·6 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·1 | 98·7 | 98·6 | 94·7 | 88·1 | 86·1 | 94·2 | 102·7 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·7 | 87·4 | 88·6 | 83·4 | 74·1 | 70·2 | 81·1 | 92·7 |
| Paper products | ·9 | 118·1 | 117·8 | 109·4 | 103·7 | 99·3 | 100·2 | 104·9 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·5 | 106·9 | 105·1 | 104·5 | 101·4 | 102·9 | 109·9 | 115·2 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 98·3 | 96·3 | 92·3 | 89·2 | 86·1 | 95·3 | 108·5 |
| Textile products | 10·2 | 117·0 | 118·9 | 107·1 | 103·5 | 96·3 | 94·3 | 98·8 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4·1 | 136·9 | 134·8 | 121·2 | 116·6 | 105·4 | 99·4 | 100·5 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·9 | 97·8 | 93·3 | 86·3 | 82·3 | 76·9 | 79·6 | 84·1 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·9 | 142·4 | 145·8 | 123·9 | 130·7 | 112·9 | 103·2 | 93·0 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·0 | 538·7 | 534·8 | 476·7 | 427·3 | 367·2 | 324·4 | 303·6 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·1 | 127·6 | 127·2 | 117·6 | 120·2 | 115·1 | 108·5 | 111·2 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·0 | 99·4 | 105·8 | 94·2 | 88·8 | 85·0 | 87·0 | 94·7 |
| Other textile products | 1·0 | 94·5 | 97·7 | 87·7 | 81·9 | 73·5 | 78·1 | 85·4 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·9 | 143·8 | 122·3 | 128·3 | 118·7 | 121·7 | 119·4 | 123·9 |
| Tobacco | 1·2 | 144·1 | 106·2 | 122·7 | 119·9 | 125·4 | 113·8 | 113·4 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 141·0 | 144·6 | 137·1 | 115·9 | 115·6 | 127·3 | 139·9 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 140·0 | 145·5 | 127·2 | 128·0 | 105·2 | 102·9 | 137·3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·1 | 135·5 | 134·8 | 122·4 | 114·8 | 106·9 | 114·1 | 118·8 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·8 | 75·8 | 80·1 | 68·9 | 57·7 | 53·9 | 88·8 | 111·4 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 116·2 | 117·6 | 113·1 | 104·9 | 110·6 | 126·6 | 131·9 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 124·5 | 131·2 | 111·3 | 96·3 | 101·5 | 132·4 | 149·7 |
| Iron and steel products | 11·6 | 86·8 | 88·7 | 71·4 | 63·0 | 60·1 | 75·3 | 94·5 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·4 | 115·7 | 116·7 | 92·3 | 74·3 | 63·7 | 73·3 | 97·8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·1 | 93·6 | 95·8 | 83·3 | 68·3 | 67·7 | 89·6 | 109·8 |
| Agricultural implements | ·5 | 52·5 | 55·9 | 39·1 | 30·6 | 24·2 | 27·3 | 33·4 |
| Land vehicles | 5·1 | 83·7 | 85·4 | 67·8 | 63·3 | 62·1 | 76·5 | 94·3 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1·7 | 120·0 | 131·5 | 69·8 | 61·3 | 50·9 | 62·8 | 90·8 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 59·5 | 62·9 | 52·2 | 43·2 | 54·5 | 64·5 | 109·1 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 105·3 | 113·1 | 92·8 | 84·7 | 72·0 | 86·9 | 114·8 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | ·5 | 89·5 | 86·8 | 61·5 | 51·3 | 46·2 | 85·2 | 131·3 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·5 | 94·8 | 97·4 | 77·1 | 64·7 | 62·8 | 74·1 | 96·5 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·8 | 87·2 | 88·5 | 77·4 | 68·8 | 65·3 | 83·2 | 92·4 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·0 | 125·8 | 126·8 | 110·4 | 93·8 | 79·8 | 101·7 | 120·9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 137·5 | 139·8 | 132·2 | 125·9 | 118·2 | 120·8 | 133·9 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 125·0 | 124·6 | 119·2 | 103·6 | 98·4 | 98·2 | 107·6 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. A smaller decline, on the whole, had been indicated at December 1, 1934, but the index then was some ten points lower.

The improvement in manufacturing has been a noteworthy feature of the situation during 1935. The December 1 index of 101·4, was fourteen points or sixteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1935; this was an increase during the year that very considerably exceeded the average advance indicated between January 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1935, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until November 1, the longest period of continuous expansion noted in this record of fifteen years. Curtailment was indicated in the last month of 1935, in conformity with the trend almost invariably in evidence at the beginning of December in the years for which data are available; as has already been stated, the shrinkage involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll just about equal to the average. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were further seasonal declines in fish canneries, while meat-packing plants were slightly busier. The result was a reduction of 999 in the staffs of the 273 firms making returns, who had 21,977 employees. This decrease involved a larger number of persons than that recorded on the same date in 1934, but employment was then at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, occurring almost entirely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 281 manufacturers, employing 21,161 persons, as compared with 21,720 at November 1. Rather smaller reductions had been noted at December 1, 1934; the index was then several points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a larger scale than at the beginning of December, 1934, took place in this group; the losses were principally in rough and dressed lumber mills and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 814 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 39,936 workers at November 1 to 36,659 at December 1. The index was a few points higher than on the same date a year ago.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—There was a seasonal reduction of 3,366 employees in the vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working force of 33,180 operatives. The curtailment indicated was chiefly in canneries, but sugar refineries were also slacker. The largest losses were in Ontario and British Columbia. The index of employment on December 1, 1935, was decidedly higher than at the begining of December, 1934.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Statements were received from 592 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were decreased by 209 persons to 59,934 at the beginning of December. Employment was brisker than on the same date in 1934, when a larger decline had occurred. Improvement took place in the production of paper goods and in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper mills released employees. The largest reductions in personnel were in Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—A moderate gain in activity was reported in the rubber group. The working forces of the 52 co-operating establishments stood at 12,522 compared with 12,271 on November 1. A smaller increase had also been shown on the corresponding date in 1934, and the level of employment was then lower.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries; most of this occurred in the clothing trades, although headwear factories were also slacker. Returns were compiled from 984 manufacturers employing 100,116 workers, or 1,470 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a decidedly larger loss at the beginning of December, 1934, when the index was much lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories greatly advanced, but there were moderate decreases in beverage works. An aggregate payroll of 18,892 persons was indicated by the 172 co-operating firms, compared with 16,080 at the beginning of November. Smaller gains, on the whole, had been shown on the same date in 1934, but the index was then between fifteen and sixteen points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal reductions occurred in this industry, 463 persons being released by the 194 co-operating manufacturers, who had 8,359 on their payrolls. A downward tendency was also in evidence on December 1, 1934, when the volume of employment was smaller.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A slight advance was indicated in the chemical group at

December 1, according to data received from 201 firms having 11,102 employees, as compared with 11,054 in the preceding month. A falling-off had been noted at the beginning of December, 1934, when the index was lower than at the date under review.

*Electric Light and Power.*—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 99 of which had 14,667 employees, or 190 fewer than at November 1. The greatest losses occurred in Ontario. A larger reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1934, and the index number then was rather lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—A decline was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 109 manufacturers employed 13,647 persons, as compared with 14,357 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1934, was slacker than on the date under review, although the reductions then reported involved fewer workers.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There was a considerable contraction in employment in iron and steel factories; the rolling mill, machinery, agricultural implement, vehicle, heating appliance and other groups released employees. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,336 in the staffs of the 849 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 114,519. The general level of activity in this group was decidedly higher than at the same date in the preceding year, when little general change had been indicated.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—A decline occured in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 158 employers of 19,953 persons, as compared with 20,136 in the preceding month. The index was much higher than on December 1, 1934; a slightly larger loss had then been registered.

*Non-Metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a further reduction in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; 140 firms employed 13,967 workers, or 240 fewer than at the beginning of November. Activity in this group was higher than on December 1, 1934, when curtailment had also been noted.

### Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which there were general increases. Statements were tabulated from 317 logging camps having 51,543 employees, or 7,092 more than in their last report. This gain involved a smaller number of persons than that registered at the same date in 1934, being also below the average increase from November to December in the years since 1920; this was probably a result of the unsuitable weather for bush operations which has recently prevailed in various parts of the country. However, the index was higher than at December 1 in other years of the record, except 1934 and 1929.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mines, increased at the beginning of December, 235 persons being added to the payrolls of the 103 co-operating operators, who had 25,378 employees. There was improvement in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. A larger gain had been shown on the corresponding date in 1934; the index number then was slightly higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a decrease in employment in metallic ore mines; 372 workers were laid off since November 1 by the 168 employers from whom information was received, and who had 27,618 persons on their pay lists. A gain had been indicated in December, 1934, but the number then employed by the firms reporting in this division was decidedly smaller.

*Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.*—Curtailment in employment was noted in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal. In this division 77 firms furnished data showing that they employed 7,138 persons, as compared with 7,562 on November 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1934, although improvement over the preceding month had then been indicated.

### Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs and telephones; 104 persons were released by the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,428 employees on the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1934.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—This division was seasonally quiet, the largest losses in employment occurring in the Prairie Provinces. Data were compiled from 213 firms whose staffs declined from 26,050 at November 1 to 25,628 at the beginning of December. This loss was not so pronounced as that recorded on the same date in 1934, and the index then was lower.

*Steam Railways.*—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 101 employers and branches reporting 58,167 workers, as compared with 59,024 in the preceding month. There were decreases in the

Western Provinces. The index number was slightly higher than at December 1, 1934, when much larger reductions had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Improvement was registered in shipping; an increase of 570 persons was reported by the 104 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 16,459. A decline had been noted on December 1, 1934, but the index then was much lower.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 692 contractors employing 27,240 persons, as compared with 28,661 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec. More pronounced shrinkage had been reported on December 1, 1934, and employment was then in smaller volume.

*Highway.*—Important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 358 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 63,324 workers on December 1, as compared with 83,739 in the preceding month. A smaller number of persons had been laid off at December 1, 1934, when the index was many points higher.

*Railway.*—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline involving more workers than that which occurred at the same date in 1934; the index was then fractionally lower than at December 1, 1935. Statistics were received from 33 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 28,521 men at November 1 to 22,033 at the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario, although there were large losses throughout the country.

### Services

Reductions were reported by the 456 co-operating service firms, who had 25,092 employees, 221 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants showed curtailment, while little general change was indicated in other divisions. Employment was slightly more active than on December 1, 1934, when a small gain had been recorded.

### Trade

Important seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 1,177 trading establishments with 103,742 employees, or 5,214 more than at November 1. The index was higher than at the same date in the preceding year, when smaller advances had taken place. The additions to payrolls recorded at December 1, 1935, exceeded the average increase at that date in the years since 1920.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1935

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

No variation was apparent in the local trade union situation, as a whole, at the close of November from the preceding month. the slight increases and decreases in activity shown in the various groups of industries being of an offsetting nature. For November reports were received from a total of 1,761 labour organizations embracing 169,584 members, 22,575 or 13·3 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was reflected in October. (A higher level of activity was maintained than in November a year ago when unemployment stood at 17·5 per cent). Nova Scotia and Quebec unions indicated an upward trend of employment from October though the change was but nominal, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions showing losses on a very small scale. In Ontario and British Columbia, however, the same volume of work was afforded as in October. When a comparison is made with the returns for November, 1934, British Columbia unions especially showed pronounced improvement during the month reviewed, particularly in navigation and in building and construction

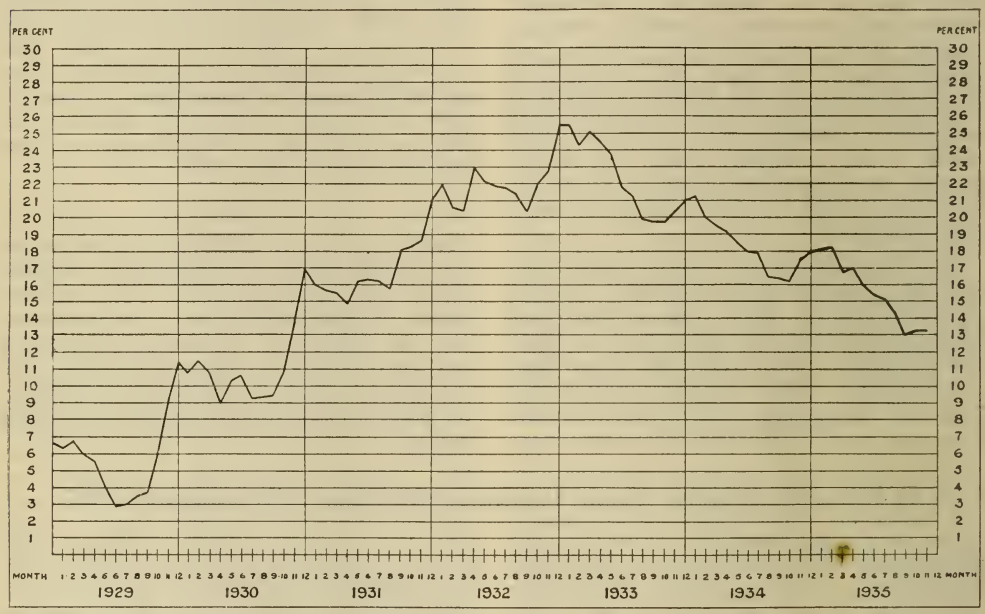
operations, and Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec gains of lesser proportions, though noteworthy. In Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta also minor increases in available work were recorded. New Brunswick unions alone indicated a lessening in employment which was quite slight.

Each month the records of unemployment in the largest city of each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. During November, Halifax with a gain of nearly 4 per cent showed the greatest improvement of any of the cities when compared with October conditions. In Toronto, employment increased by over 2 per cent, Saint John and Edmonton showing slight advancement. The trend of activity indicated from Winnipeg was favourable though the variation from October was almost negligible. Regina and Montreal unions, however, suffered small losses in work afforded from the previous month, while in Vancouver the situation was practically unchanged, though tending toward lessened activity. Pronounced recovery over November a year ago was evident among Vancouver unions, and in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg the expansion noted was quite marked. Among Regina members also, the level of activity was slightly higher, and in Halifax fractional gains occurred. Conditions for Saint John members, however, were considerably quieter than in November, 1934, and in Edmonton nominal recessions were registered.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. The level of the curve at the close of November remained identical with that of October, showing that unemployment was maintained at exactly the same volume at the end of each of these months. The point reached by the curve was, however, below that of November, 1934, an indication of more favourable conditions during the month reviewed.

In the manufacturing industries employment was in greater prevalance during November than in either the previous month or November a year ago, though the gains in the former comparison were very slight. This was evident from the reports tabulated from 483 associations, with an aggregate of 54,217 members, 7,397 of whom were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 13·6 in contrast with percentages of 14·2 in October and 18·0 in November, 1934. An important factor in the improvement reported over October was the better situation prevailing in the iron and steel trades, particularly among machinists and railway carmen. Increased slackness on a substantial scale was, however, noted by wood, and hat and cap

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



workers, and bakers and confectioners. Glass workers, whose membership was quite small, and general labourers were also afforded a much better volume of work, and among jewellery, textile and carpet, and garment workers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers the employment level was somewhat higher. Retarded activity of fair-sized proportions was reflected by cigarmakers and the tendency for brewery, leather and fur workers, and papermakers was toward lessened employment, though the change from October was slight. A decidedly more favourable situation than in November, 1934, was indicated among general labourers and garment workers, and extensive recovery was evident among iron and steel workers, metal polishers and fur workers. Papermakers and printing tradesmen also, showed employment expansion, though on a small scale. Wood, hat and cap, and leather workers, cigarmakers, and bakers and confectioners, on the contrary, suffered large losses in available work from November a year ago, and employment for jewellery, glass, brewery, and textile and carpet workers subsided slightly.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | **3·4** |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | **4·9** |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | **12·7** |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | **7·1** |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | **4·9** |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | **7·2** |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | **7·0** |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | **5·1** |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | **4·9** |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | **4·5** |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | **5·7** |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | **11·1** |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | **16·8** |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | **22·0** |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | **22·3** |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | **18·2** |
| Nov., 1919..... | 1·2 | 1·6 | 2·8 | 2·0 | 2·1 | 1·2 | ·5 | 17·1 | **3·6** |
| Nov., 1920..... | 2·2 | ·5 | 14·7 | 6·4 | 4·3 | 4·1 | 3·6 | 24·7 | **10·2** |
| Nov., 1921..... | 6·9 | 5·7 | 20·8 | 6·1 | 8·5 | 5·5 | 5·9 | 18·0 | **11·1** |
| Nov., 1922..... | 3·0 | 3·4 | 11·9 | 2·2 | 5·7 | 2·5 | 2·9 | 11·4 | **6·2** |
| Nov., 1923..... | 2·4 | 3·9 | 12·0 | 4·2 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 6·5 | 3·7 | **6·2** |
| Nov., 1924..... | 7·3 | 4·5 | 18·1 | 5·4 | 5·2 | 4·2 | 7·1 | 11·7 | **9·7** |
| Nov., 1925..... | 4·4 | 4·7 | 9·8 | 4·4 | 2·0 | 2·5 | 3·5 | 6·1 | **5·7** |
| Nov., 1926..... | 1·3 | 2·1 | 4·9 | 4·0 | 2·2 | ·9 | 6·7 | 10·0 | **4·7** |
| Nov., 1927..... | 2·5 | 1·7 | 7·8 | 3·5 | 5·1 | 3·4 | 4·6 | 8·0 | **5·2** |
| Nov., 1928..... | 1·1 | 1·1 | 6·3 | 2·8 | 5·4 | 1·4 | 2·9 | 7·8 | **4·2** |
| Nov., 1929..... | 5·1 | 3·0 | 13·6 | 6·3 | 10·5 | 8·8 | 10·8 | 9·8 | **9·3** |
| Nov., 1930..... | 4·4 | 5·1 | 19·2 | 13·9 | 10·9 | 12·7 | 10·9 | 14·0 | **13·8** |
| Nov., 1931..... | 12·8 | 10·0 | 22·1 | 18·8 | 18·3 | 17·0 | 14·7 | 20·6 | **18·6** |
| Nov., 1932..... | 7·9 | 13·6 | 27·6 | 25·2 | 20·6 | 17·3 | 19·8 | 24·4 | **22·8** |
| Jan., 1933..... | 22·7 | 15·6 | 26·9 | 28·7 | 23·6 | 22·7 | 22·7 | 21·6 | **25·5** |
| Feb., 1933..... | 9·2 | 17·1 | 27·5 | 28·3 | 22·0 | 21·8 | 19·8 | 21·9 | **24·3** |
| Mar., 1933..... | 22·7 | 16·4 | 27·3 | 26·8 | 20·3 | 20·5 | 25·3 | 23·8 | **25·1** |
| April, 1933..... | 21·3 | 15·1 | 25·7 | 26·5 | 20·9 | 17·5 | 28·1 | 22·6 | **24·5** |
| May, 1933..... | 26·6 | 14·2 | 25·0 | 24·9 | 21·0 | 17·9 | 25·9 | 19·5 | **23·8** |
| June, 1933..... | 13·8 | 13·0 | 26·2 | 23·3 | 19·4 | 14·9 | 24·5 | 18·6 | **21·8** |
| July, 1933..... | 12·2 | 11·0 | 26·0 | 22·9 | 19·0 | 15·4 | 23·1 | 17·5 | **21·2** |
| Aug., 1933..... | 12·6 | 11·1 | 22·6 | 21·7 | 17·9 | 14·3 | 22·0 | 19·9 | **19·9** |
| Sept., 1933..... | 11·0 | 10·4 | 24·1 | 20·9 | 19·1 | 13·5 | 19·7 | 21·3 | **19·8** |
| Oct., 1933..... | 12·5 | 9·8 | 25·1 | 20·3 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 16·5 | 21·7 | **19·8** |
| Nov., 1933..... | 17·1 | 10·7 | 22·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 16·1 | 15·0 | 21·3 | **20·4** |
| Dec., 1933..... | 11·2 | 11·5 | 23·2 | 24·9 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 17·6 | 19·8 | **21·0** |
| Jan., 1934..... | 10·7 | 9·4 | 23·6 | 24·2 | 21·2 | 17·9 | 16·4 | 25·0 | **21·2** |
| Feb., 1934..... | 10·8 | 9·8 | 21·9 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 17·1 | 21·2 | **20·0** |
| Mar., 1934..... | 9·1 | 10·7 | 22·3 | 19·9 | 21·8 | 18·5 | 20·3 | 19·9 | **19·5** |
| April, 1934..... | 10·9 | 9·6 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 19·2 | **19·1** |
| May, 1934..... | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | **18·5** |
| June, 1934..... | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | **18·0** |
| July, 1934..... | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | **17·9** |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | **16·5** |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | **16·4** |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | **16·2** |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | **17·5** |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | **18·0** |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | **18·1** |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | **18·2** |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | **16·7** |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | **17·0** |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | **15·9** |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | **15·4** |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | **15·1** |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | **14·2** |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | **13·0** |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | **13·3** |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | **13·3** |

Unemployment among coal miners remained in practically the same volume during November as in the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 51 unions involving a membership of 15,257 persons. Of these, 707 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 4·6 compared with 4·7 per cent of idleness in October. A slightly upward employment movement was noted from November, 1934, when 5·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Nova Scotia and British Columbia miners showed a slight rise in work afforded over October which was largely offset by the small contractions evident in the Alberta mines. Some slowing up of activity was reflected in the British Columbia mines from November a year ago while in Nova Scotia there was little variation, though the situation tended favourably. Alberta miners reported the same volume of employment in both months compared. Short time work, however, continued prevalent throughout November.

In the building and construction trades during November nominal increases in employment only were shown from October, as evident from the reports tabulated from a total of 197 associations, including 19,498 members. Of these, 42·5 per cent were registered as idle on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 42·8 in October. A much greater volume of work was afforded these tradesmen than in November, 1934, unemployment for that month standing at 61·6. Hod carriers and building labourers showed a substantially better situation than in October, and among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and carpenters and joiners noteworthy gains occurred. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers also indicated an upward employment trend though the change from the previous month was very slight. On the contrary, granite and stone-

## TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay, glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1919 | 20·8 | .... | 1·0 | 2·8 | 1·0 | 1·5 | 2·2 | 1·1 | .... | ·5 | ·3 | ·1 | ·5 | ·1 | 1·3 | 4·3 | 1·3 | 2·7 | .... | .... | 5·8 | 4·5 | 32·4 | 1·4 | 1·4 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·2 | 2·1 | ·5 | 3·8 | 3·6 |
| November, 1920 | 6·5 | .... | ·6 | 13·1 | 4·2 | 2·3 | 1·8 | 2·6 | .... | 7·3 | 38·1 | 2·1 | 59·2 | .... | 8·9 | 9·9 | 7·8 | ·5 | 0 | 3·3 | 12·4 | 2·5 | 2·7 | 3·4 | 1·3 | ·2 | ·2 | .... | 0 | 3·3 | 3·1 | 3·4 | 10·2 |
| November, 1921 | 61·6 | 18·6 | 8·7 | 17·7 | 8·0 | 3·1 | 4·0 | 2·6 | .... | 11·8 | 44·0 | 4·7 | 59·8 | .... | 14·0 | 10·1 | 9·5 | 35·7 | .... | 3·5 | 17·8 | 4·3 | 29·0 | 4·7 | ·4 | ·3 | ·3 | .... | ·8 | 5·7 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 11·1 |
| November, 1922 | 38·8 | 3·1 | 1·7 | 10·6 | 6·6 | 2·6 | ·9 | 3·2 | .... | 9·0 | 30·3 | 3·3 | 38·9 | 3·1 | 15·8 | 4·0 | ·6 | 5·6 | ·3 | 4·4 | 10·4 | 1·8 | 10·1 | 1·6 | ·7 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | ·2 | 2·7 | 1·4 | 6·1 | 6·2 |
| November, 1923 | 3·1 | .... | 4·8 | 10·4 | 1·9 | 2·3 | ·3 | 3·4 | .... | 12·0 | 32·7 | 4·5 | 41·8 | 1·3 | 2·4 | 4·0 | 5·6 | 2·0 | 0 | ·4 | 13·0 | 3·3 | 3·5 | 3·4 | 2·7 | ·6 | ·6 | .... | ·6 | 1·8 | 1·1 | 3·7 | 6·2 |
| November, 1924 | 0 | 47·8 | 16·8 | 17·5 | 2·7 | 8·1 | 7·2 | 8·6 | .... | 14·7 | 43·4 | 28·0 | 46·0 | 16·6 | 9·5 | 11·7 | 30·1 | 33·1 | .... | 17·2 | 14·2 | 4·0 | 8·9 | 4·2 | 2·4 | ·4 | ·4 | 0 | ·9 | 2·9 | ·9 | 7·7 | 9·7 |
| November, 1925 | 0 | 40· | 4·6 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 3·1 | ·9 | 4·2 | .... | 16·1 | 28·5 | 23·0 | 29·1 | 21·2 | 2·9 | 4·2 | 10·5 | 8· | 0 | 2·7 | 12·4 | 3·1 | 9·1 | 3·0 | 2·4 | ·3 | ·3 | 0 | 0 | 2·5 | ·9 | 6·4 | 5·7 |
| November, 1926 | 12·9 | 0 | 10·8 | 6·3 | 2·4 | 3·3 | 3·4 | 3·3 | .... | 12·1 | 5·9 | 7·3 | 4·7 | 15·8 | 15·1 | 7·1 | 4·9 | 1·4 | 0 | 7·3 | 12·7 | 1·5 | 2·7 | 1·7 | 0 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 0 | 3·2 | 1·6 | 6·4 | 4·7 |
| November, 1927 | 19·9 | 0 | 2·9 | 7·2 | 2·0 | 3·2 | 4·8 | 2·5 | .... | 22·0 | 7·7 | ·3 | 7·3 | 19·6 | 10·9 | 6·4 | 6·5 | 7·4 | 0 | 17·1 | 13·3 | 3·3 | 43·5 | 2·7 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·2 | 2·3 | ·7 | 6·7 | 5·2 |
| November, 1928 | 19·9 | 0 | ·7 | 5·6 | 4·9 | 2·1 | 1·8 | 2·2 | .... | 23·4 | 2·1 | 4·2 | ·4 | 40·4 | 11·7 | 5·3 | 2·1 | 11·4 | 0 | 11·9 | 9·3 | 2·6 | 36·3 | 1·9 | ·1 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | ·7 | 3·6 | 1·5 | 6·1 | 4·2 |
| November, 1929 | 19·7 | 6·3 | 3·9 | 12·8 | 1·5 | 2·0 | 1·1 | 2·5 | .... | 8·5 | 43·2 | 2·6 | 46·5 | .... | 19·8 | 8·3 | 3·3 | 16·6 | 0 | 27·9 | 16·3 | 7·0 | 20·2 | 7·6 | ·8 | ·7 | ·7 | 0 | 10·2 | 4·1 | 2·3 | 6·2 | 9·3 |
| November, 1930 | 13·6 | 20·2 | 2·2 | 14·8 | 7·0 | 11·2 | 19·7 | 7·2 | .... | 21·1 | 37·3 | 14·1 | 39·6 | 28·7 | 16·0 | 7·7 | 22·8 | 23·9 | 0 | 40·7 | 37·7 | 8·2 | 25·6 | 8·9 | ·7 | 6·3 | 6·4 | 0 | ·3 | 7·1 | 1·3 | 14·2 | 13·8 |
| November, 1931 | 30·0 | 30·1 | 9·5 | 19·5 | 10·6 | 12·2 | 15·3 | 10·8 | .... | 45·6 | 28·9 | 11·6 | 30·3 | 24·3 | 24·1 | 16·6 | 43·5 | 37·2 | 0 | 48·1 | 51·9 | 11·1 | 29·1 | 12·5 | 1·4 | 7·5 | 7·6 | 0 | ·5 | 9·3 | 1·4 | 19·2 | 18·6 |
| November, 1932 | 27·0 | 46·5 | 7·0 | 26·0 | 10·3 | 16·0 | 17·6 | 15·4 | 0 | 49·1 | 37·7 | 24·4 | 36·6 | 72·9 | 20·6 | 28·3 | 46·9 | 32·3 | 0 | 39·5 | 63·5 | 13·5 | 19·6 | 15·8 | 1·5 | 13·4 | 13·7 | 0 | 5·8 | 10·8 | 5·6 | 21·3 | 22·8 |
| January, 1933 | 13·7 | 22·9 | 8·6 | 29·6 | 15·5 | 18·2 | 21·8 | 16·8 | 0 | 40·9 | 28·3 | 28·9 | 28·2 | 28·6 | 29·0 | 35·4 | 0 | 35·3 | 0 | 42·1 | 69·4 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 18·5 | 1·2 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 0 | 5·5 | 12·4 | 9·0 | 18·6 | 25·5 |
| February, 1923 | 13·2 | 31·4 | 6·8 | 25·6 | 15·3 | 17·5 | 18·6 | 17·1 | 0 | 43·8 | 21·6 | 28·1 | 21·3 | 20·0 | 30·5 | 29·4 | 27·9 | 8·9 | 0 | 60·1 | 71·7 | 15·4 | 28·7 | 18·2 | 1·0 | 15·5 | 15·8 | 0 | 2·0 | 12·7 | 7·5 | 22·5 | 24·3 |
| March, 1933 | 6·8 | 35·8 | 17·5 | 28·2 | 15·4 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 15·9 | 0 | 41·6 | 19·8 | 29·7 | 19·0 | 20·0 | 26·7 | 35·3 | 35·7 | 32·6 | .... | 58·8 | 71·0 | 14·1 | 51·5 | 16·3 | ·9 | 14·8 | 15·1 | 0 | ·8 | 12·2 | 7·4 | 30·9 | 25·1 |
| April, 1933 | 2·0 | 34·3 | 17·1 | 28·3 | 17·8 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 15·7 | 0 | 39·6 | 25·7 | 26·8 | 26·5 | 7·5 | 21·5 | 34·9 | 46·8 | 23·0 | 0 | 61·6 | 66·7 | 14·1 | 30·4 | 16·3 | 1·0 | 14·7 | 15·0 | 0 | 2·0 | 11·4 | 6·0 | 20·8 | 24·5 |
| May, 1933 | 2·1 | 31·5 | 21·5 | 28·5 | 16·8 | 17·0 | 23·0 | 14·5 | 0 | 32·4 | 24·4 | 23·2 | 25·0 | 10·0 | 25·1 | 35·4 | 26·7 | 20·9 | 0 | 66·4 | 65·6 | 12·2 | 29·4 | 14·0 | ·9 | 13·2 | 13·5 | 0 | ·6 | 11·7 | 5·2 | 21·6 | 23·8 |
| June, 1933 | 1·2 | 24·1 | 11·6 | 24·5 | 8·4 | 14·0 | 12·7 | 14·5 | 0 | 26·8 | 18·9 | 10·6 | 20·7 | ·8 | 20·9 | 30·6 | 14·0 | 36·8 | 0 | 46·9 | 62·5 | 12·0 | 31·0 | 13·6 | 1·0 | 19·1 | 10·3 | 0 | 1·4 | 12·9 | 6·3 | 23·4 | 21·8 |
| July, 1933 | 1·4 | 22·5 | 14·3 | 22·3 | 9·6 | 12·4 | 9·0 | 13·9 | 0 | 15·5 | 17·6 | 16·9 | 17·9 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 27·7 | 18·6 | 39·3 | 0 | 53·6 | 61·9 | 12·5 | 33·9 | 13·9 | 1·6 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 0 | 2·9 | 11·9 | 6·2 | 20·6 | 21·2 |
| August, 1933 | 21·3 | 20·5 | 13·1 | 23·1 | 7·6 | 13·4 | 10·5 | 14·6 | 6·5 | 31·2 | 11·1 | 17·1 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 16·0 | 24·1 | 18·6 | 34·4 | 0 | 53·1 | 63·6 | 11·4 | 35·0 | 12·5 | ·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 0 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 19·7 | 19·9 |
| September, 1933 | 24·8 | 16·9 | 9·8 | 21·3 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 15·5 | 15·4 | 8·7 | 28·0 | 8·1 | 14·1 | 7·7 | 6·4 | 23·6 | 25·6 | 16·7 | 33·1 | 0 | 60·9 | 65·8 | 12·0 | 42·1 | 12·3 | 1·1 | 11·5 | 11·7 | 0 | ·6 | 11·0 | 5·2 | 20·2 | 19·8 |
| October, 1933 | 24·8 | 24·3 | 8·1 | 20·9 | 12·0 | 15·6 | 18·1 | 14·4 | 0 | 28·4 | 5·4 | 21·0 | 3·5 | 13·6 | 23·3 | 25·6 | 20·0 | 38·7 | 0 | 57·9 | 65·4 | 12·6 | 34·4 | 12·9 | ·9 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | ·5 | 7·4 | 1·6 | 17·2 | 19·8 |
| November, 1933 | 26·3 | 20·3 | 12·7 | 20·5 | 10·4 | 14·0 | 14·0 | 14·0 | 0 | 15·4 | 11·6 | 15·4 | 6·7 | 53·8 | 41·5 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 35·1 | 0 | 44·4 | 67·6 | 13·2 | 31·4 | 14·6 | 1·1 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 0 | 8·2 | 3·2 | 16·8 | 20·4 |
| December, 1933 | 25·0 | 19·0 | 6·8 | 23·4 | 16·0 | 15·3 | 17·4 | 14·4 | 0 | 13·9 | 17·2 | 18·3 | 11·4 | 56·6 | 42·7 | 25·3 | 23·3 | 35·5 | 0 | 73·2 | 69·1 | 13·4 | 34·6 | 14·5 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 3·8 | 0 | 8·7 | 2·8 | 19·8 | 21·0 |
| January, 1934 | 27·0 | 21·8 | 7·8 | 21·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 0 | 19·3 | 13·6 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 48·7 | 34·9 | 24·5 | 43·3 | 45·4 | 0 | 70·7 | 69·2 | 13·8 | 59·3 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 13·6 | 13·7 | 6·3 | 0 | 8·2 | 2·1 | 18·6 | 21·2 |
| February, 1934 | 2·1 | 19·8 | 8·2 | 19·7 | 13·1 | 13·3 | 12·6 | 13·6 | 0 | 13·8 | 15·9 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 48·7 | 24·1 | 22·9 | 36·7 | 44·5 | 0 | 34·9 | 69·2 | 12·5 | 46·7 | 12·7 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 5·0 | 5·1 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 18·5 | 20·0 |
| March, 1934 | 1·3 | 9·1 | 14·4 | 16·6 | 6·8 | 11·1 | 9·2 | 12·0 | 0 | 15·9 | 7·6 | 7·6 | 5·0 | 24·8 | 15·9 | 21·3 | 30·0 | 21·9 | 0 | 65·4 | 69·6 | 12·6 | 39·6 | 13·3 | 1·0 | 13·4 | 13·6 | 6·1 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 2·7 | 16·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934 | 2·2 | 29·9 | 19·3 | 16·4 | 7·2 | 10·4 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 0 | 21·4 | 11·2 | 23·8 | 11·4 | ·4 | 11·2 | 19·5 | 33·3 | 10·2 | 0 | 65·2 | 61·3 | 11·4 | 40·4 | 11·9 | ·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 7·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 15·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 14·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·3 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | 0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 4·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |

cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers registered a large drop in available work, and among plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen activity was considerably curtailed. Recessions, on a moderate scale, were apparent among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and employment for electrical workers was slightly retarded. All tradesmen with the exception of painters, decorators and paperhangers shared in the marked improvement noted over November, 1934, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers particularly showing large increases, though in all trades the gains recorded were quite extensive. The contractions evident among painters, decorators and paperhangers were, however, of moderate degree.

The 775 unions in the transportation industries from which reports were received during November covering a total of 56,129 members, showed that 4,191 or 7·5 per cent were idle at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 7·2 in October. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a very slight tendency toward retarded employment as did also teamsters and chauffeurs. In navigation, conditions were somewhat brighter than in October, while street and electric railway employees indicated a very nominal gain in activity. Improvement in the transportation industries, as a whole, was noted over November, 1934, when 10·4 per cent of the membership recorded was idle, navigation workers showing decidedly better conditions during the month reviewed, although steam, and street and electric railway employees also participated in the total advancement. There was some falling off in activity, however, among teamsters and chauffeurs.

Retail shop clerks were quite busy during November, unemployment standing at 1·8 per cent as compared with percentages of 5·1 in October and 5·9 in November, 1934. The November percentage was based on the reports compiled from 5 associations of these workers with 1,766 members.

Civic employees with 74 associations covering a total of 8,045 members during November indicated that 159 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2·0 as contrasted with 2·7 per cent of inactivity in October. Fractional curtailment in work afforded was noted from November, 1934, when 1·2 per cent of idleness was registered.

The trend of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades during November was favourable though the change from October was very slight, and improvement of fairly noteworthy proportions was evident from November, 1934. Reports were tabulated for November from 129 unions with a membership aggregate of 5,388 persons, 573 or 10·6 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month compared with percentages of 10·9 in October and 15·4 in November a year ago. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and barbers indicated a slightly better employment level than in October, while among stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers retarded activity, on a small scale, was shown. Compared with the returns for November, 1934, conditions for theatre and stage employees improved substantially during the month reviewed, and lesser gains were reflected by stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers. Among hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers, however, the tendency was toward lessened employment, but the change from November, 1934, was quite small.

Fishermen with 4 unions covering 611 members showed that 193 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 31·6 compared with percentages of 28·6 in October, and 83·3 in November a year ago.

Among lumber workers and loggers during November somewhat quieter conditions prevailed than in October, but the situation was much improved from November, 1934. This was apparent from the reports received from 4 unions of these workers, with 622 members, 12·1 per cent of whom were out of work at the end of the month in contrast with 9·9 per cent of inactivity in October and 38·8 per cent in November, 1934.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1935

Losses of about five per cent and six per cent, respectively, in the volume of business transacted during November, 1935, were reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada from the previous month, October, and from November a year ago. Under both comparisons the greatest loss in placements was in construction and mainten-

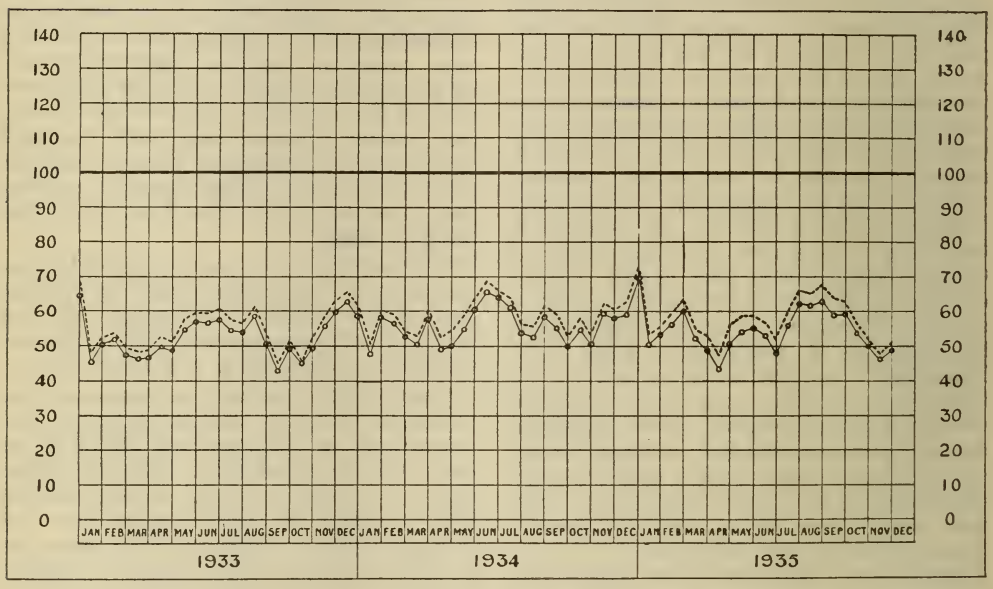
ance, this being due to less relief work being provided by the Provincial and Federal governments. A substantial decline from October was also recorded in services and other losses of lesser degree in all industrial divisions, except logging and farming, which recorded gains. When compared with the corresponding month of 1934, declines were shown in farming, transportation and trade, as well as in construction and maintenance, mentioned above, but gains were registered in services, manufacturing, logging and mining. Under each comparison, however, some of the changes recorded, both plus and minus, were nominal only.

half of November, 1935, in contrast with the ratios of 62·4 and 60·6 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 46·1 and 48·8, as compared with 59·4 and 58·0 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1935, was 1,288, as compared with 1,364 during the preceding month and with 1,378 in November a year ago.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o




The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratios of vacancies offered, and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined during the first half of the month and rose about three points during the latter half, but at the close of the period under review both levels were about nine points below those recorded at the end of November, 1934. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 47·8 during the first half and 51·3 during the second

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,602, in comparison with 2,512 in October, 1935, and with 2,241 during November, 1934.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1935, was 1,234 of which 870 were in regular employment and 364 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,298 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,315 daily, consisting of 745 placements in regular and 570 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 32,440 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,835 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 21,730, of which 17,253 were of men and 4,477 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,105. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,579 for men and 8,617 for women, a total of 32,196, while applications for work numbered 65,033, of which 50,707 were from men and 14,326 from women. Reports for October, 1935, showed 35,464 positions available, 65,300 applications made and 33,737 placements effected, while in November, 1934, there were recorded 35,809 vacancies, 58,243 applications for work and 34,189 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925, to date:

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1925 | 306,804 | 106,021 | 412,825 |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 (11 months) | 207,970 | 117,688 | 325,658 |

### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of nearly one per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during November when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of over 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1934. Placements also were nearly 3 per cent higher than in October, but nearly 31 per cent below the corresponding month of the previous year. The decline from November a year ago was due to a reduction in relief placements on road construction, as a small loss in services was more than offset by gains in logging and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 84; construction and maintenance, 392; and services, 330, of which 234 were of household workers. During the month 250 men and 84 women were placed in regular employment.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during November called for nearly 20 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1934. There was a decline of 17 per cent in placements when compared with October, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with November, 1934. Small placement gains over the corresponding month a year ago were reported in construction and maintenance and services. These increases were partly offset by declines in manufacturing and logging. During the month 208 placements were made under construction and maintenance and 549 in services. Of the latter, 424 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 208 of men and 73 of women.

### QUEBEC

During the month of November positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 12 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 17 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decline of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with October, but an increase of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with November, 1934. The increase in placements over November a year ago was due to substantial gains in logging and services. Small losses were reported in construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 67; logging, 1,481; construction and maintenance, 608; trade, 86; and services, 2,476, of which 1,977 were of household workers. During the month 2,362 men and 1,542 women were placed in regular employment.

### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during November, were nearly 25 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 28 per cent below the corresponding month of 1934. There was a decrease also in placements of over 23 per cent when compared with October and of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. The reduction in placements from November, 1934, was due to the curtailment of relief work on highway construction, as a decline in bush placements was more than offset by gains in farming, manufacturing and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 598; logging, 656; farming, 652; transportation, 173; construction and maintenance, 4,566; trade, 287; and services, 3,353, of which 2,270 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,386 of men and 1,468 of women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1935

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **865** | **29** | **1,075** | **863** | **334** | **520** | **1,866** | **321** |
| Halifax | 426 | 28 | 626 | 410 | 192 | 218 | 1,184 | 205 |
| New Glasgow | 206 | 1 | 211 | 220 | 119 | 92 | 349 | 89 |
| Sydney | 233 | 0 | 238 | 233 | 23 | 210 | 333 | 27 |
| **New Brunswick** | **775** | **2** | **868** | **773** | **281** | **495** | **801** | **252** |
| Chatham | 27 | 0 | 52 | 27 | 10 | 17 | 134 | 12 |
| Fredericton | 145 | 0 | 192 | 146 | 148 | 0 | 65 | 124 |
| Moncton | 203 | 2 | 201 | 200 | 60 | 141 | 94 | 57 |
| Saint John | 400 | 0 | 423 | 400 | 63 | 337 | 508 | 59 |
| **Quebec** | **5,334** | **368** | **8,989** | **5,827** | **3,904** | **843** | **3,322** | **3,395** |
| Chicoutimi | 305 | 0 | 485 | 307 | 302 | 3 | 86 | 464 |
| Hull | 1,125 | 5 | 1,895 | 1,199 | 1,193 | 0 | 729 | 591 |
| Montreal | 2,246 | 194 | 3,939 | 2,226 | 1,175 | 550 | 1,731 | 1,260 |
| Quebec | 911 | 134 | 1,530 | 1,154 | 692 | 104 | 511 | 592 |
| Rouyn | 127 | 0 | 161 | 127 | 104 | 23 | 21 | 48 |
| Sherbrooke | 319 | 3 | 602 | 362 | 273 | 46 | 172 | 121 |
| Three Rivers | 301 | 32 | 377 | 452 | 165 | 117 | 72 | 319 |
| **Ontario** | **10,734** | **312** | **28,331** | **10,728** | **5,854** | **4,471** | **49,384** | **4,465** |
| Belleville | 106 | 0 | 197 | 105 | 49 | 56 | 258 | 63 |
| Brantford | 122 | 2 | 440 | 122 | 92 | 30 | 1,972 | 109 |
| Chatham | 204 | 12 | 282 | 200 | 155 | 45 | 517 | 51 |
| Fort William | 246 | 0 | 266 | 246 | 123 | 123 | 574 | 114 |
| Guelph | 65 | 18 | 165 | 102 | 50 | 16 | 1,333 | 31 |
| Hamilton | 421 | 5 | 3,052 | 430 | 173 | 227 | 5,967 | 190 |
| Kingston | 685 | 22 | 767 | 673 | 579 | 94 | 444 | 190 |
| Kitchener | 67 | 0 | 290 | 71 | 42 | 22 | 1,217 | 49 |
| London | 1,206 | 30 | 1,232 | 1,303 | 1,086 | 142 | 1,643 | 351 |
| Niagara Falls | 128 | 2 | 250 | 138 | 76 | 54 | 1,622 | 49 |
| North Bay | 109 | 0 | 187 | 120 | 94 | 27 | 552 | 112 |
| Oshawa | 549 | 0 | 573 | 542 | 209 | 333 | 637 | 95 |
| Ottawa | 860 | 2 | 1,998 | 857 | 694 | 163 | 1,828 | 659 |
| Pembroke | 332 | 0 | 451 | 336 | 251 | 85 | 54 | 102 |
| Peterborough | 55 | 2 | 148 | 80 | 44 | 9 | 331 | 99 |
| Port Arthur | 598 | 0 | 540 | 540 | 520 | 20 | 563 | 417 |
| St. Catharines | 217 | 7 | 292 | 203 | 91 | 112 | 1,885 | 87 |
| St. Thomas | 168 | 2 | 235 | 168 | 66 | 102 | 408 | 48 |
| Sarnia | 190 | 2 | 242 | 188 | 77 | 111 | 353 | 60 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 56 | 1 | 339 | 69 | 23 | 34 | 171 | 293 |
| Stratford | 100 | 0 | 304 | 99 | 89 | 10 | 251 | 35 |
| Sudbury | 171 | 0 | 639 | 171 | 137 | 34 | 290 | 195 |
| Timmins | 160 | 0 | 560 | 160 | 84 | 76 | 638 | 210 |
| Toronto | 3,411 | 192 | 14,165 | 3,269 | 744 | 2,316 | 23,132 | 687 |
| Windsor | 508 | 13 | 717 | 536 | 306 | 230 | 2,744 | 169 |
| **Manitoba** | **4,732** | **19** | **7,000** | **4,793** | **4,438** | **337** | **16,215** | **3,621** |
| Brandon | 339 | 10 | 448 | 336 | 297 | 39 | 809 | 209 |
| Winnipeg | 4,393 | 9 | 6,552 | 4,457 | 4,141 | 298 | 15,406 | 3,412 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,435** | **327** | **2,521** | **2,171** | **1,750** | **417** | **1,731** | **2,005** |
| Estevan | 80 | 51 | 83 | 32 | 22 | 10 | 54 | 131 |
| Moose Jaw | 511 | 78 | 484 | 452 | 344 | 104 | 651 | 269 |
| North Battleford | 71 | 10 | 61 | 60 | 48 | 12 | 27 | 126 |
| Prince Albert | 225 | 37 | 221 | 171 | 121 | 50 | 98 | 251 |
| Regina | 561 | 8 | 701 | 568 | 496 | 72 | 451 | 461 |
| Saskatoon | 416 | 8 | 476 | 420 | 377 | 43 | 314 | 379 |
| Swift Current | 170 | 79 | 131 | 119 | 103 | 16 | 42 | 162 |
| Weyburn | 141 | 11 | 140 | 130 | 106 | 24 | 2 | 72 |
| Yorkton | 260 | 45 | 224 | 219 | 133 | 86 | 92 | 154 |
| **Alberta** | **3,921** | **138** | **6,755** | **3,814** | **3,338** | **460** | **9,394** | **2,757** |
| Calgary | 1,377 | 10 | 2,721 | 1,393 | 1,332 | 61 | 3,695 | 1,241 |
| Drumheller | 182 | 14 | 373 | 147 | 128 | 19 | 190 | 101 |
| Edmonton | 1,600 | 103 | 2,661 | 1,517 | 1,440 | 61 | 4,812 | 1,159 |
| Lethbridge | 550 | 11 | 724 | 546 | 263 | 280 | 544 | 158 |
| Medicine Hat | 211 | 0 | 276 | 211 | 175 | 39 | 153 | 98 |
| **British Columbia** | **3,400** | **47** | **9,494** | **3,471** | **1,831** | **1,582** | **7,734** | **2,471** |
| Kamloops | 145 | 0 | 264 | 145 | 141 | 1 | 33 | 285 |
| Nanaimo | 422 | 0 | 475 | 419 | 177 | 242 | 168 | 490 |
| Nelson | 269 | 20 | 280 | 265 | 126 | 139 | 21 | 127 |
| New Westminster | 180 | 1 | 223 | 179 | 140 | 39 | 150 | 149 |
| Penticton | 217 | 1 | 272 | 219 | 202 | 16 | 115 | 155 |
| Prince Rupert | 115 | 0 | 175 | 114 | 3 | 111 | 184 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1,193 | 25 | 6,752 | 1,271 | 958 | 239 | 6,665 | 1,127 |
| Victoria | 859 | 0 | 1,053 | 859 | 84 | 775 | 398 | 136 |
| **Canada** | **32,196** | **1,242** | **65,933** | **32,440** | **21,730** | **9,105** | **90,447** | **19,363*** |
| Men | 23,579 | 427 | 50,707 | 23,495 | 17,253 | 6,161 | 77,174 | 15,041 |
| Women | 8,617 | 815 | 14,326 | 8,945 | 4,477 | 2,944 | 13,273 | 4,322 |

* 76 Placements effected by offices since closed.

### Manitoba

Employment offices in Manitoba received orders for nearly 16 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 16 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 14 per cent when compared with October and of over 15 per cent in comparison with November, 1934. When comparing placements by industrial groups during the month under review with November, 1934, a substantial increase was reported in construction and maintenance, made up largely of relief placements on highway construction and a small gain in mining. Farming showed the largest loss, followed by smaller declines in services and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 165; farming, 1,392; construction and maintenance, 2,465; and services, 640, of which 549 were of household workers. During the month 4,033 men and 405 women were placed in regular employment.

### Saskatchewan

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during November was over 4 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 16 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 11 per cent when compared with October and of 19 per cent in comparison with November, 1934. Except for a small gain in manufacturing, all groups showed reductions in placements when compared with November a year ago. The only losses of importance, however, were in farming, logging and mining. Placement by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 69; farming, 923; construction and maintenance, 420; and services, 666, of which 513 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,367 of men and 383 of women.

### Alberta

There was an increase of over 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during November when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1934. Placements also were nearly 15 per cent higher than in October and nearly 19 per cent above November a year ago. Although the gain in placements over November, 1934, was due to increased farm placements, there was cosiderable change in other groups, improvement in mining, services, manufacturing and trade being offset by declines in construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 96; farming, 1,094; mining, 113; construction and maintenance, 1,952; and services, 443, of which 354 were of household workers. There were 3,025 men and 313 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### British Columbia

During the month of November orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for approximately the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but 18 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a nominal change only in placements when compared with October, but a decline of 18 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. Relief placements on road and airport construction were considerably less than during November, 1934, and accounted for the adverse change under this comparison. Gains were reported in services, logging, transportation and trade, but none were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 61; construction and maintenance, 2,606; and services, 622, of which 392 were of household workers. During the month 1,622 men and 209 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,730 placements in regular employment, 9,419 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 750 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 684 journeying to points within the same province as the despatching office and 66 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to proceed to employment at a distance for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during November were of bushmen, 3 in number, who were despatched by the Hull office to employment in the Pembroke zone. Offices in Ontario granted 530 certificates for reduced transportation during November, all of which were to points within the province. Receiving certificates at Port Arthur 355 bush workers, 95 highway construction workers, 12 mine

workers, one hotel porter, one town domestic and 2 cookees travelled to situations within the same zone, while to centres within their respective zones also, the Sudbury office transferred 47 bush workers, and the Fort William office 12 bush workers and 5 carpenters. The Manitoba labour movement during November originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 69 persons, 6 within the province and 63 to points outside. Workers journeying to provincial employment were destined to the Winnipeg zone and included 4 farm hands and 2 mine mechanics. Of the persons despatched to other provinces 62 were for the Port Arthur zone, among whom were 59 bush workers, one tractor operator, one cook and one farm domestic. The one remaining interprovincial transfer was of a farm housekeeper sent to Regina. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during November, 28 persons journeyed to provincial centres. From Saskatoon, 3 bushmen and one engineer were carried to Prince Albert, one farm hand to North Battleford and one electrician to Yorkton. The Regina office was instrumental in transferring one town housekeeper to Swift Current, one farm domestic to North Battleford, one bushman to Yorkton and 2 teachers within the Regina zone. Travelling from Yorkton 11 bushmen, and from Prince Albert 6 bushmen were bound for employment within their respective zones. Reduced rate vouchers were granted in Alberta during November to 115 persons, all going to points within the province. From Edmonton one farm hand each went to the Drumheller and Calgary zones and 72 bush workers, 15 fishermen, 4 mine workers, 3 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, one edgerman, 2 hotel waitresses, one laundry man, one baker's helper and one town housekeeper to various centres within the Edmonton zone. On certificates received at the Calgary office 9 mine teamsters were transported to Drumheller and one miner and one farm hand to Edmonton. Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during November were 5 in number, these going to provincial situations. Proceeding from Vancouver one bushman and one engineer went to Kamloops, one hotel maid to Prince Rupert and one housekeeper within the Vancouver zone. The Prince Rupert office assisted in the despatch of one bushman to a point within its own zone.

Of the 750 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, 311 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 435 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during November, 1935

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 58 cities during November was $3,315,001. This was a seasonal decline of $705,307 or 17·5 per cent as compared with the October total of $4,020,308, but an increase of $692,467, or 26·4 per cent in the more significant comparison with the November, 1934, figure of $2,622,534.

The value of the building authorized in each month of the present year has been higher than in the same month of 1934, while since January, the aggregate for each month has also exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The cumulative total for the first eleven months of 1935 is higher than in any of the last three years, standing at $43,846,688, as compared with $24,935,704 in the months January-November, 1934, $19,793,204 in 1933 and $40,750,142 in 1932. Although the improvement indicated in the present year is partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations has also been distinctly more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during the elapsed months of 1935, at 82·1 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in the same period of any preceding year for which building statistics for the 58 cities are on record, with the exception of 1932 and 1933, while it was the same as in 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 260 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than $1,434,000, and about 1,060 permits for other buildings estimated at almost $1,640,000. In addition, authority was granted for engineering projects valued at $13,500. During October, permits were issued for the erection of about 400 dwellings and 1,500 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,200,000 and $2,500,000, respectively, while engineering projects valued at $33,244 were also authorized.

New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the building

authorized as compared with October, 1935, that of $187,588, or 8·9 per cent in Ontario being greatest. Of the reductions indicated in the remaining provinces, that of $738,124, or 58·7 per cent in Quebec was the largest.

As compared with November, 1934, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia reported increases, of which the greatest was that of $598,340 or 35·0 per cent in Ontario. The declines in the other provinces were comparatively small.

Of the four largest centres, Toronto recorded an increase in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, and also with November of last year, while in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the aggregate value was higher than in November, 1934, but lower than in October of this year. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Moncton, Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, York and East York Townships, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert reported greater building authorizations than in either comparison.

*Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1920-1935.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in November | Value of permits issued in first eleven months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935..... | $ 3,315,001 | $43,846,688 | 30·3 | 82·1 |
| 1934..... | 2,622,534 | 24,935,704 | 17·2 | 82·7 |
| 1933..... | 1,624,138 | 19,793,204 | 13·7 | 78·1 |
| 1932..... | 2,553,373 | 40,750,142 | 28·1 | 77·4 |
| 1931..... | 7,282,117 | 104,327,739 | 72·0 | 82·1 |
| 1930..... | 11,821,292 | 150,939,044 | 104·2 | 91·4 |
| 1929..... | 16,171,400 | 220,255,867 | 152·0 | 99·1 |
| 1928..... | 15,830,836 | 203,010,555 | 140·1 | 96·9 |
| 1927..... | 12,857,622 | 172,858,176 | 119·3 | 96·2 |
| 1926..... | 9,975,451 | 144,877,789 | 100·0 | 100·1 |
| 1925..... | 7,988,765 | 117,665,590 | 81·2 | 102·9 |
| 1924..... | 10,212,908 | 120,119 829 | 82·9 | 107·1 |
| 1923..... | 8,228,206 | 126,547,365 | 87·3 | 111·8 |
| 1922..... | 11,182,030 | 138,698,005 | 95·7 | 108·6 |
| 1921..... | 12,192,414 | 111,257,084 | 76·8 | 123·9 |
| 1920..... | 5,627,949 | 112,175,268 | 77·4 | 144·3 |

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was higher by 75·8 p.c. than in 1934; it was also considerably higher than in 1933, and rather higher than in 1932. With these exceptions, the total was lower than in any other year of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was fractionally lower in the months January to November of 1935 than in the same period of 1934, and was also lower than in any year from 1920 to 1930, while the average for 1931 was the same.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1935, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment in November.

Employment continued to improve in coal mining, the cotton and linen industries, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand there was a further decline in employment in building and public works contracting, shipping service, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service; there was also some decline in tailoring, dressmaking, the hat and cap industry, pottery manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle, etc., industry, and electrical apparatus manufacture.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at November 25, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14·6, the same as at October 21, 1935, as compared with 16·3 at November 26, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 25, 1935, was 12·9, as compared with 12·7 at October 21, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1·7, as compared with 1·9. For males alone the percentage at November 25, 1935, was 16·6 and for females, 9·3; the corresponding percentages at October 21, 1935, were 16·6 and 9·0.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at November 25, 1935, was 10,537,000. This was 45,000 more than at October 21, 1935, and 315,000 more than at November 26, 1934. The increase since October 21 was due largely

to a substantial reduction in the numbers of workpeople directly involved in industrial disputes, who are excluded from the figures relating to the estimated numbers in employment.

At November 25, 1935, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,617,237 wholly unemployed, 221,443 temporarily stopped, and 79,882 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,918,562. This was 2,172 more than a month before, but 202,223 less than a year before. The total included 1,524,276 men, 59,019 boys, 283,935 women, and 51,332 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 851,694 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 732,338 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 204,150 insured persons (including 22,706 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 130,380 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at November 25, 1935, was 1,982,713.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment decreased 0·5 per cent from October to November and payrolls decreased 0·7 per cent. The preliminary November employment index (84·8) stands 10·3 per cent above the level of November, 1934 (76·9). The November payroll index (74·5) shows a gain of 25·2 per cent compared with the index of November, 1934 (59·5). These gains indicate a return of 665,000 wage earners to employment over the year interval and a gain of $30,500,000 in the amount paid out in weekly wage disbursements in November, 1935, compared with November, 1934.

Employment in the durable goods group increased 1·5 per cent continuing the gains which have been recorded in each of the preceding three months. The group of non-durable goods industries showed a decline in number of workers of 2·0 per cent, due primarily to expected seasonal recessions in canning, men's and women's clothing, boots and shoes, beverages, ice cream, cottonseed-oil-cake-meal, and other industries.

The most significant increase in employment from October to November was the gain of 9·3 per cent in the automobile industry. Pay rolls in this industry rose 18·8 per cent between October and November. Normally, employment in the automobile industry declines in November. The general introduction of new models at an earlier date than in previous years, however, advanced the usual periods of expansion in this industry by approximately two months. Increased activity in the electric and steam railroad car building and the locomotive industries in November was indicated by the gains in employment of 14·9 per cent and 7·3 per cent, respectively. Gains ranging from 4·0 per cent to 6·2 per cent were shown in slaughtering and meat packing, wirework, woollen and worsted goods, shipbuilding, cotton small wares, men's furnishings, and agricultural implements. Among the remaining 40 industries in which smaller percentage gains in employment were shown over the month interval were: blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, hardware, steam railroad repair shops, iron and steel forgings, tools, textile machinery, brass-bronze-copper products, stamped ware, smelting and refining, cotton goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, leather, book and job printing, and rubber goods, other than tires and shoes.

The largest declines in employment from October to November were seasonal. Employment in the canning and preserving industry decreased 39·5 per cent over the month interval. Declines were also reported in: millinery (17·0 per cent), women's clothing (7·4 per cent), men's clothing (6·2 per cent), silk and rayon (6·5 per cent), boots and shoes (7·3 per cent), ice cream (6·4 per cent), beverages (6·1 per cent), cement (6·2 per cent), jewellery (5·6 per cent). tin cans and other tinware (5·2 per cent), fertilizers (5·6 per cent), cottonseed oil-cake-meal (8·6 per cent).

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In November, 1935, reports were received from 23,446 establishments employing 4,015,746 workers whose weekly earnings were $87,219,694. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 55 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Among the gains in employment and payrolls reported in the non-manufacturing industries surveyed, the seasonal increases in the general merchandising group of retail trade establishments were outstanding. Reports received

from 3,317 establishments in this group indicated the additional employment of approximately 26,000 persons in department-variety-general merchandising stores and mail order houses. In addition to this substantial seasonal gain, increases in employment were also reported in other lines of retail trade, among which were furniture and house-furnishing goods and automotive products. Losses were reported over the month interval in wearing apparel and lumber and building material. The net gain in employment in all retail trade establishments combined, based on reports covering nearly 850,000 workers, was 0·6 per cent, or 20,000 workers.

Wholesale trade establishments reported an increase in employment of 0·9 per cent, indicating a gain of 11,200 workers over the month interval.

Approximately 8,700 workers were returned to employment in bituminous coal mines. Payrolls in this industry, however, declined, the decrease being due partially to the observance of the Armistice Day holiday. Small gains in number of workers were also registered in the power and light and the metalliferous mining industries and in brokerage offices.

The sharp decline of 20·7 per cent in employment in the anthracite mining industry represents a decrease of approximately 17,500 workers. This decrease was attributed largely to market conditions. Seasonal recessions in employment were reported in quarrying and non-metallic mining (6·5 per cent), dyeing and cleaning (5·1 per cent), and private building construction (7·2 per cent). With the exception of the decrease in employment 2·2 per cent in the crude petroleum producing industry, the decreases in each of the remaining industries were 0·8 per cent or less.

*Public Employment.*—A gain of more than 600,000 in the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 featured public employment during November. This brings the total employed on this program during the month ending November 15 to more than 1,230,000. Monthly payrolls totalled more than $50,000,000. Purchase orders were placed for construction materials valued at over $25,500,000 for use on this program during the month.

There was a decrease of nearly 40,000 in the number of workers employed at the site of P.W.A. construction projects during November. As of November 15, there were approximately 280,000 people working on these construction projects. Monthly payrolls amounted to approximately $17,000,000. The value of materials purchased for use on P.W.A. construction projects during November exceeded $30,000,000.

Emergency Conservation Work (CCC Camps) gave employment during November to 544,000 men. Of this total, 480,000 were enrolled workers. The remainder is made up of reserve officers, camp educational advisers, and supervisory and technical employees. Monthly payrolls for November amounted to $24,000,000.

There were more than 65,000 people working on construction projects financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments. This is an increase of approximately 5,000 compared with October. These employees were paid more than $4,000,000 for their month's work.

During November there were 171,000 men employed in the construction and maintenance of State roads. This compares with 188,000 during the previous month. November payrolls amounted to $7,200,000.

*Building Construction.*—Seasonal declines in employment and payrolls were shown in the private building construction industry in November. Based on reports received from 9,779 contractors employing 84,944 workers in November, 1935, there was a decrease of 7·2 per cent in employment over the month interval and a decrease of 11·3 per cent in payrolls. The figures relate to employees engaged in the erection, alteration, and repairing of private buildings and do not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments, or by loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

The 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employment and payrolls for November, 1935, where available, and percentage changes from October, 1935, and November, 1934, are shown below. The 12-month average for 1929 is used as the index base, or 100, in computing the index numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records.

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A conference has recently been called by the B.C. Loggers' Association, of leading officials in Vancouver to consider methods of accident prevention in British Columbia's logging camps. Nearly one hundred camp officials, representing all the leading logging companies of the coast will attend the conference and meet members of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

> All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest, to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.



Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Installation of boiler house equipment in the Filling Group at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Garth Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 11, 1935. Amount of contract, $15,798. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Riggers (Millwrights) | $0 60 | 8 |
| Bricklayers (Boiler Setters) | 0 80 | 8 |
| Steam Fitters | 0 65 | 8 |
| Stokers mechanics | 0 65 | 8 |
| Oil Burner Mechanics | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Cement Workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 |
| Bricklayers Helpers | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of canopy hangar doors for Hangar A-1 at the R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Mis-Can-Ada Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 18, 1935. Amount of contract, $23,398. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Structural Steel Workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Truck Drivers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Acetylene Welders | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor Truck Driver and Truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor Truck Driver | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of December, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Sweater Jackets | The Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Sweater Jackets | The Mercury Mills Ltd. Hamilton, Ont. |
| Socks | George E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q. |
| Khaki Drill | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Gum Rubber Boots | Dominion Rubber Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Gum Rubber Boots | Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Gum Rubber Boots | Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Blue Serge | Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q. |
| Household Soap | Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Kit Bags | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Braces | The Princeton Suspender Co., Toronto, Ont. |
| Shirt Drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Leather Mitts | Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Bedstead Springs | The Parkhill Bedding Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. |
| Blue Serge | Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Mattress Cases | Arrow Bedding Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Camp Mattresses and Pillows | The Parkhill Bedding Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. |
| Service Shirts | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Winter Drawers and Shirts | Jos. Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Winter Drawers and Shirts | The Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Winter Drawers and Shirts | Zimmerknit Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Housewives | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Skiis | The Montreal Aircraft Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| T. P. Cloth | The Caldwell Woollen Mills Ltd., Appleton, Ont. |
| Trouser Drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to certain wharves in Gulf Islands District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately, $3,128. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile Driver Foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile Driver Engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile Driver Man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourer | 0 40 | 8 |

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of a float and approach at Minstrel Island, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Edward Goodrow, Beaver Cover, B.C. Date of contract, November 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $4,368. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile Driver Foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile Driver Engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile Driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourer | 0 40 | 8 |

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Reconstruction of superstructure of the old Canadian National Railway freight shed dock at Collingwood, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $32,846.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 |
| Cement mixer operator | 0 45 | 8 |
| Hoist Engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gas | 0 50 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers—ordinary | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck and driver | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor Truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as Broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger) | 0 42 | 8 |
| Diver | 1 10 | 8 |
| Diver's helper | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection and completion of Artisan Shops at the R.C.M.P. Barracks, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 31, 1935. Amount of contract, $21,310. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 1 00 | 8 |
| Stone cutters (Granite, Sandstone and Limestone) | 0 85 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Structural Steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 75 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Plasterers, helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 80 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver two horses and wagon | 0 80 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and 1½-2 ton truck | 1 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the north wing of the R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 21, 1935. Amount of contract, $52,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator—steam | $0 50 | 8 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or elec. | 0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers—wall | 0 70 | 8 |
| Cement finishers—floor | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 97½ | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 97½ | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hollow metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 97½ | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Painters and Glaziers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 80 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Reconstruction of wharf at Havre St. Pierre, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Belanger & Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $60,043.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runner | 0 40 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck and driver | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Pile driver runner | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Quarrymen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |

Grading and making roadways at the Customs and Immigration Building, Lacolle, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Francois E. Girard, Lacolle, P.Q. Date of contract, October 24, 1935. Amount of contract, $14,276. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Road roller operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Road roller operator—gas | 0 50 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

Construction of an extension to the jetty at the north arm of the Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 7, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $22,119. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver engineer | $1 00 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Derrick scow engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Derrick man | 0 90 | 8 |

Construction of a laboartory building for the Department of Horticulture at Kentville, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, October 26, 1935. Amount of contract, $34,340. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Bricklayers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers' Helpers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

Addition to the Armoury at Red Deer, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Turner & Ellenwood, of Red Deer, Alta. Date of contract, October 28, 1935. Amount of contract, $6,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stone cutters (Granite, Sandstone Limestone) | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers, helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, two horses and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of employees are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract,

Addition to the Armoury at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Harry W. Watts, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1935. Amount of contract, $10,358. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 55 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 95 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 95 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers | 0 95 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers: | | |
| Finishers, rubbers and spreaders | 0 70 | 8 |
| Kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 75 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 95 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Pithers Point, Fort Frances, Ontario. Name of contractors, The John East Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $16,861.95. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver runner | $0 65 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut, saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Quarrymen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Powderman | 0 45 | 8 |

Construction of a public building at Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Peter Hjertholm, Kirkland Lake, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1935. Amount of

contract, $68,747. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 55 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 65 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 55 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Lathers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 55 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 55 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Watrous, Sask. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, November 28, 1935. Amount of contract, $18,612. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' Helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and Glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Stanstead, P.Q. Name of contractors, Alcide Blondeau and Moses Joyal, of Stanstead and Richmond, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, October 23, 1935. Amount of contract, $16,184 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 |
| Stone cutters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 35 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers, helpers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Teamster, one horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster, two horses and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of a wharf at Baie des Roches, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Hector Bouchard, LaMalbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, December 14, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $3,752. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 45 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Quarrymen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Teamsters, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |

Repairing Woodward's training wall, Fraser River, near Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, December 10, 1935.

Amount of contract, approximately $16,665. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Pile driver boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Derrick scow engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Derrickman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at St. Juste du Lac, Temiscouata Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont & Damours, Enrg., Riviere du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, December 16, 1935. Amount of contract, $6,324. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 45 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, auger, X-cut saw, hammer, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |

Construction of a breakwater at Roberval. P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Levesque, Roberval, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $36.108. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 45 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 45 | 8 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 60 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 40 | 8 |

Construction of wharf repairs at Riviere au Renard, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Wm. D. Buckley and Alfred J. Urquhart. Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $5,781.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |

Construction of a breakwawtwer at Dune du Sud, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Alfred G. Maloney, Barachois, P.Q. Date of contract, October 28, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $6,276.06. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and Joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings for the public building at Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, Wallace Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, December 12, 1935. Amount of contract, $1,450. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings for the public building at Fort McMurray, Alta. Name of contractors, W. H. Clark Lumber Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, December 16, 1935. Amount of contract, $1,278. The "B" Labour Conditions were included in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Beauceville West, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Paquet & Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, December 23, 1935. Amount of contract, $476. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction of additions and alterations to the interior fittings in the public building at Estevan, Sask. Name of contractors, R. L. Cushing Millwork Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, November 26, 1935. Amount of contract, $750. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Weston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston Ont. Date of contract, December 13, 1935. Amount of contract, $1,431.75. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Windsor, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 13, 1935. Amount of contract, $1,194.50. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Mahone Bay, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 13, 1935. Amount of contract, $1,374. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of December, 1935, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber stamps | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Wilfrid Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., P.Q. |
| Letter carriers uniforms | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont |
| Mail Bag Fittings | Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | J. E. Lortie, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mail bagging | J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Stamping Machines, etc | Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter Boxes and Locks | Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Letter Boxes and Locks | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of December, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Cotton sheets | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mercerized drill | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Felt Hats | John B. Stetson Co. (Canada) Ltd., Brockville, Ont. |
| Scarlet serge tunics | The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Pea jackets | The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

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The LABOUR GAZETTE of August (page 713) contained a reference to the first bulletin issued by the Industrial Law Research Council of the Worker's Educational Association of Ontario. Continuing the series, the Council has now issued bulletin No. 2 entitled "The British North American Act and Labour Legislation." The Council has also issued a supplementary bulletin No. 2 entitled "Limitation of Hours of Work Act, 1935."

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Transportation and Public Utilities—Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES (THE STEAMSHIP COMMITTEE) AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 269.

Agreement to be in effect from December 16, 1935, until November 30, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of termination thirty days before November 30 of any year.

Gang foreman to hire the men working in his gang or gangs, although the foreman stevedore may also pick up a gang.

When a gang is hired, no union member shall be replaced during the day the gang is employed. When non-union men are employed on account of shortage of union labour, they shall not be replaced by union men during the day on which they are hired.

Hours between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. considered day hours, from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., night hours.

For work between 6 p.m. and midnight on Saturday, time and one-half. No work after 6 p.m. on Saturday except in case of necessity. For work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double pay, except on ships with cargo on fire when minimum rate will be $2.10 per hour for day work and $2.40 for night work. Double time for work during meal hours and thereafter until relieved.

Minimum wages per hour: 70 cents for day work and 80 cents for night work (increases of 2 and 3 cents per hour respectively over last year's rates). For slag or fertilizer in full cargoes or when a ship has more than 100 tons in any one hold, 10 cents per hour extra. For work in the refrigerating plant of a ship when the temperature is 26° Fahrenheit or lower, 10 cents per hour extra. For work on ships with cargoes on fire, in those hatches affected by fire, smoke, steam or gas, $1.40 per hour for day work and $1.60 for night work.

From 7 a.m. to midnight, waiting time to be paid at full rate for the first hour of each period of waiting and half rate for succeeding hours until midnight; after midnight, full rate to be paid. When men are ordered to work in gangs, they shall receive at least two hours pay whether they start work or not unless weather conditions are unfavourable.

No men shall remain in the holds of ships while grain is running.

Other working conditions including the number of men to be employed for work on various cargoes, etc., are provided for.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes through grievances being referred by the union to the Company or the Steamship Committee, and if it cannot be settled in this way, by reference to a joint committee whose decision will be binding.

## Transportation and Public Utilities—Local Transportation

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—ONE DAIRY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 647.

Agreement to be in effect from October 6, 1935, to October 6, 1936, and thereafter until changed by agreement.

All employees of the company are included in the agreement, except superintendents and office workers.

Union members to be employed; if none available, others employed to join the union. At each delivery branch and pasteurizing plant, one of the employees to be a shop steward who shall report any violations of agreement to the business agent of the union.

Six days to constitute a week's work for all employees except in case of emergency. Mechanics, garage men, wagon washers, car washers, stablemen, factory employees, 8 hours per day, a 48 hour week.

Wages: retail drivers to receive a minimum of $27 per week on a load of a certain minimum, (but in no case less than $25), increasing with the load up to $35.50 per week; butter commission one cent per pound. All other miscellaneous products at 10 per cent commission. Wholesale drivers (stores) to be paid a 7 per cent commission on a load over a certain minimum. Senior inspector $38 per week, route runner $35, special delivery $24, wholesale drivers (restaurants, etc.) $24 and a one per cent commission on total sales, haulers between branches $30, stablemen $24, stablemen (temporary) $20.

Minimum wages per week for factory workers from $24 to $29, foreman $30 to $40, temporary factory help $20 per week. Temporary sales staff $25 per week, except drivers while learning to be paid $20 per week.

Seniority to be considered in choice of routes and in making promotions.

Half the cost of uniforms to be paid by the company. For factory or garage employees, overalls, smocks, aprons, etc., to be supplied by the company.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

## Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are

summarized in the article beginning on this page.

Barbers, Valleyfield.
Building Trades, Lake St. John District.
Bakers, Three Rivers (Amendment).
Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec (Amendment).
Painters, Quebec (Amendment).
Plumbers and Electricians, Quebec (Amendment).
Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Quebec (Amendment).
Building Trades, Drummondville (Amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal (Amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (Amendment).
Bakers, Montreal (Amendment).
Glove Makers, Province of Quebec (Amendment).
Longshoremen (Inland Navigation) Montreal (Amendment).

**Industrial Standards Act of Ontario**

The following schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 90.

Carpenters, Brantford.
Plumbers, Windsor.
Plumbers, Ottawa (Correction).

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# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENT EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of two agreements which are summarized below and amendments to ten other Orders in Council also noted below. An Order in Council was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7 correcting the Order governing the furniture industry (LABOUR GAZETTE November, page 1064 and December, page 1157), and a further correction to this same original Order was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 28; both of these were changes in wording and do not affect the summary which was made for the LABOUR GAZETTE. Notices of application for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: men's, boys and girls' clothing workers throughout the Province in the issue of December 7, barbers at St. Hyacinthe and Drummondville in the issue of December 28. A notice of application for the extension of an agreement affecting sheet metal workers throughout the Province appeared in the issue of December 7, with a correction in the issue of December 14.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreement Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

BARBERS, SALABERRY DE VALLEYFIELD.—An Order in Council, approved December 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat des Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Salaberry de Valleyfield, Section des Maîtres-Barbiers (The Union of Barbers and Hairdressers of Salaberry de Valleyfield, Master Barbers' Section) and Le Syndicat des Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Salaberry de Valleyfield Section des Employés-Barbiers (The Union of Barbers and Hairdressers of Salaberry de Valleyfield, Employed Barbers' Section).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the town of Salaberry de Valleyfield and within a radius of five miles of its limits. Ladies hairdressing parlours are not governed by this agreement except for the minimum rate for women's haircut or any other service which may be performed in either a barber shop or in a ladies' hairdressing parlour.

The agreement is in effect from December 7, 1935, until December 6, 1937, and until a new agreement is made. With the consent of both parties the Joint Committee may make any modification it may consider in the interest of the trade.

Hours: 64 per week.

Minimum wage rates for barbers and men's hairdressers: $15 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of $25 taken in by the employee in the course of the week. Extra employees 35 cents per hour. For work by the job, minimum rates are set for each piece of work and these must be paid to either male or female barbers and hairdressers and no object of any value may be given a customer which would thereby lower the price of any service. No employer may reduce the wages of any employee receiving more than these minimum rates at the time of the signing of the agreement.

Journeymen who due to advanced age or infirmity are unable to give the service of a competent worker may have their case referred to the Joint Committee who may revise the wage scale for each such case.

Not more than one apprentice allowed in each shop. Apprenticeship includes a six months' special course in hygiene.

Wages of apprentices: after six months in a barber school $6 per week, after one year's practice in a barber shop or beauty parlour $9, after 18 months $12.

BUILDING TRADES, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved November 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors of the region of Lake St. John and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux du district de Chicoutimi (The Building Trades Council of National Catholic Unions of the district of Chicoutimi) and Le Conseil de Construction des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux de Jonquière (The Building Trades Council of National Catholic Unions of Jonquière).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Chicoutimi, Lake Saint John and Charlevoix.

The agreement is in effect from December 7, 1935, to December 6, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change 30 days before the expiration date.

Hours: in accordance with the Order in Council under the limiting of working hours Act, hours to be 8 per day, 40 per week except for work for the provincial government, municipalities, school corporations or parish trustees, or work at least half the cost of which is paid or guaranteed by the provincial or municipal governments, on which work a two shift system is to be established of two shifts of 6 hours each per day, 6 days per week, making a 36 hour week for the workers. It is however provided in this agreement that where the double shift system is in force, the hours to be arranged according to the needs of the work but not to exceed 8 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one quarter. Work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half.

Minimum wages per hour in the municipalities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, La Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grande Baie, Desbiens Mills and within a radius of two miles from their limits and also for work on contracts of $10,000 or more in the rest of the territory covered: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 70 cents; tile setters and terrazzo layers and hoistmen 55 cents: carpenters and joiners, cement finishers, marble setters, blacksmiths, granite cutters, plumbers, steamfitters, stationary enginemen and joint finishers 50 cents; lathers (wood and metal), painters, stationary firemen, roofers (slate, tile, composition and asbestos) compressors, mixers and pump operators, 45 cents; truck chauffeurs 40 cents; common labourers and helpers 35 cents; carters (one horse), 45 cents; carters (two horses), 60 cents; drivers (one horse or two horses), 35 cents; apprentices in trades exacting an apprenticeship 15 cents during first year, 25 cents during second year and 35 cents during third year. In these same municipalities workmen permanently employed in the maintenance of public buildings or in industrial or commercial establishments, must be paid at a minimum of $18 per week for qualified workmen and $13 for common labourers.

Minimum wages per hour in that part of the territory not covered by the above wage scale are lower, as follows: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 15 cents lower; carpenters and joiners, cement finishers, common labourers and helpers, lathers (wood and metal) stationary firemen, blacksmiths, hoistmen, tile setters, terrazzo layers, plumbers, steamfitters, stationary enginemen, carters (two horses) and joint finishers, third year apprentices, all 10 cents lower; marble setters, roofers (slate, tile, composition and asbestos), carters (one horse) and drivers (2 horses), compressors, mixers and pump operators and truck chauffers, first and second year apprentices, all 5 cents per hour lower. In these municipalities, workmen permanently employed on maintenance work, must be paid at a minimum of $15 per week for qualified workmen and $12 for common labourers. If employer supplies room and board to maintenance men, $2 may be deducted for room and 20 cents per meal.

One apprentice allowed to every ten journeymen in the plastering, bricklaying, masonry and carpentry trades.

If workmen are sent out of their own localities for less than a week, travelling expenses and board must be paid by the employers.

BAKERS AND DELIVERYMEN, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council approved December 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, modifies the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE February, page 148, amendments May, page 426 and October, page 954) by prohibiting the employment either directly or indirectly of deliverymen's helpers, except that if the regular deliveryman is too old or through infirmity is unable to do the work alone, the Joint Committee may permit the employment by the master bakers directly of a helper who must be paid a minimum of $5 per week.

SHOE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE September 1934, page 825, with amendment in February, 1935, page 149) by providing that in the case of manufacturing establishments where the piece work system is in force it shall be sufficient that at least 80 per cent of the employees in each class, that is classes A. B. C. and D. receive the minimum wage rate, but when minimum piece rates for specific operations are established by the Joint Committee, such minimum piece work rates shall be applicable to all employees performing such operations.

PAINTERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, amends the original Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 529) by changing the territorial jurisdiction to include the following counties only: Quebec, Levis, Portneuf, Montmorency, Beauce and Megantic.

PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, amends the original Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE July, page 630, with change in August issue, page 732) by changing the territorial jurisdiction to include the following judicial districts only: Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Saguenay, Gaspé and the County of Megantic.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 149) by providing that employers may employ one apprentice on each job and at each shop for the first five journeymen or less employed, and one additional apprentice for each additional five journeymen, wages for apprentices to be 12 cents per hour during first year, 18 cents during second year, 25 cents during third year, and 32 cents during fourth year. The industrial jurisdiction covered by the agreement includes all operations of the ornamental iron trade, whether performed on the job or in a workshop; it applies also to all works of fabrication, repairing of equipment, and to any work performed by the workmen during working hours.

BUILDING TRADES, DRUMMONDVILLE.—An Order in Council, approved November 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7 amends the original Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 632) by providing that overtime be paid at time and one-half until midnight, and double time thereafter; double time also for any work performed on Sundays and holidays. It is also provided that employers of maintenance men may deduct $1 per week per room if such workman lodges with employer, and not more than 25 cents per meal if the workman boards with his employer.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved November 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, amends the original Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 630, and October, page 953) by making a slight change in the arrangement of hours and minor changes in job work prices, extra employees on Fridays and Saturdays to be paid 60 per cent of all receipts taken in by such employees. No employer may reduce the wages of an employee receiving more than the minimum rate at the time of the signing of the agreement. Employers who lodge or board an employee may not charge such employee more than $2 per week for room, or $4 per week for board.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 7, amends the original Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 631, with amendment in December issue, page 1157) by the addition of certain other employers in Thetford Mines and Riviere du Loup, and by the extension of the territorial jurisdiction to include the town of Thetford Mines and within a radius of ten miles of its limits,

and the town of Rivière du Loup and within a radius of four miles of its limits.

For the town of Rivière du Loup and within a radius of ten miles of its limits, the minimum wage for journeymen is $10 per week plus a commission of 50 per cent on the net receipts over $20 per week for each journeyman.

For job work, a schedule of minimum rates is set for each piece of work in each of these two towns.

BAKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved December 20 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 28, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 731, with amendment in October issue, page 953), by limiting the territorial jurisdiction to the Island of Montreal and Ile Jésus. The Order in Council also governs bakers outside this territory who sell all or part of their production within the limits of this territory.

GLOVE MAKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 28, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 421, with amendment in November issue, page 1065) by minor changes in the arrangement of operations in the piece work schedule.

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND NAVIGATION WORK) MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved December 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* December 28, amends the original Order in Council for this work (LABOUR GAZETTE July, page 632, with amendment in August issue, page 733) by providing that the agreement be renewed automatically for the whole of any succeeding season of navigation unless one or the other contracting party gives notice of termination on or before February 1 of such year.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

PLUMBERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council dated December 4 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* December 7 makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the plumbing, steamfitting, hot water heating, gasfitting industry, and in the installation of pipe work and fittings but not including sprinkler fitting, in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from December 17, 1935, to November 18, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it shall be done at the regular rate of wages. For night work or shift work after the time of the regular working day, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time, except emergency work; the setting of sleeves and inserts on Saturday morning, for which the Board may permit single time to be paid.

Minimum wages for journeymen $1 per hour, for fifth year junior journeymen 65 cents. All work contracted for and accepted prior to November 18, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before December 21, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board. The Board may set a lower wage rate for aged or handicapped workers.

One junior mechanic allowed on any job to each branch of the trade except when

there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed when two junior mechanics allowed to six journeymen, three to eleven and four to sixteen journeymen.

All apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

PLUMBERS, OTTAWA.—In the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 956, the statement was made, taken from *The Ontario Gazette* September 14, that the wage rate for journeymen was 75 cents and for junior mechanics 55 cents until December 1, 1935, and 80 cents for journeymen and 60 cents for junior mechanics thereafter. A copy of this schedule received from the Ontario Department of Labour shows that the correct date should have been December 31, and not December 1.

CARPENTERS, BRANTFORD.—An Order in Council dated December 4, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* December 7 makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the carpentry industry on building and construction work in the City of Brantford and the Township of Brantford with the exception of the town of Paris.

The schedule is in effect from December 17, 1935, to May 1, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for regular hours; shift work 8 hours, 5 days, a 40 hour week.

Overtime from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on other days and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one half; overtime after 10 p.m. on first five days of the week, double time; no overtime after 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half.

Minimum wages for carpenters and joiners: 70 cents per hour. All work contracted for and accepted prior to November 25, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before December 31, shall be completed at a rate set by the Board. A rate of wages may be set for aged or handicapped workers by the Board appointed for this agreement.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

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**Railway Accidents in Canada in 1934**

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has recently issued its thirtieth report covering the calendar year 1934. In a section dealing with accidents, it is shown that accidents to the number of 2,291 (resulting in 282 persons, being killed and 2,317 injured) were reported to the Board during the year, as compared with a total of 1,991 accidents in 1933, resulting in 256 fatalities and 2,037 persons injured. Five passengers were killed during the year 1933 and four during 1934. The number of passengers injured was 244 as compared with 284 in 1934.

In 1933 there were 44 employees killed and 1,272 injured as compared with 51 employees killed and 1,542 injured in 1934.

The report draws attention to the total accidents at highway crossings in the past four years. During that period there were 1,353 such accidents, resulting in 466 people killed and 1,769 injured.

At crossings protected by gates there were 21 persons killed and 72 injured; at bell-protected crossings there were 69 killed and 175 injured; at lightning flash signal crossings there were 10 killed and 9 injured; at crossings protected by watchmen there were 12 killed and 20 injured. Crossings unprotected accounted for 354 killed and 1,493 injured.

There have been 249 accidents at protected crossings (112 persons killed and 276 injured), and at unprotected crossings there have been 1,104 accidents (354 persons killed and 1,493 injured).

During the year 1934 there were 211 highway crossing accidents investigated, of which 49 occurred at protected crossings, leaving unprotected crossings to account for 162 accidents.

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The fifth annual report of the Department of Labour and Industry, Queensland, Australia, for the year ended June 30, 1935, has recently been published. According to this report, the relative percentage of unemployment in the States of the Commonwealth of Australia are as follows: Queensland, 8·5; New South Wales, 19·1; Victoria, 14·8; South Australia, 16·3; Western Australia, 12·5; Tasmania, 16·7.

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The Alberta Gazette of December 14, 1935, announces the establishment of a Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare. This body is headed by a commissioner who administers its activities relating to the collection, assortment, systemization and publication of information and statistics affecting relief and public welfare, as may be directed by the Minister.

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Speaking on January 2, at the opening of the first Pan-American Congress of member nations of the International Labour Office at Geneva, Dr. Walter A. Riddell of Canada, chairman of the International Labour Office at Geneva, praised the social work of the new world and said 60 per cent of international working agreements had been ratified by Pan-American countries.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1935

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE weekly family budget in terms of retail prices continued to somewhat higher levels, due mainly to the higher cost of foods, while there was a fractional decrease in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.14 at the beginning of December, 1935, as compared with $8.04 for November; $7.54 for December, 1934; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.83 for December, 1929; $11 for December, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.96 for December, 1914. The largest advances occurred during the month in the cost of potatoes, butter and eggs which more than offset declines in beef, pork, bacon, evaporated apples and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $16.65 at the beginning of December, 1935, as compared with $16.54 for November; $16.02 for December, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.49 for December, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was again somewhat higher owing to increases in the cost of coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again fractionally lower, being 72·6 for December, 1935, as compared with 72·7 for November. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are 71·1 for December, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 97·9 for December, 1926; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·4 for May, 1914.

Consumers' goods were somewhat higher and producers' goods lower, the former being due in large part to higher prices in foods, chiefly milk and its products and vegetables, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for certain manufacturers' materials, chiefly those for the meat packing industry. The Vegetable Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were lower, while the Wood and Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received,, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetables is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

*(Continued on page 100)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

**The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family**

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Dec. 1914 | Dec. 1918 | Dec. 1920 | Dec. 1921 | Dec. 1922 | Dec. 1926 | Dec. 1928 | Dec. 1929 | Dec. 1930 | Dec. 1931 | Dec. 1933 | Dec. 1934 | Nov. 1935 | Dec. 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs. | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 47·4 | 73·4 | 71·2 | 53·4 | 52·8 | 56·8 | 69·2 | 70·2 | 63·2 | 50·0 | 38·0 | 38·6 | 45·4 | 45·0 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 33·4 | 50·8 | 46·0 | 29·4 | 28·6 | 31·2 | 42·6 | 44·4 | 37·2 | 26·6 | 20·4 | 20·6 | 24·6 | 24·2 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·6 | 27·5 | 28·0 | 19·0 | 18·0 | 19·8 | 23·4 | 24·9 | 21·8 | 16·0 | 11·3 | 11·6 | 13·4 | 13·5 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·7 | 34·2 | 33·4 | 24·3 | 26·5 | 28·6 | 30·0 | 30·2 | 26·7 | 21·9 | 17·4 | 18·9 | 20·1 | 20·2 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 19·3 | 36·7 | 38·8 | 26·5 | 26·4 | 28·7 | 27·1 | 28·9 | 26·8 | 16·6 | 15·6 | 19·1 | 22·0 | 20·8 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 36·8 | 69·6 | 70·6 | 51·8 | 52·2 | 54·2 | 53·2 | 54·6 | 53·2 | 36·0 | 30·8 | 38·2 | 41·0 | 40·6 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 25·5 | 51·3 | 57·0 | 40·3 | 41·0 | 42·6 | 39·0 | 39·7 | 39·0 | 22·3 | 21·1 | 32·7 | 31·2 | 30·0 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 36·2 | 73·8 | 70·4 | 43·8 | 46·0 | 47·2 | 45·2 | 42·8 | 41·6 | 26·0 | 26·8 | 29·4 | 36·6 | 36·6 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 45·1 | 71·3 | 88·8 | 67·7 | 60·3 | 64·9 | 64·1 | 65·2 | 58·5 | 49·5 | 44·8 | 41·4 | 41·5 | 43·5 |
| Eggs, storage. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 34·5 | 59·7 | 73·9 | 56·2 | 46·1 | 50·8 | 50·8 | 50·5 | 45·9 | 36·7 | 30·9 | 31·0 | 33·4 | 34·7 |
| Milk..... | 6qts. | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 52·8 | 82·2 | 93·6 | 80·4 | 71·4 | 72·6 | 74·4 | 76·8 | 72·6 | 63·6 | 58·2 | 61·2 | 61·8 | 61·2 |
| Butter, dairy. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 60·0 | 104·4 | 118·6 | 84·8 | 76·4 | 79·0 | 87·4 | 87·6 | 69·8 | 47·4 | 44·4 | 44·2 | 49·8 | 53·2 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 34·9 | 58·1 | 65·3 | 48·0 | 44·4 | 43·2 | 47·8 | 47·5 | 38·2 | 27·2 | 25·6 | 25·1 | 28·6 | 30·4 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 22·1 | 34·8 | 40·0 | 32·7 | §30·6 | §30·4 | §33·6 | §33·1 | §29·9 | §22·5 | §19·6 | §19·4 | §20·4 | §20·4 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 20·3 | 32·8 | 37·9 | 29·1 | §30·6 | §30·4 | §33·6 | §33·1 | §29·9 | §22·5 | §19·6 | §19·4 | §20·4 | §20·4 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 67·5 | 118·5 | 133·5 | 106·5 | 100·5 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 118·5 | 99·0 | 90·0 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 90·0 | 91·5 |
| Flour, family. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 37·0 | 69·0 | 70·0 | 49·0 | §44·0 | §52·0 | §50·0 | §53·0 | §38·0 | §31·0 | §31·0 | §34·0 | §35·0 | §35·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 24·5 | 40·5 | 38·5 | 28·5 | 27·5 | 30·0 | 31·0 | 32·5 | 27·0 | 23·5 | 25·5 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 13·2 | 25·2 | 30·8 | 19·0 | §20·8 | §21·6 | §20·6 | §20·6 | §19·6 | §17·6 | §16·0 | §16·0 | §15·6 | §15·6 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 13·4 | 32·0 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 16·8 | 16·2 | 20·6 | 21·6 | 16·2 | 9·8 | 8·6 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 12·2 | 22·8 | 28·2 | 22·3 | 22·5 | 20·0 | 21·0 | 21·5 | 19·7 | 17·4 | 15·1 | 15·3 | 15·6 | 15·4 |
| Prunes, medium size..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·8 | 19·4 | 26·1 | 18·2 | 19·1 | 15·6 | 13·5 | 15·8 | 12·9 | 11·8 | 12·4 | 12·6 | 11·6 | 11·3 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 31·2 | 49·0 | 53·6 | 38·0 | 37·2 | 32·4 | 30·4 | 29·2 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 32·0 | 26·0 | 24·8 | 24·8 |
| Sugar, yellow. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 14·4 | 22·6 | 25·2 | 18·0 | 17·6 | 15·4 | 14·4 | 13·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 15·4 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·2 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·7 | 15·6 | 15·1 | 13·6 | §14·8 | §18·0 | §17·6 | §17·6 | §14·4 | §13·2 | §11·0 | §13·3 | §13·1 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·7 | 15·1 | 16·1 | 15·0 | §14·8 | §18·0 | §17·6 | §17·6 | §14·4 | §13·2 | §11·0 | §13·3 | §13·1 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·9 | 11·6 | 15·2 | 13·5 | 13·5 | 15·3 | 15·1 | 15·1 | 13·5 | 11·3 | 9·9 | 9·5 | 9·2 | 9·2 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 32·7 | 62·0 | 75·3 | 52·8 | 37·9 | 68·0 | 41·4 | 75·5 | 42·2 | 23·3 | 35·4 | 24·1 | 36·1 | 40·5 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | **5·48** | **5·96** | **6·95** | **7·34** | **7·96** | **13·65** | **14·84** | **11·00** | **10·39** | **11·18** | **11·31** | **11·83** | **10·10** | **7·85** | **7·37** | **7·54** | **8·04** | **8·14** |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 4·8 | 4·8 | 4·2 | 4·0 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 54·1 | 81·8 | 125·9 | 110·1 | 114·3 | 105·2 | 101·9 | 101·4 | 101·0 | 101·2 | 95·0 | 94·8 | 92·3 | 92·7 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 37·2 | 63·6 | 92·3 | 72·6 | 75·3 | 64·9 | 62·9 | 63·1 | 62·8 | 60·8 | 57·9 | 58·9 | 58·6 | 58·7 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·2 | 79·8 | 87·8 | 81·1 | 78·8 | 76·0 | 74·9 | 76·2 | 75·6 | 69·8 | 59·2 | 61·9 | 60·4 | 60·4 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·1 | 57·7 | 69·1 | 60·0 | 58·9 | 55·8 | 55·3 | 54·3 | 54·1 | 51·3 | 45·4 | 46·4 | 45·1 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·4 | 27·8 | 40·5 | 31·6 | 31·1 | 31·5 | 31·0 | 31·1 | 30·7 | 27·2 | 27·6 | 27·3 | 27·0 | 27·1 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | **1·50** | **1·63** | **1·76** | **1·91** | **1·88** | **3·11** | **4·16** | **3·55** | **3·58** | **3·33** | **3·26** | **3·26** | **3·24** | **3·10** | **2·85** | **2·89** | **2·83** | **2·84** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Rent**..... | ¼ mo. | **2·37** | **2·89** | **4·05** | **4·75** | **4·39** | **4·83** | **6·62** | **6·90** | **6·95** | **6·85** | **6·94** | **6·98** | **7·07** | **6·77** | **5·57** | **5·54** | **5·63** | **5·63** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | **9·37** | **10·50** | **12·79** | **14·02** | **14·26** | **21·64** | **25·67** | **21·49** | **20·97** | **21·40** | **21·56** | **22·11** | **20·46** | **17·76** | **15·83** | **16·02** | **16·54** | **16·65** |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·76 | 13·92 | 14·63 | 11·27 | 10·51 | 11·18 | 11·29 | 11·76 | 10·42 | 8·44 | 7·64 | 7·75 | 8·23 | 8·34 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·90 | 12·00 | 12·79 | 10·08 | 9·48 | 10·21 | 10·26 | 10·85 | 9·85 | 7·88 | 7·21 | 7·32 | 7·74 | 7·73 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·76 | 13·58 | 14·76 | 11·05 | 10·51 | 11·26 | 11·28 | 11·60 | 10·37 | 8·29 | 7·67 | 7·94 | 8·24 | 8·32 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·37 | 13·07 | 14·05 | 10·58 | 10·00 | 10·37 | 10·54 | 11·02 | 9·45 | 7·29 | 6·72 | 7·00 | 7·46 | 7·58 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·74 | 13·62 | 14·91 | 10·83 | 10·31 | 11·31 | 11·33 | 11·75 | 10·05 | 7·74 | 7·37 | 7·53 | 8·14 | 8·19 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·25 | 13·29 | 14·38 | 10·63 | 9·87 | 10·51 | 10·95 | 11·64 | 9·59 | 7·40 | 6·85 | 7·21 | 7·65 | 7·74 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·80 | 13·86 | 14·52 | 11·04 | 10·25 | 11·12 | 11·36 | 12·03 | 9·83 | 7·54 | 7·02 | 7·33 | 7·55 | 7·66 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·47 | 13·80 | 14·56 | 10·63 | 10·09 | 11·07 | 11·37 | 12·13 | 9·90 | 7·59 | 7·14 | 7·34 | 7·66 | 7·87 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 8·94 | 14·54 | 15·93 | 12·02 | 11·45 | 11·99 | 12·34 | 12·99 | 11·14 | 8·61 | 8·22 | 8·19 | 8·82 | 8·87 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **22·5** | **18·4** | **16·9** | **12·1** | **9·8** | **13·5** | **20·2** | **20·8** | **20·3** | **30·0** | **33·3** | **51·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **23·5** | **18·8** | **15·7** | **12·3** | **10·3** | **13·0** | **15·0** | **21·6** | **21·3** | **28·4** | **32·2** | **51·8** |
| 1—Sydney | 24·6 | 19·8 | 18·2 | 14·8 | 12·3 | 13·5 | ..... | 24 | 22·1 | 27·1 | 30·5 | 50·4 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 17·7 | 14·3 | 11 | 12 | ..... | 22·3 | 20·5 | 28·2 | 31·9 | 49·7 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 18·2 | 13 | 12 | 8·7 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 18·2 | 28·5 | 32·3 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 23·2 | 17 | 18·2 | 11·9 | 10·9 | 11·3 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 28·7 | 33·8 | 50·2 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 15 | ..... | 20 | 20·3 | 27·7 | 30·5 | 55 |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 25·4 | 30·2 | 34 | 55·5 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **29·0** | **17·7** | **16·0** | **12·0** | **11·2** | **11·5** | **18·0** | **17·0** | **18·0** | **27·0** | **31·7** | **52·5** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·2** | **19·1** | **19·2** | **12·4** | **10·2** | **11·9** | **18·8** | **22·2** | **22·3** | **29·2** | **33·1** | **53·6** |
| 8—Moncton | 20·2 | 15·8 | 15·1 | 11·2 | 9 | 11·5 | ..... | 21·4 | 20·7 | 30·2 | 34·1 | 50·9 |
| 9—Saint John | 26·8 | 19·3 | 18·8 | 13 | 10·7 | 13 | 20·5 | 24·3 | 21·6 | 27·9 | 32 | 54·8 |
| 10—Fredericton | 28·7 | 21·2 | 23 | 13·2 | 11·2 | 11·3 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 30·1 | 32·6 | 53·7 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 23 | 28·5 | 33·5 | 55 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **29·2** | **17·2** | **17·9** | **11·2** | **7·8** | **11·2** | **21·7** | **17·3** | **18·6** | **28·8** | **31·9** | **50·9** |
| 12—Quebec | 21·7 | 17 | 17·6 | 12·4 | 7·7 | 11·4 | 20·4 | 16·1 | 18·4 | 28 | 32·2 | 45·9 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19·2 | 18·2 | 19 | 11·7 | 7·2 | 11·1 | 22·5 | 17·5 | 16·8 | 31·9 | 35·2 | 53·2 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 22·4 | 18·7 | 18·3 | 11·9 | 8 | 10·4 | 21 | 16·7 | 21·4 | 25·6 | 28·6 | 51·6 |
| 15—Sorel | ..... | 16·5 | 17·5 | 9·5 | 8·7 | 8 | ..... | 17 | 19 | 32·5 | 35 | 50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 16 | 15 | 15·2 | 10·2 | 7·7 | 15 | 20·8 | 15·9 | 17·1 | 30·5 | 33·2 | 50·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | 21 | 19·7 | 20·7 | 12·5 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 19 | 17·2 | 26·5 | 31·1 | 51·3 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 16 | 14·7 | 14 | 10·7 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 20 | ..... | 31·5 | 47·5 |
| 19—Montreal | 24·3 | 17·7 | 20·7 | 10·7 | 8·3 | 9·4 | 22·1 | 19·1 | 19·2 | 26·9 | 30·1 | 54·4 |
| 20—Hull | 21 | 17·4 | 18 | 11·6 | 8 | 10·3 | 21·7 | 19·5 | 18·1 | 28·1 | 30·5 | 53 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·4** | **19·3** | **17·3** | **13·2** | **10·6** | **15·5** | **20·7** | **21·6** | **21·1** | **29·3** | **32·3** | **52·0** |
| 21—Ottawa | 24·1 | 18·1 | 20·6 | 13·6 | 9·3 | 14·1 | 20·7 | 20·2 | 20 | 29·1 | 32·6 | 53·7 |
| 22—Brockville | 25·7 | 20 | 18·3 | 12·6 | 10·5 | 11·5 | 23 | 20·7 | 19·5 | 29·6 | 30·4 | 52·5 |
| 23—Kingston | 21·9 | 17·9 | 17·3 | 12·4 | 9·3 | 13·2 | 19·9 | 21·2 | 18·5 | 26·3 | 31·4 | 50·7 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·6 | 15·2 | 17 | 12·2 | 9 | 16 | 20·7 | 19·6 | 21 | 31·8 | 33·2 | 49·7 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22 | 17·5 | 14·5 | 12·2 | 9·6 | 13·7 | 22·5 | 20·7 | ..... | 28·9 | 32·2 | 51·5 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·3 | 17·7 | 17·7 | 12·1 | 10·7 | 15 | 21·5 | 21 | 19·5 | 28·3 | 30·8 | 53·9 |
| 27—Orillia | 20 | 16·7 | 17·5 | 12·8 | 10·3 | 17·3 | 21·5 | 23 | 21 | 30·3 | 31·6 | 50 |
| 28—Toronto | 26·2 | 21 | 20·1 | 13·8 | 13 | 15·5 | 20·9 | 21·1 | 22·7 | 30·6 | 35·7 | 53·8 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 27·7 | 22 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 10·8 | 16 | 22 | 23·6 | 20 | 30 | 32·6 | 51·4 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 21·5 | 18·5 | 16·2 | 13 | 10·6 | 15·8 | 18·2 | 21·6 | 19·3 | 27 | 30 | 50·3 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·1 | 19·4 | 19·3 | 13·3 | 11·9 | 17 | 18·7 | 21 | 25 | 27·5 | 30·7 | 52·5 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·2 | 19·2 | 17 | 14·3 | 10·1 | 15·9 | 24·3 | 21·7 | 22·5 | 27·9 | 31·3 | 52 |
| 33—Galt | 26 | 22·8 | 18·6 | 16 | 12·8 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 23·2 | ..... | 29·8 | 31·8 | 51·6 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·7 | 17·3 | 17·5 | 13·8 | 12·6 | 16·6 | 20·5 | 19·8 | 21·7 | 26·9 | 31·1 | 51·1 |
| 35—Kitchener | 18·7 | 16·5 | 15 | 13·1 | 10·7 | 15·8 | 20 | 19·7 | 22 | 26·8 | 29·6 | 47·7 |
| 36—Woodstock | 26·2 | 22·5 | 18·5 | 14·4 | 11·4 | 16·7 | 18·5 | 21 | 20 | 28·7 | 30·6 | 51·2 |
| 37—Stratford | 24·5 | 20·5 | 16·7 | 13·9 | 11·6 | 18·2 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 27·2 | 30·4 | 51·5 |
| 38—London | 23·6 | 20·1 | 18·5 | 14 | 10·5 | 16·5 | 19·2 | 22·1 | 20·5 | 28·6 | 31·2 | 51 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 24·2 | 21 | 17·2 | 13·3 | 10·8 | 14·2 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 28·7 | 32·2 | 52·9 |
| 40—Chatham | 22·2 | 18·6 | 17·4 | 13·8 | 10 | 16·6 | 21 | 20·6 | 20 | 28·7 | 32·4 | 51·2 |
| 41—Windsor | 22·6 | 18·8 | 17 | 13·2 | 11·3 | 15·8 | 19 | 20·1 | 21·8 | 27·2 | 29·7 | 53·7 |
| 42—Sarnia | 23 | 19·6 | 17 | 13·5 | 10·7 | 16·2 | 18·7 | 20·4 | 21·5 | 27·4 | 31·2 | 50·7 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 23·8 | 19·6 | 15·1 | 12·4 | 11 | 16·2 | 19 | 20·6 | 18·7 | 29·7 | 33·3 | 50 |
| 44—North Bay | 22 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 8·5 | 15 | ..... | 19·5 | 21·6 | 28·8 | 30·4 | 49·8 |
| 45—Sudbury | 23·7 | 20 | 16·7 | 11·7 | 9 | 15 | ..... | 24 | 20·5 | 30·9 | 34·6 | 50·9 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·7 | 32 | 35·5 | 50 |
| 47—Timmins | 29·2 | 25 | 20·7 | 15·9 | 10·6 | 15·9 | 24 | 26·7 | 22·4 | 31·2 | 35·3 | 57·4 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 23·7 | 19·8 | 18·2 | 12·7 | 9·8 | 15·7 | 20·7 | 21·7 | 21·6 | 29·7 | 32·9 | 53·3 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 22·7 | 17·7 | 18 | 11·7 | 10·5 | 13·3 | ..... | 24 | 23·3 | 35·1 | 38·6 | 55·9 |
| 50—Fort William | 24·7 | 18·8 | 16·6 | 12·7 | 11·2 | 15·1 | 22·5 | 25 | 22·3 | 34 | 37 | 56·8 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **20·6** | **15·9** | **17·1** | **10·1** | **8·7** | **10·9** | **29·3** | **20·5** | **17·9** | **33·0** | **35·0** | **51·6** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 21·2 | 16·7 | 16·2 | 10·2 | 9·3 | 11·8 | 18·6 | 23 | 17·8 | 31·8 | 34·6 | 51·4 |
| 52—Brandon | 20 | 15 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 32·2 | 35·4 | 51·7 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **19·3** | **15·7** | **14·0** | **9·6** | **7·8** | **10·1** | **16·1** | **20·1** | **17·4** | **33·3** | **37·8** | **52·8** |
| 53—Regina | 21·4 | 15·7 | 14·6 | 9·6 | 9 | 9·9 | 14·4 | 20·2 | 18 | 34·1 | 37·7 | 53·7 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 17·5 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 9 | 7·2 | 10·5 | 18 | 23·5 | 16·5 | 34·7 | 41·6 | 51·2 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 17·3 | 14·3 | 12·5 | 9·3 | 7·6 | 9·5 | 16·4 | 18·1 | 17·6 | 33·8 | 36·8 | 50·2 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 21·1 | 16·1 | 15·3 | 10·4 | 7·3 | 10·6 | 15·5 | 18·5 | ..... | 30·7 | 34·9 | 55·9 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·0** | **16·4** | **13·8** | **9·9** | **7·4** | **10·6** | **17·0** | **18·1** | **17·3** | **30·1** | **33·5** | **48·4** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 21·5 | 17·5 | 15·5 | 11·2 | 8 | 10·8 | 15·3 | 16·3 | 17·7 | 32 | 36·4 | 48·6 |
| 58—Drumheller | 18·5 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | 6 | 12·5 | 18·5 | 19·5 | 18·3 | 29·1 | 31·9 | 46·2 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·7 | 14·3 | 12·8 | 8·2 | 6·9 | 9·3 | 17·5 | 16·4 | 17·7 | 28·5 | 31·6 | 46·8 |
| 60—Calgary | 21·2 | 16·7 | 15 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 11·6 | 18·5 | 21·2 | 17·7 | 32·8 | 35·9 | 51·5 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 21·2 | 16·8 | 12·4 | 9·4 | 7 | 9 | 16·4 | 17·2 | 15 | 28 | 31·9 | 48·9 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·3** | **19·3** | **17·2** | **12·1** | **10·8** | **13·7** | **22·7** | **23·2** | **21·8** | **33·1** | **37·1** | **52·7** |
| 62—Fernie | 21·5 | 18·5 | 14·5 | 10·5 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 30·2 | 36·7 | 53·7 |
| 63—Nelson | 21 | 16·5 | 18 | 12 | 10·5 | 12 | 21·5 | 23·5 | 23 | 33·2 | 36·2 | 58 |
| 64—Trail | 24·3 | 21·7 | 18·3 | 13·7 | 11·5 | 14·3 | 25 | 25·7 | 23 | 35·4 | 40·2 | 56·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·2 | 21 | 16·4 | 12·3 | 12 | 12·9 | 22·2 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 32 | 35·5 | 50 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·7 | 19·8 | 17·8 | 12 | 12·3 | 14·1 | 23·2 | 22·9 | 23·1 | 33·4 | 36·9 | 51·4 |
| 67—Victoria | 25·7 | 20·3 | 18 | 13·2 | 12·3 | 14·6 | 22·1 | 24·5 | 22·5 | 33·4 | 37 | 51·7 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 22·7 | 17·2 | 15 | 10·3 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 21·3 | 20 | 31·6 | 36·1 | 51·4 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 21·2 | 19·2 | 19·3 | 13·1 | 9 | 14·6 | 22·3 | 23·3 | 20·8 | 35·7 | 37·8 | 49·3 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1935

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold,) per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 17·9 | 23·2 | 15·2 | 15·4 | 49·3 | 17·7 | 17·1 | 22·0 | 18·3 | 43·5 | 34·7 | 10·2 | 26·6 | 30·4 | |
| 9·5 | 19·2 | ..... | ..... | 42·4 | 12·6 | 14·6 | 16·9 | 19·1 | 48·6 | 39·3 | 9·9 | 28·4 | 33·1 | |
| 9 | 19·2 | ..... | ..... | 44·1 | 11·9 | 14·5 | 16·1 | 18·8 | 51·2 | 38·2 | 10–12 | 28·3 | 31·2 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12·9 | ..... | 20·5 | 19·2 | 48·7 | 38·9 | 10–11 | 29·5 | 32·8 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13·2 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 45·4 | 37 | 8c | 29·1 | 32·7 | 3 |
| 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·5 | ..... | 17·5 | 18·2 | 49·1 | 38·5 | 11·8a | 28 | 32·8 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·3 | ..... | 15·6 | 20 | 48·3 | 41 | 10c | 26 | 35 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·6 | 14·3 | 16·9 | 20·2 | 49 | 42·3 | 8c | 29·6 | 34·3 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50·0 | 12·6 | ..... | 16·7 | 17·2 | 42·3 | 34·9 | 8–9 | 25·0 | 30·0 | 7 |
| 12·9 | 25·8 | 15·0 | ..... | 50·5 | 13·0 | 15·6 | 18·5 | 18·4 | 42·7 | 35·7 | 10·5 | 28·1 | 31·6 | |
| 12·2 | 25·4 | ..... | ..... | 43·3 | 13·8 | 15·3 | 18 | 19·5 | 46·6 | 37·7 | 10 | 29·4 | 31·8 | 8 |
| 13·5 | 26·4 | 15 | ..... | 48·3 | 13·2 | 14·2 | 21·1 | 19 | 48·5 | 34·3 | 12 | 28·1 | 32·3 | 9 |
| ..... | 25·7 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 14·9 | 17·4 | 20 | 20·1 | 40·5 | 35 | 10 | 29·8 | 32·2 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·2 | ..... | 15 | 15 | 35 | ..... | 10c | 25 | 30 | 11 |
| 14·1 | 28·4 | 16·0 | 8·2 | ..... | 17·2 | 15·8 | 15·9 | 17·2 | 43·9 | 34·4 | 8·7 | 25·9 | 28·6 | |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·6 | 15·6 | 18·5 | 45·2 | 32·8 | 10 | 24·4 | 28·9 | 12 |
| 13·5 | 29 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 17·3 | 17 | 47·1 | 36·6 | 9b | 26 | 28·8 | 13 |
| 15 | 35 | ..... | 8·3 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·2 | 17·6 | 45·7 | 36·5 | 9 | 26 | 28·3 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·6 | 17 | 40 | 32·4 | 7c | ..... | 27·3 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 15·6 | 42·5 | 37 | 8b | ..... | 29·3 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 18·4 | 17 | 45·6 | 35·6 | 8 | ..... | 28·4 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·8 | 16·4 | 38 | 31·3 | 8 | 25·7 | 28·8 | 18 |
| 13·9 | 24·6 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 18·5 | 16·7 | 18·6 | 17·5 | 45·5 | 33 | 10–11 | 28·3 | 29·7 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 18 | 16·7 | 15·2 | 18·2 | 45·7 | 34·6 | 9 | 25·1 | 27·8 | 20 |
| 16·9 | 23·0 | 18·5 | ..... | 57·5 | 16·5 | 16·6 | 24·9 | 18·2 | 42·6 | 34·9 | 10·6 | 27·1 | 30·0 | |
| ..... | 25·7 | 19·5 | ..... | ..... | 16·8 | 17 | 24·4 | 17·3 | 49·6 | 35·9 | 10 | 27 | 29·5 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·3 | 15 | 21·2 | 18·7 | 42 | 35 | 9 | ..... | 28·7 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 17·5 | ..... | 60 | 16 | 15·7 | 23 | 17·5 | 41·3 | 34·6 | 10 | 25 | 28·8 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 20 | 19·7 | 17·4 | 38·5 | 35·9 | 9 | 28·6 | 29·4 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 22·3 | 19 | 41·3 | 33 | 10 | 26 | 28·7 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 18·5 | 17·5 | 27·7 | 18·8 | 40·6 | 35·3 | 11b | 25 | 30·2 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17 | 23·6 | 19 | 38·2 | 31·4 | 10 | 27·2 | 31·3 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·3 | 29·6 | 18·1 | 45·3 | 35 | 12 | 25·2 | 30·8 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·7 | 33·1 | 18·4 | 43·9 | 37·6 | 11 | 28 | 30·4 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 12·5 | 28·3 | 17·3 | 42·8 | 34·8 | 11 | 28 | 29·7 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15·7 | 30·4 | 18·3 | 42·6 | 33·8 | 11.5a | 27 | 30·3 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·7 | 15·5 | 25·3 | 17·5 | 37·4 | 31·7 | 11 | 30 | 30·6 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 13·5 | 28 | 17·9 | 42·3 | 34·2 | 11 | 25·5 | 29·5 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 16·5 | 25·7 | 17·7 | 42·2 | 35·9 | 10 | 26·2 | 30·2 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52·5 | ..... | 18 | 19·5 | 16·9 | 38·4 | 33 | 11 | 26·8 | 29·2 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·7 | 23 | 18·3 | 35 | 29·5 | 10 | ..... | 29·7 | 36 |
| ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18·5 | 17 | 25 | 17·4 | 41 | 33·2 | 10 | 28 | 29·2 | 37 |
| 14·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·5 | 30·5 | 17·8 | 40·6 | 34·6 | 10 | 27·3 | 29·9 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17·7 | 31·4 | 17·9 | 40·9 | 38·1 | 10 | 30·7 | 31·7 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 20 | 26·2 | 17·2 | 37 | 31 | 10 | 26·5 | 29·3 | 40 |
| 15 | 25 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 18·2 | 17·5 | 24·4 | 16·8 | 41 | 34·9 | 12 | ..... | 28·8 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·4 | 17 | 28 | 16·7 | 40 | 35·2 | 10 | 28 | 29·8 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·8 | 15·6 | 38·5 | 35·4 | 10 | 26 | 30 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·5 | 19 | 18·7 | 47 | 40 | 12 | 28 | 29 | 44 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 16·2 | 16·8 | 21·8 | 17·4 | 54·2 | 37·7 | 12 | ..... | 31 | 45 |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 19·3 | 20 | 52·5 | 38·7 | 10b | ..... | 32·2 | 46 |
| 20 | 25 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19·2 | 17·9 | 21·3 | 47·4 | 35·3 | 12·5a | ..... | 30·7 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 15·4 | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | ..... | 26·6 | 20 | 48 | 36·4 | 11 | ..... | 29·3 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 17·3 | ..... | ..... | 19·4 | 16·7 | 28·8 | 20·3 | 42·9 | 35·4 | 11 | 28·2 | 31·4 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·6 | 26 | 21·2 | 46 | 35·8 | 11 | 25 | 30·1 | 50 |
| ..... | 21·5 | 15·0 | ..... | 50·0 | 21·5 | 16·6 | 23·5 | 18·8 | 45·9 | 30·9 | 9·4 | 22·3 | 28·5 | |
| ..... | 21 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 15·5 | 26·3 | 18·4 | 46·7 | 29·7 | 10 | 21 | 28·7 | 51 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 23 | 17·7 | 20·6 | 19·2 | 45 | 32 | 8·3–9·1a | 23·5 | 28·3 | 52 |
| 21·7 | 21·8 | 10·9 | ..... | ..... | 23·1 | 18·7 | 20·0 | 18·5 | 40·5 | 30·8 | 9·8 | 23·9 | 29·1 | |
| 21·7 | 23·3 | 10·7 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·6 | 18·9 | 18 | 43·3 | 31·6 | 10 | 21·5 | 28·8 | 53 |
| 22·5 | 22·3 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 18 | 20 | 19·2 | 39·2 | 31·7 | 9 | 23·8 | 29·6 | 54 |
| 19·1 | 20·3 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17·5 | 17·4 | 18·4 | 42·8 | 31·1 | 10 | 25·1 | 29·1 | 55 |
| 23·3 | 21·4 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·5 | 23·5 | 18·5 | 36·7 | 28·6 | 10 | 25 | 28·9 | 56 |
| 23·5 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 18·0 | ..... | 23·1 | 19·1 | 22·1 | 17·9 | 44·9 | 31·9 | 10·0 | 24·4 | 30·0 | |
| 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 19·1 | 18 | 45 | 32·4 | 10 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 57 |
| 25 | 25 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 20 | 18·2 | 20·2 | 45 | 32·1 | 10 | 24·2 | 30·5 | 58 |
| 23·5 | 21·9 | 12·7 | 18 | ..... | 21·2 | 18·4 | 19·8 | 17·7 | 45·7 | 31·1 | 10 | 24·4 | 30 | 59 |
| 23·3 | 21·9 | 13·2 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·3 | 29·9 | 17·6 | 46 | 29·1 | 10 | 24·2 | 30·8 | 60 |
| 20·8 | 21·2 | 10 | 18 | ..... | 22 | 18·5 | 23·6 | 16·2 | 42·7 | 34·6 | 10 | 25 | 29·6 | 61 |
| 18·0 | 21·2 | 12·5 | 18·5 | 60·0 | 22·2 | 19·7 | 24·9 | 19·4 | 42·7 | 35·2 | 11·3 | 27·6 | 32·4 | |
| 22 | 24·3 | 12·5 | 19 | ..... | 23·5 | 22 | 32 | 22·3 | 46·5 | 37·2 | 10 | ..... | 31·7 | 62 |
| 22 | 23·5 | ..... | 17·5 | ..... | 24 | 20·7 | 22 | 20·6 | 49·3 | 38·2 | 12·5a | 26 | 33·7 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 23·7 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 24·3 | 21 | 29·7 | 21·7 | 50·2 | 38·3 | 12·5a | 27·5 | 33·2 | 64 |
| 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 20 | 17·6 | 27·9 | 17·3 | 37·6 | 32·2 | 10 | 29·3 | 31·3 | 65 |
| 14·4 | 18·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 17·5 | 22·3 | 16·6 | 37·6 | 33·6 | 10 | ..... | 31·4 | 66 |
| 12 | 19·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 18 | 26·8 | 18·3 | 39·9 | 34·4 | 10–12.5a | 30·4 | 32·1 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 20·1 | 18 | 39·2 | 35. | 10 | ..... | 33 | 68 |
| ..... | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17·7 | 18·2 | 20·4 | 41·4 | 32·8 | 14·3a | 25 | 33 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·4** | **6·1a** | **15·0** | **3·5** | **5·2** | **7·8** | **11·0** | **11·0** | **12·1** | **11·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·4** | **6·6** | **15·3** | **3·9** | **5·0** | **7·5** | **13·3** | **10·5** | **12·0** | **11·3** |
| 1—Sydney | 20 | 7·3 | 16 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·6 | 12·3 | 10·4 | 12·1 | 11·5 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 18·1 | 6–6·7 | 16·1 | 3·9 | 4·9 | 7·6 | 12·7 | 9·9 | 11·6 | 10·5 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·4 | 7·3 | 13·7 | 3·9 | 4·9 | 7·7 | 12·3 | 10·2 | 12 | 10·1 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·1 | 4–6·7 | 16·7 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 7·8 | 15 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 11·2 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·2 | 6·7 | 16 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·5 | 15 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 12·4 |
| 6—Truro | 20·3 | 6·7 | 13·2 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·7 | 12·7 | 11·3 | 12·5 | 12 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **20·4** | **6·7** | **16·0** | **3·7** | **4·8** | **7·7** | **11·0** | **11·0** | **11·8** | **12·0** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·0** | **6·9** | **15·1** | **3·8** | **5·0** | **7·7** | **13·6** | **10·8** | **12·0** | **11·3** |
| 8—Moncton | 19·4 | 7·3 | 16·2 | 3·8 | 5 | 9 | 13·8 | 11·2 | 11·9 | 11·2 |
| 9—Saint John | 20·9 | 6–6·7 | 17·2 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 7·2 | 13·1 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 11·1 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·5 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 14·6 | 10·8 | 12·9 | 11·8 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19·3 | 6·7–7·3 | 12 | 3·8 | 4·8 | 7·3 | 13 | 10·7 | 11·7 | 11 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **18·8** | **5·0** | **13·4** | **3·5** | **5·1** | **6·4** | **10·6** | **9·7** | **11·7** | **11·2** |
| 12—Quebec | 19·7 | 4–7·5 | 14·6 | 3·6 | 5 | 6·9 | 10·6 | 9·9 | 11·1 | 11·1 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 18·6 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·2 | 3·6 | 4·7 | 6·2 | 10·6 | 10 | 12·8 | 12·2 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 18·3 | 4·7 | 12·8 | 3·4 | 5·1 | 6·2 | 11·9 | 9·8 | 12·3 | 11·9 |
| 15—Sorel | 20 | ..... | 13·6 | 3·3 | 5 | 6 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 12·3 | 10·7 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18·7 | 4·7 | 13·7 | 3·2 | 5·5 | 7·4 | 10·8 | 9·7 | 11·9 | 11·2 |
| 17—St. Johns | 18 | 4·7 | 13·2 | 3·3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 9·9 | 10·9 | 12·2 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 20 | 4·7 | 13·1 | 3·7 | 5 | 5·2 | 11 | 9·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 |
| 19—Montreal | 18·8 | 4·7–6 | 14·5 | 3·6 | 5·4 | 7·3 | 10·1 | 9·5 | 11·3 | 10·5 |
| 20—Hull | 16·8 | 4·7–5·3 | 11·9 | 3·7 | 4·9 | 6·3 | 10·5 | 9·4 | 11·2 | 10·7 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **19·6** | **5·8** | **14·6** | **3·1** | **5·1** | **8·5** | **11·1** | **10·4** | **11·5** | **11·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 18·8 | 6–6·7 | 14·3 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 8·5 | 10·7 | 10 | 11·1 | 10·5 |
| 22—Brockville | 17 | 6 | 11·8 | 3·5 | 4·8 | 7·2 | 11·9 | 9·6 | 10·5 | 10·3 |
| 23—Kingston | 16·2 | 6 | 13·6 | 3·3 | 5 | 8·2 | 10·6 | 9·9 | 11·1 | 10·1 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·7 | 4·7 | 13·2 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 7·7 | 10·3 | 9·9 | 11 | 10·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 18·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·5 | 2·9 | 4·8 | 9 | 11·2 | 9·8 | 10·3 | 10·5 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·5 | 3 | 4·8 | 8·6 | 10·6 | 9·8 | 10·9 | 10·8 |
| 27—Orillia | 21 | 5·3b | 15 | 3 | 4·9 | 9 | 12 | 10·1 | 11·6 | 10·9 |
| 28—Toronto | 22·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·8 | 3·2 | 4·9 | 8·8 | 10·2 | 10·3 | 11 | 10·7 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 18·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 16 | 3 | 4·6 | 8 | 10·6 | 10 | 11·4 | 11·7 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 20·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·5 | 3·1 | 5 | 8·3 | 11·2 | 9·9 | 11·4 | 11·1 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·6 | 3 | 5·1 | 8·5 | 9·3 | 10·1 | 10·8 | 10·7 |
| 32—Brantford | 20·6 | 6–6·7 | 14·8 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·2 | 10·2 | 10·4 | 11·2 | 10·8 |
| 33—Galt | 22·9 | 6–6·7 | 15·7 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·4 | 10·7 | 10·8 | 11·2 | 11 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·7 | 6 | 14·8 | 2·6 | 5 | 9·4 | 10·9 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 11·5 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·8 | 5·3–6 | 14·2 | 2·7 | 4·8 | 8·2 | 10·6 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 10·5 |
| 36—Woodstock | 19·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 13 | 2·6 | 4·5 | 8·5 | 9·7 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 11·2 |
| 37—Stratford | 18·4 | 6 | 15·8 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 9·3 | 11·5 | 10·7 | 11 | 10·8 |
| 38—London | 20 | 5·3–6 | 16·3 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 12 | 11·1 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 19·9 | 4·7–5·3 | 14·8 | 2·9 | 5·1 | 9·4 | 12·7 | 11·2 | 11·8 | 11·8 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·3 | 4·7 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 8·8 | 11 | 11·3 | 13·3 | 12·2 |
| 41—Windsor | 18 | 5·3–6·7 | 13 | 2·6 | 4·7 | 7·3 | 9·8 | 10·2 | 11 | 10·8 |
| 42—Sarnia | 19·5 | 4·7–5·3 | 17·5 | 2·6 | 5 | 7·8 | 12·4 | 10·3 | 11·5 | 10·8 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 18·2 | 6 | 15·7 | 2·6 | 4·8 | 8·2 | 10·7 | 9·7 | 10·8 | 10·5 |
| 44—North Bay | 19·5 | 5·3 | 14·3 | 3·6 | 5·3 | 8·3 | 12·6 | 10·9 | 12·5 | 12·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 18·9 | 6 | 13·2 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 8·2 | 13·6 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 11·2 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·7 | 8·1 | 11·6 | 12·4 | 12·6 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 20·2 | 6·7 | 13·5 | 3·8 | 6·3 | 9·1 | 10·8 | 11·4 | 12·2 | 12 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18 | 5·3–6.7 | 12·7 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 8·3 | 13·5 | 11 | 12·5 | 12·5 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 20 | 5·3–6·7 | ..... | 3·8 | 5·4 | 8·8 | 11·1 | 10 | 11·7 | 11·3 |
| 50—Fort William | 20·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 14 | 3·7 | 5·1 | 7·8 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 12·7 | 11·4 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **22·5** | **6·1** | **15·4** | **3·8** | **5·4** | **9·4** | **10·6** | **12·2** | **13·4** | **13·2** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23·1 | 5·6–7 | 15·8 | 3·7 | 5·1 | 9 | 10 | 11·9 | 13 | 13·1 |
| 52—Brandon | 21·8 | 5·3–6·2 | 15 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 9·8 | 11·2 | 12·5 | 13·8 | 13·2 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·1** | **5·6** | **14·8** | **3·6** | **5·0** | **8·8** | **11·0** | **13·1** | **13·6** | **13·7** |
| 53—Regina | 22·2 | 5·6–6·4 | 15 | 3·6 | 5·3 | 8·1 | 10·1 | 13·2 | 13·4 | 13·4 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 21·6 | 4·8 | 14·5 | 3·6 | 4·7 | 8·1 | 11·2 | 13·3 | 14·1 | 14 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·1 | 5·3 | ..... | 3·6 | 5 | 9·2 | 10·9 | 12·6 | 13·2 | 13·3 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20·6 | 6·4 | ..... | 3·5 | 5 | 9·7 | 11·8 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 14 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·1** | **6·3** | **17·3** | **3·6** | **5·8** | **7·7** | **10·5** | **12·6** | **13·9** | **13·6** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·8 | ..... | 15 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 7·6 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 13·4 | 13·5 |
| 58—Drumheller | 24·4 | 6·7 | 20 | 3·8 | 6·2 | 6·6 | 10·8 | 12·7 | 14·5 | 14·5 |
| 59—Edmonton | 20·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 16 | 3·6 | 5·8 | 7·4 | 10 | 12·3 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| 60—Calgary | 23·6 | 5·6 | 18 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 8·3 | 10 | 12·6 | 13·5 | 13·1 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 24·2 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·5 | 6 | 8·6 | 11·2 | 12·7 | 14·5 | 13·8 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·7** | **7·6** | **17·1** | **4·0** | **6·0** | **6·6** | **8·2** | **12·5** | **12·6** | **12·8** |
| 62—Fernie | 25·3 | ..... | 13 | 3·8 | 6·1 | 7·4 | 10·2 | 13 | 14·5 | 14·3 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·7 | 8·3 | 18·5 | 4·3 | 5·8 | 7·2 | 8·5 | 12·7 | 12·7 | 13·9 |
| 64—Trail | 20·3 | 8 | 15·5 | 4 | 6 | 7·8 | 8 | 12·2 | 13·5 | 14 |
| 65—New Westminster | 23·1 | 6–7·5 | 19 | 4 | 5·5 | 5·7 | 7·8 | 12·1 | 12·5 | 11·6 |
| 66—Vancouver | 23·9 | 6–7·5 | 19·4 | 3·8 | 6·4 | 6·3 | 7·9 | 12 | 11·8 | 11·6 |
| 67—Victoria | 24 | 8 | 19·2 | 4 | 5·8 | 6·1 | 7·7 | 12·1 | 11·6 | 11·9 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 7·5 | 15 | 4·1 | 6·2 | 5·7 | 8·2 | 11·5 | 11·5 | 11·9 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·1 | 7·5–8·3 | ..... | 4·2 | 6·4 | 6·2 | 7·5 | 14·1 | 12·7 | 13·5 |

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1935

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **5·4** | **3·5** | **1·214** | **23·6** | **21·4** | **15·4** | **11·3** | **16·6** | **15·2** | **60·9** | **20·3** | **55·8** | **42·9** | |
| **5·3** | **3·8** | **1·201** | **23·2** | **15·9** | **15·6** | **11·6** | **15·9** | **15·3** | **62·7** | **19·7** | **58·8** | **42·8** | |
| 4·8 | 3·5 | 1·373 | 25·7 | ..... | 14·5 | 12·3 | 15·5 | 14·6 | ..... | 19·7 | ..... | 35 | 1 |
| 5·4 | 3·3 | 1·01 | 21·3 | 15 | ..... | 11·3 | 15·8 | 14·3 | ..... | 18·4 | ..... | 40·3 | 2 |
| 5·3 | 4·4 | ·912 | 18·8 | 19·4 | 16 | 9·6 | 15·1 | 15 | ..... | 19·6 | ..... | 45 | 3 |
| 5·6 | 4·1 | 1·499 | 28·8 | 17·5 | 18·2 | 13·2 | 17·4 | 16·8 | ..... | 20·6 | ..... | 46·2 | 4 |
| 5·8 | 4 | 1·31 | 24 | 11·5 | ..... | 11·7 | 16 | 15·5 | 67 | 19·5 | 58 | 45 | 5 |
| 5·1 | 3·7 | 1·10 | 20·7 | 16 | 13·6 | 11·2 | 15·4 | 15·7 | 58·3 | 20·4 | 59·5 | 45 | 6 |
| **5·1** | **3·8** | **·900** | **21·4** | **17·2** | **15·0** | **13·0** | **15·4** | **14·2** | ..... | **21·2** | ..... | **45·5** | 7 |
| **5·2** | **3·6** | **1·064** | **22·5** | **20·3** | **13·8** | **11·9** | **15·1** | **14·8** | **49·5** | **19·7** | **56·0** | **46·0** | |
| 5·3 | 3·6 | ·951 | 19·1 | 17·1 | 13·5 | 12·6 | 15·5 | 15 | 50 | 21·4 | 55 | 49 | 8 |
| 5·4 | 4·1 | 1·454 | 28 | 20 | 14·5 | 10·9 | 14·4 | 14·2 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 40 | 9 |
| 5·2 | 3·3 | 1·05 | 25·4 | 19·1 | 15 | 13·6 | 15·1 | 15 | 49 | 19·5 | 57 | 47·5 | 10 |
| 4·8 | 3·3 | ·80 | 17·5 | 25 | 12 | 10·5 | 15·3 | 15 | ..... | 17·7 | ..... | 47·5 | 11 |
| **5·2** | **4·6** | **1·243** | **22·8** | **24·1** | **13·7** | **11·4** | **16·6** | **14·3** | **57·8** | **20·4** | **58·1** | **43·2** | |
| 5 | 4·2 | 1·385 | 24·6 | 23·8 | 13·1 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 14·7 | 54·5 | 22·6 | 57·5 | 42·9 | 12 |
| 5·7 | 4·9 | 1·072 | 20·3 | 21·6 | 14·9 | 12·1 | 16·2 | 15·1 | ..... | 20·5 | 54·5 | 45 | 13 |
| 5 | 4·8 | 1·353 | 25·5 | 25·8 | 14·2 | 11·9 | 16·5 | 14·4 | 52·5 | 22·7 | 55·3 | 44·3 | 14 |
| 5 | 4·8 | ·845 | 16·2 | ..... | 12·7 | 11·2 | 19 | 12·9 | 50 | 17·5 | ..... | 45·7 | 15 |
| 5·8 | 4·7 | 1·095 | 19 | 24 | 14·3 | 12 | 16·2 | 14 | 50 | 20·6 | 56 | 42·6 | 16 |
| 5 | 4·9 | 1·392 | 23·9 | 26·7 | 14·7 | 10·5 | 16·4 | 14·8 | 57·5 | 18·6 | 65 | 41 | 17 |
| 5 | 4·7 | 1·236 | 24·6 | 25 | 13·3 | 9·8 | 17 | 13·4 | 55 | 22 | ..... | 46·5 | 18 |
| 5·5 | 3·9 | 1·466 | 27·1 | 24·7 | 13·6 | 11·4 | 16·2 | 13·8 | 85 | 19·6 | 59·7 | 40·2 | 19 |
| 5·1 | 4·8 | 1·347 | 23·6 | 20·9 | 12·9 | 11·5 | 15·2 | 15·5 | ..... | 19·5 | 59 | 40·4 | 20 |
| **5·1** | **3·4** | **1·313** | **25·3** | **22·2** | **15·2** | **11·4** | **16·6** | **15·4** | **61·5** | **19·8** | **57·8** | **41·3** | |
| 5 | 4·8 | 1·41 | 27·9 | 24·2 | 13·2 | 11·9 | 15·7 | 15·6 | ..... | 21 | 62·2 | 41·5 | 21 |
| 5 | 3·7 | 1·183 | 22 | 21·5 | 15 | 9·3 | 16·5 | 14·6 | ..... | 19·9 | 62·5 | 42·2 | 22 |
| 5·2 | 3·7 | 1·514 | 28·2 | 26·6 | 13 | 12·5 | 16·7 | 15·1 | 48·3 | 18·1 | 59·3 | 41·3 | 23 |
| 5·3 | 3·6 | 1·415 | 26·9 | 22·5 | ..... | 12·9 | 16·8 | 15·1 | 49 | 19·3 | 53·5 | 40 | 24 |
| 5·5 | 2·9 | 1·31 | 25 | 20·4 | ..... | 9·5 | 16·5 | 14·6 | 60 | 20·3 | 56 | 40·2 | 25 |
| 5 | 3·2 | 1·439 | 27·9 | 18·7 | ..... | 12·5 | 16 | 15 | 69 | 20·6 | 63 | 42 | 26 |
| 5·2 | 3·3 | 1·24 | 24·3 | 25 | 15 | 10·6 | 16·6 | 14·8 | 69 | 22·5 | 59 | 41·2 | 27 |
| 5·2 | 3·4 | 1·464 | 28·3 | 18 | ..... | 10·5 | 16·3 | 15·3 | 64 | 18·8 | 56·8 | 40·3 | 28 |
| 6·1 | 4·1 | 1·639 | 30 | 33 | ..... | 10·3 | 17·2 | 14·5 | ..... | 18·4 | 59 | 43·4 | 29 |
| 5·9 | 3·1 | 1·50 | 28·9 | 14·4 | ..... | 12·7 | 17·2 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·3 | ..... | 40·6 | 30 |
| 5·1 | 3·2 | 1·509 | 27·6 | 25·8 | ..... | 10·9 | 17 | 14·9 | ..... | 18·3 | ..... | 40·1 | 31 |
| 4·8 | 2·6 | 1·287 | 24·6 | 17·6 | 12·5 | 12 | 17 | 14·1 | 65 | 20·3 | 55 | 39·3 | 32 |
| 4·9 | 3·1 | 1·30 | 25·7 | 20·7 | ..... | 11 | 17·4 | 14·5 | 65 | 19·3 | 60 | 40·2 | 33 |
| 5·3 | 3·7 | 1·365 | 26·2 | 20·5 | ..... | 10·4 | 17·8 | 14·8 | ..... | 19·2 | ..... | 41·7 | 34 |
| 4·9 | 2·7 | 1·322 | 25·7 | 22·9 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·1 | 14·5 | ..... | 19·7 | 65 | 40·3 | 35 |
| 4·7 | 2·7 | 1·275 | 25 | 12·5 | ..... | 10·4 | 15·7 | 14·6 | ..... | 18·7 | ..... | 39·7 | 36 |
| 5 | 2·7 | 1·381 | 26·3 | 21·2 | ..... | 11·1 | 17·2 | 14·2 | ..... | 19·5 | 61·3 | 40·6 | 37 |
| 4·7 | 2·6 | 1·189 | 22·8 | 19·9 | ..... | 10·7 | 15·5 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·6 | 53·5 | 40 | 38 |
| 5 | 3·2 | 1·208 | 22·9 | 18 | ..... | 11 | 16·9 | 15 | ..... | 21·8 | ..... | 40·6 | 39 |
| 4·3 | 2·8 | 1·183 | 23·3 | 25 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·5 | 15 | ..... | 19·5 | 58 | 39·3 | 40 |
| 4·8 | 2·7 | 1·30 | 24·1 | 13·7 | ..... | 10·1 | 16·4 | 14·5 | ..... | 19·4 | ..... | 39·7 | 41 |
| 5·5 | 3·7 | 1·125 | 20·8 | 26·8 | ..... | 11·9 | 16·6 | 15·8 | ..... | 20·3 | ..... | 39·2 | 42 |
| 4·8 | 2·9 | 1·121 | 22·7 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 16·1 | 14·9 | ..... | 18·3 | 60 | 40·8 | 43 |
| 4·7 | 3·1 | 1·287 | 26·7 | 27·5 | 14·3 | 11·8 | 16·6 | 17·7 | 56·5 | 20·2 | 54 | 43 | 44 |
| 5·1 | 3·9 | 1·328 | 25·5 | ..... | 16·3 | 12·7 | 16·8 | 18·2 | 68 | 19·8 | 55·2 | 42·8 | 45 |
| 5·6 | 4·3 | 1·242 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 12·8 | 18·7 | 16·7 | 64·2 | 20 | 57·5 | 46·2 | 46 |
| 5·6 | 4·4 | 1·458 | 27·1 | 27·5 | 15·6 | 12 | 16·6 | 16·7 | 67·2 | 20·5 | 57 | 44·1 | 47 |
| 5·2 | 4 | 1·292 | 26·2 | 20 | 18 | 11·8 | 15·8 | 16·2 | 60 | 19·3 | ..... | 43·7 | 48 |
| 5·1 | 3·4 | 1·073 | 20·9 | 30 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 16·7 | 17·7 | 58·1 | 21·6 | 51·4 | 42·7 | 49 |
| 5·3 | 3·3 | 1·02 | 20·6 | ..... | 14·3 | 11·4 | 16·5 | 17·3 | 58·5 | 20·2 | 52·1 | 43·4 | 50 |
| **5·7** | **2·9** | **·563** | **12·9** | ..... | **12·8** | **10·8** | **17·1** | **15·4** | **63·1** | **29·7** | **52·0** | **43·1** | |
| 5·6 | 2·7 | ·554 | 13·4 | ..... | 13 | 10·2 | 16·5 | 15·1 | 58·1 | 19·1 | 48·7 | 43·1 | 51 |
| 5·7 | 3 | ·572 | 12·4 | ..... | 12·5 | 11·4 | 17·7 | 15·7 | 68 | 22·2 | 55·2 | 43 | 52 |
| **6·0** | **3·3** | **·804** | **16·5** | ..... | **17·3** | **11·4** | **17·4** | **16·2** | **64·8** | **21·7** | **53·6** | **47·2** | |
| 5·9 | 3·2 | ·872 | 17·9 | ..... | 19 | 10·5 | 18·5 | 15·7 | 65·6 | 21·6 | 51·9 | 47·3 | 53 |
| 6·2 | 3·5 | ·76 | 14·3 | ..... | 16·3 | 10·8 | 19 | 16·7 | 65·4 | 23·2 | 55·8 | 48·7 | 54 |
| 6·2 | 3·1 | ·782 | 16·4 | ..... | 16·7 | 12·5 | 16·7 | 15·7 | 67·4 | 20·9 | 53·6 | 46·2 | 55 |
| 5·5 | 3·5 | ·80 | 17·4 | ..... | ..... | 11·9 | 15·2 | 16·7 | 60·8 | 21·2 | 53·2 | 46·5 | 56 |
| **5·8** | **2·7** | **·929** | **20·4** | ..... | **16·1** | **11·2** | **17·8** | **16·0** | **64·4** | **22·5** | **53·0** | **45·3** | |
| 5·9 | 2·3 | ·964 | 21·7 | ..... | 18·3 | 11·2 | 17·9 | 16·7 | 62·3 | 22·9 | 54·3 | 45 | 57 |
| 5·3 | 3 | 1·02 | 22 | ..... | 17·5 | 11·9 | 18·2 | 17·5 | 65·5 | 23·2 | 53·7 | 46·2 | 58 |
| 6·3 | 2·9 | ·984 | 20·4 | ..... | 15·6 | 11·7 | 17·8 | 15·5 | 63·5 | 22·7 | 52·5 | 45·1 | 59 |
| 5·8 | 2·7 | ·962 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 10·3 | 16·8 | 15·1 | 64 | 21·1 | 50·8 | 45·3 | 60 |
| 5·6 | 2·5 | ·716 | 15·6 | ..... | 13 | 11 | 18·1 | 15·4 | 66·5 | 22·8 | 53·7 | 45 | 61 |
| **6·3** | **3·1** | **1·480** | **27·8** | ..... | **18·0** | **10·7** | **16·4** | **14·4** | **60·1** | **21·0** | **51·0** | **42·9** | |
| 6·8 | 2 | 1·17 | 25 | ..... | 17·5 | 12·5 | 16·7 | 16·7 | 68·3 | 22·3 | 63·3 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 6·7 | 3·7 | 1·64 | 30·5 | ..... | 15 | 11·9 | 18·5 | 15 | 65 | 23·2 | 53·7 | 46 | 63 |
| 7·1 | 3·4 | 1·54 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 17 | 15 | 64 | 24 | 51 | 46 | 64 |
| 5·7 | 3·1 | 1·27 | 22·5 | ..... | 16 | 9·6 | 15·5 | 13·3 | 54·6 | 21·1 | 47·4 | 37·6 | 65 |
| 5·6 | 2·4 | 1·361 | 25·4 | ..... | 20 | 9·7 | 14·8 | 13·8 | 55·8 | 18·1 | 50 | 41 | 66 |
| 5·6 | 3 | 1·48 | 28·5 | ..... | 19 | 10·1 | 15·7 | 12·6 | 59·3 | 19·3 | 47 | 41·5 | 67 |
| 6·7 | 3 | 1·36 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 15·5 | 13·5 | 50 | 19 | 46·7 | 37 | 68 |
| 6·5 | 4·1 | 2·02 | 35·5 | ..... | 18·7 | 10·2 | 17·6 | 15 | 63·7 | 21·2 | 48·7 | 43·7 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | $ |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·2** | **6·1** | **36·6** | **52·0** | **19·8** | **13·9** | **2·8** | **41·0** | **49·4** | **11·6** | **4·9** | **14·830b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·3** | **6·0** | **40·9** | **48·2** | **18·4** | **9·9** | **2·8** | **40·6** | **39·0** | **12·2** | **5·0** | **15·000** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·3 | 5·9 | 39·2 | 47·6 | 18·6 | 11·8 | 2·7 | 42·4 | 47·3 | 12·1 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6 | 5·9 | 40·6 | 47·8 | 19 | 10·3 | 2·8 | 47 | 37 | 12·6 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6·4 | 5·9 | 42·6 | 48·9 | 17·7 | 9·5 | 2·6 | 36·7 | 35·5 | 11·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 6 | 6 | 41·3 | 46·7 | 19·1 | 9·6 | 2·9 | ..... | ..... | 12·9 | 5·2 | 15·00 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·2 | 6 | 38·3 | 50 | 18 | 8·4 | 2·6 | 40 | 40 | 12·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·7 | 6·4 | 43·1 | 48·4 | 17·7 | 9·8 | 3 | 36·7 | 35·3 | 12·2 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.** Charlottetown | **6·0** | **5·4** | **45·0** | **47·8** | **16·5** | **14·9** | **2·8** | **47·0** | **39·0** | **13·2** | **5·0** | **13·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·2** | **6·0** | **39·0** | **47·3** | **16·9** | **10·0** | **2·8** | **41·8** | **36·8** | **11·5** | **5·0** | **15·000** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·9 | 39·9 | 48·9 | 19·8 | 9·9 | 3·1 | 45·6 | 38·1 | 12·6 | 4·9 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6 | 5·9 | 37·7 | 42·6 | 16·8 | 9·7 | 2·7 | 40·6 | 35·7 | 11·6 | 5 | 15.00 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·2 | 6·1 | 43·7 | 49·4 | 16·1 | 11·2 | 2·7 | 41 | 36 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6·5 | 6 | 34·5 | 48·3 | 15 | 9·3 | 2·8 | 40 | 37·5 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·9** | **5·7** | **36·2** | **52·3** | **20·9** | **12·8** | **2·8** | **43·8** | **50·0** | **10·4** | **4·6** | **14·000** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·7 | 35·4 | 56·5 | 19·9 | 15 | 3·2 | 39·3 | 58·7 | 10·3 | 4·8 | 13.50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 6 | 5·7 | 37·4 | 58·2 | 22·4 | 14·9 | 3·2 | 48·6 | 46 | 11 | 4·5 | 15.00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·8 | 5·6 | 32 | 50·3 | 20·7 | 12 | 2·8 | 45·5 | 51·7 | 10·8 | 5 | 14·75-15·25 |
| 15—Sorel | 6 | 5·7 | 36·4 | 58 | 24 | 10·4 | 2·3 | 40 | ..... | 10 | 4·1 | 12·50-13·25 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·9 | 5·7 | 39·7 | 47·7 | 18·5 | 13 | 3·2 | 43·3 | 48·3 | 10·4 | 4·9 | 12·75 |
| 17—St. Johns | 6 | 5·7 | 34·2 | 45·5 | 19·2 | 12·3 | 2·7 | 44 | 51·2 | 10 | 4·2 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·9 | 5·7 | 36·2 | 49 | 20·6 | 12·8 | 2·8 | 44·2 | 46·2 | 10 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·6 | 36·6 | 51·3 | 21·4 | 13·5 | 2·6 | 45·9 | 52·5 | 10·1 | 4·8 | 13.50-13.75 |
| 20—Hull | 6 | 5·7 | 37·9 | 54 | 21 | 11·1 | 2·8 | 43 | 45 | 10·7 | 4·6 | 15.00-15.50 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **37·2** | **55·4** | **19·6** | **12·1** | **2·6** | **39·6** | **49·9** | **10·8** | **4·9** | **14·711** |
| 21—Ottawa | 6 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 58·4 | 19·7 | 12·7 | 2·7 | 48·2 | 55 | 10·2 | 5·5 | 15·00-15·50 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·8 | 5·7 | 35·3 | 50·7 | 19·9 | 10 | 2·7 | 37·3 | 47 | 10·3 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35·2 | 49·7 | 19·4 | 11·5 | 2·7 | 40 | 47·8 | 10·3 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6·1 | 5·9 | 37·5 | 53·1 | 18·5 | 11·1 | 2·5 | 36·7 | 49 | 10 | 5·2 | 13·50-13·75 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·7 | 5·5 | 44·8 | 56·8 | 19·6 | 13·6 | 3·3 | 45 | 50 | 11·1 | 5 | 15·25-15·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 38·8 | 52 | 21·2 | 10·7 | 2·5 | 35 | 55 | 11 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·6 | 5·6 | 36·7 | 57·5 | 19·8 | 10·4 | 2·7 | 39·6 | 43·7 | 10·5 | 4·8 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·7 | 5·6 | 39·6 | 55·9 | 18·3 | 11·3 | 2·5 | 45·1 | 43·1 | 10 | 4·7 | 14·25-14·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·9 | 5·9 | 37·7 | 59·8 | 20·2 | 10·8 | 2·5 | 42 | ..... | 10 | 5·2 | 13·50-13·75g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6 | 6 | 37 | 57·4 | 20 | 12·2 | 2·5 | 39·2 | 45 | 10·5 | 5 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·8 | 5·7 | 38·1 | 51·7 | 20·5 | 10·1 | 2·4 | 35·8 | 52 | 9·8 | 4·8 | 13·50 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·8 | 5·8 | 40·2 | 55·4 | 18·5 | 11·5 | 2·8 | 37·7 | 47·5 | 10 | 5·1 | 14.25-14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 6·2 | 6 | 38·2 | 54·2 | 17·4 | 11·9 | 2·5 | 40 | 53·7 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 14·50-14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·7 | 55·7 | 19·5 | 10·8 | 2·3 | 38·7 | 50·6 | 10·6 | 5·3 | 14·25-14·50 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·9 | 5·9 | 30·2 | 55·9 | 17·9 | 10·3 | 2·6 | 37·1 | 44·2 | 10·3 | 4 | 15·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 6·2 | 6·2 | 35·7 | 57·2 | 19 | 9·7 | 2·8 | 37·5 | 43 | 10·7 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·3 | 6·3 | 38·5 | 54·8 | 18·6 | 11·2 | 2·8 | 43·6 | 54 | 10·8 | 5·4 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 6 | 6 | 40·3 | 56·4 | 17·7 | 11·8 | 2·8 | 38·5 | 43·5 | 10·1 | 4·6 | 15·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·3 | 6·1 | 40·3 | 58·7 | 18·9 | 11·7 | 2·5 | 44·3 | 51·7 | 10·6 | 5·4 | 14·00-14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 6 | 6 | 38·8 | 51 | 18·3 | 12·7 | 2 | 38·3 | ..... | 10 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·8 | 5·8 | 31·4 | 53·7 | 18·3 | 11·3 | 2·1 | 38·1 | 56·5 | 10 | 4·5 | 13·00-14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·5 | 6·3 | 38 | 52·7 | 18 | 10·4 | 2·5 | 35 | ..... | 10 | 5·3 | 15·25 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·8 | 5·5 | 41·7 | 52·8 | 19·8 | 10·4 | 2 | 38 | 45 | 10·6 | 4·6 | 15·00-15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·2 | 5·8 | 38·2 | 58·7 | 19·5 | 13·7 | 2·9 | 46·3 | 52 | 12·8 | 4·2 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·3 | 6·2 | 38 | 61·1 | 22·5 | 16·3 | 2·8 | 36·7 | 60 | 13 | 4·7 | 16·25-16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7 | 6·9 | 35·8 | 58·7 | 22·5 | 15 | 2·9 | 33·7 | 45 | 12·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·8 | 6·5 | 34 | 58·9 | 19·2 | 15·5 | 3 | 38·3 | ..... | ..... | 4·7 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·2 | 6·2 | 34 | 52·5 | 21·7 | 14·7 | 2·6 | 36·7 | 54 | 13 | 4·8 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·1 | 6·1 | 36·6 | 57·5 | 21·9 | 15·6 | 2·7 | 43·6 | 55 | 11·3 | 5 | 14·75-15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·7 | 6·6 | 32·8 | 53·2 | 21 | 14·2 | 2·6 | 40·8 | 53 | 11·5 | 4·7 | 14·75-15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·7** | **6·6** | **34·0** | **48·3** | **19·6** | **14·1** | **2·9** | **35·4** | **54·5** | **12·6** | **4·9** | **20·000** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·7 | 6·7 | 34·5 | 49·1 | 18·8 | 13·8 | 2·9 | 34·1 | 57·2 | 11·8 | 5·1 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·6 | 6·5 | 33·5 | 47·2 | 20·4 | 14·3 | 2·8 | 36·7 | 51·7 | 13·3 | 4·6 | 21·50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·9** | **7·2** | **33·6** | **51·9** | **21·0** | **19·1** | **3·0** | **41·9** | **55·3** | **14·6** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·3 | 7·6 | 32·9 | 50·1 | 17·5 | 16·8a | 3 | 40·8 | 60 | 14·5 | 4·3 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 7·2 | 7 | 30·5 | 50 | 23·7 | 20a | 2·9 | 40 | 50 | 14 | 5·3 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·9 | 6·7 | 33 | 51·2 | 20·3 | 18·7a | 2·8 | 39·1 | 56 | 15 | 5·8 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 7·1 | 7·5 | 37·9 | 56·4 | 22·5 | 20·8a | 3·4 | 47·5 | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·8** | **6·9** | **31·7** | **48·6** | **20·7** | **18·1** | **3·2** | **37·8** | **54·2** | **14·0** | **4·7** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·9 | 6·5 | 28·3 | 48·2 | 23 | 20a | 3·1 | 37 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·8 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 7·2 | 7·6 | 31·2 | 50·6 | 21·7 | 19a | 3·2 | 36·2 | 55 | 15 | 4·2 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·9 | 7·2 | 36·1 | 49·6 | 21·8 | 16·4a | 3·1 | 38·7 | 50·2 | 14·4 | 5·3 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·5 | 6·7 | 30·8 | 46·7 | 17·4 | 17.7a | 3·2 | 37·5 | 52·5 | 13 | 4·5 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·3 | 32·2 | 48 | 19·6 | 17·5a | 3·5 | 39·7 | 53·3 | 15 | 4·6 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·5** | **6·2** | **35·1** | **47·4** | **20·8** | **21·9** | **3·0** | **45·8** | **55·3** | **12·0** | **5·0** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 7·7 | 7·2 | 37·5 | 47·5 | 18·3 | 22·5a | 3·1 | 50 | 55 | 13·7 | 4·5 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 7 | 6·6 | 36·2 | 51·2 | 21·7 | 23·3a | 3 | 41·2 | 56 | 13·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 7·3 | 6·7 | 41 | 50 | 19·7 | 25a | 3·2 | 39 | 50 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·9 | 5·6 | 30·5 | 43·9 | 19·2 | 20a | 2·8 | 44·2 | 56·2 | 11·2 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·9 | 5·7 | 33·4 | 44·7 | 20 | 21·2a | 2·8 | 46·7 | 60 | 11 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 5·9 | 5·9 | 34·6 | 45·7 | 22·3 | 20·3a | 3·1 | 45 | 55 | 10·6 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 5·9 | 5·8 | 33·6 | 45·2 | 20·9 | 20a | 2·8 | 50 | 50 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·1 | 6 | 33·7 | 50·7 | 25 | 22·5a | 3 | 50 | 60 | 12·5 | 5·7 | ..... |

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1935

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·394** | **12·100** | **9·657** | **11·429** | **7·211** | **8·507** | **7·454** | **27·1** | **9·6** | **22·515** | **16·262** | |
| **7·850** | **10·000** | **7·00** | **8·000** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·7** | **9·7** | **21·667** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·6 | 9·7 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75– 6·50 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·6 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 10·00–12·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00–8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·4 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·6 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50– 9·40** | **10·800** | **9·000** | **10·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **9·000** | **c28·7** | **10·0** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·156** | **11·500** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **29·1** | **9·5** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·8g | 9·3 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00– 8·00c | 28·7 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 11·00–11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·5 | 9·5 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·3 | 9·4 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·500** | **10·399** | **11·734** | **7·868** | **8·868** | **8·250** | **23·7** | **9·3** | **19·833** | **13·688** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·2 | 9·6 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26·7 | 9·5 | 16·00–25·00 | 10·00–18·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·8 | 9·5 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 9·2 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·3 | 10 | 16·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·8 | 9·3 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 9·1 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 12.00-13.33 | 13·33–14·67 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 12·00 | 25·8 | 9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25·4 | 8·4 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·175** | **11·961** | **10·297** | **12·136** | **8·219** | **9·847** | **8·813** | **25·2** | **9·3** | **23·714** | **17·446** | |
| 10·25 | 12·25–13·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 25·8 | 8·9 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 8·8 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 25·5 | 9·1 | 18·00–23·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23·9 | 9·5 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 22·7 | 8·9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 20 | 9·6 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6·50–7·00 | 8·00– 8·50 | ..... | 25 | 9·6 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 11·00 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25·2 | 9·2 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·50– 8·50g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·5g | 8·9 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50– 8·50g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·2g | 9·6 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 10·25 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24 | 9 | 23·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·00 | 11·75 | ..... | 15·00 | ..... | 13·00 | 8·25c | 25·1 | 9·5 | 20·00–27·00 | 13·00–20·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 25 | 9·5 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 11·50 | 10·00 | 11·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·8 | 9 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 12·00–12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 24·5 | 9·1 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 12·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 8·8 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 23·8 | 9·7 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·50 | 12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 24·7 | 9·3 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·50–12·00 | 10·75–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·8 | 9·5 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 9·1 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ..... | 9·2 | 22·00–32·00 | 17·00–22·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 9·5 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·4 | 9·3 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00–14·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·1 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | ..... | 13·50c | ..... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·5 | 10 | 23·00–35·00 | 20·00–25·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25–10·50c | ..... | 30 | 9·1 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 14·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 6·50 | 7·50 | ..... | 34 | 9·7 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 26·7 | 8·7 | 17·00–24·00 | 12·00–17·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 26·9 | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 7·00 | 7·75 | 6·00 | 6·75 | ..... | 25·8 | 8·9 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·625** | ..... | ..... | **6·938** | **7·688** | **6·500** | **26·9** | **9·8** | **23·250** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 14·00–15·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·25–8·75 | 6·00– 9.50 | 6·50 | 26 | 9·9 | 22·00–30·00 | 13·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 12·50–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25– 9·00 | 6·50 | 27·7 | 9·7 | 18·00–23·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·063** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·2** | **10·7** | **23·500** | **16·750** | |
| 5·25–12·50h | 15·75f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50– 9·00 | ..... | 25 | 10·4 | 20·00–35·00 | 18·00–20·00 | 53 |
| 8·00– 9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ..... | 29·3 | 11 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·6 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00c | 10·00c | 28·7 | 11·2 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·000** | **4·000** | **29·5** | **10·1** | **22·375** | **15·875** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 32·5g | 9·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75– 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·3g | 10·6 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00– 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 27·5g | 10 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00– 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 10 | 17·00–25·00 | 9·00–15·00 | 61 |
| **9·886** | **11·340** | ..... | ..... | **6·344** | **6·804** | **4·904** | **33·9** | **10·5** | **21·688** | **16·063** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·7 | 10 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 12·70 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–7·25 | 7·50–8·25 | 5·50 | 40 | 12·3 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·00–6·25 | 7·00– 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·5 | 25·00–30·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10 | 15·00–20·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 31·7 | 10·8 | 16·00–22·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20–7·30c | 4·77c | 30·9 | 11·1 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·7 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00-10.00i | 7·00–12·00i | ..... | 32·5 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

p Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences.
r Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s Delivered from mines.

*(Continued from page 92)*

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Jan. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Feb. 1934.... | 104 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 124 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| April 1934.... | 106 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 125 |
| May 1934.... | 103 | 142 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 123 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| July 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 155 | 122 |
| Aug. 1934.... | 102 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Oct. 1934.... | 103 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 124 |
| Nov. 1934.... | 103 | 143 | 129 | 117 | 154 | 124 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

With the exception of veal and mutton which advanced in the average, meat prices continued to somewhat lower levels in December, sirloin steak being down as compared with November from 22·7 cents per pound to 22·5 cents, fresh pork roast from 22 cents per pound to 20·8 cents, breakfast bacon from 31·2 cents per pound to 30·0 cents and boiled ham from 52·3 cents per pound to 51·8 cents.

Egg prices averaged somewhat higher at 43·5 cents per dozen in December for fresh as compared with 41·5 cents in November. Decreases were numerous in Ontario and British Columbia but there were substantial advances in other localities, chiefly in the prairie provinces. The price of butter continued to higher levels, dairy being up from an average of 24·9 cents per pound in November to 26·6 cents in December, and creamery from 28·6 cents to 30·4 cents. Bread and flour were unchanged, the former averaging 6·1 cents per pound and the latter 3·5 cents. Potatoes were higher in many localities and the Dominion average price rose, from $1.08 per ninety pounds to $1.21. Prices in the prairie provinces were considerably lower than elsewhere. United States anthracite coal was again higher at $14.83 per ton in December as compared with $14.76 in November, seasonal increases being reported from several cities. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices in the average for December did not differ widely from those of the previous month but wheat was about 5 cents per bushel higher than in December, 1934, while oats, rye and barley were substantially lower. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat averaged 84·7 cents per bushel in December, 1935, 85·7 cents in November and 79·2 cents in December, 1934. Western oats averaged 29·8 cents per bushel in December, 1935, 31·9 cents in November and 44·2 cents in December, 1934. Barley was 33·8 cents per bushel in December,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | Dec. 1926 | Dec. 1928 | Dec. 1929 | Dec. 1930 | Dec. 1931 | Dec. 1933 | Dec. 1934 | Nov. 1935 | Dec. 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·0 | 155·9 | 110·0 | 97·3 | 97·9 | 94·6 | 96·0 | 77·7 | 70·4 | 69·0 | 71·1 | 72·7 | 72·6 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 103·5 | 86·2 | 95·0 | 86·3 | 93·9 | 59·3 | 56·4 | 60·4 | 66·7 | 67·3 | 67·0 |
| II. Animals and their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 109·6 | 96·0 | 100·0 | 109·4 | 109·8 | 90·5 | 66·4 | 63·7 | 66·2 | 72·9 | 72·9 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 96·0 | 101·7 | 96·2 | 93·2 | 89·6 | 76·9 | 71·8 | 71·7 | 71·5 | 69·6 | 69·6 |
| VI. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 129·4 | 106·3 | 99·0 | 98·3 | 93·2 | 85·2 | 76·7 | 64·4 | 64·5 | 65·2 | 65·5 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 128·0 | 104·6 | 99·3 | 93·0 | 93·4 | 89·0 | 87·3 | 86·7 | 86·8 | 87·2 | 87·2 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·0 | 97·3 | 95·7 | 95·1 | 96·5 | 71·6 | 66·3 | 66·5 | 63·7 | 73·3 | 71·4 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 116·6 | 107·0 | 103·1 | 93·4 | 93·4 | 89·4 | 87·5 | 85·8 | 86·1 | 85·0 | 85·4 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 117·0 | 105·4 | 99·3 | 94·2 | 95·1 | 90·3 | 86·6 | 80·8 | 80·4 | 77·4 | 77·5 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 61·9 | 107·0 | 140·0 | 108·0 | 95·1 | 97·3 | 94·5 | 95·3 | 83·2 | 73·6 | 73·3 | 72·9 | 74·1 | 74·3 |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·4 | 151·0 | 105·4 | 90·2 | 99·0 | 97·4 | 103·3 | 81·0 | 65·4 | 67·4 | 67·9 | 72·2 | 72·4 |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·4 | 126·3 | 111·4 | 101·4 | 96·1 | 92·5 | 90·0 | 84·6 | 79·0 | 77·3 | 76·2 | 75·4 | 75·6 |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·4 | 131·5 | 163·1 | 112·8 | 99·1 | 97·8 | 93·4 | 95·9 | 71·3 | 67·4 | 64·3 | 68·3 | 69·6 | 69·4 |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 80·4 | 108·6 | 113·8 | 104·1 | 110·4 | 94·5 | 96·2 | 91·5 | 91·1 | 87·2 | 89·6 | 89·6 | 90·1 |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 138·3 | 170·4 | 112·6 | 89·2 | 96·4 | 93·3 | 95·9 | 69·0 | 64·8 | 61·8 | 65·9 | 67·4 | 67·1 |
| Building and construction materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·9 | 144·0 | 122·8 | 108·7 | 97·8 | 98·1 | 97·9 | 85·0 | 79·3 | 80·6 | 81·4 | 82·4 | 83·2 |
| Manufacturers' materials | 267 | 69·5 | 147·2 | 176·6 | 110·2 | 95·8 | 96·1 | 92·3 | 95·5 | 65·5 | 61·6 | 58·6 | 63·3 | 64·8 | 64·4 |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 58·2 | 131·3 | 169·5 | 103·4 | 89·1 | 95·2 | 86·0 | 91·5 | 60·5 | 57·1 | 60·3 | 64·9 | 65·0 | 64·7 |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·4 | 129·9 | 146·6 | 109·6 | 95·5 | 99·8 | 106·5 | 106·7 | 88·0 | 67·0 | 65·3 | 67·7 | 73·4 | 73·4 |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 62·6 | 132·9 | 161·6 | 102·8 | 86·7 | 97·7 | 95·5 | 104·5 | 61·8 | 53·8 | 53·6 | 61·6 | 65·0 | 65·4 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 64·4 | 111·1 | 111·7 | 91·6 | 91·9 | 103·7 | 107·7 | 107·0 | 87·0 | 71·6 | 66·8 | 70·5 | 67·8 | 67·7 |
| III. Forest | 57 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 129·4 | 106·3 | 99·0 | 98·3 | 93·1 | 85·1 | 76·7 | 64·7 | 64·6 | 65·3 | 65·0 |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·0 | 111·3 | 131·4 | 117·6 | 105·8 | 100·2 | 92·3 | 92·3 | 85·3 | 83·4 | 82·2 | 82·2 | 83·1 | 83·6 |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·7 | 155·7 | 107·5 | 94·8 | 98·2 | 94·0 | 98·9 | 67·3 | 60·2 | 58·9 | 64·3 | 67·5 | 67·3 |
| All manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·6 | 156·8 | 116·7 | 100·5 | 97·5 | 93·8 | 93·2 | 81·5 | 72·6 | 72·0 | 72·5 | 72·9 | 72·9 |

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, and commencing in January 1934, the number is 567.

1935, 33·3 cents in November and 54·9 cents in December, 1934. Quotations for live stock were generally higher. Choice steers were up at Toronto from $5.80 per hundred pounds in November to $6.33 in December and at Winnipeg from $4.74 per hundred pounds to $4.88; bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from $7.99 per hundred pounds to $8.40 and at Winnipeg from $7.16 per hundred pounds to $7.42; and lambs at Toronto from $7.74 per hundred pounds to $8.77. Fresh eggs at Toronto were down from 42·5 cents per dozen in November to 40·1 cents in December and at Vancouver from 37·8 cents to 30·1 cents. Prices in December, 1934, were 35·3 cents per dozen in Toronto and 24 cents in Vancouver. Cold storage holdings of creamery butter at the beginning of December were materially lower than in the previous month. Prices, however, averaged only slightly higher, being 27·8 cents per pound in Montreal as compared with 27·4 cents in November. In textiles raw cotton at New York was unchanged at 12·1 cents per pound, while raw silk was down from $2.25 per pound to $2.14. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal was unchanged at $9.41 per hundred pounds in November and December, 1935, as compared with $7.43 in December, 1934. Silver averaged 58·4 cents per ounce in December, 1935, 66·1 cents in November and 53·7 cents in December, 1934.

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"Employed Women under N.R.A. Codes," is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the U.S. Department of Labour (Women's Bureau). The report contains sections dealing with: Gains of employed women under the N.R.A.; general summary of situation of employed women under the N.R.A. codes; minimum wage levels for women as provided in the codes; maximum hours of work for women under the codes; and the groups of women that could be paid wages below the usual code minimum.

# PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1935," which is a Supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

## Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91·2 for November, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. An increase of 0·9 per cent in industrial materials and manufactures was partly offset by a decrease in the food and tobacco section which was due to a fall of 5·1 per cent in prices of cereals.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86·3 at the end of November, which is the highest figure reached since February, 1932. As compared with the previous month, prices at the end of November were 0·6 per cent higher due to advances in the textiles and minerals groups, although all groups of foodstuffs and sundries showed decreases.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 at the end of November. Neither in the total nor in any of the groups did any change occur for the month.

## Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 103·1 for November, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. The principal increases for the month were in rubber and hides and leather. All agricultural products also showed increases.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122·9 for November, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month, due to small advances in food, heat and light and sundries; rent was unchanged and clothing was slightly reduced.

## United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was $10·4029 at the beginning of December, an increase of 1·2 per cent for the month, which is the highest figure reached since September, 1930. The increases for the month were in the livestock, provisions, textiles, metals and oils groups.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was $177·732 at the beginning of December, a fall of 0·5 per cent for the month. The decreases occurred in the breadstuffs and "other food" groups, while all other groups were higher than a month previous.

COST OF LIVING.—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 84·3 for November, an advance of 0·5 per cent for the month. All groups showed increases except the sundries group, which was unchanged.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1936, but the losses were smaller than at the same date in earlier years of the record. The firms furnishing data laid off some 52,400 workers at the date under review, or about 90 per cent of the average for the years since 1920. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,409 employers whose payrolls aggregated 933,107, as compared with 985,481 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 99·1, compared with 104·6 at December 1 and 94·4 at January 1, 1935. The indexes for the beginning of January in the preceding years of the record are as follows: 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7; 1927, 95·9; 1926, 90·7; 1925, 84·9; 1924, 89·8; 1923, 87·3; 1922, 78·8, and 1921, 88·8. The figures are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of January, 1936, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 14·6 as compared with 13·3 per cent of inactivity at the beginning of December, 1935, and 18·0 per cent at the beginning of January, 1935. The percentage for January was based on the reports compiled from 1,807 labour organizations with a total of 170,503 members.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline from November, 1935, and also from December a year ago in the volume of business transacted during December, 1935, as shown by the average daily placements effected. This contraction was largely due to fewer placements in construction and maintenance, in which group relief work provided by the federal and provincial governments had been considerably curtailed. Placements in farming, however, showed a fair gain, which was accounted for by the placing of workers under the Farm Labour Relief Plan. Vacancies in December, 1935, numbered 29,713, applications 51,983, and placements in regular and casual employment 28,144.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent at the beginning of January, 1936, was little changed at $16.68 as compared with $16.65 the previous month. The cost of foods was slightly higher, while fuel and rent were practically unchanged. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $15.99 for January, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.49 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 72·7 for the week ended January 31, 1936, as compared with 72·9 for the previous two weeks and 71·8 for the week ended February 1, 1935. On a monthly basis this index number was 72·6 in December, 1935; 71·4 in January, 1935; and 63·5 in February, 1933, the low point in recent years.

The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 104. The index of the physical volume of business in December, 1935, declined about 3½ per cent from the level in November but was 13 per cent higher than in December, 1934. In the former comparison mineral production was considerably higher and there was also a small increase in trade employment. Manufacturing construction, electric power output, carloadings, imports and exports were lower. All of the above factors, except construction and imports, were higher in December, 1935, than in December, 1934, the most important increases being in mineral production, the index of which advanced 32 per cent, that for manufacturing 23 per cent, and electric power output 5 per cent. Information available for January, 1936, shows employment at a lower level than in December, 1935, the decrease, however, being less than usual for the period, while there was an advance as compared with January, 1935. Contracts awarded were much higher in January both as

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | | 1936 | 1935 | | 1935 | 1934 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | January | December | November | January | December | November |
| Trade, external aggregate | $ | 95,007,600 | 109,133,684 | 141,274,755 | 81,603,021 | 100,503,778 | 115,561,069 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption | $ | 40,590,276 | 38,569,182 | 55,958,033 | 37,229,405 | 39,108,339 | 49,884,153 |
| Exports, Canadian produce | $ | 53,537,595 | 68,419,223 | 84,114,990 | 43,901,826 | 60,850,223 | 65,124,512 |
| Customs duty collected | $ | ..... | 5,938,470 | 8,016,961 | 6,166,167 | 6,330,598 | 7,124,253 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts | $ | ..... | 2,932,303,651 | 3,021,511,117 | 2,682,050,218 | 3,040,166,887 | 3,092,212,151 |
| Bank notes in circulation | $ | ..... | 118,928,662 | 130,526,762 | 124,732,528 | 136,434,754 | 139,995,879 |
| Bank deposits, savings | $ | ..... | 1,485,977,174 | 1,474,122,395 | 1,412,377,612 | 1,407,201,814 | 1,411,317,113 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc. | $ | ..... | 819,525,595 | 856,839,840 | 819,381,139 | 838,796,579 | 871,892,870 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | | |
| Common stocks | | 112·9 | 107·4 | 105·8 | 88·6 | 86·2 | 86·0 |
| Preferred stocks | | 74·9 | 73·8 | 72·5 | 73·5 | 71·4 | 70·6 |
| (1) Index of interest rates | | 85·5 | 82·7 | 80·8 | 76·2 | 76·2 | 81·0 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number | | †72·7 | 72·6 | 72·7 | 71·4 | 71·1 | 71·2 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget | $ | 16·68 | 16·65 | 16·54 | 15·99 | 16·02 | 16·03 |
| Business failures, number | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 107 | 124 | 119 |
| Business failures, liabilites | $ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,502,107 | 1,602,122 | 2,104,778 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures | | 99·1 | 104·6 | 107·7 | 94·4 | 98·9 | 100·2 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members) | | 14·6 | 13·3 | 13·3 | 18·0 | 17·5 | 16·2 |
| Railway— | | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight | cars | 158,810 | 159,748 | 196,700 | 170,009 | 157,233 | 194,755 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings | $ | 12,742,554 | 14,558,340 | 15,253,708 | 12,110,286 | 12,796,010 | 13,782,020 |
| Operating expenses | $ | ..... | ..... | 10,957,846 | 10,944,045 | 10,397,672 | 10,436,857 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings | $ | ..... | 11,581,266 | 11,859,007 | 8,266,645 | 10,705,780 | 11,184,506 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines | $ | ..... | 8,275,252 | 8,403,598 | 8,062,330 | 7,534,372 | 7,742,678 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles | | ..... | ..... | 2,240,117,939 | 1,575,962,007 | 1,739,348,495 | 2,225,567,281 |
| Building permits | $ | 1,283,716 | 2,401,856 | 3,315,001 | 882,878 | 2,521,820 | 2,622,534 |
| (7) Contracts awarded | $ | 13,610,400 | 4,364,000 | 15,562,000 | 10,220,100 | 6,062,200 | 10,451,500 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | | |
| Pig iron | tons | 61,336 | 70,647 | 64,562 | 44,416 | 42,364 | 38,968 |
| Steel ingots and castings | tons | 100,225 | 98,888 | 94,074 | 59,526 | 58,732 | 57,050 |
| Ferro-alloys | tons | 4,324 | 4,688 | 4,693 | 2,807 | 3,641 | 8,778 |
| Lead | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 32,362,403 | 24,847,485 | 32,207,103 | 31,630,955 |
| Zinc | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 28,817,962 | 26,171,826 | 27,673,337 | 27,210,960 |
| Copper | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 34,539,762 | 33,480,418 | 31,239,007 | 34,280,777 |
| Nickel | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 12,144,248 | 9,390,437 | 10,714,382 | 12,147,283 |
| Gold | ounces | ..... | ..... | 293,160 | 249,029 | 261,374 | 250,596 |
| Silver | ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,614,085 | 1,243,545 | 1,354,967 | 1,535,268 |
| Coal | tons | ..... | 1,340,638 | 1,601,464 | 1,513,209 | 1,288,702 | 1,601,464 |
| Crude petroleum imports | gal. | ..... | 55,640,000 | 137,400,000 | 59,950,000 | 47,610,000 | 124,040,000 |
| Rubber imports | lbs. | ..... | 5,746,000 | 9,832,000 | 5,981,000 | 6,381,000 | 3,512,000 |
| Cotton imports | lbs. | ..... | 22,187,000 | 13,814,000 | 11,068,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,479,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports | lbs. | ..... | 1,618,000 | 1,857,000 | 1,382,000 | 812,000 | 872,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia | bd. ft. | ..... | 182,907,132 | 239,343,552 | 63,711,569 | 161,242,847 | 195,358,670 |
| Flour production | brls. | ..... | 957,219 | 1,603,803 | 1,024,958 | 969,482 | 1,703,831 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured | lbs. | ..... | 88,679,521 | 137,439,534 | 29,801,281 | 55,876,949 | 105,306,254 |
| Footwear production | pairs | ..... | 1,565,986 | 1,706,149 | 1,329,880 | 1,170,000 | 1,316,118 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average | k.w.h. | ..... | 69,565,000 | 71,444,000 | 64,945,000 | 66,224,000 | 65,117,000 |
| Sales of insurance | $ | ..... | 36,134,000 | 34,767,000 | 32,716,000 | 37,353,000 | 35,530,000 |
| Newsprint production | tons | ..... | 265,230 | 285,180 | 201,960 | 239,830 | 240,870 |
| Automobiles, passenger production | | ..... | 11,370 | 12,020 | 8,269 | 1,953 | 1,052 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business** | | ..... | 106·2 | 110·0 | 97·5 | 92·4 | 96·5 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | | ..... | 108·8 | 113·5 | 97,8 | 91·0 | 97·0 |
| Mineral production | | ..... | 160·8 | 146·3 | 140·4 | 121·8 | 137·5 |
| Manufacturing | | ..... | 112·5 | 118·5 | 88·9 | 91·8 | 96·0 |
| Construction | | ..... | 25·0 | 39·1 | 73·4 | 30·6 | 42·2 |
| Electric power | | ..... | 197·6 | 199·0 | 189·7 | 188·8 | 181·4 |
| DISTRIBUTION | | ..... | 99·3 | 100·2 | 97·1 | 95·1 | 95·2 |
| Trade employment | | ..... | 128·8 | 124·1 | 118·9 | 123·8 | 119·3 |
| Carloadings | | ..... | 66·5 | 66·8 | 75·8 | 65·7 | 65·9 |
| Imports | | ..... | 70·2 | 93·7 | 71·3 | 72·6 | 85·3 |
| Exports | | ..... | 69·5 | 77·1 | 70·1 | 61·6 | 60·6 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended January 31.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles eleswhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 1, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 31, November 30 and January 26, 1935; December 31 and December 1, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

compared with the previous month and with January, 1935. Little change occurred in the wholesale prices index for January.

During January there were on record four disputes, involving 205 workers and causing a time loss of 1,105 man working days as compared with eight disputes, 431 workers and 3,152 days in December, 1935, and ten disputes, 4,832 workers and 26,780 days in January, 1935. None of the disputes in January, 1936, involved many workers or were of considerable duration, and in the previous month only two disputes were of importance, those involving water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., and other ports, which commenced in June, and these terminated early in the month. In January, 1935, four of the disputes were important, those involving coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and Corbin, B.C., and cloakmakers and dressmakers at Toronto, Ont. All of the four disputes recorded in January, 1936, terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer affected, one being partially successful while a compromise settlement was reached in one case. At the end of the month, therefore, there were no strikes or lockouts on record. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Measures Forecast in Speech from Throne.**

Featuring the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament on February 6 were references to measures designed to facilitate economic recovery. The paragraphs from the Speech indicating the trend of such proposed action are as follows:—

"Unemployment continues to be Canada's most urgent national problem. While there is an increase in the number of persons employed, the number of those on relief shows no abatement.

"As a means of dealing with present emergency conditions, you will be asked, with the approval of the Governments of all the Provinces of Canada, to make provision for the establishment of a representative National Commission, which will co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed, and in the supervision of unemployment relief. The Commission, which will be assisted by a representative advisory committee, will aim at effecting nation-wide co-operative effort toward increasing opportunities of gainful employment.

"Transfer of the camps established for the care of single homeless men from the Department of National Defence to the Department of Labour is in process of being effected. Every effort will be made to close the camps altogether at as early a date as expanding employment opportunities permit."

Among other measures forecasted in the Speech were:—

Institution of an inquiry—"With a view to safeguarding the interests of consumers"—into representations "respecting monopolistic control of the importation and distribution of anthracite coal."

Inquiry by a Royal Commission into conditions in the textile industry.

Submission of legislation arising out of the Dominion-Provincial conference including a proposal for amending the British North America Act to provide for "certain financial arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces."

Effecting "such changes in the ownership and control of the Bank of Canada as may be necessary to give the Government a predominate interest in the ownership as well as effective control of the bank."

Reorganization and consolidation of government services.

**Classification of Relief Recipients**

The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, announced recently that a special classification of those in receipt of direct relief from public authorities throughout Canada is now proceeding under the direction of the Department of Labour. At the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December the Provincial Governments agreed that it was necessary to have more details regarding persons who are being maintained through public relief. Consequently, the provinces and their municipalities, together with any interested federal departments, have been asked to report their figures for inclusion in a general tabulation.

It is expected that the classification will result in securing statistics showing the numbers on relief in the following categories: employable heads of families; employable individual cases; employable dependents; unemployable persons; and other dependents. Information is also sought on the length of time on relief; ages; occupations; the number required to work for relief; and the number receiving partial relief. Special surveys are being made in the cases of farmers' families and transients. The tabulation will be separate for men and women, and a special effort is being made to secure data on those

young persons who have never actually become established in any employment and who are now on relief. After the first return, similar figures will be collected each month.

"This survey," the Minister stated, "will provide much information for the proposed National Commission on Employment and Relief, and will make possible a preliminary study of the whole problem of relief by that body after its establishment. At the same time the question of a re-registration of all persons on relief, a matter also considered by the Dominion-Provincial Conference, will be gone into further by the Department of Labour."

**Personnel of Nova Scotia Economic Council**

Among the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Economic Inquiry of Nova Scotia (Labour Gazette, January, 1935, page 29) was one urging the establishment of an Economic Council. Subsequently the recommendation was embodied in legislation by an Act providing for a Council of fifteen members to advise on matters relative to the promotion and development of industry and trade in the province.

*The Royal Gazette* of Nova Scotia has announced the appointment of the following as "members of the Nova Scotia Economic Council": A. Stanley MacKenzie, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., of the city of Halifax; A. Burpee Balcom, Ph. D., of Wolfville, in the County of Kings, Professor of Economics; Francis William Gray, of the City of Sydney, Mining Engineer; Charles G. Hawkins, of Milford, in the County of Hants, Lumber Operator; Neil McAulay, of the City of Sydney, Steel Worker; Donald F. Macdonald, LL.D., of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, Associate Professor of Geology; Oswald F. MacKenzie, of the City of Halifax, Fish Merchant; Frank T. Stanfield, B. Com., of Truro, in the County of Colchester, Manufacturer; and Frederick Waldo Walsh, B.S.A., of the City of Halifax, Director of Marketing for Nova Scotia. Dr. MacKenzie is chairman of the Council.

**Minister of Labour on "Challenge of Unemployment.**

In an address before the Kingston Chamber of Commerce on January 30, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Dominion Minister of Labour, dealt with the "challenge of unemployment" and the problem presented by "the increasing pressure of relief costs on the financial resources of governments under our federal system." Emphasizing that this challenge is not only directed to governments, the Minister of Labour declared:—

"There is no greater fallacy than the current assumption that governments can end a depression by their own efforts. No government can escape its responsibility to give prudent and courageous leadership in a period of economic crisis. But it is well to remember that governments are not made of supermen. They are made of human stuff. They are neither all-wise nor all-powerful. In a period of crisis they may be likened to the general staff of an army. It is their duty to give coherence and direction to the scattered force of economic recovery. Final victory over the depression will not be won by a pitched battle. It can only be won by a carefully planned campaign in which the leadership of government is supplemented by the co-operative effort of industry and commerce throughout the entire Dominion. I mention this at the outset because I know of nothing more likely to undermine the foundation of self government than the belief that any group of men in this or any other country can work out a magic formula to end unemployment and restore prosperity by the traditional methods of legislation and taxation. And I emphasize it also because I want you to know that while the present government at Ottawa —like any other government—is ready to meet its responsibilities and accept your judgment of its record of leadership, it is determined at the same time to ask for the active co-operation and support of organized industry and private citizens in dealing with the crucial problem of unemployment.

"What is the first requisite in an approach to the problem of unemployment and relief? I think you will agree with me that our first duty is to get at the facts of the situation however unpalatable these facts may be. If as a government we are going to seek co-operation in meeting the problem, we must take the people of Canada into our confidence and place the facts squarely before them. It is much better in the long run to summon courage to attack a position which we know to be difficult than to generate a false optimism by underestimating the magnitude of the task that lies ahead of us."

**Co-operative Activities of St. Francis Xavier University**

The activities of St. Francis Xavier University in promoting co-operative principles among the industrial population of Nova Scotia, as well as extending adult education along economic and social lines (through its Extension Department), have been outlined from time to time in the Labour Gazette, the latest reference

being in the issue of February, 1935, page 98.

Recently the Co-operative League of New York, N.Y., has published a bulletin entitled "How St. Francis Xavier Educates for Action." The pamphlet reviews the methods of adult education which this department of the University has adopted.

A feature of the extensions department program has been the establishment of study clubs. The number of these increased from 173 in 1931 to 940 in 1935, while the membership in the clubs increased from 1,384 in 1931 to 8,460 in 1935.

Since the Department was opened many co-operative organizations of various types have been established and are now being successfully operated. A tabular summary of these co-operative enterprises indicates that during 1935 there were 45 credit unions with a membership of 9,000; 8 co-operative stores; 10 co-operative buying clubs; 5 co-operative fish plants; 2 community industries; and 14 lobster factories. The number of communities served by this enterprise in 1935 was 60.

The bulletin contains sections entitled as follows: The Technique of Democracy (Rev. J. J. Tompkins); St. Francis Xavier University's Extension Department (Rev. Malcolm MacLellan); The Men of Antigonish (Dr. Gustav Francis Beck); A Maritime Miracle (Prof. King Gordon); Universities Fail to Help Citizenry Solve its Problems (Evelyn S. Tufts); Why and How St. Francis Xavier University Promotes Co-operatives (Dr. M. M. Coady); Accomplishments of St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department from its Inception in 1930 to 1935.

**Establishment of National Labour Conference**

Two central labour bodies in Canada—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour and the Confederation of Catholic Workers—have recently become the first members of an assembly to be known as the National Labour Conference. In a statement outlining the steps culminating in the establishment of the new organization, the All-Canadian Congress executive referred to the fact that during the past six years there has been frequent co-operation between the Congress and the Confederation along certain parallel lines of policy. The statement adds that in 1932 the Confederation took part, along with other organizations, in a Labour Representation Conference of National Unions called by the Congress. Since then similar conferences held from time to time have brought the two organizations more regularly in contact and they have joined in making representations to the Federal Government on matters of common interest.

At the fourth Labour Representation Conference of National Unions, held at Ottawa in December, 1935, the two central bodies decided that a more permanent medium of consultation and collaboration was desirable.

Accordingly, there was instituted the National Labour Conference, which "will continue the round-table procedure of the earlier conferences at its periodical sessions," and to which unaffiliated organizations may be invited.

"Beginning with the questions of Labour policy on which there is complete agreement, the Congress and the Federation hope that in due time they will be able, through the National Labour Conference, to combine their efforts in many directions for the advancement of the national labour movement. As the first manifestation of the new accord, three officers of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada accompanied the delegation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour which submitted legislative representations to the Government at Ottawa on January 17."

**Representative Character of Employment Statistics**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin entitled "Comparison of the Geographical and the Industrial Distribution of the Workers Included in the Monthly Employment Surveys Made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Workers Enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1931." This is designed to show the extent to which the monthly reports on employment received from employers are representative of employment in the industries covered throughout Canada and in the several economic areas and in the larger cities for which separate figures are given. Compilations and analyses of these figures are published in a bulletin issued each month by the Bureau and the figures are published also in the Labour Gazette each month. The reports are secured from firms with fifteen or more employees.

The bulletin analyzes the figures for all employees in all industries secured in the Census of 1931 and makes comparisons with the numbers of employees reported on each month. The Census figures showed 2,570,097 wage-earners in Canada on June 1, 1931, of whom 2,100,139 were at work. The 7,865 firms who made returns at that time reported 940,875 employees. For industries classified under agriculture, fishing and trapping, finance, and services (professional, public administration, recreational, custom and repair, business and personal), monthly reports are not secured

from employers and the number of employees in these industries on June 1, 1931, was 877,403, of whom 787,741 were at work. Deducting these figures from those for all industries and allowing for some differences in the classification of industries and occupations used for the Census, it is shown that the monthly employment reports comprised 71·3 per cent of the workers in the industries covered. Since June, 1931, the number of firms reporting monthly has increased, being 9,270 in June, 1935, so that a larger percentage of employees in these industries are covered in the monthly reports than in 1931. The comparisons by economic areas and large cities show similar results.

**Industrial Unionism endorsed by mine workers**

Reference was made in the December, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1088) to the resignation of John L. Lewis from the vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labour. Following the resignation of Mr. Lewis, the chief officers of eight international unions constituted a Committee for Industrial Organization, its announced objective being the promotion of industrial unionism in the mass production industries. (The chairman of this committee is John L. Lewis, who is the President of the United Mine Workers of America.)

During the week of January 20 the executive of the American Federation of Labour, meeting in Miami, declared that in its opinion "the Committee for Industrial Organization should be immediately dissolved, that it should cease to function as assembled reports, facts and information indicate, and that the officers of the several organizations which constitute the Committee for Industrial Organization cooperate fully with the executive council in the application and execution of the organization policies adopted by an overwhelming majority of the duly accredited delegates who were in attendance at the convention of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City, N.J., from October 7 to 19, 1935."

The following week the United Mine Workers of America (the largest union in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour) held its annual convention at Washington where the delegates, endorsing the report of their officers, expressed unanimous agreement with the policy of industrial unionism. It was further recommended "that at any time in the judgment of the international executive board conditions and circumstances warrant they are hereby authorized to withhold payment of further tax to the American Federation of Labour."

The convention also instructed its president, John L. Lewis, "to deliver a series of radio addresses on a nation-wide hook-up stressing the importance of this entire problem."

At one session the delegates were addressed by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, who made a strong plea for peace within the ranks of organized labour. Following Mr. Green's speech, President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, put the matter of dissolving the Committee for Industrial Organization to an immediate vote. Two delegates, it is reported, voted in favour of such action, while the rest of the convention registered its opposition.

**Progress in limitation of working hours**

In a review of the activity of the International Labour Office during 1935, the Monthly Summary of the I.L.O. traces the progress of the reduced working week since the embodiment of the principle of the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week in the constitution given to the Organization in 1919.

In 1935 the General Conference of the International Labour Organization voted a Convention affirming the principle of the forty-hour week without any lowering of the standard of living of the workers. (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 652.)

The International Labour Office points out that this comparison between the objective of 1919 and the action of the 1935 conference, shows the rapid development of the problem of the reduction of hours of work, regarded both as a means of alleviating unemployment and as a consequence of the steady march of technical progress. It also shows the important advance achieved during the past year by the Organization in one of the vital spheres of its activity.

It definitely announces that "the forty-hour week is henceforth the goal of its efforts," and that after having realized the first application of this principle by the adoption of a Convention for a further branch of the glass-making industry, it is preparing similar draft Conventions to apply the reform internationally in public works, the building and construction industry, iron and steel, coal mines and the textile industries, respectively.

At its 1936 session, which opens on June 4 in Geneva, the International Labour Conference will decide on the application of the forty-hour week to these various industries. The questions of the reduction of hours of work in the printing and bookbinding industries and in the chemical industry have been held over for probable inclusion on the agenda of the 1937 session of the Conference. Although exact figures are not available for all countries for the glass-making, printing

and book-binding, textile, mining, iron and steel, building and contracting and public works industries, yet it is evident that they already include several tens of millions of workers directly affected by the action of the International Labour Organization in the field of the limitation of hours of work.

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The Nova Scotia Mining Society recently held its semi-annual meeting with a representative attendance of delegates from the provincial mining field. There were papers and discussions on practically every phase of mining hazard, such as: Transportation accidents; falls of roof and coal; safety propaganda; blasting of coal; the necessity for discipline, etc.

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As a result of a study of psychological conditions affecting the productivity of workers, the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council (Great Britain) has recently issued a book entitled "Incentives, Some Experimental Studies." A former report of the Board dealt particularly with the effect of incentives in repetitive work as studied from day to day in a factory. The present report describes experiments of a more academic nature, which nevertheless have practical implications for industrial management. These relate to the standards of effort which may reasonably be expected of a worker during his working day, and how they may be attained so that comfort and efficiency are balanced and sufficient energy is left for the worker to enjoy the pursuits of leisure.

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According to a bulletin recently published by the United States Department of Labour, the total business done by the 2,517 reporting Co-operative Societies during 1933 in the United States amounted to $87,495,582. More than half of the total—$46,899,929—was accounted for by the local consumers' societies. The business of the nine wholesale societies amounted to $8,748,726 and the remainder was accounted for by the credit unions and the workers' productive societies.

Although many of the co-operative enterprises operated at a loss in 1933, net savings or "profits" of $2,016,420 are shown for all of the reporting societies combined. Part of this net gain—$1,361,909—was returned to the shareholders in the form of patronage refunds and a total of $1,179,231 was paid as interest on the outstanding share capital. The total resources of the societies for which information was available amounted to $60,277,004. Of the total resources, $32,293,059 represented paid-in share capital and $7,132,888 represented accumulated reserves.

The United States Department of Labour has issued a bulletin dealing with "Some Important Features of Occupational Disease Legislation," in which it is pointed out that reliable authorities have estimated that suits at common law, pending in the country to-day, on occupational disease, total $500,000,000.

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Notice of assessment rates under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the province of New Brunswick as published in the Royal Gazette (New Brunswick) indicate no change, either by way of a reduction or an increase, in any of the industrial ratings for 1936. The assessment is based on every $100 of payroll in the province under the jurisdiction of the Act. The highest rating is based on tunnelling, rock work and blasting, and on steel bridge construction in which groups the assessment is $8 per $100 of payroll. Erection of steel buildings carries an assessment of $7; quarrying, $7; saw-mills, shingle mills, etc., $6.50; logging, etc., $6.50; coal mining, $6; stevedoring, $6; bridge construction, $6. The lowest rating is for printing, manufacturing of plating gold, watch-making, lens manufacturing—at 20 cents per $100 of payroll; and for the manufacturing of clothing, hats other than felt, shirts, corsets, furs, oil clothing, awnings, tents—also 20 cents.

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A Royal Commission on safety in mines has recently been appointed in Great Britain. The terms of reference of the commission are "to inquire whether the safety and health of mine workers can be better ensured by extending or modifying the principles or general provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, or the arrangements for its administration, having regard to the changes that have taken place in organization, methods of work, and equipment since it became law, and the experience gained, and to make recommendations."

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The United States Federal Committee on Apprentice Training has recently issued two brochures dealing with apprenticeship. In Bulletin No. 1 "What the Federal State Apprentice Training Program Means to Employers," it is pointed out that "apprentices will be directed into those occupations in which there is need for additional skilled employees," but that "apprentices will not displace skilled workers now employed." The program, it is claimed, will result in better craftsmen in all occupations, and in additional skilled employees only if there is a genuine need for them. Bulletin No. 2 reviews the organization, administration and the objectives of the program of apprentice training.

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

TWO applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of January as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union. The dispute related to the matter of wages, 1,727 employees being directly affected. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department visited Sault Ste. Marie, and, as a result of conferences which he held with the interested parties, the dispute was amicably adjusted.

(2) From certain employees of the Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., being members of the Nordegg Local Union of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. Two hundred and twenty employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the interpretation of a certain clause of the existing agreement. Shortly after receipt of the application advice was received in the Department that the point at issue had been settled to the satisfaction of the employees, who accordingly withdrew their application.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and affiliated companies and certain of their employees was printed in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 6. The dispute related to the matter of wages and working conditions, approximately 100 employees, members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employes, being directly affected. The companies affiliated with the Winnipeg Electric Company are the Manitoba Power Company, Ltd., the Northwestern Power Company, Ltd., and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company. Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., the Chairman of the Board, and Mr. C. A. Clendenning, the member nominated by the employers, recommended against any increase in salaries, while Mr. R. B. Russell, the employees' nominee on the Board, submitted a minority report expressing the view that the increases sought by the employees should be granted. Towards the end of January the Department was advised that the decision embodied in the majority findings regarding wages had been accepted by both parties concerned and an agreement had been signed effective to April 30, 1936, and thereafter until terminated upon 30 days' notice given by either party prior to April 30, 1936, or May 1st in any subsequent year. The matter of hours and working conditions had been already agreed upon during the hearings of the Board.

Reference was made in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1089) to the receipt in the Department of Labour on December 2 of an application from the Lakeside Coals, Ltd., for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute involving 80 employees at Robb, Alberta, members of the United Mine Workers of America. The dispute arose in connection with the employees' request for a wage increase of 5 per cent to conform with the recent wage increase in the Drumheller coal field. The employees ceased work on December 3, and the officers of the company subsequently issued orders to close the bunk houses and cook house at the camp. On December 4 an agreement was entered into between the Foothills Collieries, Ltd., and its employees at Mile 50 in the Coalspur District. The management of the Lakeside Coals, Ltd., had previously agreed that, if the Foothills Collieries advanced their employes' wages 5 per cent, they would grant a similar increase. An agreement on this basis was consummated on December 11, and the miners returned to work. However, the date from which the increase should be made effective remained in dispute, and this point was referred for decision to an independent chairman as provided in the clause of the agreement relating to the "Settlement of Local and General Disputes."

Applications were received in the Department of Labour on July 19 and August 26 respectively from employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg, being, (1) linemen, cablemen, linemen's helpers, troublemen and groundmen, members of the Civic Linemen's Association, and (2) power-house operators, substation operators and assistant operators, meter installers and instrument men, stove repair electricians, maintenance and electrical mechanics, tramway employees (engineers, firemen, etc.), central steam heating division (engineers and firemen, etc.), members of the Federation of Civic Employees of the City of Winnipeg and affiliated unions (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 716, and September, 1935, page 803). The Department was advised recently that in the case of each of these disputes the matters at issue had been amicably adjusted as a result of direct negotiations between the parties concerned. Board procedure will accordingly be unnecessary.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1935

THE number of disputes in Canada during 1935, the numbers of workers involved and the time loss incurred, showed considerable decreases from the figures for 1934, and, except in the number of workers involved, were also somewhat lower than in 1933. Most of the time loss occurred in coal mining, logging, clothing manufacturing and water transportation (longshoremen), but there was also substantial time loss in fishing, printing and in shoe and metal manufacturing. The more important disputes involved coal miners at Corbin, B.C., loggers in the Nipigon district in Ontario, longshoremen at Vancouver, also longshoremen, ship crews, etc., in British Columbia ports on strike in sympathy with the longshoremen at Vancouver, and longshoremen at Montreal, while there were several disputes in clothing, woodworking and shoe factories, as well as two important disputes involving printing compositors. Demands for increases in wages were the chief causes of the disputes in fishing, logging, and in the manufacture of clothing and shoes, but in the disputes involving coal miners, longshoremen and woodworkers the chief causes were the relation of employers to unions and conditions affecting this or arising out of it. A small number of disputes resulted from demands for the eight hour day or for increases in hourly rates of wages when hours were reduced, but these were soon settled.

The accompanying table of strikes and lockouts in Canada from 1901 to 1934, inclusive, gives figures as to all disputes, as to coal mining separately, and for those in industries other

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1935

| Year | Number of disputes beginning during the year | Disputes in existence during year | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Industries | | | | Coal Mining | | | Industries other than Coal Mining | | |
| | | Number of disputes | Number of employers | Number of workers involved | Time loss in man-working days | Number of disputes | Number of workers involved | Time loss in man-working days | Number of disputes | Number of workers involved | Time loss in man-working days |
| 1901 | 97 | 99 | 285 | 24,089 | 737,808 | 2 | 1,760 | 7,040 | 97 | 22,329 | 730,768 |
| 1902 | 124 | 125 | 532 | 12,709 | 203,301 | 3 | 510 | 10,120 | 122 | 12,199 | 193,181 |
| 1903 | 171 | 175 | 1,124 | 38,408 | 858,959 | 7 | 5,410 | 173,441 | 168 | 32,998 | 685,518 |
| 1904 | 103 | 103 | 591 | 11,420 | 192,890 | 4 | 184 | 792 | 99 | 11,236 | 192,098 |
| 1905 | 95 | 96 | 332 | 12,513 | 246,138 | 10 | 5,564 | 101,770 | 86 | 6,949 | 144,368 |
| 1906 | 149 | 150 | 965 | 23,382 | 378,276 | 13 | 4,549 | 146,622 | 137 | 18,833 | 231,654 |
| 1907 | 183 | 188 | 950 | 34,060 | 520,142 | 13 | 8,990 | 102,824 | 175 | 25,070 | 417,318 |
| 1908 | 72 | 76 | 178 | 26,071 | 703,571 | 7 | 3,541 | 13,600 | 69 | 22,530 | 689,971 |
| 1909 | 88 | 90 | 372 | 18,114 | 880,663 | 13 | 8,618 | 720,180 | 77 | 9,496 | 160,483 |
| 1910 | 94 | 101 | 1,233 | 22,203 | 731,324 | 3 | 2,950 | 485,000 | 98 | 19,253 | 246,324 |
| 1911 | 99 | 100 | 533 | 29,285 | 1,821,084 | 6 | 9,890 | 1,513,320 | 94 | 19,395 | 307,764 |
| 1912 | 179 | 181 | 1,321 | 42,860 | 1,135,786 | 2 | 2,243 | 107,240 | 179 | 40,617 | 1,028,546 |
| 1913 | 143 | 152 | 1,077 | 40,519 | 1,036,254 | 4 | 4,837 | 562,025 | 148 | 35,682 | 474,229 |
| 1914 | 58 | 63 | 261 | 9,717 | 490,850 | 3 | 2,500 | 280,800 | 60 | 7,217 | 210,050 |
| 1915 | 62 | 63 | 120 | 11,395 | 95,042 | 9 | 2,753 | 11,907 | 54 | 8,642 | 83,135 |
| 1916 | 118 | 120 | 332 | 26,538 | 236,814 | 8 | 11,270 | 72,387 | 112 | 15,268 | 164,427 |
| 1917 | 158 | 160 | 758 | 50,255 | 1,123,515 | 21 | 17,379 | 584,890 | 139 | 32,876 | 538,625 |
| 1918 | 228 | 230 | 782 | 79,743 | 847,942 | 46 | 22,920 | 130,696 | 184 | 56,823 | 517,246 |
| 1919 | 332 | 336 | 1,967 | 148,915 | 3,400,942 | 20 | 10,130 | 383,659 | 316 | 138,785 | 3,017,283 |
| 1920 | 310 | 322 | 1,374 | 60,327 | 799,524 | 35 | 12,128 | 99,920 | 287 | 48,199 | 699,604 |
| 1921 | 159 | 168 | 1,208 | 28,257 | 1,048,914 | 10 | 1,456 | 31,318 | 158 | 26,801 | 1,017,596 |
| 1922 | 89 | 104 | 732 | 43,775 | 1,528,661 | 21 | 26,475 | 798,548 | 83 | 17,300 | 730,113 |
| 1923 | 77 | 86 | 450 | 34,261 | 671,750 | 23 | 20,814 | 299,539 | 63 | 13,447 | 372,211 |
| 1924 | 64 | 70 | 435 | 34,310 | 1,295,054 | 15 | 21,201 | 1,089,484 | 55 | 13,109 | 205,570 |
| 1925 | 86 | 87 | 497 | 28,949 | 1,193,281 | 17 | 18,672 | 1,040,276 | 70 | 10,277 | 153,005 |
| 1926 | 75 | 77 | 512 | 23,834 | 266,601 | 16 | 8,445 | 35,193 | 61 | 15,389 | 231,408 |
| 1927 | 72 | 74 | 480 | 22,299 | 152,570 | 20 | 16,653 | 53,833 | 54 | 5,646 | 98,737 |
| 1928 | 96 | 98 | 548 | 17,581 | 224,212 | 14 | 5,033 | 88,000 | 84 | 12,548 | 136,212 |
| 1929 | 88 | 90 | 263 | 12,946 | 152,080 | 8 | 3,045 | 6,805 | 82 | 9,901 | 145,275 |
| 1930 | 67 | 67 | 338 | 13,768 | 91,797 | 15 | 6,228 | 24,183 | 52 | 7,540 | 67,614 |
| 1931 | 86 | 88 | 266 | 10,738 | 204,238 | 9 | 2,129 | 11,523 | 79 | 8,609 | 192,715 |
| 1932 | 111 | 116 | 497 | 23,390 | 255,000 | 33 | 8,540 | 132,766 | 83 | 14,850 | 122,234 |
| 1933 | 122 | 125 | 617 | 26,558 | 317,547 | 21 | 3,028 | 33,019 | 104 | 23,530 | 284,528 |
| 1934 | 189 | 191 | 1,100 | 45,800 | 574,519 | 26 | 11,461 | 91,459 | 165 | 34,339 | 483,060 |
| 1935 | 120 | 120 | 719 | 33,269 | 288,703 | 17 | 6,131 | 65,707 | 103 | 27,138 | 222,996 |
| Total | 4,364 | *4,491 | *23,749 | *1,122,258 | 24,505,752 | *496 | *297,437 | 9,309,886 | *3,997 | *824,821 | 15,195,866 |

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

than coal mining. For many of the years the figures for coal mining account for very large percentages of the numbers of employees involved and of the time loss incurred. It will be observed that since 1925 the figures for coal mines have been comparatively small.

### Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the Labour Gazette each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the Labour Gazette are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the Labour Gazette have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the Labour Gazette, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the Labour Gazette at the time of their occurrence. During 1935 there were 16 such disputes, involving 583 employees, making a time loss of 79 working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the disput from time to time so far as known and not replaced. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly affected has been shown in footnotes to Table X.

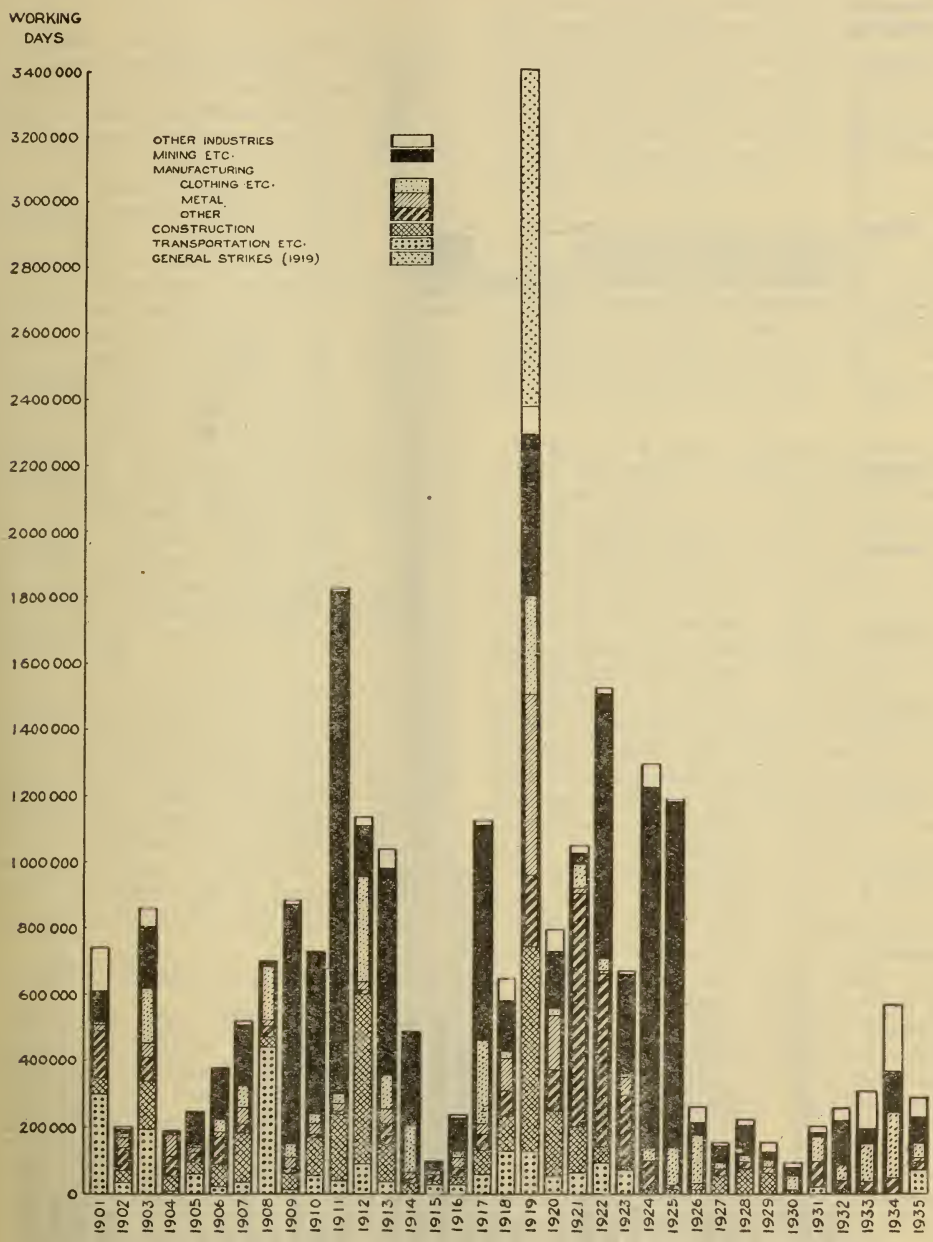
The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes (previously recorded) as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature which were carried over from 1934 but were called off or lapsed during 1935: compositors, London, Ont., commenced March 1, 1934, two employers, called off by the union April 27, 1935; and shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., commenced September 13, 1934, one employer, lapsed by the end of March, 1935. The following disputes of the same nature were still on record at the end of 1935: photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., commenced May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., commenced July 11, 1932; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., commenced February 27, 1934, one employer.

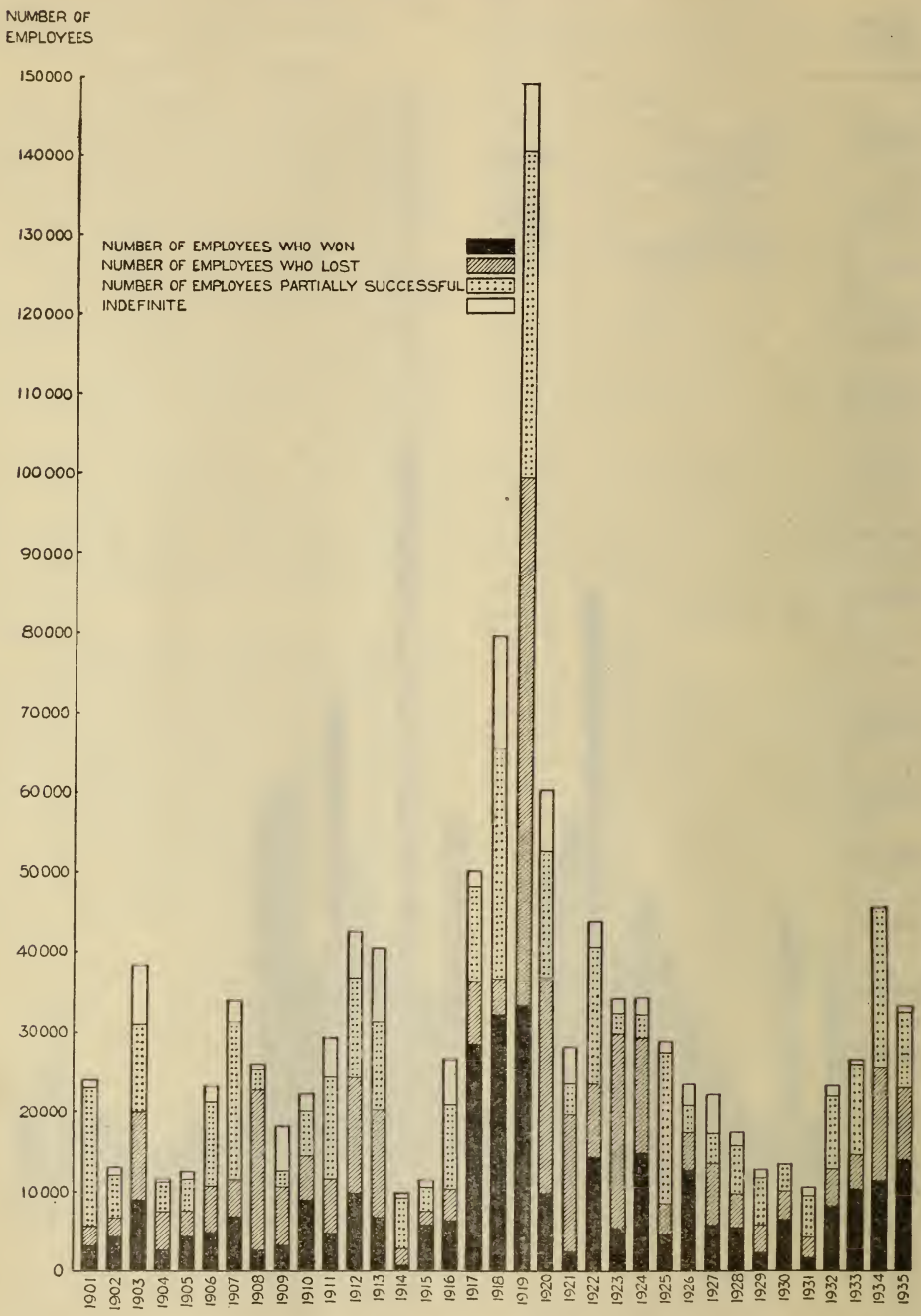
### Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910,

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1935



RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1935



1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932 and again in 1934, time loss was greater than since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately.

In Metal Manufacturing considerable time loss appeared in 1919 and 1920. In Construction considerable time loss appeared only in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. There also occurred considerable time loss in Clothing, etc. (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925 and 1926, with an appreciable amount in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934. The time loss in Other Manufacturing was large in 1901, due to a lock-out of cigarmakers at Montreal; and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, due to the prolonged disputes of job printers to secure the forty-four hour week. In 1931 and 1932 a number of disputes in sawmills caused appreciable time loss. Logging, included under Other Industries, showed considerable time loss in 1933, 1934 and 1935, as in 1919, 1920, 1926 and 1929.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

### Review of Disputes by Industries, 1935

Agriculture.—From 1901 to 1934 only six strikes in this industry were reported to the Department, involving chiefly hop pickers in British Columbia, two in 1905, two in 1921, one in 1933 and one in 1934. One strike of hop pickers was reported in 1935, which lasted only one day, resulting from a demand for an increase in piece rates, and it was unsuccessful. Two strikes of cherry pickers occurred in Ontario in 1935 involving small numbers of workers for a day or less. Two strikes of sugar beet field workers occurred in Alberta and Ontario, respectively, one involving 800 men for a month and the other involving 90 men for sixteen working days. Three of these four were partially successful.

Logging.—The strike of 2,100 pulpwood cutters in the Nipigon district in northern Ontario from June 19 to July 18 was one of the most important disputes during the year. Increases in wages and improvements in camp conditions were demanded and some changes were made, agreements being reached between some of the employers and committees of workers. The only other dispute in this industry involved thirty-two tie cutters in one locality in British Columbia and resulted in wage increases after three days.

Fishing and Trapping.—Four disputes involved fishermen in British Columbia, three of which resulted from demands for increases in rates of payment for fish and were partially successful. The other dispute arose over the interpretation of the agreement as to division of the proceeds from sale of the catch, the employer being successful.

Mining.—The most important dispute involved coal miners at Corbin, B.C., demanding reinstatement of a dismissed employee and improvements in hours and working conditions. Being unable to reach a satisfactory settlement with the workers, though practically all demands were conceded, and as operations at a surface mine, operated by steam shovels, were prevented by pickets, the employing company finally closed both mines permanently. A strike of gold miners in British Columbia for increased wages caused time loss of 7,500 days, being terminated by a compromise arranged by the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour pending reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board approved the wage scale accepted tentatively. Coal miners in three mines in the Drumheller district of Alberta and in one mine at Robb, Alberta, ceased work to secure a five per cent increase in wages recommended by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and granted by other employers, and succeeded. Other stoppages involving coal miners resulted from local disputes and did not involve large numbers of employers for long periods in most cases.

Manufacturing.—The principal disputes involved cloakmakers, dressmakers and millinery workers at Toronto, Ont., and men's clothing workers (coats and suits), cloakmakers and millinery workers at Montreal, P.Q. Each of these disputes involved a large number of establishments, the cause being a demand for a union agreement, and all were successful as most of the important establishments had already negotiated and reached agreements on

most points. The other disputes in clothing factories involved individual establishments and were caused by demands for increased wages or union agreements. A strike of cotton factory workers at Three Rivers was settled in a short time by the mayor, the employer agreeing to deal with a committee of employees, but not the union, and to reinstate men with dependents, who had been replaced by girls.

Disputes in newspaper printing establishments in Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta., occurred as a result of a demand by the union for the forty-hour week, the employers making closed shop agreements with new unions providing for the forty-four hour week and the same wage rates as before, dismissing those refusing to join the new union. A strike against a ten per cent decrease in wages in one establishment in Calgary, Alta., was unsuccessful, the strikers being replaced.

Construction.—None of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused much time loss.

Transportation and Public Utilities.—A number of disputes occurred on the Pacific Coast in water transportation, some involving members of ship crews demanding union recognition or wage increases or both from individual employers, also boom log workers and longshoremen supporting them. The most important disputes, however, were a strike of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., refusing to handle cargo from Powell River, B.C., claimed to have been loaded by strike breakers, and a sympathetic strike of coastwise longshoremen, ship crews, boom log workers, etc., and longshoremen at other ports. These strikes lasted from June to December although the strikers were replaced to a great extent within a few weeks' time. The members of the Shipping Federation at Vancouver, B.C., cancelled the agreement with the union as a result of this and previous violations and reached agreements with unions composed of men who had left the longshoremen's union on strike, either before or after the strike, not supporting its policies. The dispute was investigated by a Commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, who reported that the strike was not justified (Labour Gazette, November, 1935, pages 982-995). As a result of disputes with the union, the Shipping Federation had already applied for a Board before the strike occurred. A riot occurred at Vancouver on June 18, a number of persons being injured. Several persons were sentenced to imprisonment as a result of this riot and of numerous individual attacks on workmen from time to time.

Trade.—Strikes of dairy drivers occurred in Toronto, Ont., and Hamilton, Ont., each involving one establishment, in disputes as to conditions in agreements proposed. The strikers were successful at Toronto but not at Hamilton. A strike of rag sorters at Montreal, P.Q., was unsuccessful.

Service.—Restaurant and hotel employees were involved in several disputes as to wages and union relations but none involved large numbers of employees for long periods.

### Analysis of Statistics, 1935

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903, 1929, and 1934. The approximate number of employers involved in all industries as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II gives an analysis by numbers of workers involved and shows that twelve out of 120 disputes involved over 1,000 employees in each case and these disputes caused nearly one-half of the time loss for the year, while there were appreciable numbers of disputes involving between 100 and 1,000 employees and causing a considerable percentage of the time loss.

Table III gives an analysis by time loss and shows that none of the disputes caused over 50,000 days' time loss but there were six resulting in losses of over 10,000 days and 34 causing between 1,000 and 10,000 days' loss. Two-thirds of the disputes resulted in less than 1,000 days loss each, causing altogether only six and one-half per cent of the total for the year.

Table IV, an analysis by duration, indicates that only 19 disputes lasted 25 days or more but caused nearly one-half of the time

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

| Number of workers involved | Disputes | | Number involved | | Time loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Workers | Per cent of total | Man-working days | Per cent of total |
| 1,000 and over | 12 | 10·0 | 19,150 | 57·6 | 136,050 | 47·0 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 8 | 6·7 | 5,517 | 16·6 | 60,100 | 20·9 |
| 100 and under 500 | 32 | 26·6 | 6,114 | 18·4 | 60,979 | 21·1 |
| 50 and under 100 | 20 | 16·7 | 1,327 | 4·0 | 15,297 | 5·3 |
| 10 and under 50 | 40 | 33·3 | 1,113 | 3·3 | 15,783 | 5·5 |
| Under 10 | 8 | 6·7 | 48 | 0·1 | 494 | 0·2 |
| Total | 120 | 100·0 | 33,269 | 100·0 | 288,703 | 100·0 |

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY TIME LOSS

| Number of man-working days lost | Disputes | | Number involved | | Time loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Workers | Per cent of total | Man-working days | Per cent of total |
| 50,000 and over | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10,000 and under 50,000 | 6 | 5·0 | 6,310 | 19·0 | 149,175 | 51·7 |
| 1,000 and under 10,000 | 34 | 28·3 | 21,432 | 64·4 | 120,550 | 41·8 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 15 | 12·5 | 1,377 | 4·1 | 9,840 | 3·4 |
| 100 and under 500 | 31 | 25·9 | 3,079 | 9·3 | 7,575 | 2·6 |
| Under 100 | 34 | 28·3 | 1,071 | 3·2 | 1,563 | 0·5 |
| Total | 120 | 100·0 | 33,269 | 100·0 | 288,703 | 100·0 |

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY DURATION

| Number of workers involved | Disputes | | Number involved | | Time loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Workers | Per cent of total | Man-working days | Per cent of total |
| Unterminated or carried over from previous year | 1 | 0·8 | 165 | 0·5 | 200 | 1·0 |
| 25 days and over | 19 | 15·8 | 4,737 | 14·2 | 134,191 | 46·5 |
| 20 days and under 25 | 3 | 2·5 | 2,135 | 6·4 | 35,665 | 12·4 |
| 15 days and under 20 | 8 | 6·7 | 2,493 | 7·5 | 35,034 | 12·1 |
| 10 days and under 15 | 8 | 6·7 | 1,820 | 5·5 | 8,564 | 3·0 |
| 5 days and under 10 | 24 | 20·0 | 9,514 | 28·6 | 47,097 | 16·3 |
| Under 5 days | 57 | 47·5 | 12,405 | 37·3 | 27,952 | 9·6 |
| Total | 120 | 100·0 | 33,269 | 100·0 | 288,703 | 100·0 |

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY PROVINCES

| Province | Disputes | | Number involved | | Time loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Workers | Per cent of total | Man-working days | Per cent of total |
| Nova Scotia | 10 | 8·3 | 4,693 | 14·1 | 29,477 | 10·2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | 1·7 | 51 | 0·2 | 315 | 0·1 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 0·8 | 125 | 0·4 | 310 | 0·1 |
| Quebec | 14 | 11·7 | 8,587 | 25·8 | 33,000 | 11·4 |
| Ontario | 46 | 38·3 | 10,354 | 31·1 | 78,342 | 27·1 |
| Manitoba | 14 | 11·7 | 699 | 2·1 | 9,243 | 3·2 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alberta | 12 | 10·0 | 1,870 | 5·6 | 20,054 | 7·0 |
| British Columbia | 20 | 16·7 | 6,740 | 20·2 | 117,937 | 40·9 |
| Yukon Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| nterprovincial | 1 | 0·8 | 150 | 0·5 | 25 | 0·0 |
| Total | 120 | 100·0 | 33,269 | 100·0 | 288,703 | 100·0 |

loss for the year while 81 disputes lasted less than ten days but involved two-thirds of the workers affected by all disputes and caused 26 per cent of the total time loss for the year.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that the largest time loss of the year occurred in British Columbia where longshoremen and water transport workers in Vancouver and other ports were on strike from June to December, and where two important strikes of coal miners and one of gold miners occurred, as well as a number of less extensive disputes. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Alberta also had considerable time loss, the largest number of disputes being recorded for Ontario. One interprovincial dispute involved lake and river steamships from Montreal, P.Q., to Fort William, Ont., but involved only 150 workers for a short time as there was very little response to the strike call.

Table VI, an analysis by industry, shows that most of the time loss was in manufacturing, mining, transportation and logging, and that there were small numbers of disputes in most of the groups, many involving small numbers of workers and causing little time loss.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results, shows that half of the disputes occurred over wages, chiefly for increases and related causes, while only three were caused by reductions. Twenty-eight of the disputes were caused by union questions, twelve being to secure union wages and conditions already in force in other establishments or to maintain them in the establishments affected. Forty-three disputes were terminated wholly or substantially in favour of the workers, thirty in favour of employers, and forty-two resulted in compromises or were partially successful. A relatively large percentage of workers were unsuccessful owing to the failure of strikes of waterfront workers at Vancouver and other ports, and coal miners at Cumberland and Corbin, B.C.

*(Continued on page 131)*

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY INDUSTRIES

| Industry | Disputes | | Workers involved | | Time loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total | Man-working days | Per cent of total |
| **Agriculture** | **5** | **4·2** | **2,175** | **6·5** | **6,745** | **2·3** |
| **Logging** | **2** | **1·6** | **2,132** | **6·4** | **35,090** | **12·1** |
| **Fishing and Trapping** | **4** | **3·3** | **1,330** | **4·0** | **14,660** | **5·1** |
| ***Mining, Etc.** | **20** | **16·7** | **6,769** | **20·4** | **73,478** | **25·5** |
| ***Electric Light and Power** | | | | | | |
| **Manufacturing** | **57** | **47·5** | **14,443** | **43·4** | **81,728** | **28·3** |
| Vegetable foods, etc | 9 | 7·5 | 574 | 1·7 | 1,581 | 0·5 |
| Tobacco and liquors | 1 | 0·8 | 150 | 0·5 | 900 | 0·3 |
| Rubber products | | | | | | |
| Animal foods | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes (leather) | 5 | 4·3 | 724 | 2·2 | 8,822 | 3·1 |
| Fur, leather and other animal products | 3 | 2·5 | 122 | 0·4 | 2,130 | 0·7 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc | 15 | 12·5 | 10,106 | 30·4 | 36,751 | 12·7 |
| Pulp and paper | | | | | | |
| Printing and publishing | 3 | 2·5 | 110 | 0·3 | 12,100 | 4·2 |
| Other wood products | 9 | 7·5 | 976 | 2·9 | 6,784 | 2·3 |
| Metal products | 10 | 8·3 | 1,519 | 4·6 | 10,285 | 3·6 |
| Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc | 1 | 0·8 | 44 | 0·1 | 175 | 0·1 |
| Miscellaneous products | 1 | 0·8 | 118 | 0·3 | 2,200 | 0·8 |
| ***Construction** | **9** | **7·5** | **504** | **1·5** | **1,156** | **0·4** |
| Buildings and structures | 5 | 4·2 | 298 | 0·9 | 519 | 0·2 |
| Railway | | | | | | |
| Shipbuliding | 1 | 0·8 | 125 | 0·4 | 310 | 0·1 |
| *Bridge | | | | | | |
| Highway | 2 | 1·7 | 41 | 0·1 | 87 | 0·0 |
| Canal, harbour, waterway | 1 | 0·8 | 40 | 0·1 | 240 | 0·1 |
| Other | | | | | | |
| **Transportation and Public Utilities** | **14** | **11·7** | **5,592** | **16·8** | **74,696** | **25·9** |
| Steam railways | | | | | | |
| Electric railways | 1 | 0·8 | 171 | 0·5 | 171 | 0·1 |
| Water transportation | 11 | 9·2 | 5,231 | 15·7 | 74,175 | 25·7 |
| Local transportation | 2 | 1·7 | 190 | 0·6 | 350 | 0·1 |
| Telegraphs and telephones | | | | | | |
| *Electricity and gas | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | |
| **Trade** | **3** | **2·5** | **69** | **0·2** | **289** | **0·1** |
| **Finance** | | | | | | |
| **Service** | **6** | **5·0** | **255** | **0·8** | **861** | **0·3** |
| *Public administration | 1 | 0·8 | 45 | 0·2 | 23 | 0·0 |
| Recreational | | | | | | |
| Custom and repair | | | | | | |
| Business and personal | 5 | 4·2 | 210 | 0·6 | 838 | 0·3 |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **120** | **100·0** | **33,269** | **100·0** | **288,703** | **100·0** |

*The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

| Cause or Object | In favour of workers | | | In favour of employers | | | Compromise or partially successful | | | Indefinite or unterminated | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Disputes | Workers affected | Time loss in man working days | Disputes | Workers affected | Time loss in man working days | Disputes | Workers affected | Time loss in man working days | Disputes | Workers affected | Time loss in man working days | Disputes | Workers affected | Time loss in man working days |
| *Wages—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase in wages | 9 | 2,240 | 14,344 | 6 | 1,439 | 1,930 | 22 | 6,162 | 68,987 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 9,841 | 85,261 |
| Decrease in wages | 3 | 80 | 214 | 1 | 32 | 4,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 112 | 4,714 |
| Increase in wages and reduced hours | 3 | 2,400 | 12,300 | 1 | 23 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2,423 | 12,500 |
| Increase in wages and other changes | 6 | 555 | 4,642 | 3 | 361 | 3,225 | 8 | 687 | 5,545 | 1 | 165 | 200 | 18 | 1,768 | 13,612 |
| *Hours of Labour—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduced hours | 2 | 1,808 | 6,008 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 300 | 1,100 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,108 | 7,108 |
| Increased hours | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Other Causes Affecting Wages and Working Conditions* | 3 | 2,074 | 6,090 | 4 | 2,025 | 6,025 | 3 | 125 | 709 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 11 | 4,274 | 12,874 |
| *Unionism—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recognition of union | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 2,000 | 5,750 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,006 | 5,780 |
| Employment of union members only *(a)* | 2 | 1,115 | 16,560 | 5 | 2,197 | 11,136 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 30 | 8 | 3,315 | 27,726 |
| Discharge of workers for union activity | 1 | 38 | 76 | 1 | 25 | 500 | 1 | 200 | 1,800 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 263 | 2,376 |
| Union jurisdiction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions | 7 | 3,345 | 13,875 | 3 | 86 | 7,700 | 2 | 33 | 384 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 3,464 | 21,959 |
| Other union questions | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 925 | 23,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 150 | 450 | 2 | 1,075 | 23,450 |
| *Discharge of Workers (b) (c)* | 3 | 21 | 326 | 3 | 531 | 1,673 | 2 | 61 | 864 | 1 | 235 | 24,675 | 9 | 848 | 27,538 |
| *Employment of Particular Persons (b)* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Sympathetic* | 1 | 77 | 1,300 | 1 | 1,450 | 40,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,527 | 41,300 |
| *Unclassified* | 3 | 195 | 2,305 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 245 | 2,505 |
| Total | 43 | 13,948 | 78,040 | 30 | 9,100 | 99,919 | 42 | 9,618 | 85,339 | 5 | 603 | 25,405 | 120 | 33,269 | 288,703 |

*(a)* Including employment of members of one union only. *(b)* Other than in connection with union questions. *(c)* Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

| Industry | Negotiations between parties | | Conciliation or mediation | | Arbitration | | Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act | | Return of workers | | Replacement of workers | | Indefinite or unterminated | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers | Disputes | Workers |
| Agriculture | 2 | 860 | | | | | | | 2 | 1,290 | 1 | 25 | | | 5 | 2,175 |
| Logging | 2 | 2,132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,132 |
| Fishing and Trapping | 3 | 1,180 | 1 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,330 |
| Mining, etc. | 8 | 822 | 5 | 1,287 | | | 2 | 1,000 | 4 | 3,425 | | | | | 20 | 6,769 |
| Manufacturing | 29 | 9,205 | 16 | 4,724 | 1 | 75 | | | | | 10 | 436 | 1 | 235 | 57 | 14,443 |
| **Clothing, textiles and leather* | *12* | *7,991* | *6* | *2,743* | *1* | *75* | | | | | *4* | *143* | | 3 | *23* | *10,952* |
| *Metal* | *6* | *573* | *4* | *946* | | | | | | | | | | | *10* | *1,519* |
| *Other* | *11* | *641* | *6* | *1,035* | | | | | | | *6* | *293* | *1* | *3* | *24* | *1,972* |
| Construction | 5 | 275 | 2 | 165 | | | | | 2 | 64 | | | | | 9 | 504 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 4 | 274 | 3 | 2,320 | | | 1 | 171 | 2 | 137 | 3 | 2,525 | 1 | 165 | 14 | 5,592 |
| Trade | 1 | 35 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 34 | | | 3 | 69 |
| Finance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service | 5 | 230 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 25 | | | 6 | 255 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59 | 15,013 | 27 | 8,646 | 1 | 75 | 3 | 1,171 | 10 | 4,916 | 17 | 3,045 | 3 | 403 | 120 | 33,269 |

*Textiles, clothing, etc.,; furs, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925-1935, BY MONTHS

| Month | Number of disputes beginning in month | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 11 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 10 |
| February | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 2 |
| March | 7 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 8 |
| April | 5 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 10 |
| May | 9 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 23 | 20 |
| June | 13 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 9 |
| July | 7 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 7 | 22 | 19 |
| August | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 10 |
| September | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 12 |
| October | 4 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 8 |
| November | 7 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 10 |
| December | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Year | 86 | 75 | 72 | 96 | 88 | 67 | 86 | 111 | 122 | 189 | 120 |

| Month | Number of disputes in existence during month | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 12 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 10 |
| February | 13 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| March | 14 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 29 | 13 |
| April | 14 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 22 | 14 |
| May | 17 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 32 | 25 |
| June | 22 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 24 | 15 |
| July | 18 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 29 | 9 | 32 | 26 |
| August | 16 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 31 | 18 |
| September | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 18 |
| October | 8 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 16 |
| November | 11 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 16 |
| December | 7 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| Year | *87 | *77 | *74 | *98 | *90 | *67 | *88 | *116 | *125 | *191 | *120 |

| Month | Number of workers involved in new disputes | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 1,448 | 626 | 108 | 314 | 970 | 2,169 | 688 | 665 | 388 | 5,546 | 4,832 |
| February | 2,834 | 1,893 | 313 | 734 | 150 | 1,107 | 1,756 | 3,422 | 4,446 | 3,896 | 34 |
| March | 12,170 | 690 | 380 | 955 | 1,152 | 1,592 | 125 | 679 | 1,234 | 4,755 | 2,989 |
| April | 989 | 720 | 1,511 | 1,445 | 2,046 | 289 | 588 | 50 | 370 | 1,420 | 2,564 |
| May | 1,233 | 3,739 | 5,296 | 2,924 | 4,006 | 1,694 | 282 | 564 | 1,395 | 2,179 | 4,235 |
| June | 3,653 | 557 | 1,450 | 2,891 | 658 | 1,005 | 637 | 3,129 | 2,770 | 2,980 | 4,740 |
| July | 947 | 10,220 | 2,989 | 725 | 133 | 45 | 437 | 4,248 | 1,278 | 9,410 | 3,232 |
| August | 560 | 1,862 | 5,845 | 5,451 | 918 | 40 | 679 | 3,089 | 2,204 | 8,245 | 5,143 |
| September | 716 | 1,606 | 1,165 | 268 | 761 | 2,990 | 3,498 | 2,422 | 6,622 | 2,192 | 3,852 |
| October | 317 | 1,535 | 2,844 | 1,243 | 989 | 825 | 759 | 916 | 424 | 4,804 | 676 |
| November | 3,947 | 184 | 259 | 513 | 116 | 1,884 | 477 | 930 | 4,153 | 921 | 737 |
| December | 105 | 57 | 104 | 28 | 773 | 128 | 732 | 2,824 | 1,064 | 62 | 235 |
| Year | 28,919 | 23,689 | 22,264 | 17,491 | 12,672 | 13,768 | 10,658 | 22,938 | 26,348 | 45,610 | 33,269 |

| Month | Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 1,331 | 823 | 170 | 444 | 794 | 2,169 | 768 | 1,117 | 598 | 5,736 | 4,832 |
| February | 3,066 | 2,080 | 350 | 889 | 1,218 | 2,959 | 2,066 | 3,630 | 4,521 | 4,910 | 1,551 |
| March | 11,891 | 1,032 | 503 | 1,095 | 1,508 | 1,598 | 1,635 | 1,395 | 2,030 | 7,098 | 3,303 |
| April | 12,156 | 924 | 1,980 | 1,823 | 2,369 | 386 | 1,292 | 1,350 | 370 | 5,368 | 4,429 |
| May | 13,746 | 4,018 | 5,731 | 3,385 | 5,106 | 1,836 | 1,184 | 1,823 | 1,580 | 5,950 | 5,923 |
| June | 14,871 | 3,214 | 2,081 | 4,027 | 803 | 1,190 | 1,068 | 4,006 | 3,097 | 3,184 | 5,531 |
| July | 13,458 | 10,924 | 3,342 | 3,333 | 370 | 196 | 836 | 6,291 | 1,884 | 11,463 | 6,339 |
| August | 13,430 | 4,326 | 6,194 | 4,582 | 957 | 66 | 847 | 4,612 | 2,603 | 13,263 | 5,684 |
| September | 1,297 | 2,827 | 2,016 | 533 | 1,123 | 2,990 | 3,694 | 3,458 | 6,996 | 5,572 | 4,303 |
| October | 705 | 2,544 | 3,623 | 1,930 | 847 | 2,240 | 3,044 | 2,388 | 1,101 | 5,993 | 2,360 |
| November | 4,445 | 1,133 | 1,633 | 1,440 | 738 | 2,000 | 1,681 | 980 | 4,718 | 1,896 | 1,113 |
| December | 1,802 | 198 | 301 | 277 | 1,684 | 723 | 1,258 | 2,854 | 3,902 | 340 | 431 |
| Year | *28,949 | *23,834 | *22,299 | *17,581 | *12,946 | *13,768 | *10,738 | *23,390 | *26,558 | *45,800 | *33,269 |

| Month | Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 4,115 | 8,321 | 1,255 | 5,229 | 8,319 | 7,254 | 7,558 | 8,280 | 6,250 | 44,142 | 26,780 |
| February | 24,061 | 13,296 | 4,780 | 3,143 | 21,760 | 14,360 | 10,431 | 10,452 | 54,730 | 30,169 | 16,315 |
| March | 158,558 | 12,651 | 6,205 | 6,476 | 3,723 | 7,049 | 25,026 | 15,969 | 15,692 | 88,642 | 12,844 |
| April | 195,536 | 8,554 | 13,042 | 20,907 | 24,288 | 3,616 | 19,314 | 28,517 | 2,270 | 72,146 | 19,472 |
| May | 194,359 | 48,497 | 27,257 | 34,733 | 39,152 | 9,293 | 14,045 | 30,565 | 11,798 | 31,284 | 33,024 |
| June | 211,863 | 33,589 | 14,430 | 24,901 | 6,231 | 4,007 | 17,724 | 40,186 | 37,500 | 31,689 | 42,140 |
| July | 211,543 | 50,710 | 12,187 | 21,380 | 1,279 | 2,152 | 5,627 | 40,186 | 9,090 | 71,763 | 52,118 |
| August | 97,679 | 25,350 | 13,205 | 30,974 | 2,417 | 529 | 9,192 | 51,815 | 17,285 | 75,660 | 29,588 |
| September | 24,411 | 18,001 | 10,700 | 10,285 | 11,645 | 13,138 | 22,907 | 7,992 | 38,274 | 59,490 | 26,506 |
| October | 8,364 | 33,294 | 35,415 | 30,481 | 7,858 | 9,931 | 35,450 | 9,554 | 18,141 | 50,244 | 17,983 |
| November | 38,397 | 13,533 | 10,858 | 20,938 | 12,529 | 11,807 | 21,315 | 2,338 | 51,040 | 17,415 | 8,781 |
| December | 24,395 | 805 | 3,236 | 14,765 | 12,879 | 8,661 | 15,649 | 9,146 | 55,477 | 1,875 | 3,152 |
| Year | 1,193,281 | 266,601 | 152,570 | 224,212 | 152,080 | 91,797 | 204,238 | 255,000 | 317,547 | 574,519 | 288,703 |

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being (a summation in each case of the monthly figures.)

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1935

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or object | Method of settlement or termination | Result | Date of commencement | Date of resumption of work | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| AGRICULTURE— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar beet workers | Iron Springs, Alta. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Negotiations | Compromise | Apr. 21 | May 21 | ..... | 800 | 5,000 | 30 |
| Sugar beet workers | Kent County, Ont. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Return of workers. | In favour of employers. | May 20 | June 7 | ..... | 90 | 500 | 16 |
| Cherry pickers | Jordan, Ont. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employer, slightly higher rates reported in effect. | July 10 | July 11 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 1 |
| Cherry pickers | Collingwood, Ont. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Negotiations and return of workers. | Partially successful, workers employed by one grower secured demands. | July 30 | July 30 | 2 | 60 | 20 | ½ |
| Hop pickers | Chilliwack district, B.C. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Return of workers. | In favour of employer. | Sept. 21 | Sept. 23 | 1 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,175 | 6,745 | |
| LOGGING— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loggers (pulpwood and tie cutters. | Nipigon district, Ont. | Increase in wages, piece rates, and improved camp conditions. | Negotiations and return of workers. | Compromise | June 19 | July 18 | 7 | 2,100 | 35,000 | 24 |
| Tie cutters | Canal Flats, B.C. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | June 21 | June 25 | 1 | 32 | 90 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,132 | 35,090 | |
| FISHING AND TRAPPING— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halibut fishermen | Prince Rupert and district, B.C. | Interpretation of agreement as to division of proceeds from fish sales (livers). | Negotiations | In favour of employers. | April 27 | May 3 | 6 | 600 | 3,000 | 5 |
| Salmon fishermen | Gulf of Georgia, B.C. | For higher rate for blueback salmon. | Negotiations | Compromise | May 16 | June 28 | 7 | 500 | 10,000 | 37 |
| Pilchard fishermen | Vancouver Island (West Coast), B.C. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | July 1 | July 11 | 7 | 150 | 1,500 | 10 |
| Salmon fishermen | Bute Inlet, B.C. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Negotiations | Compromise | Sept. 3 | Sept. 6 | 1 | 80 | 160 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,330 | 14,660 | |
| MINING— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal miners | Corbin, B.C. | For reinstatement of dismissed worker and changes in working conditions and housing. | Indefinite | Indefinite (ceased operations) | Jan. 21 | May 7 | 1 | 235 | 24,675 | 105 |
| Coal miners | Port Hood, N.S. | For payment of wages due. (a) | Conciliation, Provincial Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines. | Compromise, arrangement for payment made. | Jan. 21 | Jan. 25 | 1 | 50 | 200 | 4 |
| Coal miners | Springhill, N.S. | For dismissal of twelve members of dual union | Conciliation, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Mines. | In favour of workers. (Men applied for union membership) | Jan. 24 | Feb. 11 | 1 | 1,100 | 16,500 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal miners | New Waterford, N.S. | For payment of wages for time lost through breakdown. | Return of workers | In favour of employer; measures adopted for prevention in future. | Mar. 14 | Mar. 19 | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 |
| Gold miners | Bridge River (Cariboo district, B.C.) | Increase in wages and improved working and living conditions. | Conciliation of Provincial Minister of Labour and reference to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. | Compromise (b) | May 6 | May 23 | 5 | 600 | 7,500 | 15 |
| Clay workers | Crow's Nest, B.C. | Increase in wages, shorter hours, improved conditions, etc. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | July 2 | July 4 | 1 | 25 | 37 | 1½ |
| Quarry and limekiln workers | Guelph, Ont. | Increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement. | Conciliation, Provincial Department of Labour. | Compromise, improved working conditions and other union concessions secured. | July 18 | Aug. 8 | 1 | 13*1 | 234 | 18 |
| Coal miners | New Waterford, N.S. | For employment of members of United Mine Workers of America only. | Return of workers | In favour of employer. | July 23 | July 29 | 1 | 1,950 | 8,650 | 5 |
| Coal miners (drivers) | Caledonia, N.S. | Against working horses double shifts. | Return of workers | In favour of employer. | July 25 | July 29 | 1 | 25*2 | 25 | 1 |
| Coal miners | Cumberland, B.C. | Against contract rates (piece work) for certain employees. | Conciliation, Minister of Mines and Labour, B.C.; reference to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. | In favour of employer (c). | Aug. 6 | Aug. 12 | 1 | 400 | 2,000 | 5 |
| Coal miners | Sydney Mines, N.S. | Against reported suspension of miner for disobeying orders. | Return of workers | In favour of employer (worker not suspended). | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | 1 | 450 | 450 | 1 |
| Coal miners | Port Hood, N.S. | For payment of wages due. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Aug. 20 | Oct. 7 | 1 | 50 | 2,000 | 40 |
| Coal miners | Drumheller district, Alta. | For 5% wage increase (award of Industrial Disputes Investigation Board). | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Sept. 4 | Oct. 7 | 3 | 370 | 7,700 | 28 |
| Coal miners | Wayne, Alta. | For payment of wages due. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Sept. 9 | Sept. 12 | 1 | 80 | 240 | 3 |
| Coal miners | Broughton, N.S. | Increase in wages | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Sept. 21 | Oct. 16 | 1 | 27 | 565 | 21 |
| Coal miners | Wayne, Alta. | Refusal of employer to accept the check-weighman elected. | Negotiations | Indefinite (work resumed pending inquiry). | Oct. 1 | Oct. 4 | 1 | 150 | 450 | 3 |
| Coal miners | Drumheller, Alta. | Disagreement as to new contract piece rates. | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | Nov. 14 | Nov. 23 | 1 | 74 | 592 | 8 |
| Coal miners | Edmonton, Alta. | For adjustment of piece rates. | Negotiations | Indefinite, work resumed, matter referred to third party. | Nov. 18 | Nov. 19 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 1 |
| Coal miners | Edmonton, Alta. | For adjustment in piece rates and changes in conditions; finding in previous dispute not accepted. | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour. | In favour of workers | Nov. 26 | Nov. 27 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 1 |

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1935—*Con.*

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or object | Method of settlement or termination | Result | Date of commencement | Date of resumption of work | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| COAL MINING—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal miners | Robb, Alta | For 5% wage increase | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Dec. 3 | Dec. 12 | 1 | 70 | 560 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | 6,769 | 73,478 | |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods, etc.*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakery employees | Toronto, Ont | Against dischagre of driver. | Negotiations | Compromise, only union members to be employed after certain fixed date. | Jan. 2 | Mar. 4 | 1 | 14 | 700 | 52 |
| Bakery employees | Winnipeg, Man | For reinstatement of worker discharged for alleged incompetence and to maintain equal division of work. | Negotiations | Compromise, division of work maintained. | May 6 | May 8 | 1 | 30 | 75 | 2½ |
| Bakery employees | Toronto, Ont | To secure the nine hour day, one hour for lunch, union recognition, etc. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | May 23 | May 24 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| Bakery employees | Winnipeg, Man | Discharge of two workers when union about to submit agreement providing for reduced hours and improved working conditions. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | May 24 | May 26 | 1 | 38 | 76 | 2 |
| Canning factory workers | Tecumseh, Ont | Increase in wages | Conciliation, Provincial Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | July 11 | July 13 | 1 | 230*[3] | 300 | 1½ |
| Bakery employees | Winnipeg, Man | Alleged lockout of union workers. | Indefinite | Indefinite, bakery closed. | July 29 | Aug. 10 | 1 | 3 | 30 | 12 |
| Flour mill workers | Port Colborne, Ont. | For increase in hourly rate to offset reduction in hours from ten to eight per day. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Oct. 16 | Oct. 16 | 1 | 100*[4] | 100 | 1 |
| Canning factory workers | Burlington, Ont | Against change to piece work system. | Negotiations | Compromise | Oct. 21 | Oct. 23 | 1 | 21 | 42 | 2 |
| Bakers and bakery drivers | Winnipeg, Man | For union wages and working conditions. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Nov. 19 | Nov. 21 | 15 | 130 | 250 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 574 | 1,581 | |
| *Tobacco and Liquors*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar factory workers | Montreal, P.Q | Increase in wages, piece rates, and union recognition. | Conciliation, Dept. Labour. | Compromise, partial increase secured. | July 3 | July 10 | 1 | 150 | 900 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 150 | 900 | |
| *Boots and Shoes, Leather*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoe factory workers | Montreal, P.Q | Increase in wages (d) | Conciliation of Provincial Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | Jan. 24 | Feb. 5 | 1 | 18 | 1,000 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shoe factory workers (cutters) | Kitchener, Ont. | For increase in wages and against excessive overtime. | Negotiations | Compromise | July 23 | July 26 | 1 | 32 | 72 | 2¼ |
| Shoe factory workers | Galt, Ont. | Increase in wages | Negotiations | Compromise | Aug. 20 | Aug. 24 | 1 | 138*[5] | 550 | 4 |
| Shoe factory workers | Toronto, Ont. | For upward adjustment of wage scales and reduced hours, 46½ to 44. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Sept. 25 | Oct. 16 | 12 | 400 | 6,000 | 17 |
| Shoe factory workers | Valley Junction, P.Q. | Against discharge of foreman (union officer) | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employer. | Nov. 11 | Dec. 31 (e). | 1 | 36 | 1,200 | 43 |
| | | | | | | | | 724 | 8,822 | |
| *Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather jacket makers | Hamilton, Ont. | Increase in wages, reduction in overtime and equal division of work. | Conciliation, Provincial Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | Jan. 24 | Mar. 22 | 1 | 23 | 1,100 | 49 |
| Leather garment makers | Toronto, Ont. | For recognition of Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers instead of National Clothing Workers' Union. | Replacement | In favour of employer. | May 7 | May 11 | 1 | 6 | 30 | 5 |
| Fur dressers | St. Johns, P.Q. | Increase in wages and improved conditions. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employer. | May 21 | June 10 | 1 | 93 | 1,000 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | 122 | 2,130 | |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women's clothing factory workers (Cloakmakers). | Winnipeg, Man. | Alleged lockout of four union workers. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Jan. 16 | Jan. 22 | 1 | 15 | 60 | 4½ |
| Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers). | Toronto, Ont. | Increase in wages, reduced hours and improved conditions. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Jan. 18 | Jan. 31 | 65 | 1,450 | 5,000 | 12 |
| Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers). | Toronto, Ont. | For renewal of union agreement with provision for reduced hours, abolition of overtime and unemployment fund. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Jan. 24 | Jan. 31 | 84 | 1,800 | 6,000 | 6 |
| Men's clothing factory workers. | Winnipeg, Man. | Against discharge of worker and for recogtion of union. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Feb. 25 | Apr. 1 | 1 | 10 | 300 | 30 |
| Hat factory workers | Montreal, P.Q. | For union wages, hours and working conditions. | Replacement | In favour of employer. | Mar. 5 | Mar. 30 (e). | 1 | 8 | 100 | 22 |
| Millinery workers | Montreal, P.Q. | For renewal of agreement with increased wages, 40 hour week and closed shop. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Mar. 29 | Apr. 2 | 35 | 1,400 | 4,200 | 3 |
| Millinery workers | Toronto, Ont. | For union agreement with increased wages and 40 hour week. | Conciliation, Provincial Dept. of Labour. | In favour of workers | Apr. 4 | Apr. 8 | 32 | 600 | 2,100 | 3½ |
| Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers). | Guelph, Ont. | Increase in wages | Conciliation, Provincial Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | June 21 | June 25 | 1 | 75 | 250 | 3½ |
| Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers). | Montreal, P.Q. | For union wages and working conditions. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | July 29 | Sept. 23 | 1 | 40 | 1,500 | 47 |
| Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers). | Montreal, P.Q. | For union wages and working conditions. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Aug. 8 | Aug. 19 | 70 | 1,800 | 7,500 | 9 |

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1935—*Con.*

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or object | Method of settlement or termination | Result | Date of commencement | Date of resumption of work | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| MANUFACTURING—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tetiles, Clothing, etc.*—Con. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton factory workers | Three Rivers, P.Q. | Against replacement of men by girls and for union recognition. | Conciliation (Mayor) | Compromise, partial replacement and committee recognized. | Aug. 26 | Aug. 29 | 1 | 1,900 | 5,000 | 2¾ |
| Men's clothing factory workers. | Montreal, P.Q. | For union conditions (under Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act). | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Sept. 11 | Sept. 19 | 65 | 900 | 4,000 | 7 |
| Hat factory workers | Montreal, P.Q. | Against violation of agreement (Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act) and for closed union shop. | Arbitration | In favour of workers | Sept. 19 | Sept. 23 | 1 | 75 | 225 | 3 |
| Cap factory workers | Winnipeg, Man. | Alleged violation of agreement *re* wages and closed shop. | Conciliation, Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour. | Compromise, certain wages increased and employees joined union. | Oct. 21 | Nov. 4 | 1 | 27 | 300 | 12 |
| Tailors, custom | Toronto, Ont. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Negotiations | Compromise | Oct. 29 | Dec. 10 | 1 | 6 | 216 | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | 10,106 | 36,751 | |
| *Printing and Publishing*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compositors (news) | Calgary, Alta. | Decrease in wages | Replacement | In favour of employer. | Jan. 10 | July 31 (e) | 1 | 32 | 4,500 | 173 |
| Compositors (news) | Winnipeg, Man. | Alleged lockout *re* closed shop and 40 hour week (f) | Replacement | In favour of employers. | Apr. 7 | Nov. 23 (e) | 2 | 58 | 7,000 | 197 |
| Compositors (news) | Calgary, Alta. | Alleged lockout *re* closed shop and 40 hour week (f). | Replacement | In favour of employer. | July 8 | Aug. 31 | 1 | 20 | 600 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | 110 | 12,100 | |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture upholsterers | Toronto, Ont. | Discharge of worker, alleged violation of agreement. | Negotiations | Compromise, agreement to be carried out but employee not reinstated. | Mar. 1 | Mar. 18 | 1 | 6 | 84 | 14 |
| Furniture factory workers | Chesley, Ont. | For reinstatement of union employees. | Conciliation, Town Council. | Partially successful, some reinstated. | Mar. 26 | Apr. 5 | 2 | 200 | 1,800 | 9 |
| Furniture factory workers | Toronto, Ont. | Alleged violation of agreement *re* closed shop. | Replacement | In favour of employer. | May 16 | Sept. 30 (e) | 1 | 25 | 2,000 | 115 |
| Creosoting plant workers | Transcona, Man. | Increase in wages and improved conditions. | Conciliation, provincial and municipal authorities. | In favour of workers | May 20 | June 1 | 1 | 55 | 575 | 10½ |
| Door factory workers | Vancouver, B.C. | Increase in wages for some workers. | Negotiations | Partially successful. | May 28 | May 30 | 1 | 50 | 100 | 2 |
| Box factory workers | New Westminster, B.C. | Increase in wages | Replacement | In favour of employers. | July 10 | July 13 | 2 | 40 | 75 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Furniture factory workers.... | Toronto, Ont..... | For renewal of union agreement. | Negotiations..... | In favour of workers (eight establishments). | Aug. 22..... | Aug. 24..... | 9 | 200 | 300 | 2 |
| Furniture factory workers.... | Hanover, Ont..... | For recognition of union and agreement. | Conciliation, municipal authorities. | Compromise, shop committee recognized and certain grievances redressed. | Sept. 10.... | Sept. 19.... | 1 | 100*[6] | 750 | 7½ |
| Saw and planing mill workers. | Fort Frances, Ont. . | For eight instead of ten hour day with no reduction in daily wages. | Conciliation, Provincial Minister of Lands & Forests. | Compromise, hourly rates unchanged. | Oct. 5..... | Oct. 10..... | 1 | 300 | 1,100 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 976 | 6,784 | |
| *Metal Products—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washing machine factory workers. | Brantford, Ont..... | Increase in wages, and reinstatement of worker. | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | Mar. 15..... | Mar. 18..... | 1 | 45 | 90 | 2 |
| Foundry workers..... | Guelph, Ont..... | Increase in wages and recognition of industrial union. | Conciliation, Provincial Department of Labour. | Compromise, some wage increases and shop committee. | Apr. 10..... | Apr. 18..... | 1 | 124*[7] | 868 | 7 |
| Automobile factory workers.. | Tilbury, Ont..... | Increase in wages..... | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | Apr. 12..... | Apr. 16..... | 1 | 150 | 450 | 3 |
| Steel workers (sheet mill).... | Hamilton, Ont..... | Increase in wages and other changes. | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | May 6..... | May 16..... | 1 | 230 | 2,000 | 9 |
| Foundry workers (g)..... | St. Boniface, Man... | Against suspension of worker following accident and against overtime when some workers laid off. | Negotiations..... | In favour of workers | May 8..... | May 9..... | 1 | 65 | 65 | 1 |
| Steel foundry workers..... | Selkirk, Man..... | Increase in wages, changes in working conditions, and union shop committee. | Negotiations..... | Compromise, some changes in wages and conditions, shop committee only. | July 16..... | July 17..... | 1 | 36 | 18 | ½ |
| Moulders..... | Welland, Ont..... | For increase in hourly rates to offset reduced hours from 10 to 8 per day. | Conciliation, Provincial Dept. of Labour. | Compromise..... | Sept. 26.... | Oct. 8..... | 1 | 592*[3] | 5,500 | 9½ |
| Moulders..... | Oshawa, Ont..... | Against discharge of worker for insubordination. | Negotiations..... | Compromise (apology made). | Oct. 31..... | Nov. 5..... | 1 | 47*[9] | 164 | 3½ |
| Moulders( g)..... | Guelph, Ont..... | Increase in wages and recognition of craft union. | Conciliation, County Crown Attorney. | In favour of workers | Nov. 5..... | Nov. 12.... | 1 | 130*[10] | 780 | 6 |
| Moulders..... | Woodstock, Ont.... | Increase in wages of 25% and union recognition. | Conciliation (Mayor) | Compromise, increases of 10% and 5% and shop committee. | Nov. 18.... | Nov. 21.... | 1 | 100 | 350 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,519 | 10,285 | |
| *Non-Metallic Mineral Products—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Granite cutters..... | St. Johns, P.Q..... | Increase in wages..... | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | June 7..... | June 13..... | 2 | 44*[11] | 175 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 44 | 175 | |
| *Miscellaneous—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Optical workers..... | Toronto, Ont..... | Increase in wages, union recognition and certain changes. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employers. | Nov. 14.... | Dec. 31(e).. | 7 | 118 | 2,200 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | 118 | 2,200 | |

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1935—*Con.*

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or object | Method of settlement or termination | Result | Date of commencement | Date of resumption of work | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Duration in working days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| CONSTRUCTION— | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Buildings and Structures*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Painters | Toronto, Ont. | For two months' renewal of industrial union agreement. | Negotiations | In favour of workers, agreement extended. | Mar. 1 | Mar. 2 | 18 | 200 | 100 | 1 |
| Carpenters and labourers | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Increase in wages to union rates and union recognition. | Negotiations | Compromise, union scale paid. | Apr. 6 | Apr. 22 | 1 | 11 | 75 | 12 |
| Motor truck drivers | Winnipeg, Man. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Negotiations | Compromise | Apr. 16 | Apr. 17 | 1 | 27*[12] | 54 | 2 |
| Structural steel workers | Winnipeg, Man. | For increase in wages from 75c. per hour to 90c. and union recognition. | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour. | Compromise, 80c. per hour secured. | June 20 | June 27 | 1 | 40 | 240 | 6 |
| Marble setters | Toronto, Ont. | Against decrease in wages and increased hours. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Aug. 14 | Aug. 22 | 4 | 20 | 50 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 298 | 519 | |
| *Shipbuilding*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron workers | St. John, N.B. | Increase in wages | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour. | Compromise | Mar. 5 | Mar. 8 | 1 | 125 | 310 | 2½ |
| | | | | | | | | 125 | 310 | |
| *Highway*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Truck drivers | Amherst-Springhill District, N.S. | Increase in wages | Negotiations | In favour of workers | July 8 | July 9 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 1 |
| Truck drivers | Pictou County, N.S. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Return of workers and replacement. | In favour of employer. | Sept. 20 | Sept. 24 | 1 | 24*[13] | 70 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | 41 | 87 | |
| *Canal, Harbour, Waterway*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labourers | Summerside, P.E.I. | Against employment of non-union workers. | Return of workers | In favour of employer. | May 22 | May 29 | 1 | 40 | 240 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | 240 | |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Electric Railways*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Street railway employees | Windsor, Ont. | Against employment of non-union workers. | Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be applied for; Conciliation officer dealt with dispute. | In favour of employer. | July 13 | July 14 | 1 | 171 | 171 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 171 | 171 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Water—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deckhands, etc. | Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C. | To secure payment for overtime and Sunday and increase in wages of firemen. | Negotiations | In favour of workers (two ships laid up) | Feb. 25 | Feb. 26 | 1 | 24 | 40 | 2 |
| Boom log workers | Vancouver, B.C. | For union recognition and increase in wages | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour. | In favour of workers | Apr. 5 | Apr. 25 | 5 | 120 | 2,000 | 17 |
| Longshoremen | Vancouver, B.C. | In sympathy with boom log workers ("unfair" ships only). | Return of workers | In favour of workers | Apr. 5 | Apr. 25 | 5 | 77 | 1,300 | 17 |
| Longshoremen | Montreal, P.Q. | For change in conditions in new agreement (sling loads). | Conciliation, Dept. of Labour and Harbour Commission. | In favour of workers | May 1 | May 4 | 30 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 3 |
| Longshoremen (coastwise) | Vancouver, B.C. | For increased wages and union agreement. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | May 23 | May 29 | 1 | 65 | 350 | 6 |
| Deckhands, stewards, etc. | Vancouver, B.C. | For union agreement with increased wages (1929 scale), reduced hours and employment of union members only. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | May 23 | May 29 | 1 | 160 | 900 | 6 |
| Longshoremen | Vancouver, B.C. | Against loading alleged unfair cargo. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employers. | June 5 | Dec. 9 | 31 | 925 | 23,000 | 159 |
| Coastwise longshoremen, ship crews, boom log workers, etc.; also longshoremen except Vancouver. | Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus, etc., B.C. | In sympathy with longshoremen at Vancouver. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employers. | June 15 | Dec. 9 | 36 | 1,450 | 40,000 | 148 |
| Longshoremen | Picton, Ont. | Increase in wages, employment of union members only, etc. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employer. | June 29 | July 2 | 1 | 60 | 60 | 1 |
| Longshoremen | Windsor, Ont. | Increase in wages | Conciliation, committee of merchants. | Compromise | July 22 | July 25 | 2 | 200 | 500 | 3 |
| Seamen | Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. | Increase in wages, reduced hours and improved conditions. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employers. | Aug. 9 | Aug. 10 | ..... | 150 | 25 | ½ |
| | | | | | | | | 5,231 | 74,175 | |
| *Local—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Truck drivers and helpers | Toronto and Hamilton, Ont. | Decrease in wages | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Oct. 21 | Oct. 28 | 1 | 25 | 150 | 6 |
| Truck drivers | Winnipeg, Man. | Increase in wages, piece rates. | Unterminated | Unterminated | Dec. 30 | ..... | 35 | 165 | 200 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 190 | 350 | |
| TRADE— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rag sorters | Montreal, P.Q. | For increase in wages and reduced hours. | Replacement and return of workers. | In favour of employer. | May 13 | May 23 | 1 | 23 | 200 | 9 |
| Dairy drivers | Hamilton, Ont. | For "closed shop" clause in agreement. | Replacement | In favour of employer. | June 27 | July 8 | 1 | 11 | 75 | 9 |
| Dairy employees, drivers and plant workers. | Toronto, Ont. | Against decrease in wages in new agreement. | Negotiations | In favour of workers | Aug. 15 | Aug. 15 | 1 | 35 | 14 | ½ |
| | | | | | | | | 69 | 289 | |

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1935—*Concluded.*

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or object | Method of settlement or termination | Result | Date of commencement | Date of resumption of work | Number involved | | Time loss in man working days | Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| SERVICE— | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Public Administration—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teamsters and garbage collectors. | Ottawa, Ont..... | Against suspension of three workers. | Negotiations..... | In favour of employer. | July 15..... | July 15..... | 1 | 45 | 23 | ½ |
| | | | | | | | | 45 | 23 | |
| *Business and Personal—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Restaurant employees..... | Vancouver, B.C..... | To secure wages due and reinstatement of two workers. | Negotiations..... | In favour of workers, also hours reduced and wage scale adopted. | May 3..... | May 4..... | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1½ |
| Restaurant employees..... | Edmonton, Alta.... | Increase in wages..... | Negotiations..... | In favour of workers | May 7..... | May 9..... | 25 | 150*14 | 300 | 2 |
| Restaurant employees..... | Toronto, Ont..... | Against discharge of workers and for increase in wages. | Negotiations..... | In favour of workers | Sept. 19.... | Sept. 25.... | 1 | 4 | 16 | 4 |
| Hotel employees..... | Toronto, Ont..... | Against discharge of worker for union activity on premises. | Replacement..... | In favour of employer. | Nov. 12.... | Dec. 31(e).. | 1 | 25 | 500 | 42 |
| Restaurant employees..... | Calgary, Alta..... | Increase in wages. | Negotiations..... | In favour of workers | Nov. 13.... | Nov. 19(h) | 4 | 24 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 210 | 838 | |

*(a)* Also for workers' management until wages paid as ordered by provincial authorities.
*(b)* Board recommended continuance of increased scale (Labour Gazette, November, 1935, page 978).
*(c)* Board recommended negotiations for new agreement (Labour Gazette, January, 1936, page 13).
*(d)* Rates under Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act claimed; adjustments made.
*(e)* Employment conditions no longer affected but in most cases union continued strike for some time.
*(f)* One union demanded a 40-hour week, the other accepted a 44-hour week.
*(g)* Strikes on April 10 and November 5.
*(h)* Commencement and termination on various dates.

*1— 22 workers indirectly affected.
*2—200 " " "
*3— 70 " " "
*4—150 " " "
*5— 50 " " "
* 6— 40 workers indirectly affected.
* 7— 70 " " "
* 8—450 " " "
* 9— 25 " " "
*10— 30 " " "
*11— 42 workers indirectly affected.
*12— 50 " " "
*13— 14 " " "
*14—250 " " "

*(Continued from page 118)*

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and method of settlement, shows that approximately one-half of the disputes were settled by negotiations and these included nearly one-half of all the workers involved in disputes. A relatively large number of disputes were settled by conciliation and there was also conciliation in the three disputes followed by proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Ten disputes involving nearly 5,000 workers were terminated by the return of workers on employers' terms and 17 disputes involving over 3,000 employees were terminated by the replacement of workers on strike or locked out. In several of these disputes both methods were factors and in this table the distinction is made in each case according to which method was the more important or determining factor. Of the three disputes shown under "indefinite or unterminated" one was unterminated and in the other two cases the establishments were closed down.

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes during a year generally occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. Since 1930 May has not been the month in which the largest numbers of disputes occurred, partly because there have been comparatively few strikes in building trades in recent years. The months marked by large numbers of disputes and heavy time loss have, therefore, varied from year to year. In 1935 July showed the largest number of disputes, June the largest number of workers involved and August the greatest time loss. In November and December there was little time loss.

Table X gives the list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with certain details as to causes, results, etc.

## Strikes and Lockouts in other Countries during 1935

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to this point is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of "man working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

In the following notes as to some of the important disputes in various countries in the year 1935, the information is taken as far as possible from official sources, but where the information is not thus available, newspaper reports have been used.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes occurring in the year 1935 was greater than for any year since 1925. The number of workers involved and the time loss was not, however, correspondingly high, as most of the disputes involved only small numbers of workers. Nearly 70 per cent of the total time loss for the year was in the coal mining industry. The chief disputes in this industry concerned union membership. In the first, 14,500 miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire were involved from September 30 to October 5 or October 9. A second coal mining dispute later in October in the same district involved 55,000 miners, but work was

resumed in all these collieries by October 25. In the fishing industry at Hull, nearly 5,000 workers were on strike from April 1 until April 20, when a compromise settlement was reached as to prices for fish oil.

### Belgium

A strike of 15,000 coal miners in the Chareloi district is reported to have been in effect from May 21 to May 27, when a compromise settlement was reached, providing for an increase in wages of 2½ per cent.

### Irish Free State

A strike of 3,000 tramway workers at Dublin lasted eleven weeks and was settled May 17 through government conciliation. The settlement provided for a wage increase.

### United States

A strike of 2,100 automobile manufacturing workers at one plant at Toledo, Ohio, began April 23 owing to a dispute over union questions and also over wages and other conditions. On April 30, a strike of automobile workers, employees of the same corporation, began at Cincinnati, Ohio; and at Cleveland, Ohio, and Atlanta, Georgia, sympathetic strikes were called. In these cities, 15,000 employees of the corporation were on strike and an additional 15,000 workers were indirectly involved in other plants due to a shortage of materials from the plants involved in the strike. With the assistance of Department of Labor conciliators the strike at Toledo and the sympathetic strikes at Cleveland and Atlanta were called off May 14 and the Cincinnati strike on May 28. The settlement reached provided that any future disputes be dealt with by the Department of Labor and not by the Automobile Labor Board, and also provided for a wage increase of 4 cents per hour, for time and one-half for all work over 48 hours per week and other concessions to the workers.

Strikes of workers in the lumbering industry in the states of Washington and Oregon began May 6. The demands were for increased wages, shorter hours and union recognition. Two unions and an independent strike committee were involved. By the first of June, 32,000 lumber workers were out on strike, these comprising the great majority of the workers employed in the lumbering industry in these states. The Federal Lumber Mediation Board appointed by the Secretary of Labor began negotiations in June and several companies resumed operations at a minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour, which was an increase. The strike was continued with other companies, however, until the middle of August, by which time practically all mills were reopened, the settlements varying with the different employers, some granting union recognition.

A general strike, involving 26,000 workers, tied up all transportation and industry at Terre Haute, Indiana, for two days July 22 and July 23. It was called in protest against a metal manufacturing company bringing guards from another city in connection with a strike at that company's plant. The general strike was ended after two days, but no report of the result of the original strike has been noted. This is the third general strike which has taken place in the United States, the other two having occurred in Seattle in 1919 and in San Francisco in 1934.

At Camden, New Jersey, 4,000 employees of a shipbuilding corporation were on strike from May 13 to August 29. A settlement was finally reached through an arbitration board appointed by the President of the United States. The chief demands of the strikers had been for a 15 per cent increase in wages, the elimination of piecework and a preferential union shop. The settlement provided for a 5 per cent wage increase, the pay for piecework not to be less than the hourly pay, and for no discrimination between union and non-union members.

In the dress manufacturing industry in New York city, a strike of shipping clerks at the end of August was supported by a sympathetic strike of 10,000 dressmakers which terminated when a settlement was reached of the shipping clerks' strike on September 11.

The largest strike of the year was that in the bituminous coal mining industry in the Appalachian and outlying districts, which involved 400,000 workers. The general agreement had expired March 31, and had been extended for short periods several times at the request of the President of the United States, but finally, when no agreement could be reached, a strike was called September 23. The Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States acted as mediator. An agreement was drawn up and the majority of the miners went back to work under it on October 1, but those in the Virginia district and Hazard County, Kentucky, only when the agreement was signed there a few days later, and the Southern Appalachian field when the agreement was signed there on October 31. The agreement reached provided for substantial gains for the miners, a 50 cent per day increase for day workers except for certain work for which a 70 cent per day increase was granted, 9 cents per ton increase in tonnage rates and a 10 per cent increase for yardage and deadwork. (No report of a settlement in the remaining district, Harlan County, Kentucky, has been noted.) Another strike involving 20,000 coal miners in Alabama, which also began on September 23, was settled November 16, with increases in wages of approximately half those granted under the Appalachian agreement.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919–1935

### Canada

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (c) | (e) | (e) |
| 1919 | 336 | 148,915 | 3,400,942 |
| 1920 | 322 | 60,327 | 799,524 |
| 1921 | 168 | 28,257 | 1,048,914 |
| 1922 | 104 | 43,775 | 1,528,661 |
| 1923 | 86 | 34,261 | 671,750 |
| 1924 | 70 | 34,310 | 1,295,054 |
| 1925 | 87 | 28,949 | 1,193,281 |
| 1926 | 77 | 23,834 | 266,601 |
| 1927 | 74 | 22,299 | 152,570 |
| 1928 | 98 | 17,581 | 224,212 |
| 1929 | 90 | 12,946 | 152,080 |
| 1930 | 67 | 13,768 | 91,797 |
| 1931 | 88 | 10,738 | 204,238 |
| 1932 | 116 | 23,390 | 255,000 |
| 1933 | 125 | 26,558 | 317,547 |
| 1934 | 191 | 45,800 | 574,519 |
| 1935 | 120 | 33,269 | 288,703 |
| 1935—Jan | 10 | 4,832 | 26,780 |
| Feb | 8 | 1,551 | 16,315 |
| Mar | 13 | 3,303 | 12,844 |
| Apr | 14 | 4,429 | 19,472 |
| May | 25 | 5,953 | 33,024 |
| June | 15 | 5,531 | 42,140 |
| July | 26 | 6,339 | 52,118 |
| Aug | 18 | 5,684 | 29,588 |
| Sept | 18 | 4,303 | 26,506 |
| Oct | 16 | 2,360 | 17,983 |
| Nov | 16 | 1,113 | 8,781 |
| Dec | 8 | 431 | 3,152 |

### Australia

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (c) | (e) | (f) |
| 1919 | 460 | 100,300 | 6,308,226 |
| 1920 | 554 | 102,519 | 1,872,065 |
| 1921 | 624 | 120,198 | 956,617 |
| 1922 | 445 | 100,263 | 858,685 |
| 1923 | 274 | 66,093 | 1,145,977 |
| 1924 | 504 | 132,569 | 918,646 |
| 1925 | 499 | 154,599 | 1,128,570 |
| 1926 | 360 | 80,768 | 1,310,261 |
| 1927 | 441 | 157,581 | 1,713,581 |
| 1928 | 287 | 82,349 | 777,278 |
| 1929 | 259 | 88,293 | 4,671,478 |
| 1930 | 183 | 51,972 | 1,511,241 |
| 1931 | 134 | 34,541 | 245,991 |
| 1932 | 127 | 29,329 | 212,318 |
| 1933 | 90 | 26,988 | 111,956 |
| 1934 | 154 | 46,899 | 370,386 |
| 1935—1st quarter | 42 | 10,512 | 132,558 |
| 2nd quarter | 45 | 8,598 | 45,686 |

### Austria

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (d) | (e) | (e) |
| 1919 | 151 | 63,703 | 1,020,800 |
| 1920 | 335 | 185,060 | 1,804,628 |
| 1921 | 460 | 221,482 | ..... |
| 1922 | 420 | 228,425 | 1,836,086 |
| 1923 | 320 | 155,668 | 1,614,156 |
| 1924 | 445 | 293,849 | 2,770,158 |
| 1925 | 325 | 66,948 | 1,166,818 |
| 1926 | 204 | 21,943 | 297,684 |
| 1927 | 216 | 35,300 | 686,560 |
| 1928 | 266 | 38,290 | 658,024 |
| 1929 | 226 | 30,416 | 388,336 |
| 1930 | 88 | 7,173 | 49,373 |
| 1931 | 68 | 10,264 | 132,757 |
| 1932 | 33 | 6,646 | 190,163 |
| 1933 | 27 | 5,657 | 79,061 |

### Belgium

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (b) | (e) | |
| 1919 | 372 | 164,030 | ..... |
| 1920 | 517 | 296,192 | ..... |
| 1921 | 258 | 127,293 | ..... |
| 1922 | 172 | 85,605 | ..... |
| 1923 | 168 | 126,278 | ..... |
| 1924 | 188 | 84,447 | ..... |
| 1925 | 112 | 81,988 | ..... |
| 1926 | 140 | 77,368 | ..... |
| 1927 | 186 | 39,873 | 1,658,836 |
| 1928 | 192 | 74,707 | 2,254,424 |
| 1929 | 168 | 60,557 | 799,117 |
| 1930 | 93 | 64,718 | 781,646 |
| 1931 | 74 | 20,024 | 399,037 |
| 1932 | 63 | 162,693 | 580,674 |
| 1933 | 87 | 39,136 | 664,044 |
| 1934 | 79 | 33,628 | 2,441,335 |

### Bulgaria

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (e) | |
| 1922 | 193 | 15,396 | 297,776 |
| 1923 | 59 | 2,640 | 22,600 |
| 1924 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1925 | 3 | 83 | ..... |
| 1926 | 3 | 372 | 1,806 |
| 1927 | 23 | 2,708 | 57,196 |
| 1928 | 21 | 414 | 2,382 |
| 1929 | 36 | 20,168 | 378,236 |
| 1930 | 15 | 1,588 | 2,581 |
| 1931 | 34 | 6,891 | 83,622 |
| 1932 | 19 | 1,214 | 7,021 |
| 1933 | 85 | 3,107 | ..... |

### Czechoslovakia

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (e) | (e) |
| 1919 | 252 | 179,998 | 607,304 |
| 1920 | 614 | 495,535 | 2,165,094 |
| 1921 | 454 | 207,201 | 2,143,233 |
| 1922 | 288 | 316,798 | 3,676,620 |
| 1923 | 248 | 197,736 | 4,588,730 |
| 1924 | 334 | 93,339 | 1,302,955 |
| 1925 | 267 | 107,071 | 1,614,058 |
| 1926 | 163 | 46,168 | 681,716 |
| 1927 | 208 | 166,205 | 1,380,654 |
| 1928 | 282 | 99,430 | 1,698,684 |
| 1929 | 230 | 60,266 | 724,584 |
| 1930 | 159 | 28,073 | 391,560 |
| 1931 | 254 | 46,400 | 469,713 |
| 1932 | 317 | 98,956 | 1,224,541 |
| 1933 | 215 | 38,709 | 393,000 |

### Denmark

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (e) | |
| 1919 | 472 | 35,575 | 877,548 |
| 1920 (n) | 243 | 21,965 | 690,089 |
| 1921 | 110 | 48,147 | 1,321,184 |
| 1922 | 31 | 48,859 | 2,272,054 |
| 1923 | 58 | 1,941 | 19,677 |
| 1924 | 71 | 9,758 | 175,090 |
| 1925 | 48 | 102,331 | 4,138,486 |
| 1926 | 32 | 1,050 | 23,000 |
| 1927 | 17 | 2,851 | 119,000 |
| 1928 | 11 | 469 | 11,000 |
| 1929 | 22 | 1,040 | 41,283 |
| 1930 | 37 | 5,349 | 144,000 |
| 1931 | 16 | 3,692 | 246,000 |
| 1932 | 18 | 5,760 | 87,000 |
| 1933 | 26 | 492 | 18,000 |
| 1934 | 38 | 11,546 | 146,000 |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1935—*Continued*

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ESTHONIA** | | | |
| | (d) | (e) | |
| 1921 | 53 | 5,156 | 7,860 |
| 1922 | 29 | 5,263 | 42,162 |
| 1923 | 35 | 3,492 | 10,299 |
| 1924 | 16 | 1,568 | 4,831 |
| 1925 | 16 | 904 | 2,539 |
| 1926 | 14 | 660 | 1,196 |
| 1927 | 5 | 218 | 3,067 |
| 1928 | 5 | 1,098 | 49,336 |
| 1929 | 16 | 1,915 | 6,395 |
| 1930 | 7 | 154 | 338 |
| 1931 | 3 | 700 | 20,000 |
| 1932 | 4 | 888 | 2,149 |
| 1933 | 8 | 162 | 339 |
| 1934 | 10 | 1,369 | 2,207 |
| **FINLAND** | | | |
| | (a) | (g) | |
| 1919 | 39 | 4,065 | 160,130 |
| 1920 | 146 | 21,001 | 455,588 |
| 1921 | 76 | 6,251 | 119,868 |
| 1922 | 53 | 9,840 | 252,374 |
| 1923 | 50 | 7,588 | 261,474 |
| 1924 | 31 | 3,121 | 51,049 |
| 1925 | 38 | 2,921 | 113,024 |
| 1926 | 72 | 10,230 | 386,355 |
| 1927 | 79 | 13,368 | 1,528,182 |
| 1928 | 71 | 27,226 | 502,236 |
| 1929 | 26 | 2,443 | 74,887 |
| 1930 | 11 | 1,673 | 12,120 |
| 1931 | 1 | 53 | $10_6$ |
| 1932 | 3 | 284 | $2,31_0$ |
| 1933 | 4 | 1,274 | $9,53_6$ |
| 1934 | 46 | 5,883 | $89,72_7$ |
| **FRANCE (o)** | | | |
| | (a) | (e) | |
| 1919 | 2,026 | 1,150,718 | 15,478,318 |
| 1920 | 1,832 | 1,316,559 | 23,112,038 |
| 1921 | 475 | 402,377 | 7,027,070 |
| 1922 | 665 | 290,326 | 3,935,493 |
| 1923 | 1,068 | 330,954 | 4,172,398 |
| 1924 | 1,083 | 274,865 | 3,863,182 |
| 1925 | 931 | 249,198 | 2,046,563 |
| 1926 | 1,660 | 349,309 | 4,072,163 |
| 1927 | 396 | 110,458 | 1,046,019 |
| 1928 | 816 | 204,116 | 6,376,675 |
| 1929 | 1,213 | 239,878 | 2,764,606 |
| 1930 | 1,093 | 581,927 | 7,209,342 |
| 1931 | 261 | 35,723 | ..... |
| 1932 | 330 | 54,088 | ..... |
| 1933 | 331 | 84,391 | ..... |
| 1934 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | (q) | (q) | |
| 1935—Jan | 42 | 9,056 | ..... |
| Feb | 39 | 10,650 | ..... |
| Mar | 43 | 5,340 | ..... |
| Apr | 33 | 7,613 | ..... |
| May | 38 | 7,891 | ..... |
| June | 30 | 7,843 | ..... |
| **GERMANY** | | | |
| | (b) | (e) | (e) |
| 1919 | 3,719 | 2,132,547 | 33,083,000 |
| 1920 | 3,807 | 1,508,370 | 16,755,000 |
| 1921 | 4,455 | 1,617,225 | 25,874,000 |
| 1922 | 4,785 | 1,895,792 | 27,734,000 |
| 1923 | 2,046 | 1,626,753 | 12,344,000 |
| 1924 | 1,973 | 1,647,143 | 36,198,000 |
| 1925 | 1,708 | 771,036 | 2,936,000 |
| 1926 | 351 | 97,157 | 1,222,000 |
| 1927 | 844 | 494,544 | 6,144,000 |
| 1928 | 739 | 775,490 | 20,339,000 |
| 1929 | 429 | 189,723 | 4,251,000 |
| 1930 | 353 | 223,885 | 4,029,000 |
| 1931 | 463 | 172,109 | 1,890,000 |
| 1932 | 648 | 129,468 | 1,130,000 |
| 1933 (r) | 69 | 10,475 | 96,000 |
| **GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** | | | |
| | (a) | (f) | |
| 1919 | 1,352 | 2,401,000 | 34,970,000 |
| 1920 | 1,607 | 1,779,000 | 26,570,000 |
| 1921 | 763 | 1,770,000 | 85,870,000 |
| 1922 | 576 | 556,000 | 19,850,000 |
| 1923 | 628 | 399,000 | 10,670,000 |
| 1924 | 710 | 616,100 | 8,420,000 |
| 1925 | 603 | 445,300 | 7,952,000 |
| 1926 | 323 | 2,751,000 | 162,233,000 |
| 1927 | 308 | 114,200 | 1,174,000 |
| 1928 | 302 | 124,300 | 1,405,000 |
| 1929 | 431 | 532,100 | 8,283,000 |
| 1930 | 422 | 308,700 | 4,399,000 |
| 1931 | 420 | 491,800 | 6,985,000 |
| 1932 | 389 | 381,600 | 6,488,000 |
| 1933 | 357 | 138,100 | 1,072,000 |
| 1934 | 471 | 134,000 | 960,000 |
| 1935 | 553 | 278,600 | 1,924,000 |
| 1935—Jan | 40 | 19,000 | 102,000 |
| Feb | 43 | 14,800 | 75,000 |
| Mar | 54 | 27,100 | 177,000 |
| Apr | 34 | 21,800 | 204,000 |
| May | 47 | 14,000 | 88,000 |
| June | 29 | 18,000 | 78,000 |
| July | 46 | 27,100 | 114,000 |
| Aug | 52 | 24,100 | 137,000 |
| Sept | 42 | 33,800 | 129,000 |
| Oct | 58 | 90,300 | 470,000 |
| Nov | 52 | 26,600 | 210,000 |
| Dec | 37 | 22,000 | 141,000 |
| **HUNGARY** | | | |
| | (d) | (f) | |
| 1926 | 57 | 9,618 | 52,003 |
| 1927 | 84 | 25,428 | 294,941 |
| 1928 | 31 | 10,289 | 131,174 |
| 1929 | 63 | 15,065 | 149,204 |
| 1930 | 35 | 5,770 | 79,596 |
| 1931 | 38 | 11,195 | 189,781 |
| 1932 | 20 | 4,925 | 32,914 |
| 1933 | 31 | 10,367 | 125,178 |
| 1934 | 49 | 12,762 | 92,156 |
| **BRITISH INDIA** | | | |
| | (c) | (g) | |
| 1921 | 396 | 600,351 | 6,984,426 |
| 1922 | 278 | 435,434 | 3,972,727 |
| 1923 | 213 | 301,044 | 5,051,704 |
| 1924 | 133 | 312,462 | 8,730,918 |
| 1925 | 134 | 270,423 | 12,578,129 |
| 1926 | 128 | 186,811 | 1,097,478 |
| 1927 | 129 | 131,655 | 2,019,970 |
| 1928 | 203 | 506,851 | 31,647,404 |
| 1929 | 141 | 532,016 | 12,165,691 |
| 1930 | 148 | 196,301 | 2,261,731 |
| 1931 | 166 | 203,008 | 2,408,000 |
| 1932 | 118 | 128,099 | 1,922,437 |
| 1933 | 146 | 164,938 | 2,168,961 |
| 1934 | 159 | 220,808 | 4,775,559 |
| 1935—1st quarter | 49 | 48,416 | 320,061 |
| **IRISH FREE STATE** | | | |
| | (a) | (g) | |
| 1923 | 131 | 20,635 | 1,208,734 |
| 1924 | 104 | 16,403 | 301,705 |
| 1925 | 86 | 6,855 | 293,792 |
| 1926 | 57 | 3,455 | 85,345 |
| 1927 | 53 | 2,312 | 64,020 |
| 1928 | 52 | 2,190 | 54,292 |
| 1929 | 53 | 4,533 | 101,397 |
| 1930 | 83 | 3,410 | 77,417 |
| 1931 | 60 | 5,431 | 310,199 |
| 1932 | 70 | 4,222 | 42,152 |
| 1933 | 88 | 9,059 | 200,126 |
| 1934 | 99 | 9,288 | 180,080 |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1935—*Continued*

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Italy** | | | |
| | (d) (k) | (g) | |
| 1919 | 1,671 | 1,054,260 | 18,998,236 |
| 1920 | 1,897 | 1,286,066 | 16,609,559 |
| 1921 | 1,111 | 704,843 | 8,555,209 |
| 1922 | 589 | 441,602 | 6,964,442 |
| 1923 (p) | 214 | 73,248 | 447,437 |
| **Japan** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1921 | 246 | 58,225 | ..... |
| 1922 | 250 | 41,503 | ..... |
| 1923 | 270 | 36,259 | ..... |
| 1924 | 333 | 54,526 | 638,363 |
| 1925 | 293 | 40,742 | 361,225 |
| 1926 | 495 | 67,234 | 722,292 |
| 1927 | 383 | 46,672 | 791,599 |
| 1928 | 393 | 43,337 | 323,805 |
| 1929 | 571 | 77,281 | 678,670 |
| 1930 | 900 | 79,791 | 1,049,474 |
| 1931 | 984 | 63,305 | 960,774 |
| 1932 | 870 | 35,338 | 513,249 |
| 1933 | 598 | 46,787 | ..... |
| **Latvia** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1924 | 87 | 9,523 | 95,988 |
| 1925 | 53 | 3,224 | 24,552 |
| 1926 | 53 | 5,065 | 63,968 |
| 1927 | 95 | 5,273 | 60,267 |
| 1928 | 179 | 13,431 | 62,254 |
| 1929 | 362 | 26,462 | 45,838 |
| 1930 | 38 | 1,547 | 12,077 |
| 1931 | 42 | 2,903 | 14,261 |
| 1932 | 139 | 4,400 | 22,960 |
| 1933 | 246 | 4,323 | 24,002 |
| 1934 | 35 | 3,854 | 24,542 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1922 | 197 | 63,000 | 292,399 |
| 1923 | 146 | 54,396 | 600,466 |
| 1924 | 138 | 29,244 | 595,491 |
| 1925 | 51 | 27,614 | ..... |
| 1926 | 24 | 47,133 | ..... |
| 1933 | 13 | 1,084 | ..... |
| **Netherlands** | | | |
| | (a) | (e) | |
| 1919 | 649 | 61,700 | 1,094,700 |
| 1920 | 481 | 66,500 | 2,333,900 |
| 1921 | 209 | 47,700 | 1,383,700 |
| 1922 | 325 | 44,000 | 1,108,300 |
| 1923 | 289 | 56,400 | 3,986,500 |
| 1924 | 239 | 27,100 | 427,100 |
| 1925 | 262 | 31,700 | 780,860 |
| 1926 | 212 | 9,100 | 281,300 |
| 1927 | 216 | 12,200 | 220,500 |
| 1928 | 195 | 15,380 | 647,700 |
| 1929 | 214 | 20,330 | 990,800 |
| 1930 | 204 | 10,260 | 273,000 |
| 1931 | 200 | 27,050 | 856,100 |
| 1932 | 204 | 31,230 | 1,772,600 |
| 1933 | 168 | 13,300 | 533,800 |
| 1934 | 148 | 5,670 | 114,200 |
| **Norway** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1921 | 89 | 154,421 | 3,583,742 |
| 1922 | 26 | 2,168 | 91,380 |
| 1923 | 57 | 24,965 | 796,274 |
| 1924 | 61 | 63,117 | 5,152,386 |
| 1925 | 84 | 13,752 | 666,650 |
| 1926 | 113 | 51,487 | 2,204,365 |
| 1927 | 96 | 22,456 | 1,374,089 |
| 1928 | 63 | 8,042 | 363,844 |
| 1929 | 73 | 4,796 | 196,704 |
| 1930 | 94 | 4,652 | 240,454 |
| 1931 | 82 | 59,524 | 7,585,832 |
| 1932 | 91 | 6,630 | 394,002 |
| 1933 | 93 | 6,306 | 364,240 |
| 1934 | 85 | 6,364 | 335,000 |
| **New Zealand** | | | |
| | (b) | (f) | (f) |
| 1919 | 45 | 4,030 | ..... |
| 1920 | 77 | 15,138 | 54,735 |
| 1921 | 77 | 10,433 | 119,208 |
| 1922 | 58 | 6,414 | 93,456 |
| 1923 | 49 | 7,162 | 201,812 |
| 1924 | 34 | 14,815 | 89.105 |
| 1925 | 83 | 9,905 | 74,552 |
| 1926 | 59 | 6,264 | 47,811 |
| 1927 | 36 | 4,384 | 10,395 |
| 1928 | 41 | 9,822 | 22,817 |
| 1929 | 49 | 7,831 | 26,808 |
| 1930 | 45 | 5,632 | 33,233 |
| 1931 | 24 | 6,356 | 48,486 |
| 1932 | 23 | 9,335 | 108,528 |
| 1933 | 16 | 3,957 | 111,935 |
| 1934 | 24 | 3,773 | 10,393 |
| 1935—1st 9 months | 8 | 1,329 | 13,007 |
| **Palestine** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1922 | 9 | ..... | 2,017 |
| 1923 | 21 | ..... | 6,705 |
| 1924 | 46 | ..... | 24,025 |
| 1925 | 61 | ..... | 33,302 |
| 1926 | 21 | ..... | 8,863 |
| 1927 | 20 | 562 | 13,469 |
| 1928 | 22 | 886 | 4,379 |
| 1929 | 45 | 679 | 8,773 |
| 1930 | 22 | 393 | 9,234 |
| 1931 | 31 | 1,385 | 6,786 |
| 1932 | 47 | 1,300 | 10,060 |
| **Philippines** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1922 | 24 | 14,956 | ..... |
| 1923 | 26 | 8,331 | ..... |
| 1924 | 20 | 6,784 | ..... |
| 1925 | 23 | 9,936 | ..... |
| 1926 | 27 | 7,279 | ..... |
| 1927 | 53 | 8,567 | ..... |
| 1928 | 38 | 4,729 | ..... |
| 1929 | 26 | 4,939 | ..... |
| 1930 | 36 | 6,069 | ..... |
| 1931 | 45 | 6,976 | ..... |
| 1932 | 31 | 4,396 | ..... |
| 1933 | 59 | 8,066 | ..... |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1935—*Continued*

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| **POLAND** | | | |
| | (a) | (e) | |
| 1921 | 704 | 510,499 | ..... |
| 1922 | 802 | 607,268 | 4,638,744 |
| 1923 | 1,265 | 849,464 | 6,381,519 |
| 1924 | 929 | 581,685 | 7,137,322 |
| 1925 | 538 | 149,574 | 1,322,000 |
| 1926 | 583 | 143,581 | 1,382,133 |
| 1927 | 602 | 231,799 | 2,425,898 |
| 1928 | 729 | 346,140 | 2,734,062 |
| 1929 | 493 | 218,801 | 1,042,039 |
| 1930 | 319 | 50,439 | 329,001 |
| 1931 | 344 | 104,440 | 618,000 |
| 1932 | 510 | 314,914 | 2,145,653 |
| 1933 | 538 | 345,678 | 3,931,951 |
| 1934 | 954 | 372,018 | 2,365,631 |
| **ROUMANIA** | | | |
| | (d) | (e) | |
| 1920 | 753 | 116,091 | 1,702,402 |
| 1921 | 119 | 19,475 | 80,596 |
| 1922 | 219 | 22,819 | 306,726 |
| 1923 | 122 | 17,274 | 291,045 |
| 1924 | 88 | 11,749 | 212,365 |
| 1925 | 73 | 19,857 | 209,891 |
| 1926 | 88 | 20,899 | 326,086 |
| 1927 | 51 | 6,933 | 58,291 |
| 1928 | 57 | 10,801 | 109,745 |
| 1929 | 127 | 31,456 | 411,572 |
| 1930 | 101 | 17,337 | 180,002 |
| 1931 | 71 | 14,473 | 184,593 |
| 1932 | 102 | 16,346 | 103,673 |
| 1933 | 56 | 9,552 | 57,093 |
| 1934 | 72 | 11,059 | 156,086 |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | | | |
| | (a) | (g) | |
| 1919 | 47 | 23,799 | 537,138 |
| 1920 | 66 | 105,658 | 239,415 |
| 1921 | 25 | 9,892 | 112,357 |
| 1922 | 12 | 29,001 | 1,339,508 |
| 1923 | 2 | 50 | 740 |
| 1924 | 7 | 1,856 | 10,129 |
| 1925 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1926 | 3 | 768 | 890 |
| 1927 | 12 | 5,158 | 9,126 |
| 1928 | 10 | 5,746 | 10,535 |
| 1929 | 10 | 2,962 | ..... |
| 1930 | 12 | 5,050 | 2,600 |
| 1931 | 19 | 6,278 | 54,575 |
| 1932 | 12 | 4,011 | 26,034 |
| 1933 | 10 | 1,585 | 16,081 |
| 1934 | 12 | 2,379 | 52,132 |
| **SPAIN** | | | |
| | (d) | (e) | |
| 1919 | 403 | 178,496 | 4,001,278 |
| 1920 | 424 | 244,684 | 7,261,762 |
| 1921 | 233 | 83,691 | 2,802,299 |
| 1922 | 429 | 119,417 | 2,672,567 |
| 1923 | 411 | 120,658 | 3,027,026 |
| 1924 | 155 | 28,744 | 604,512 |
| 1925 | 164 | 60,120 | 839,934 |
| 1926 | 93 | 21,851 | 247,223 |
| 1927 | 107 | 70,616 | 1,311,891 |
| 1928 | 87 | 70,024 | 771,213 |
| 1929 | 96 | 55,576 | 313,065 |
| 1930 | 402 | 247,460 | 3,745,360 |
| 1931 | 734 | 236,177 | 3,843,260 |
| 1932 | 681 | 269,104 | 3,589,473 |
| 1933 | 1,127 | 843,303 | 14,440,629 |
| **SWEDEN** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1919 | 440 | 81,041 | 2,295,900 |
| 1920 | 486 | 139,039 | 8,942,500 |
| 1921 | 347 | 49,712 | 2,663,300 |
| 1922 | 392 | 75,679 | 2,674,580 |
| 1923 | 206 | 102,896 | 6,907,390 |
| 1924 | 261 | 23,976 | 1,204,500 |
| 1925 | 239 | 145,778 | 2,559,700 |
| 1926 | 206 | 52,891 | 1,711,200 |
| 1927 | 189 | 9,477 | 400,000 |
| 1928 | 201 | 71,461 | 4,835,000 |
| 1929 | 180 | 12,676 | 667,000 |
| 1930 | 261 | 20,751 | 1,021,000 |
| 1931 | 193 | 40,899 | 2,627,000 |
| 1932 | 182 | 50,147 | 3,095,000 |
| 1933 | 140 | 31,989 | 3,434,000 |
| **SWITZERLAND** | | | |
| | (d) | (e) | |
| 1919 | 237 | 21,294 | ..... |
| 1920 | 184 | 13,989 | ..... |
| 1921 | 55 | 2,786 | ..... |
| 1922 | 104 | 10,340 | ..... |
| 1923 | 44 | 3,567 | ..... |
| 1924 | 70 | 6,741 | ..... |
| 1925 | 42 | 3,299 | ..... |
| 1926 | 35 | 2,721 | ..... |
| 1927 | 26 | 2,058 | 34,160 |
| 1928 | 45 | 5,474 | 98,015 |
| 1929 | 39 | 4,661 | 99,608 |
| 1930 | 31 | 6,397 | 265,695 |
| 1931 | 25 | 4,746 | 73,975 |
| 1932 | 38 | 5,083 | 159,154 |
| 1933 | 35 | 2,705 | 69,065 |
| 1934 | 20 | 2,763 | 33,309 |
| 1935 | 17 | 874 | 15,143 |
| **UNITED STATES** | | | |
| | (a) | (e) (l) | |
| 1919 | 3,571 | 4,160,348 | ..... |
| 1920 | [illegible],291 | 1,463,054 | ..... |
| 1921 | 2,381 | 1,099,247 | ..... |
| 1922 | 1,088 | 1,612,562 | ..... |
| 1923 | 1,553 | 756,584 | ..... |
| 1924 | 1,240 | 657,641 | ..... |
| 1925 | 1,300 | 428,416 | ..... |
| 1926 | 1,032 | 329,592 | ..... |
| 1927 (m) | 734 | 349,434 | 3,799,394 |
| 1928 | 629 | 357,145 | 31,556,947 |
| 1929 | 903 | 230,463 | 9,975,213 |
| 1930 | 653 | 158,114 | 2,730,368 |
| 1931 | 894 | 279,299 | 6,386,183 |
| 1932 | 808 | 242,826 | 6,462,973 |
| 1933 | 1,562 | 812,137 | 14,818,846 |
| 1934 | 1,740 | 1,353,608 | 19,308,650 |
| | | (d) | |
| 1935—Jan | 78 | 80,992 | 706,535 |
| Feb | 77 | 61,943 | 819,863 |
| Mar | 97 | 51,178 | 921,718 |
| Apr | 111 | 67,419 | 1,162,585 |
| May | 127 | 101,897 | 1,677,457 |
| June | 120 | 38,888 | 1,251,974 |
| July | 105 | 68,192 | 1,198,986 |
| Aug | 112 | 69,246 | 1,133,592 |
| Sept | 126 | 470,000 | 2,977,000 |
| Oct | 121 | 92,000 | 1,838,000 |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1935—*Concluded*

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Yugoslavia (o)** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1922 | 220 | 29,141 | 486,392 |
| 1923 | 335 | 13,232 | 159,300 |
| 1924 | 60 | 5,155 | 76,337 |
| 1925 | 44 | 7,483 | 110,600 |
| 1926 | 46 | 10,979 | 157,485 |
| 1927 | 78 | 7,588 | 239,183 |
| 1928 | ..... | 5,600 | 117,500 |
| 1929 | ..... | 2,246 | 12,897 |
| 1930 | ..... | 4, 79 | 48,528 |
| 1931 | 5 | 1,253 | 14,204 |
| 1932 | 4 | 418 | 2,254 |

| Year | Number of disputes | Employees involved | Time loss in man working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Uruguay** | | | |
| | (d) | (g) | |
| 1919 | 65 | 18,491 | 581,995 |
| 1920 | 193 | 16,303 | 645,864 |
| 1921 | 146 | 2,958 | 83,690 |
| 1922 | 35 | 5,819 | 149,050 |
| 1923 | 114 | 1,117 | 43,044 |
| 1924 | 22 | 858 | 21,552 |
| 1925 | 11 | 268 | 10,646 |
| 1926 | 5 | 600 | 11,952 |
| 1927 | 13 | 4,737 | 53,350 |
| 1928 | 3 | 289 | 420,600 |
| 1929 | 31 | 2,011 | 90,600 |
| 1930 | 8 | 1,361 | 11,100 |
| 1931 | 56 | 1,900 | 102,600 |
| 1932 | 6 | 2,269 | ..... |

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1926, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been illegal and none have been officially reported. (q) Strikes and lockouts. (r) Since April, 1933, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been forbidden by law.

# RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on page 133 of this issue. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

Preliminary figures for the year 1935 show 553 disputes beginning in the year, involving 271,000 workers, with a time loss of 1,920,000 working days for the year. Nearly 70 per cent of the total time loss for the year occurred in the coal mining industry. Of the 553 disputes beginning in the year, 84 were over demands for increases in wages, 42 over proposed reductions in wages, 124 over other wage questions, 11 over questions as to working hours, 152 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 85 over other questions as to working arrangements, 36 over trade union questions, 16 were stoppages of work on account of sympathetic action and 3 were over other questions.

The number of disputes beginning in December, 1935, was 37 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 51 disputes in progress during the month, involving 22,000 workers with a time loss of 141,000 working days for the month. Of the 37 disputes beginning in the month, 3 were over demands for increases in wages, 2 over proposed wage reductions, 13 over other wage questions, 7 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons, 11 over other questions; one stoppage was due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in 29 disputes in December, of which 7 were in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers, 10 were compromise settlements. In 5 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 106 and 120 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 226 disputes in progress during the month, involving 90,000 workers with a time loss of 1,169,000 working days for the month.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Jan., 1936 | 4 | 205 | 1,105 |
| Dec., 1935 | 8 | 431 | 3,152 |
| Jan., 1935 | 10 | 4,832 | 26,780 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which came to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes during January was the smallest on record for some time and none of them involved large numbers of employees or were of considerable duration. In December, two important disputes involving water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., and other points were terminated early in the month. In January last year there were two important disputes involving coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and Corbin, B.C. also two strikes of cloakmakers and dressmakers at Toronto, Ont.

One dispute, involving fifty workers, was carried over from December and three disputes commenced during January. All four of these disputes terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer concerned, one being partially successful, while the result of one was recorded as a compromise. At the end of January, therefore, there were no strikes or lockouts on record.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving five employees in one bakery at Toronto, Ont., for one day on December 23 has been reported recently. It is stated that the strikers demanded that the drivers should belong to the union and that this was conceded.

A cessation of work at Truro, N.S., on December 31 by twenty men engaged by the city authorities to clear snow has been reported recently. The men demanded the regular civic rate of pay instead of 20 cents per hour. As the work was done in order to provide employment, the demand was not conceded.

A strike of gold miners at Camborne, B.C., about the middle of January has been reported, but no particulars have been received except that the dispute has been terminated.

A cessation of work by coal miners in one colliery at Drumheller, Alta., for a few hours early in January has been reported but particulars have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

TRUCK DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Drivers, most of whom are reported to have been operating their own trucks, had ceased work on December 30, 1935, demanding increases in the rates of pay for the delivery of coal and wood, from fuel dealers, some of whom had engaged them to supplement their own delivery service while others had no other means of delivery. A considerable number of the strikers had settled with the dealers on December 30 and December 31, but about fifty were still on strike at the beginning of January. From time to time various dealers signed agreements with the truck drivers' association and on January 15 the strike was called off, but about ten per cent of the strikers had been replaced. The agreement provided for substantial increases in rates and greater allowances according to distance.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to January, 1936** | | | |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man. | 50 | 250 | Commenced Dec. 30, 1935; for increased piece rates and changes in conditions; terminated Jan. 15, 1936; partially successful. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during January, 1936** | | | |
| Mining, Etc.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta. | 75 | 75 | Commenced Jan. 8, 1936; against dismissal of worker; terminated Jan. 8, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Boots and Shoes*— | | | |
| Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont. | 50 | 450 | Commenced Jan. 7, 1936; against reduction in wages, piece rates; terminated Jan. 16, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Shingle mill workers, Port Moody, B.C. | 30 | 330 | Commenced Jan. 15, 1936; against dismissal of union workers and 10 per cent reduction in wages; terminated Jan. 27, 1936; compromise. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on January 8 demanding the reinstatement of a miner dismissed for loading "dirty" coal. The miners claimed that he had not been warned as required under the terms of the agreement. Work was resumed next day, the employer having reinstated the miner and agreed that in future men would be dismissed only after being warned twice.

Shoe Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one factory ceased work on January 7 against a reduction in piece rates, claimed to be 20 per cent, for work on a new line of shoes. On January 17 work was resumed at rates reported to be reduced only fifteen per cent.

Shingle Mill Workers, Port Moody, B.C.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 15 against the dismissal of a union worker and a ten per cent wage reduction. The re-employment of union workers laid off some time previously was also demanded. Work was resumed on January 28 when the demands were conceded, except that a compromise was reached on the wage reduction.

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The classification of occupational diseases is dealt with in an article by Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, consultant in Occupational Diseases, State Department of Health, Columbia, Ohio, which appears in a recent issue of "Industrial Medicine." In his classification, the writer groups the health hazards which may produce a specific occupational disease. This grouping is analyzed under the following divisions: Poisons; mechanical irritants, friction, fatigue. infections, diseases following accidental injuries at work, illumination afflication, high temperature, noise and abnormal atmospheric pressures.

The Ontario Vocational Guidance Association has issued a series of bulletins dealing with various topics of vocational guidance, such as: Prediction of occupational trends; origin, aims and programs of the Ontario Vocational Guidance Association; the selection and guidance of college students; bibliography on vocational guidance; personnel problems in the packing industry; problems in the field of vocational guidance; and the choice of a secondary school course by the Ontario student.

Copies of these bulletins may be obtained from the Secretary, Ontario Vocational Guidance Association, 27 Albany Avenue, Toronto.

# SUPREME COURT HEARINGS RESPECTING VALIDITY OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

REFERENCE was made in the Labour Gazette for November, 1935 (page 976), to the decision of the Dominion Government to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada certain measures (enacted during the 1935 session of Parliament) in order to secure a judicial determination as to whether the Acts in question are *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament.

Hearings were conducted before the Supreme Court of Canada between January 15 and February 5 of the arguments in respect of the validity of eight federal statutes which were adopted at the last parliamentary session as follows:—

Section 498a of the Criminal Code;
Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act;
Employment and Social Insurance Act;
Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act;
Minimum Wages Act;
Limitation of Hours of Work Act;
Natural Products Marketing Act; and
Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

Factums were submitted in respect of all of these references on behalf of the Government of Canada and on behalf of each of the respective provinces. Counsel were present also on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada and the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces.

The argument in support of the validity of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Limitation of Hours of Work Act and the Employment and Social Insurance Act was conducted on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., of Quebec, and Mr. C. P. Plaxton, K.C., of the Department of Justice.

In the factum submitted on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada in respect of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, the Minimum Wages Act, and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, it was contended that these respective statutes are "in their entirety within the legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada" for the following reasons:—

1. In virtue of its exclusive legislative power under s. 132 of the British North America Act, 1867, or/and of its general power conferred by s. 91 of the said Act to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, to perform the obligations of Canada under, and as a signatory of, the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and also under the several Draft Conventions ratified by Canada as a Member of the International Labour Organization as hereinbefore mentioned;

2. In virtue of its general power conferred by s. 91 of the British North America Act to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to the subject matter of the said Acts;

3. In virtue of its exclusive legislative authority in relation to the regulation of trade and commerce; and

4. In virtue of its exclusive legislative authority in relation to the criminal law.

All of the provinces attacked these respective enactments on the ground that Parliament had no power to invade provincial rights on a pretext of implementing treaty obligations. Ontario, however, submitted various reasons which in their judgment probably might be held to justify these statutes as having been passed in the exercise of the power of the Dominion Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of Canada to deal with matters of national interest and importance.

In the factum submitted on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada in respect of the validity of the Employment and Social Insurance Act, it was contended that this Act "in its entirety is within the legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada in virtue of (1) its residuary power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada; and (2) its exclusive powers (*a*) to regulate trade and commerce; (*b*) to raise money by any mode or system of taxation; (*c*) to appropriate public money for any public purpose; (*d*) to provide for the collection of statistics; and incidentally, (*e*) to enact criminal laws."

The validity of this legislation was contested on behalf of all the provinces. Ontario, however, made the same admission with respect to this statute as in the case of the other three Acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Judgment on all the eight references was reserved by the Court until a later date.

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The New York State Employment Service (affiliated with the United States Employment Service) has recently issued a manual of placement procedure entitled "How Physically Handicapped People Find Work."

# INTERIM REPORT ON RELIEF CAMPS IN CANADA

## Recommendations of Special Committee Appointed to Investigate Conditions

THE special committee appointed to investigate the situation with respect to relief camps in Canada (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1086) has submitted an interim report, following a comprehensive survey of conditions from close personal observation.

Comprising the Committee were: R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour; Humphrey Mitchell, formerly Member of Parliament for East Hamilton; and E. W. Bradwin, Ph.D., of Toronto, Principal of the Frontier College.

At the end of last November the Committee was appointed to make a personal survey of the relief camp situation in Canada, with a view to the preparation of a report based thereon for submission to the Minister of Labour. This step was taken in view of the eventual transfer of such camps to the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour, except that such camps were to remain under the control of the Department of National Defence where engaged upon projects for the furtherance of the work of that Department. In a letter from the Minister of Labour to the members of the Committee, dated November 28, 1935, and referred to in the Interim Report, terms of reference were set out as follows:—

(1) The desirability of continuing the Relief Camps on their present basis or in any other form;
(2) The allowance or wage policy which should be followed in the Relief Camps during their continuance and the relation of any proposed change in allowance to other forms of Unemployment Relief and more particularly to existing schemes for farm placement carried out in co-operation with the provinces;
(3) The adequacy of existing facilities for re-establishing men now in Relief Camps in industrial and agricultural employment;
(4) The adequacy of existing facilities for a general education, occupational training and supervised recreation;
(5) Any other matter in relation to the administration of Relief Camps which you deem to be of importance in the formulation of the policy of the Department of Labour in relation to these camps.

With the official release of the report, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, issued a prefatory statement as follows:—

"The members of the committee were selected for the task because of their special knowledge in regard to the several aspects of the relief camp problem. They approached their investigation with a sympathetic understanding of the human factors in the problem and with a knowledge as well of the practical considerations which must also have their bearing on government policy. This report is being released because of the widespread interest in relief camps throughout the country. We propose to take the people into our confidence in regard to the whole matter. Wherever it is possible to do so, I think it is desirable to throw a clear light on a problem in order that the taxpayers and citizens generally may know the reason for the adoption of particular policies."

### Interim Report of Committee

The following is the interim report of the committee:—

Ottawa, January 31, 1936.

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Honourable Sir,—We, the members of the committee appointed to inspect Relief Camps and to report thereon in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of reference dated November 28, 1935, beg to submit the following as an interim report:—

We arrived in Washington, D.C., on December 3, 1935, and interviewed several officials charged with the administration of C.C.C. Camps, and visited a few of the camps in the vicinity of Washington. Since these camps are operated on a vastly different basis to our Canadian Relief Camps, the points of comparison are few, and of rather minor significance. We are, therefore, refraining from submitting at this time a detailed report upon them, but will do so when making our final report.

On December 5, we had a lengthy interview with Mr. Charles H. Alspach, Director of Transient Camps, and his assistant, Mr. Richter. These officials have charge of the administration of three hundred and fifty camps which house about fifty thousand non-family men. The cost of food, clothing, shelter and administration, but not including capital expenditures, is about seventy cents per diem per man. Until quite recently the men in these camps received a money payment of $1 per week. The camps have now been put upon a work and wages basis, with satisfactory results

in the form of improved morale amongst the men and a better disposition to work. Monthly wages paid are—unskilled $15, semi-skilled $20, and skilled $25. Food and shelter are provided but men are required to purchase their own clothing. Local, State and Federal Government Officials prepare the projects data, plans and specifications of which are forwarded to Washington for approval, amendment or rejection. State agencies are required to provide some form of assistance either in the form of cost of administration, materials, machinery, etc. Local advisory bodies are formed to assist in the rehabilitation of the enrollees back into industry. A close tie-up exists between the camps and the public employment offices to further facilitate the re-establishment of the men in industrial employment. Camp teachers are generally selected from persons on relief. While the C.C.C. Camps are under the direct control of army reserve officers, who wear full military uniforms and demand military recognition from the men, it has been found that the transient type resents military administration. Very little trouble has been experienced from Communists, but agitators are summarily dismissed from the camps.

We returned to Canada, arriving at Winnipeg on December 8, 1935. Since that date we have inspected some fifty camps, extending from Valcartier in the East to those on Vancouver Island in the West. Members of Parliament, Officers Commanding Military Districts and many of their Staff Officers, Provincial Cabinet Ministers, mayors and other civic representatives, and provincial and civic officials have been interviewed, in addition to which innumerable personal interviews were had with men of all ages and occupations in the camps.

We beg to report specifically on the five phases of our inquiry, set forth in the Minister's letter of reference, as follows:—

1. The evidence we have accumulated compels us to advise that continuance of the camps for a temporary period is necessary. The facilities for employment in private industry and agriculture are insufficient to absorb any considerable number of those in the camps at the present time. Representations have been made to us by a few of the camp workers whom we have interviewed that the camps should be abolished, but when asked what alternative they had to suggest, the invariable reply was "Give us real employment."

Relief camp workers may be classified under four broad types:—

(*a*) There is a goodly percentage of young men who still retain an eager desire to occupy a useful place in society and to devote their energies and abilities to industrial, commercial or agricultural employment.

(*b*) The majority of the relief camp workers consists of that body of men of more mature age, who, while not so keenly ambitious as the younger element, are, nevertheless, yearning for the opportunity to independently maintain themselves through the medium of normal, remunerative, private or public employment.

(*c*) There is a group of young men whose ages range from eighteen to twenty-five years, many of whom have never had other than occasional, casual employment and who, therefore, have not acquired the habit of working or the sense of individual responsibility to society. These young fellows have suffered through thwarted ambitions and the lack of visible grounds of hope for the future, and have become an easy prey to the subversive influences of Communistic or Anarchistic philosophy, sedulously propagated by experienced agitators. Most of these young men are gifted with average intelligence and if they had grown up surrounded by the influences of a normal environment, which included useful work, they would no doubt have given a good account of themselves. Under the influences among which they have lived during the past few years, however, they constitute a real menace to the maintenance of our existing institutions. They are viciously rebellious against, and defiant to authority; they shirk work and are determined to continue to do so; they assert that society owes them a living and are oblivious of the obligations they owe to society; they are acquiring undesirable habits, especially by moving from camp to camp, often under assumed names, staying in each camp long enough to secure a complete issue of clothing and then leaving camp, selling the issued clothing and shoes, and donning ordinary cheap, mufti clothing; they disturb and irritate more reasonable and stable-minded men, and are a constant source of trouble to camp authorities.

(*d*) This group comprises a quite substantial number of older men who through age, coupled with the deteriorating influence of several years of dependence upon public charity, will never again be able to successfully compete for steady jobs in the open labour market.

It is of the most pressing importance that very determined efforts should be made to explore the resources of Canada, both public and private, for the purpose of developing fields of industrial employment in order that the men included in the types A, B and C might be absorbed as speedily as possible in useful work at current rates of wages and thus become self-sustaining. In other words, it is eminently desirable that the camps, whether operating on the present basis or on any other relief basis, should be closed as soon

as possible in the best interest of the State and for the sound, healthy development of the majority of the men now in the camps.

Camps have played a notable part in the development of Canada in the past and will continue to do so for many years to come. Under normal conditions they attract for certain seasons of each year from 80,000 to 120,000 men who have chosen lumbering, mining and railroad construction work in preference to other avenues of employment. It should, however, be borne in mind that many of the men in relief camps to-day are unsuited by background, training and adaptability for regular camp life and are merely awaiting, with varying degrees of patience, the first opportunity that may be presented to return to avocations more suited to their temperament and upbringing. Apart from those who may be classed as unemployable in the broad meaning of that term, relief camp conditions cannot be regarded other than as exercising a baneful mental and moral influence.

The idea should not be entertained that relief camps are a permanent governmental activity, but rather they should be regarded as a temporary expedient for meeting an emergency situation. At present, due to the prolongation of their existence, they constitute a serious danger, since the tendency must inevitably be that they will be accepted as a fixed, national institution akin to the Poor Law Work Houses of Europe, if their existence is long perpetuated.

Your investigators are definitely convinced that the size of camps should be limited to accommodate a maximum of not more than about one hundred and forty men. The efficient exercise of reasonable and necessary disciplinary authority varies inversely with the increase of the relief camp population beyond about that number. Our experiences and observations at the Dundurn Camp satisfied us conclusively that large camps are most undesirable. The concentration of such a large and virile body of men, few of whom are, or could reasonably be expected to be satisfied with their lot, affords the most suitable opportunity for the successful propagation of subversive ideas and the stimulation of the spirit of rebelliousness, and increases the difficulties of administration and the exercise of authority to a maximum degree. We desire to emphasize these two points. Firstly, Communist agitators, that is the agents of the Workers Unity League and its subsidiaries, are expert in the art of inoculating the minds of relief camp workers, particularly the younger element, with the virus of discontent. The policy is not necessarily to teach the doctrines of Communism openly, but rather to suggest them covertly and as being of secondary importance. The principal and direct object sought is to fan to flame the sense of injustice which is felt by these men and especially to incite the young fellows to disobedience. These young men become trouble makers. They refuse or shirk work and break regulations indiscriminately. In the meantime, the promoters of this state of affairs are doing their work industriously and are faithfully observing the camp regulations. The ostensible cause of the Dundurn strike was that young men—mere youths—were being discharged in winter time without money or means to go anywhere with any prospect of being cared for. The effective agent in starting the strike was a fine young fellow named Bracken, who was elected chairman of the strike committee. Bracken's presentation of the men's case to us did credit both to his intelligence and his sympathies. He desired that these young men be restored to the camp strength in the hope that they would mend their ways. If this were done, so far as he was concerned, the strike would be called off. When we offered to meet this condition, Bracken was true to his word. He resigned from the chairmanship of the strike committee, returned to work and started the movement which resulted in the reduction of the number of strikers until only the die-hards were left—about one hundred at January 11 out of a total working force of about sixteen hundred. To-day none of the men remain on strike.

The important fact, however, is that immediately these terms were offered, the real fomenters of the trouble came to the fore. They realized that their object of perpetuating the strike, together with the hope that the example of Dundurn might be followed in other camps, was being thwarted. No concession that could be made, short of handing over the control of the camp to them would have been acceptable. So far as the observance of camp regulations is concerned the records of these men are spotless, apart from their participation in the strike. The congregating of such a large number of men in one camp afforded the most favourable conditions that could be desired, both for the concentration of agitators and the practice of their subtle methods of propaganda. Secondly, from the foregoing facts, it is apparent that large camps increase enormously the difficulties of administration and the exercise of discipline. The teachers of doctrines subversive to discipline have their most susceptible pupils gathered together en masse, and excellent coverage is provided for their protection from

discovery. Had these sixteen hundred men been scattered in ten or twelve camps, either the concentration of agitators would have been avoided or their field of concerted effort restricted to a small area.

Moreover, no police authority is vested in the camp administrators. Dundurn Camp represents an adult male population equivalent to that of a good-sized city, utterly without authority to enforce law. The menace of such a situation is too obvious to need further comment.

2. Irrespective of the source of enquiry, the decided opinion was expressed that a work and wages policy would be infinitely more satisfactory than the present method of supplying food, shelter, medical care and clothing, combined with an allowance of 20c per day. Under such a system the men to all intents and purposes are wards of the State, creating a condition that is in direct contradiction to established Canadian practices and in opposition to the mental make-up of the Canadian people. It is inevitable that such a policy in its practical application would bring into being difficulties of a grave and insurmountable character.

It must be borne in mind, however, that through the violent and prolonged intensity of the depression, both in its national and international character, policies had to be improvised to meet a very pressing need, which, in turn, had to be hammered out on the anvil of practical experience.

*The present camp policy has the following serious objections:—*

(*a*) A strong body of public opinion exists that is opposed to the principle of the allowance of 20c per day for work performed over a nominal period of eight hours. It might be emphasized that the fact is lost sight of that in addition to food, shelter, clothing and medical attention, tobacco is provided along with canteen supplies at a cost below that paid by the general public outside the camp, and recreation facilities varying in degree according to the size and location of the camp.

(*b*) It has been stated on numerous occasions during our investigations that many men perform a normal day's work. There is, however, noticed a general slowing up of work on the part of the great majority at an estimated efficiency of not more than 35 per cent of the normal standards.

(*c*) There are instances of the lack of authority, particularly in the larger camps. The men feel that they are being imposed upon in having to work for an allowance of 20c per day alongside keymen paid a much higher rate by the Provincial Governments. It was noticed in different camps that men on the 20c per day allowance stayed in the bunkhouses because of adverse weather conditions, whilst the keymen carried out their usual duties.

(*d*) An adequate supply of warm and serviceable clothing is supplied to each man at an estimated wholesale cost of $40 per year. The men, moreover, object to being dressed alike. It tends to submerge their individuality, and the opinion was widely expressed that it acted as a deterrent in obtaining employment upon leaving the camps. In this connection it is frankly admitted that glaring abuses exist in the destruction of clothing, particularly by the younger men in camp. A condition has also grown up in which the younger men frequently shift from camp to camp in order to collect new issues of clothing, and in turn, sell them to outside parties. In this matter those in charge are in a wellnigh helpless condition to check the abuse, in view of the necessity of warm clothing for the newly arrived men to go to work. As a means of overcoming the somewhat justifiable objections of the men in this regard and at the same time correcting the obvious abuses that prevail, it is strongly urged that a policy should be adopted that would permit and require the men to purchase their own clothes.

### The Advantage of a Work and Wages Policy

(*a*) The creation of self-respect and the spirit of initiative and individualism among the men of the camps.

(*b*) The reversal of public opinion towards camps.

(*c*) The men could meet their day to day obligations in the payment of board, transportation, medical attention, and clothing, which, in the latter case would automatically correct the admitted abuses that now exist.

(*d*) More work would be accomplished and the undertakings could be run on a sounder economic basis. It should be clearly understood that the tax payers of the Dominion are entitled to value for money expended under a work and wages policy.

We suggest that consideration should be given, if a work and wages policy is inaugurated, to limiting the length of the work period in camps by others than keymen, to a period not exceeding six months in any twelve consecutive months, and the deferment of a specified sum of money from the monthly pay cheque which would be paid to the men on discharge. Such a policy would tend in the first place to permit

the men to seek employment outside of the camps, and the deferred pay would make it possible for them to be self-supporting, at least for some time, providing ordinary caution was used.

The name "Emergency Work Camp" should be substituted for that of Relief Camp. It is admitted that the term "Relief Camp" has a bad psychological effect, and a condition should be created where those engaged in any undertaking might look with some pride upon a constructive effort that has for its purpose the completion of useful public works in an effort by the people of Canada to meet an abnormal unemployment situation.

The policy now in vogue in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba of placing men in farm work for which a nominal bonus is paid, should be commended. Considered opinion has been expressed that the scheme in its broadest sense is working smoothly. It should be viewed as a constructive approach to a serious problem in the light of practical conditions confronting Western agriculture at the moment. Besides assisting the farmer, it gives those employed the opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the basic industry of the Prairie Provinces, and at the same time supplies the very distinct advantage of home surroundings that is lacking in camp life.

Should a work and wages policy be adopted, due regard should be given to the regulations of camp conditions so that the normal requirements of industry and agriculture may be adequately met.

3. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada afford adequate provision for the re-establishment of relief camp workers in industrial and agricultural employment as opportunity to do so arises. The testimony of the Officers Commanding and Engineers in Military Districts, together with that of camp superintendents and Provincial Officers of the Employment Service of Canada, is that close liaison relations exist betwee nthe two services and that willing co-operation is exercised on both sides.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada fill a real need and perform a worthwhile function in the selection of eligible men for the relief camps, on requisitions from the proper authorities. Moreover, as opportunity affords, the Employment Service offices requisition men from the camps to fill suitable vacancies listed with the offices by employers. The number of men in the various camps is very materially reduced during the spring, summer and fall months. In many camps the strength is reduced until in the summer and early fall very few except the camp staffs and men who are regarded as incapable of doing sustained manual work are left. This result is very materially aided through the co-operation afforded by the Employment Service. As illustrative of the eagerness of these men to engage in real work, it may be pointed out that many have left camps for farm and lumber camp employment when the remuneration offered was no greater than that provided at the relief camp.

Unfortunately, the requirements of industry for steadily employed labour are inadequate to meet the situation. In the cities and towns, many employers have waiting lists of applicants and do not require the services of public offices except on rare occasions. When vacancies do develop, church, fraternal or individual influence has quite commendably been exerted to secure the hiring of unemployed friends. Consequently, as the records of the Employment Service Branch of the department show, a much smaller proportion of steady industrial placements are now made than under normal conditions. Where such openings do occur, preference is given to heads of families.

The employment conditions which presently prevail militate against any considerable number of relief camp workers being drafted into industrial or agricultural employment except during the periods of peak demand. It is suggested that in the agreements with the Provincial Governments, which no doubt will be entered into in connection with the continuance of the relief camps, a clause might be included which would more definitely tie up, perhaps on a quota basis, the activities of the Employment Service with the available, suitable men in the camps.

4. Having in mind the camps visited during the past several weeks, the members of your committee wish to point out that with few, if any, exceptions, a very definite effort has been made to meet the needs of men in relief camps for education and recreation.

Invariably the recreation hut, usually a large and commodious building, occupies a prominent place at the camp. Roomy, well supplied with tables and benches, equipped with the camp radio, and often housing the canteen in one end, the recreation hall is the rendezvous of the men for periods of relaxation. The supply of used magazines is large and daily papers are provided as well as cards and other games of various kinds. A well-assorted library of two hundred to three hundred and fifty books is invariably in evidence. These books are generally supplied either from local organizations in nearby towns who have interested themselves in the campmen, or more usually are obtained as travelling libraries from the Provincial Departments of Education.

When it is kept in mind that the recreation hall not uncommonly faces on a playing-field with goal posts in evidence, and is often a

close neighbour to the large wash-house having an abundance of hot and cold water, and generally containing from four to six shower baths, we believe that the relief camps as conducted throughout the Dominion show a commendable attempt to promote the social amenities and comforts of camp life. The provisions made in this way will bear favourable comparison with similar conditions found in any camp conducted along regular lines of work.

Indoor recreation is provided and where the physical contour permits open-air sports have been promoted in all the relief camps; hockey and football with teams sometimes playing inter-camp games, have particularly created interest in this direction. It may be questioned if in the smaller sized camps it is necessary to have a man appointed simply to direct athletics or promote recreation. Usually the canteen man, the camp teacher or better still, a committee composed of a few of the men, can arrange satisfactorily for indoor games and open-air activities. A sports committee comprised of camp workers has the further advantage that it provides an outlet to men already in camp who are anxious to promote sports and various games. In the occasional camp, however, where several hundred men are employed, some consideration might be shown toward the appointment of a man who would devote his time exclusively toward the promotion of recreation.

In the matter of education, the Provincial Governments have made a forward move by instituting Correspondence Courses, and in some cases appointing resident teachers, to assist the men in camps who desire to pursue definite courses of study. The necessary text books and the required stationery are provided by the respective provinces. Examination papers duly filled out are forwarded to officials in the Provincial Department of Education to be corrected and returned to the men at the camp. In this way the camp worker may carry on studies in English, arithmetic, book-keeping and even foreign languages.

It is apparent in several camps of British Columbia that while a considerable number of campmen had taken advantage of these courses last winter, there is a very considerable indifference at the present time. This delinquency has been attributed by various camp officials to prevailing rumours and attendant uncertainty as to the immediate future of the relief camps, but another factor, and one not to be overlooked, is that the Department of Education has expressed the intention of assisting all who had already undertaken correspondence courses, while not encouraging additional enrolment of new men.

Speaking of the general standard of education among campmen it should be pointed out that while, naturally, differences prevail as to the individual attainments of the men, yet quite a considerable number of them have attained a fair standard in school studies. Our questions and observations have convinced the members of your committee that a very considerable proportion of the camp workers have at least attained Entrance Standing or Grade VIII.

Not infrequently young men of this standing express the desire to take up electrical work, radio, diesel engineering or even surveying. In view, however, of their lack of the necessary preparation, combined with the fact that unless the camp has several hundred workers these particular groupings will have but few numbers, it is practically impossible to meet such requests. But classes in bookkeeping and study groups in prospecting, particularly where a collection of minerals has been provided, can be conducted without undue pre-requisites.

Neither should it be overlooked that with campmen, possessing a Grade VIII qualification or its equivalent, there is always opportunity to build up six-week courses, calling for definite application and aiming at a fixed goal. Particularly does this apply to instructions covering measurements, excavations, areas of circles, triangles and other problems in mensuration. In classes of this nature care should be taken to apply the problems assigned in a practical way to the local work at the camp. Business College arithmetic also, with practice in the application and use of bank forms, will always provide material for six-week courses of study.

The older men in the camps are not easily enrolled as students—much of life already lies behind them! Too often, also, the older man at a camp is sensitive and not prone to admit any deficiency in his schooling, particularly among youths. Many men, however, of this group, can be interested in general discussions, or informative talks if presented in a practical way—science in some form, events in world history, biography, or the dramatization of a selected passage from literature, will attract and hold interested listeners among the older men.

In common with other camps in Canada, the relief camps are composed of various nationals. Not infrequently seven and eight distinct ethnic groupings will be found in a relief camp of from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five men. These nationals range from English-speaking, French-speaking and Nordic races to the various people of Slavic extraction

A large room is not required for class purposes at a camp. Speaking generally, the recreation room is not a suitable place for a study group. As might be expected, there is, of an evening, much noise and talk among those who go to the recreation hall; the camp radio will be operating and there is always the accompanying shout of those engaged in games. This precludes the necessary quiet for those who wish to study.

The ideal place for those who desire to study in a camp is a small hut, or failing that, a space 14 × 18 feet, partitioned from one of the camp buildings. A room of this size will accommodate fifteen to twenty-two students and provide ample wall space for the blackboard and maps. Above all, it ensures that necessary quiet may be had.

We wish, as already mentioned, to commend heartily the place and the work of the Correspondence Courses. These have proven helpful to men doing more advanced work. But education for the campmen, whether employed at regular work or in relief camps, involves more than the provision of opportunity for study. Some workers in camps with a sense of suspicion look upon schools as simply another agency, in collusion with officials, seeking to keep them docile and submerged.

The failure of campmen to eagerly avail themselves of the facilities for study, so generously provided, may be accounted for in another way. Campmen, whether from the isolation of their work or from whatever reason, are as a class proud and sensitive; they feel frequently a sense of neglect. They will respond, however, to the companionship and counsel of the teacher who is a labourer with them. Camp education can never be limited solely to teaching. The campman will give heed to the man who works alongside him, sharing the common tasks in all kinds of weather, rather than to the man with a staff appointment who does not partake in his work and activities.

It is our observation that such men as we have observed working in this way, call them labourer-teachers, or by any other name, seem to find a response from campmen that is otherwise lacking. To be successful, such a man, ranging in age between twenty-two and thirty years, and a graduate, should enter on his work not simply as a teacher, but as a fashioner of sound and healthy thought among his fellow workers.

In the face of the fact that so many men, many of them young and impressionable, are forced each year to follow the drab life of relief camps, it should be the duty of men, with a University background, to associate with camp workers, labouring with them in common toil. Such educators, drawn from the various Provinces and employed in a national task, acquire firsthand a truer knowledge of Canadian problems. By their work and effort they not only help to conserve the morale of campmen, but create a healthier relation between the University man himself and the worker.

### General Camp Conditions

5. (*a*) The meals served in the relief camps are plain, but clean and wholesome. No discrimination is shown in the quality of food provided for the administrative staff. It is the general practice to plan the menu on a weekly basis, which is posted on the wall of the kitchen, and in some cases, displayed for general information in the camp. Cooks in charge of the kitchen staff were found to be generally men of wide experience in camp cooking, and without exception, the kitchens and the dining halls were spotlessly clean. Breakfast consists of cereal, hot cakes, toast or bread and butter, with jam or sauce. Dinner has a fuller course, with soup meat (roasted or stewed), potatoes and one other vegetable, bread and butter, with a pudding or pie for dessert. Tea or coffee is served at all meals. The evening meal is composed generally of warm potatoes, cold meats, fish, bread and butter, cookies or cakes, and stewed fruit for dessert. Cold cabbage, onions, and pickled beets are provided as relishes. Fish is generally served on Friday of each week. Little objection was raised to the food. In some instances, complaint was made on the basis of lack of variety. This is to be expected. It must be remembered that a camp table which necessitates the buying in quantity, precludes the change that can easily be made for a limited group in a family kitchen.

(*b*) Sleeping accommodation is good. Ample blankets are supplied and sheets and pillow cases are changed weekly. The bunkhouses are clean, warm and comfortable, although improvement might be made in some instances by the insertion of extra windows to permit more light. The coal oil lamps in use at most camps yield a very indifferent light, and it is suggested that consideration might be given to the question of the practicability of installing the Delco or similar lighting system. A departure is being made of erecting the camp buildings in sections so that camps can be moved with less trouble and not much added expense. This also is to be commended and adds to the mobility of the camps as the works are completed, and results in a saving in building materials, it having been found

that the losses are high in the moving of camps of ordinary construction. This, combined with the added time necessary in pulling down and rebuilding on the new site, reflects a decided advantage in favour of the sectional type of hutment.

(*c*) Facilities for washing clothes are ample, and an adequate supply of hot water is available for this purpose and for the showers used for bathing.

(*d*) The provisions for medical service are of a satisfactory standard in all camps visited, no complaints being made. There is a ward equipped with necessary emergency medical supplies in every camp with from two to four beds in charge of a certificated first-aid man. In the larger camps a doctor is in residence. In the smaller camps the doctor is always within call and makes two regular visits weekly. Provision is made for hospitalization, and your committee visited some of the men in hospital in a remote district where it was found that they received excellent treatment and attention and were completely satisfied.

(*e*) A canteen exists in every camp, in which the stock is sold below the cost charged in the stores to the general public. The canteen statements are audited monthly and the profits are used to purchase radios and facilities for recreation. In the larger camps, talking pictures are shown, using up-to-date equipment. In some cases a nominal admission charge of seven cents is made, while in others admission is free. The recreation facilities in these camps are more diversified than in the smaller camps, the men being provided with a large gymnasium. They also have successful teams in local football, hockey, baseball and curling leagues.

(*f*) The segregation of men according to ages was investigated. Opinions were sought from all sources including Provincial Governments, administration officials and the men themselves. The universal opinion was expressed in opposition to any proposal of segregation upon the basis of age. Experiments have been tried in Alberta and British Columbia by the Provincial Governments along these lines, but were decidedly unsuccessful. It must be remembered that a good cross section of single men representing all ages and temperaments are in the camps. It is also fair to observe that most of the trouble in the camps springs from the younger men, and it has been found from practical experience that the young men work better alongside the older men, who show a steadying effect resulting from the experience that usually only comes from maturity. Order is essential even in the most elementary associations. The wanton disregard of simple regulations and the interference with the normal life of the older men offers no excuse because of comparative youthfulness.

(*g*) The Department of National Defence has built up an organization that has been fair to the men under its charge, and efficient in the administration of the various activities in the management of the camps. The work is being carried on in addition to the ordinary departmental duties, assisted by a small civilian staff, reflecting a decided saving to the Exchequer. It should be pointed out that the staff officials of the Department of National Defence, are by training eminently suited to the task of organization work of this character, and in this regard have rendered a distinct service during a most trying time. To brand the camps as military establishments is unfair. In our inspection not the slightest trace of the general conception of military discipline was in evidence. In fact, the officers of the Department of National Defence have leaned backwards in this regard. Not one man was seen in military uniform. Those in the Service whose duties carried them into the camp wore civilian clothes. As far as we could observe, the administration is of a non-political character, a factor of vital importance in an undertaking requiring the utmost discretion if serious trouble is to be avoided. In this connection, if it is thought desirable that some change should be made, consideration might be given to the suggestion that the services of those branches of the Department of National Defence peculiarly suited to camp activities be retained.

(*h*) There is ample work to be done of a constructive character should financial conditions warrant. Work, however, should be planned on a sound, economic basis in the light of modern practices. One of the most pertinent observations made, arising out of practical experience in camps both in the United States and Canada, was that the men are more contented when machinery is used, and that the progress of the work moves forward in a much more satisfactory manner under these conditions.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

(Sgd.) R. A. Rigg

(Sgd.) Humphrey Mitchell

(Sgd.) E. W. Bradwin.

# REVISION OF ONTARIO RELIEF ROLLS

## Statements From Provincial and Federal Ministers Respecting Relief "Check-Up"

EFFECTIVE from January 1, 1936, the Ontario Government has increased its contribution to relief costs from 66⅔ to 75 per cent, according to a recent announcement by the Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs.

This action closely followed the decision of the Dominion Government in increasing the Federal monthly relief grant to the province from $600,000 to $1,050,000, and is contingent upon the renewal of the Dominion arrangement which extends to March 31, 1936.

The present scale of monthly relief grants made by the Dominion to the provinces is as follows:

Prince Edward Island, $3,718.75; Nova Scotia, $70,000; New Brunswick, $43,750; Quebec, $875,000; Ontario, $1,050,000; Manitoba, $236,250; Saskatchewan $350,000; Alberta, $175,000; British Columbia, $262,500.

In giving notice to the provincial municipalities to revise their relief rolls, the Ontario Minister of Welfare emphasized that the number of relief recipients must be cut to the "legitimate minimum", and, in commenting on the relief situation, declared that: "fraud, laxity and exploitation—the three foes of efficient administration—have been revealed to an extent that demands immediate and decisive action."

Following upon the announcement of the Ontario Minister, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Federal Minister of Labour, issued a statement expressing "very definite satisfaction" at the effort of Ontario's Minister of Public Welfare "to correct grave and regrettable abuses which have developed in the administration of relief by many municipalities in the Province of Ontario", and asserting that "the Dominion will strongly support every constructive effort of the Provinces and municipalities to eliminate every abuse and to insure that not one single dollar of the taxpayers' money is spent on any other than perfectly legitimate cases of need."

The text of the Hon. Mr. Roger's statement is as follows:

"It is gratifying and encouraging to see that the Province of Ontario is making a start in the task of correcting some of the major abuses which have developed in the administration of relief. Mr. Croll has served notice on the municipalities in clear and definite terms that relief rolls must be 'purged of cheaters and exploiters' and the number of relief recipients reduced to the legitimate minimum. To quote Mr. Croll, municipalities are required 'to slash the cheaters from the roll and defeat the exploiter by refusing partial relief for full-time, underpaid workers.'

"The Dominion Government is wholeheartedly behind Mr. Croll in his effort to correct the regrettable abuses which it has been common knowledge many municipalities have permitted to develop in the administration of relief. The Dominion has for a long time been pressing the provinces to take the necessary measures to have municipalities correct the very evident abuses and unwarranted disparities in their methods of dispensing relief. In this connection it will be recalled that directly following the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December last this Government issued a questionnaire to be forwarded by the provinces to municipalities to show a detailed classification of those on relief rolls. One of the objects sought to be obtained by this classification was the elimination from the rolls of those improperly thereon. Ontario's action is a very definite and laudable effort to co-operate with the Dominion in its desire to see that public money is devoted only to the purposes for which it has been levied. It is to be hoped that all provinces will lose no time in following Ontario's deserving example and in vigorously prosecuting similar measures.

"It is understandable that municipalities, having in mind only the dollar which they collected for relief from their taxpayers, looked upon the two dollars they were receiving from province and Dominion as 'found money', and in some cases have dispensed relief without insuring the safeguards which their responsibility to the public demanded. It is most essential now, when a greater portion of the cost of relief is being assumed by the Provinces and the Dominion, that the strictest care must be exercised by the municipal authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities and Mr. Croll's action is most timely indeed.

"Regarding the action of some employers in using relief assistance as an excuse for underpaying their employees, too strong terms of condemnation cannot be used. Canada has no room for this class of anti-social employer who will so exploit his workers and pervert the taxpayers' money to an end which constitutes a form of unfair competi-

tion,—amounting in a final analysis to unfair governmentally subsidized competition,—with those employers who are endeavouring to conduct their business along ethical lines and to pay their employees fair and reasonable wages in accordance with the laws and practices of this country. To permit such unethical practices to continue would ultimately result in the fair employer either being forced out of business or compelled to adopt the same reprehensible tactics. All public-minded citizens will welcome any measure which will make such practices impossible.

"It cannot be urged too strongly that those who are receiving relief without justification are bringing discredit upon relief administration generally and are doing great injury to those who are entitled to relief on the basis of unemployment and need in a period of economic dislocation."

## REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, 1934-35

THE Department of Pensions and National Health recently issued its report for the year ending March 31, 1935, giving details of the work of the Pensions Division (dealing with the administration of war pensions, etc.) and of the National Health Division (dealing with the inspection and analysis of food and drugs, the prevention of illegal traffic in narcotics, the supervision of proprietary medicine, public health engineering, etc.).

The records of the Pension Division indicate that at March 31, 1935, the number of disability pensions in force, of all ranks totalled 78,404.

During the fiscal year 1934-1935, the admissions to hospital were 10,150 as against 9,172 in the previous year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 12,560, as against 11,718 in 1933-34, 13,342 in 1932-33, 14,267 in 1931-32, and 15,519 in 1930-31. Treatments under the out-patients department were 196,951, an increase of 3,563 over the previous year and 13,316 over the year 1932-33.

Of the actual number in hospital on March 31, 1935, 1,617 were in departmental hospitals and 799 were in civil institutions, making a total of 2,416 as against 2,400 in the year previous.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 11,541. Comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 12,735 in 1933-34, 14,368 in 1932-33, and 12,303 in 1931-32. The orders issued amounted to $2,042,354, as compared with $1,912,563 in 1933-34, $1,978,-284 in 1932-33, and $2,082,052 in 1931-32.

In the Vetcraft Shops 7 men were admitted and 65 struck off. The number employed on March 31, 1935, was 129.

During the year an arrangement was entered into whereby members of the staffs of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Department of National Defence are hospitalized by the Pensions Section.

*Pensioners' Workmen's Compensation.*—The provisions under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upward while engaged in industry, have been continued by Order in Council to March 31, 1936. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 222, being 42 more than during the previous year. The expenditure, however, was $23,103, as against $36,419 during the previous year. In 1932-33 the expenditure was $17,641, and the number of claims was 179.

*National Health Division.*—The report of the National Health Division gives a comprehensive account of the work involved in analysis of food and drug products. Tabular summaries are given of the results of the examination of the more important foods and the ultimate disposal of imports of food shipments examined.

The Narcotic Branch reports that there has been a marked improvement in the illicit narcotic situation in Canada during 1934. For years past the number of drug addicts has been estimated to approximate 8,000. In last year's report this figure was referred to as being the maximum, with a material reduction during the latter part of 1933. With every regard for caution in relation to excessive claims, it was stated that in all parts of the country, and particularly in the large centres of urban population, there has been a most decided decrease in the number of those addicted to either heroin, morphine or cocaine.

The National Health Division report also reviewed the work of the Public Health Engineering Service (engaged in the protection of the health of tourists and the travelling public) and also the activities of the Marine Hospital Service for sick and injured mariners. During the year this service (administered in conformity with the Canada Shipping Act) collected dues from 2,845 vessels and treatment was given to 7,064 mariners.

# REPORT OF HEALTH INSURANCE COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE report of the Hearings Committee on Health Insurance for British Columbia has been submitted recently to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. M. Weir, who appointed this body on July 27, 1935. This Committee's major purpose was "to obtain from interested individuals and organizations their criticism and suggestions" regarding the draft Bill (which had been prepared as a basis of discussion), and to suggest amendments to the proposed enactment "which would make it economically and socially sound and acceptable to the majority of the electorate."

In 1932 the Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits—appointed on April 16, 1929, to explore this form of social insurance and its operation in other countries, and investigate the possibility of its introduction into the province—made its final report and recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (Labour Gazette, May, 1932, page 521). In this final report, the Commission re-affirmed its belief in the advantages that would result from such a system, emphasizing the importance of maintaining public health by means of a public sickness-prevention service.

The next development was the publication, early in 1935, of a booklet entitled "A Plan of Health Insurance for British Columbia," included in which was the draft Bill, with an explanatory memorandum, for submission to members of the Legislature.

Then, as already mentioned, a Hearings Committee was appointed on July 27, 1935, by the Provincial Secretary to hold public hearings on the proposed health insurance measure. Meetings were held at eighteen different points throughout the province and briefs were presented by 139 interested organizations and individuals. The report of the Committee stated that "with very few exceptions all those appearing favoured the principle of health insurance," with the recommendation that the bill be extended to include all employees, or to include every one in the province.

Representations were also made to the Committee that the cost of the financial burden was too high, while some considered that action should be deferred pending any Dominion study of the problem or until business recovery had made further progress.

On the basis of the representations made, the Committee felt that "there is a basic demand for the early introduction of health insurance," but was of the opinion that the full plan as outlined in the draft proposal was "too comprehensive and costly for introduction at the present time and should be modified."

Certain amendments to the draft Bill were recommended by the Committee. One of the major modifications was that the compulsory features of the plan should apply to all employees and their dependents with annual incomes of less than $1,800 a year except agricultural employees. (In the draft bill the compulsory insurance clause applied to all employees with annual incomes under $2,400). A similar salary maximum is also recommended in respect to voluntarily insured persons. Provision for the medical care of non-contributory persons (indigents) was considered to be the financial responsibility of the province, and the half pay clause (for indigents) was deleted in the revised bill. The report further stated "the principle of free choice of physicians, so far as non-contributory persons (indigents) are concerned must be modified with respect to hospitalization."

*Benefits.*—The Committee recommended that "cash benefits should not be included as a beginning benefit," but that they should be limited to essential medical services as follows:

(1) The services of physicians.
(2) Hospital ward care for a minimum of three weeks without charge to the patient or for a longer period if financially feasible.
(3) Essential diagnostic X-ray and laboratory aids.
(4) Essential drugs, with the understanding that the Committee approves the payment of more than 25 per cent of the cost by the insured person, if the Health Insurance Commission finds this necessary.
(5) Such preventive health services, additional to those granted by existing provincial and municipal services, as may be financially practicable, notably periodic health examinations.

Other recommendations under this heading were: that the services of osteopaths and chiropractors should not be included; that benefits should be granted to insured persons one month after contributions are assessed against them; and that existing services of the Provincial Board of Health, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics, should not be interfered with under health insurance. "Nor should the Health Insurance Commission pay out funds for such services as are at

present being provided under governmental auspices, provincial or municipal (except with regard to indigent or non-contributory persons)."

*Method of Assessment.*—The Committee recommended that a flat rate be assessed on all employees receiving less than $1,000 a year (or $800 if it is financially feasible), and that employers should be assessed on a flat-rate basis for their employees receiving less than $1,000 a year (or $800). For employees receiving in excess of $800 or $1,000 a year and less than $1,800 a year, the Committee recommended that such be assessed at the rate of 2 per cent of their wages and employers at the rate of 1 per cent of their pay-roll for this group.

*Finances.*—With respect to financing, the recommendations of the Committee were:

(*a*) The limit of the financial responsibility of the Provincial Government should not be specified in the revised bill.

(*b*) The British Columbia Hospital Act should be revised in the light of the changed financial picture of the hospitals resulting from the inauguration of health insurance. The ultimate responsibility of the Province and municipalities for the continued operation of hospitals must be recognized.

(*c*) The principle as stated in the present bill of adequate remuneration to physicians and other agents providing services should be fully recognized.

*Care of Children.*—The Committee's attitude with regard to the care of children was expressed as follows:

"The Committee wants to go on record as being strongly in favour of adequate preventive and curative medical care for children. They consider this position is sound not only on humanitarian grounds, but sound on business grounds. Adequate medical care for children will save heavy expenses in later years. They regret that health insurance, particularly if it is not applied to rural communities, will not provide for the treatment of all children in the Province. Accordingly, they recommend that provision be made through the Provincial Board of Health for the care of all children not eligible for health insurance benefits."

*Administration.*—It was recommended that the Commission (administering the Act) be composed preferably of three members, and not more than five, including one representative each of the employers and employees, respectively, with a small technical advisory council, not exceeding six members, one of whom shall be a woman.

In the event of private sickness benefit plans being brought under the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Committee recommended that the income restriction of $1,800 per year should not apply, but that all members of the private system should be given the opportunity of coming under the provincial plan irrespective of their incomes.

## STATISTICS OF STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1934

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its annual reports on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada* and Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada,† both of which cover the year ending December 31, 1934.

### Steam Railways

The report on Statistics of Steam Railways indicates that during 1934 gross revenues of Canadian railways were greater each month than in 1933, and for the year amounted to $300,837,816, as against $270,278,276 for 1933; the latter was the low point since 1916. Operating expenses also showed an upward turn, increasing from $233,133,108 in 1933 to $251,999,667, and net operating revenues increased from $37,145,168 in 1933 to $18,838,149. The balance to the profit and loss account was a debit of $100,714,746 as against a debit of $117,339,379 in the preceding year. These include all interest, dividend, and sinking fund charges.

The tonnage of revenue freight increased by 18·6 per cent, including mine products at 28·7 per cent, with bituminous coal at 21 per cent, and ore other than iron and copper at 116 per cent; forest products at nearly 25 per cent; manufactures, etc., at 22 per cent. Agricultural products showed very little increase. Passenger traffic increased by ten per cent.

"The number of employees increased from 121,923 for 1933, which was the smallest number employed since 1908, to 127,326, or by 4·4 per cent, and the pay roll was increased from $158,326,445 to $163,336,635, or by 3·2 per cent. The average wage for those on an hourly basis was 53·1 cents, ranging from 26·3 cents for maintenance of way and structures labourers to $1·387 for road passenger engineers. Employees on daily, weekly, monthly or annual salaries averaged $5·216 per day, ranging from $18·127 for executives, general officers and assistants to $2·254 for janitors and cleaners and $2·234 for office boys, messengers, attendants and miscellaneous trades workers. The average number of employees is the average of monthly counts, but the hours worked and the salaries and wages are the totals taken from the pay rolls. Consequently the averages computed from these data are the average wages of full time positions and not the average wages earned by

* Price 50 cents. †Price 25 cents.

all employees for each class. Thus two men working six months would be shown as one man working one year and the total wages would be divided by one and not by two."

The report contains a table showing by classes of employees the average number employed during the year, the total hours or days on duty, total salaries and wages paid, the average number of hours or days worked per employee in each class or occupation, the average earnings per hour or per day and per year.

The figures as to numbers of employees in each class on hourly or equivalent rates, the average time worked and average earnings per hour and per year were included in the supplement to the January issue of the Labour Gazette on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1934 and 1935, Appendix B.

Accidents to passengers included 16 killed and 417 injured. Accidents at highway crossings showed reductions in both the number of killed and injured, 74 and 227 respectively, most of them being motorists.

Fatal accidents to employees numbered 43, affecting 23 trainmen, 9 trackmen, 3 stationmen, 7 shopmen and 1 unclassified. Of these 43 fatalities, 2 were involved in coupling or uncoupling, 3 in collisions, 6 in derailments, 3 in falling from trains or cars, 4 in getting off trains or cars, 17 in being struck by trains, and 8 by unclassified causes.

Non-fatal accidents to employees were 1,119 in number, affecting 938 trainmen, 87 trackmen, 10 switch tenders, etc., 14 stationmen, 31 shopmen, 15 telegraph employees, and 24 employees unclassified. Classified by causes there were 45 due to coupling or uncoupling, 23 to collisions, 34 to derailments, 7 to parting of trains, 2 to locomotives or cars breaking down, 82 to falling from trains or cars, 216 to getting on or off trains or cars, 39 to being struck by trains, etc., 1 to overhead obstructions, with 670 unclassified.

The time absent from work by employees injured increased from 34,539 days in 1933 to 37,437 days in 1934 for injuries received in train accidents and from 86,803 days in 1933 to 110,197 days in 1934 for injuries received in non-train accidents. The average time absent from work for those injured in train accidents was 33 days and for those injured in non-train accidents was 27 days.

The report contains figures for each railway as to capital, receipts, and expenditure, track, equipment, traffic, etc.

### Electric Railways

The annual report on Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada (which included figures for motor buses operated by electric railways) showed an increase in numbers of passengers carried, the first since 1929, the total being 595,143,903 as against 585,385,094 in 1933. The traffic was still below that for 1932 or for any year since 1913. The changes in the larger cities were as follows: The Montreal system, which carried one-third of the total, showed an increase of less than one per cent, Toronto 2·3 per cent, the British Columbia system (Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, etc.) 2·4 per cent, Ottawa 4·5 per cent, Hamilton 4·3 per cent and Edmonton, 6·6 per cent. The decreases in traffic were: Winnipeg 0·6 per cent, Quebec 1·3 per cent, and Calgary 4·9 per cent. The decreases, however, were less than in 1933. Gross revenues showed an improvement for the first time in five years, namely, from $39,383,965 in 1933 to $40,048,136 in 1934. Operating expenses increased by only $119,488 or 0·4 per cent. Only seven railways failed to earn operating expenses as against thirteen in 1933.

The number of employees was 14,544 in 1934 as against 14,883 in 1933, there being 7,808 conductors, motormen and bus operators in 1934 as against 8,098 in 1933. Total salaries and wages were $18,546,749.55 in 1934 as against $18,692,236.43 in 1933. Statistics respecting the numbers and wages of various classes of wage earners are shown as follows:—

Maintenance of way, etc.—trackmen, linemen, etc., 1,742, with total wages of $1,839,856.12.

Maintenance of electric cars—electricians, 73, wages $96,212.10; other employees, 1,745, wages $2,103,440.06.

Maintenance of motor bus—coach and truck—motor mechanics, 82, wages $114,565.03; other employees, 176, wages $233,902.24.

Motormen, conductors and conductor-motormen, 7,233, wages $9,072,844.48.

Substation employees, 213, wages $315,359.43; other power-house employees, 582, wages $805,389.50.

Motor bus, coach and truck drivers and conductors, 575, wages $811,378.42.

Accidents to employees were two fatal and 279 non-fatal; to passengers, four fatal and 1,666 non-fatal; to others 49 fatal and 734 non-fatal.

Passenger cars, closed, in service were as follows: two men, 1,683 in 1934 as against 1,715 in 1933 and 2,188 in 1929; one man, 1,543 in 1934 as against 1,472 in 1933 and 1,150 in 1929; either two or one man, 213 in 1934 as against 229 in 1933 and 332 in 1929. All passenger cars were 3,748 in 1934 as against 3,773 in 1933 and 4,183 in 1929. There were 537 buses in 1934 as against 531 in 1933 and 484 in 1929.

Figures are given for each electric railway as to capital, receipts and expenditure, trackage, equipment, traffic, employees, accidents, etc.

# LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT

DURING the past month, the executives of the three central labour bodies representative of the workers of Canada, submitted their proposals for legislative action before the Dominion Government. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had its annual hearing before the Dominion Cabinet on January 15, while two days later the All-Canadian Congress of Labour presented its program. The Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada held its conference in the office of the Minister of Labour on January 14. The legislative recommendations of all three bodies are presented in summarized form below.

## Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The memorandum of legislation proposed by the Trades and Labour Congress was presented by President P. M. Draper and supported by approximately 50 delegates. Receiving the delegation were Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster General; Hon. J. P. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines, Immigration & Colonization, Interior & Indian Affairs; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade & Commerce; Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Railways and Canals and Marine; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.

### Unemployment and Relief

The inter-related problems of unemployment and relief were the first to be dealt with in the memorandum. Emphasizing the acuteness of this problem because "about one tenth of our people are dependent upon governments for material support," the Trades and Labour Congress advanced several suggestions for a "broader provision of work." In this respect, a greater financial provision for public works was advocated, particularly in renovation of public buildings, new buildings, and the elimination of level railway crossings. It was important that "where possible the morale of our people should be kept up by giving them an aim in life such as is provided by the sense that their services are entering into the building up of our nation, rather than being allowed to rust out."

*Housing.*—Another factor that was regarded as important in stimulating employment was housing. It was urged that the Housing Act should be broadened to give more incentive to individuals to own their own homes. "If this were done many jobs would be provided in the construction and allied industries, at little or no cost to the public treasury, while at the same time the number of home owners would be increased, a desirable condition in any country." Supplementary to housing, a slum clearance program, with public assistance, was also advocated.

*Reforestation.*—Attention was drawn to the "national need" for reforestation, and also as a further measure in providing a livelihood for some of the unemployed.

*Relief Camps.*—It was hoped that the recent investigations into relief camps would result in improved conditions, and it was suggested "that the only satisfactory solution of the relief camp problem is to replace these with work schemes at fair rates of pay."

*Hours of Work.*—On the general question of hours, the Congress was convinced that "modern methods of production make possible and necessary a much shorter working day than is now the custom."

It looked "forward hopefully to a maximum working week of thirty hours," and suggested that the government give a lead in this regard by establishing the thirty hour week on public works. In such a reduction of working hours, it was held that the increasing of purchasing power required that there be no reduction in wage levels.

*Unemployed Youth.*—Completion of the training of apprentices whose training had been interrupted was advocated as well as occupational training of youths who had not become established. In this respect the memorandum referred to the "need for technical education grants to be paid under the Vocational Educational Act of 1931, not yet put into operation."

*Transportation of Workers.*—Provision for the transportation of workers to and from

employment at a distance (arranged through public employment offices) was advanced as a factor in lessening the illegal travelling of unemployed and in reducing the number of accidents to transients.

*Relief for the Unemployed.*—Under this heading, the memorandum stated:—"Without knowing fully the duties of the proposed Commission on Employment and Unemployment Relief, we cannot comment intelligently on what may be proposed. We trust that the Commission may be a material aid in advancing ways and means of reabsorbing the unemployed into useful, gainful occupations. We trust, also, that the Commission may standardize relief and so supervise its administration that none in need may be overlooked. However, we are consistently of opinion that, since unemployment is national, relief likewise should be national, and that the Federal Authority should administer all relief."

*Social Insurance.*—In view of the reference to the Supreme Court of the Employment and Social Insurance Act, the Congress confined its observations on the subject to a reiteration of its policy in favour of a national contributory unemployment insurance plan as a modern necessity. It also urged Dominion support to a national system of health insurance. As regards old age pensions, it was suggested that the age limit be reduced to 60 years with retirement of those in industry at 60 years of age.

*Wage Policy.*—It was recommended that the government restore the wages and salaries of its employees to their former levels, and, "as a matter of standing policy, encourage a betterment of wage levels generally in order to increase consumption, build up living standards and eradicate partial relief."

### British North America Act

The memorandum again invited consideration of the following suggested amendments to the British North America Act.

1. Ensure full competence of the Federal Government to enact any social and labour legislation affecting Canada as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommendations emanating from the regular and special sessions of the International Labor Office (League of Nations).

2. Permit of control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring observance of proper labour standards and eliminate unfair competition between provinces.

3. To empower the Federal authorities to effectively regulate highway transport and thus eliminate unsafe standards of operation and unfair competition with other established methods of transportation.

4. Restrict powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed at three separate sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament.

5. Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

### Banking and Finance

Referring to matters in the sphere of banking and finance, the Trades and Labour Congress made the following major recommendations: Control of the Bank of Canada by the Federal Government "to ensure that credit policy may be administered in the interests of the public"; enactment of legislation requiring "that company dividends be permitted only on money actually used as capital"; further preference for wage claims under the Bankruptcy Act; protection of the "right of organization among bank employees under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act"; further reduction on interest rates, exemption from income tax of sums paid into trade union funds for relief of distressed members.

### International Peace

Unqualified support of the League of Nations in the interests of world peace and disarmament was again expressed. In this respect, the Government was also asked to support proposals to secure the nationalization of the manufacture, import or export of war materials.

### Civil Liberty

Affirming "its steadfast faith in democracy as a system of government," the Congress deplored dictatorships in other countries, and asked the Government "to take necessary steps to prevent their growth if at any time any faction seeks to implant such political principles in Canada." In "strongly urging" repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code, the Congress regarded it "as a threat to the civil liberty which Canadian citizens have inherited as their birthright, and until the Criminal Code is amended to remove those features of this section which curtail freedom of speech and assembly, the liberty of the people of Canada will be subject to the disposition of those enforcing the law." "Definite limits" upon the use of armed force in industrial disputes was also recommended.

### Human Safety

A number of recommendations were presented in regard to safety and accident prevention. Elimination of level crossings was considered the only effective remedy for curtailing motor accidents at such points, but the enactment of a Dominion law compelling motor vehicles to stop at open railway tracks was also urged. Control of commercial motor traffic was again advocated as was also legislation to protect building workers from hot rivets. Enforcement of safety standards at ocean ports, and installation of sprinkler systems in public buildings were other measures advanced.

### Miscellaneous Requests

Among other recommendations were:

Labour representation, chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress, on all appointed bodies dealing with matters affecting the interests of wage earners.

Proclamation of the amended Canada Shipping Act.

Extension of Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act to cover crews of ships having contracts with, or subsidized by, the Dominion Government.

Continued strict enforcement of the Immigration Act and regulations respecting contract labour.

Amending the Election Act to provide that ballot papers indicate the political affiliation of the candidates.

Appointment of a Fair Wage Officer for the Maritime provinces.

Favourable consideration of the claims of the blind for pensions.

Extension of Superannuation Act to prevailing rate employees including marine engineers in government service.

Amendment of the Copyright Act prohibiting printing from type not set and plates not made in Canada.

Sales Tax Amendment repealing exemptions given to printing establishments whose annual business does not exceed $3,000.

Requiring all food containers to be of standard weight and measure.

Revision of Alien Labour Act and its administration placed with a Minister of the Government.

Legalizing of the conducting of sweepstakes under government supervision and control.

Labelling of poisonous materials injurious to the health of workers.

Abolition of all grants for cadet training in Schools.

## All-Canadian Congress of Labour

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, headed by its President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, and approximately 35 members of its Executive Board, presented its program of proposed legislation to the Dominion Cabinet on January 17. Included in the delegation were three representatives of the Confederation of Catholic Workers associated in certain joint representations with the All-Canadian Congress. The members of the Cabinet who received the delegation were: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. T. A. Crerar; Hon. Ernest Lapointe; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers; Hon. C. A. Dunning; Hon. J. C. Elliott; Hon. Fernand Rinfret; Hon. Ian Mackenzie; Hon. C. G. Power; Hon. J. E. Michaud.

In its preface, the memorandum "welcomed the government's assurance" in regarding the solution of the problem of unemployment and distress as the supreme and immediate task. It also considered as "encouraging indications" the government's "declaration against amalgamation of transportation and communication services," and the expressed intention to dimilitarize the control of relief camps and to repeal Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

Continuing, the memorandum stated: "In view of the explanations that have been made respecting the suspension of the various measures of social reform placed on the statutes by Parliament last year, the Congress accepts the Government's assurance that the attitude taken is not a negative one, and it trusts that should an opinion be expressed by the Supreme Court that any of these laws are *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, steps will be taken immediately so to amend the British North America Act as to confer full authority upon the Dominion in matters of this nature." In any event, the All-Canadian Congress hoped that reforms promised to Canadian workers in the various enactments (referred to the Supreme Court) would be secured.

*Diminution of Unemployment.*—The views of the All-Canadian Congress on the unemployment problem were as follows:

"The Congress submits that, while questions concerning the relief of the unemployed may be advantageously considered by the advisory commission which the Government proposes to establish, the problem of liquidating unemployment, as distinguished from the administration of relief, should be the immediate concern of the Government itself. It is convinced that, though industrial recovery may

result in a marked diminution in the number of jobless workers, the attainment of the level of production of the decade preceding 1930 will not raise employment to the level of those times. The continuance of technical development during the slump has, in the view of competent economists and statisticians, by increasing the productive capacity of industry, lessened the need for labour, and the margin of permanently displaced workers is steadily widening. Many workers were unemployed in the peak years 1928 and 1929. Believing that there will still be unemployment when all the contemplated conventional reforms have been carried out, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour is of the opinion that every plan for the rehabilitation of the unemployed and for the ultimate liquidation of unemployment should look to the provision of the necessities and comforts of life by the labour of those who need them. The labour and the materials being available, the problem of producing and distributing food, clothing, and shelter would appear to be mainly one of organization."

*Housing and Public Works.*—Among alternative measures for the relief of unemployment the All-Canadian Congress recommended house building and slum clearance "on a much more extensive scale than has yet been attempted." It believed, that, if the acquisition of a new and modern dwelling were made economically possible for the citizen of average income, work would be provided in almost every industry for a vast number of unemployed. In addition to the adoption of a housing and slum-clearance scheme the Government was urged to continue and to extend its program of public works. The Congress was "convinced that building construction and slum clearance should be undertaken on a national scale both to relieve unemployment and to remedy a building deficit which has become a reproach to a progressive country."

*Hours and Wages.*—The progressive reduction of working hours in industry was also recommended as a measure to reduce unemployment. The Congress hoped that means would be found to implement the ratification of the International Convention for the 48-Hour Week and that this step would lead to a limitation of working hours "more consistent with recent developments in the productivity of industry and universally applicable." It was also urged that reduction of working hours should contain a proviso that no such reduction should operate to reduce the weekly earnings of the workers.

The Congress further recommended that, as soon as the authority of Parliament in matters of social legislation is established, a minimum wage law applicable throughout the Dominion be enacted, and "should be based upon the cost of an adequate standard of living, and above that standard there should be established minimum rates for the various occupations, with due regard to the nature of the work in each". Similarly, the general maximum working week "should allow ample leisure for all workers, and hours should be progressively shortened, below that maximum, according to the ability of industries to increase their payrolls by absorbing more workers".

*The Labour Market.*—Under this heading, the memorandum devoted particular attention to what was considered as "one of the greatest causes of distress among the workers of Canada", viz.—"inequality of bargaining power between the workers and the employers in the labour market, an inequality which has been increased by factors other than those of a strictly economic nature and which are in a great degree artificial and removable." The memorandum, referring to the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, declared that "every employer is in the position of a mass buyer in dealing with workers" whereas "the workers have to sell their labour in a glutted market." It was regarded as "imperative" that this "disadvantage" of the worker should be reduced by statutory action.

*Freedom of Association.*—While recognizing that the workers "in their fight for the right to organize and bargain collectively" had received some legislative assistance through the Trade Unions Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, yet it was submitted "that the right to join a labour organization should be definitely established by legislation, and that penalties should be provided for interference with the exercise of that right."

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*—The Congress reiterated its request for the repeal of clause 2 of Section 17, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Inserted in 1920, this Clause is regarded by the All-Canadian Congress as "permitting the imposition of closed shop conditions under an open shop agreement".

*Labour Representation.*—The memorandum, quoting a ruling of the Permanent Court of International Justice, urged that the appointment of Canadian workers' delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conference be made in conformity with Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles; and also that "no workers' delegate or adviser shall be selected

without prior consultation with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and such other organizations as are deemed qualified under the Treaty."

The Government was also requested to "consult the Canadian unions in making appointments to such boards, commissions, and delegations as usually include representatives of the workers." (The Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada associated itself with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour in this part of the memorandum.)

Among other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:

Rescinding alleged "special privileges" enjoyed by "foreign-controlled organizations" under the Foreign Insurance Companies Act.

Amendment of Section 501 of the Criminal Code to prevent picketing where no industrial dispute exists. (It was claimed that "a new form of intimidation" had developed, involving "the picketing by members of one union of premises in which members of another union are engaged".)

Restoring effective registration of union labels by amendment to the Copyright Act.

Putting into effect the 1933 and 1934 amendments to the Canada Shipping Act, and developing the shipping industry by a further amendment restricting the coat-wise trade of Canada to British ships of Canadian registry.

Restoration of the civil service salary deduction.

Endorsation of recommendations of Committee on Transport at Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Enactment of legislation providing for pensions for the blind.

## Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, received in the Department of Labour on Tuesday, January 14th, a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Incorporated, who presented a number of proposals relative to labour and social matters for the consideration of the Government. The Minister of Labour was accompanied by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works; Honourable Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; and Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Among those in the delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada were: Mr. Alfred Charpentier of Montreal, President of the Confederation; Mr. Henri Quevillon of Hull, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Emile Tellier of Three Rivers, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Gerard Picard of Quebec City, General Secretary for Quebec Province; Mr. J. T. Robitaille of Quebec, Director; Mr. Alphonse Bourdon of Montreal, Director; Mr. Maurice Doran of Hull, Business Agent; Father Georges Cote of Quebec, General Chaplain; Rev. Father Leo Paul Gratton, O.M.I., Chaplain for the Syndicate of Hull; Mr. Jean Yves Boulay, General Secretary of the Hull syndicates; Mr. Osias Filion of Montreal, President of the Building Trades; and Mr. Charles Paquet of Montreal, President of the Federation of Printers.

The Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Government, extended a welcome to the delagation and at the close intimated that sympathetic consideration would be given by the Government to the representations which had been submitted.

In commencing, the memorandum of the Confederation of Catholic workers of Canada dealt with certain phases of the Report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, drawing attention particularly to the recommendation urging more adequate recognition of trade unions, both by the Government and employers, and the right of employees to organize without interference, and collective negotiations of wage contracts.

The memorandum also referred to the Price Spreads Commission's recommendation for increased penalties for violation of minimum wages Acts, and the abolition of "exceptional conditions."

Reviewing the social legislation of the last parliamentary session, the Confederation approved the principles of the social measures adopted and which have since been referred to the Supreme Court.

The Confederation acknowledged the good results of the Dominion-Provincial Conference and particularly commended the establishment of a Dominion Commission on Unemployment and Relief.

Among the other recommendations of the Confederation were the following:—

Counter-action against communistic propaganda by the strict enforcement of section 98 of the Criminal Code of Canada, and by the adoption of fair labour laws.

Enactment of legislation to protect those formerly unemployed against seizure of their property immediately upon securing employment.

Prohibiting tourists from any commercial activities under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special protection to shoe manufacturers paying reasonable wages and insistance upon the union label on shoes supplied under Government contract.

Permitting those in concentration camps to exercise their franchise at their respective centres.

Continuance of the tariff on imported gloves in order to protect employees in the industry.

Assisting the Canadian printing industry by the prohibition of the importation of mats and electros.

Restoring the half-cent postage rate on circulars.

Imposing of heavy penalties in cases of illegal bankruptcy and the prevention in such cases of the resumption of business activity withing a certain period.

Abolition of night work in the baking industry.

Establishing a licensing system through the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission for all industries.

Publication of more complete cost of living statistics.

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# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Labour Conference of North and South American States

A CONFERENCE of American states which are members of the International Labour Organization—the first of its kind since the foundation of the International Labour Organization—was held in Santiago de Chile from January 2 to 14, 1936, on the invitation of the Government of Chile, in order to meet a wish which had frequently been expressed in the International Labour Conference that, without detracting from the universal character and scope of the Organization, arrangements should be made whereby problems of special interest in certain parts of the world might be studied in the light of conditions prevailing in those regions.

The special labour conditions in Latin American countries and the great interest which these countries had recently shown in labour legislation made it fitting that the first regional conference of the I.L.O. should be held in the New World. During the last two years, of the 109 ratifications of Conventions registered at Geneva from all over the world, 73 (or almost 70 per cent) have come from the Americas.

Not only was the Conference the first at which representatives of Governments, employers and workers of the American continent had met to consider their social and labour problems, but it was the first occasion on which all the States of the New World had met together in any conference.

All of the countries of America belonging to the International Labour Organization were invited to send representatives on behalf of their governments and also on behalf of employers and workpeople. Delegations were present from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. An observer was present from Costa Rica, which is not a member of the International Labour Organization.

Canada was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, Geneva (who also represented the Governing Body of the I.L.O.), and by Mr. M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Lima, Peru.

The Agenda of the Conference was divided into two parts. The first consisted of the examination of the question of the ratification and application of Conventions and Recommendations, more especially those dealing with social insurance and women and children. The second part contained a list of items which had been submitted to the Governing Body by the American States. These included the questions of nutrition, minimum wages, living and working conditions of agricultural workers, labour inspection of the textile industry, and the age of admission of children to employment. A number of resolutions were adopted covering these subjects, with special reference to American conditions. These resolutions will be submitted to the Governing Body, which will decide on the appropriate action to be taken in connection with each. Some of the questions dealt with will eventually be placed on the Agenda of the International Labour Conference.

Fifteen resolutions in all were submitted by delegates in attendance at the Conference, including one proposing the adoption of a draft convention or recommendation containing principles to govern migration and colonization from Europe to America (proposed by Argentina), another on indigenous populations (proposed by Peru), another on unemployment and placing (Argentina), another on freedom of association (the Workers' Group), another on the truck system (Argentina), and others on the relations between the International Labour Office and America.

Resolutions were adopted with special reference to the ratification and application of draft conventions by American states and the establishment in each country of technical research

bodies and administrative machinery. The resolution regarding migration as approved asked that special enquiries should be made with regard to migration from Europe to America and that this subject should be inscribed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference at an early date. Other resolutions adopted proposed the holding of periodical conferences in the future on the lines of the meeting in Santiago, increased representation for American States on the technical committees of the International Labour Organization and on the staff of the International Labour Office, enquiries by the I. L. O. into problems of special interest in American countries, and the international regulation of social insurance.

The Foreign Minister of Chile, in welcoming the delegates, particularly mentioned the delegation from Canada. He made special reference to the fact that Canada was for the first time taking part in a meeting of Pan-American scope, and said: "The peoples of America base their highest hopes on Canada's co-operation and welcome her delegation to this family gathering." Dr. Riddell, as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization and head of the Canadian Delegation thanked the Foreign Minister for his kind words in reference to Canada and her participation, along with other States Members of the International Labour Organization, in the first regional labour conference to be held in the New World.

A splendid welcome was also extended by President Sarrino, Chilean Minister of Labour, to the Canadian delegation at the conference and a letter in the terms following has been received by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada since the conclusion of the Conference:—

"The Labour Conference of American States which are Members of the International Labour Organization, consisting of Delegates of Governments, Employers and Workers, has decided to send, in a spirit of American Fraternity, cordial greetings to the Heads of the various States of America, and, through them, to all the people of the Continent.

"As President of the Labour Conference of American States which are members of the International Labour Organization, I have the honour to convey to you these greetings, which are animated by a profound feeling of solidarity, and I venture to request you to communicate them to the entire people of your country."

### Labour Statistics

The Committee of Statistical Experts of the International Labour Office recently met at Geneva, and considered two important questions: (*a*) the methods which should be employed in the compilation of statistics designed to indicate the relative levels of rents in different towns and countries; and (*b*) the possibility of including in the agenda of the 1937 session of the International Labour Conference a draft Convention relating to labour statistics.

With respect to the first question, that of rents, the Committee recommended that in collecting statistics for use as a basis of comparison, information should be obtained which would allow the chief types of dwellings in each town to be classified both according to the general standard of their accommodation and also according to the number and size of the rooms, and that index numbers should be compiled showing the relative levels of rents, both per room and per square metre, for each of these types of dwellings in the various towns.

With regard to improving the comparability of labour statistics, the Committee of Experts recommended that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should place the question of the adoption of an international Convention on the subject on the agenda of the 1937 Session of the International Labour Conference. The Committee considered that, as a first step, proposals for a draft Convention should be restricted to statistics of wages and hours of work.

The Committee made a number of suggestions as to the points which might advantageously be included in a Convention of this nature, and recommended that the preliminary draft prepared with a view to such a Convention should be referred for consideration to an international conference of labour statisticians before coming up for discussion at the International Labour Conference.

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The annual report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, recently published, covers the activities of that body during the year ended March 31, 1935. The report of the managing director, Capt. E. A. Baker, O.B.E., was a comprehensive review of the problems of the blind in their relationship to the state and industry with particular reference to the question of parliamentary action on pensions. Legislation providing some form of state aid for blind Canadians was anticipated in 1936. The report of the placement department indicated that 176 persons found employment through this department during the year, with total earnings of approximately $113,933.09.

# ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1935

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued an Annual Review of Building Permits issued by 58* cities in Canada in 1935, with comparative data for the years 1920-1934. The report, containing charts and numerous tables, presents full information as to the extent of building activities throughout the Dominion, statistics being shown for building activities by provinces and cities and by types of buildings. Some paragraphs from the report are as follows:

The moderate recovery in building activity indicated by the value of building authorizations in leading cities during 1934 continued in evidence during 1935, when the improvement over the preceding year was generally more pronounced than that noted in 1934 as compared with 1933, however, construction work generally continued at a low level as compared with most years of the record. The permits for construction taken out in 1935 represented building valued at $46,560,623, an increase of $19,103,099 or 69·6 per cent over the 1934 total of $27,457,524, while as compared with 1933 and 1932 there were increases of 113·8 per cent and 10·0 per cent, respectively. In 1935, the program of public works construction undertaken by the government was a factor of importance in stimulating building activity, but other classes of construction also reported improvement as compared with 1934.

Although the value of building authorized by leading cities last year was higher than in 1934, 1933 or 1932, the 1935 aggregate was considerably lower than in any of the years 1920-1931. On the average, the value of the building permits issued in the preceding fifteen years for which data are available was $128,824,652, of which the 1935 authorizations constituted only 36 per cent. The wholesale prices of building materials during 1935 averaged practically the same as in 1934; though the average was slightly higher than in the years 1933-31, it was decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920. The average index number of wholesale prices of construction materials, as compiled in the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 82·2 in 1935, compared with 82·6 in 1934, but with an average of 100·0 in the years 1920-1934. Labour costs showed an increase in 1935, according to the Labour Department's index of wage rates in the building trades, based on the 1913 average as 100. This index was 159·8 for the year under review, compared with 154·8 in 1934, 158·0 in 1933, 178·2 in 1932, 195·7 in 1931 and 203·2 in 1930, the maximum in the sixteen years for which building permit figures are available for the 58 centres.

The MacLean Building Review makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion; during 1935, these totalled $160,305,000, compared with $125,811,500 in 1934, $97,289,800 in 1933, $132,872,400 in 1932, $315,482,000 in 1931, $456,999,600 in 1930, $576,651,800 in 1929, $472,032,600 in 1928, $418,951,600 in 1927, $372,947,900 in 1926 and $297,973,000 in 1925. There was, therefore, an increase of 27·4 per cent in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, while the 1935 total was also higher than that for 1933 or 1932. The value of the building permits issued in the 58 cities in 1935 constituted 29·0 per cent of the total value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion, while in 1934 this proportion was 21·8 per cent and in 1933, 22·4 per cent. The percentages in these three years were lower than in any other of the sixteen years for which figures for the 58 cities are available. In 1921, when these cities reported their highest proportion of total building work in the country, the percentage was 48·6, while the average ratio in the years 1920-1935 was 40·8 per cent.

Cities in each of the nine provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick, showed increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with 1934; the largest gain was in Ontario, where the 1935 authorizations were higher by $9,496,156 or 66·2 per cent. The greatest proportionate increase was in Manitoba, where authorizations were taken out for building valued at $2,945,175, as compared with $833,048 in 1934. In New Brunswick, the permits issued declined in value from $1,277,333 in 1934, to $265,115 in 1935 or by 79·2 per cent.

Some 53 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued nearly 3,600 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about $10,911,000 and approximately 15,000 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of almost $30,000,000, while engineering projects valued at about $506,000 were also reported during 1935. The average estimated cost per dwelling was therefore approximately $3,039, while the average for other buildings

* The amalgamation of East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville with Windsor in 1935 reduced the number of cities covered in the report from 61 to 58 without affecting the area included therein.

was about $2,000. The former category includes houses and apartments, and in many but not all cases, repairs and alterations. Permits for garages usually constitute a large proportion of the total number of buildings other than residential, but in most cases have a low valuation. During 1934, nearly 2,580 permits were granted for dwellings at a proposed cost of $8,590,000, an average of $3,334; some 13,700 permits were also issued for other buildings valued at $14,407,000, giving a mean of not quite $1,051 per building. There were also engineering projects undertaken, valued at about $555,000.

The value of the residential building authorized in Charlottetown, Halifax, Sydney, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, York, and East York Townships, Windsor, Woodstock, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, and Vancouver was higher in 1935 than in the preceding year.

Work was also undertaken during 1935 in some cities in connection with roads, sewers, etc., for the relief of unemployment, in addition to that carried on in the ordinary routine of city maintenance and improvement. Such projects in most cases do not require a permit, and their value is therefore not included in this record.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1935

THE Department of Labour receives each month reports from local trade unions throughout Canada recording their membership on the last day of the month, and also the number of members without work, a compilation of these returns affording an index for unemployment among organized workers from month to month. On an average during the year 1935 there were 1,748 labour organizations forwarding reports to the Department each month, embracing an average monthly membership of 164,909 persons, 15·4 per cent of whom were on an average unemployed. This percentage for 1935 was the lowest which has been registered in any year of our records since 1930.

Labour conditions in Canada took a more definite turn for the better during the year 1935, furthering the employment recovery of 1934 and the latter part of 1933. The month of September, with 13·0 per cent of idleness recorded, marked the peak of activity for the year and the best situation which has obtained in any month since October, 1930. Unemployment was at its greatest prevalence in February when 18·2 per cent of the members indicated were without work. In each month throughout the year, however, the situation remained more favourable than in the corresponding month in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

The manufacturing industries, with the exception of the months of May and August, reported a higher level of employment each month than in 1934, the drop in activity in these two months being very slight and caused to a considerable extent by dullness in clothing establishments. Employment in the garment trades fluctuated considerably during 1935, January, May and August showing the greatest increases in slackness over the corresponding months of 1934, though in February, March and June also, activity was retarded. In April, however, there was some pick-up in available work, July, in addition also showing noteworthy gains, while from September to the close of the year there was an appreciable betterment in the situation from the same period in 1934. In the iron and steel trades steady and unbroken employment advancement was reflected throughout the year when compared with 1934, the situation in November showing the most pronounced improvement. Activity in the pulp and paper industry was, for the most part, maintained at a higher level during 1935 than in the previous year, April and May being the only months to show a slowing up in available work, while in the other months the gains noted were considerable. In the wood products division curtailment of employment was evident in the first four months of the year, followed by a period of marked expansion which extended to the close of October, while in November the situation was more depressed than in the corresponding month of 1934. The favourable movement, however, was resumed in December to a quite pronounced degree. Recovery of substantial proportions was apparent in the building and construction trades during 1935, all months showing a greater employment prevalence than in 1934, which was more particularly evident from early summer onward. In transportation, also, a better level of activity was manifest throughout the year, navigation workers showing retarded activity in several months, though on the whole they were con-

siderably better engaged, while in steam railway operation consistent expansion was noted. The mining situation was rather better than in 1934, February, August and December being the only months to record curtailment in employment afforded, and this was slight. Retail trade showed a less favourable employment tendency in the early months of the year when compared with 1934, but from September the situation improved steadily to the close of December. Communication workers were afforded a greater volume of employment each month than in the corresponding month of 1934. Services indicated varying conditions during the year, the first and last quarters particularly showing increased employment. Fishermen who suffered large declines in activity during the first four months of the year showed sharp recovery during May, and this improvement continued to the close of the year, the situation being considerably better from August onward. Conditions for lumber workers and loggers showed some fluctuation during 1935, the first part of the year reflecting marked increases in slackness, with varying trends during the early spring and summer, while from August to the end of the year large increases in available work were reflected.

The level of activity during January and February of the year under survey remained much the same as at the close of December, 1934, what nominal change was noted being in an unfavourable direction. Retarded activity in coal mining and in the building and construction trades during these two months which was about counteracted by the improvement evident in the majority of trades accounted for this tendency toward reduced activity. In March employment was in somewhat greater volume than in February, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, and building and construction operations affording a considerably better volume of work. Contrary to the improvement recorded during March activity again tended downward in April though the change was slight, coal mining in Alberta, and the pulp and paper industry in New Brunswick showing slacker conditions while the gains reported elsewhere, though not outstanding, when combined largely offset these recessions, From May, however, there was continued and general improvement manifest month by month until the close of September. A slight tendency toward retarded activity was indicated during October from the preceding month, and in November the situation remained unchanged from October, minor increases and decreases in employment in the various groups of industries offsetting each other. Due to seasonal influences unemployment during December showed some increase over the previous month, a number of firms at the close of the year taking advantage of the lull following the holiday period for stock-taking and inventory purposes.

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## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1935

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1935, was less in volume than during the corresponding quarter of 1934, as there was shown a decrease of 6 per cent both in vacancies offered and placements effected. An analysis of the different industries showed declines were registered in both instances in construction and maintenance where considerably less relief work had been carried on by the federal and provincial governments, and in logging, transportation and mining. Gains under each comparison were registered in services, farming, manufacturing and trade, a number of placements in farming being those made under the Farm Labour Relief Scheme. Provincially, Manitoba, Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick recorded increased vacancies and placements, but the remaining provinces reported declines, Manitoba showing the highest gain and Ontario the greatest loss.

From the chart which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications pursued a downward trend until the middle of November. From then on to the end of the quarter the course followed was upward, although at the close of December, 1935, the levels attained were over 11 points lower than those shown at the end of December, 1934. During the period October to December, 1935, there was a ratio of 53·4 vacancies and 50·9 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 60·9 vacancies and 57·8 placements during the corresponding period of 1934.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,282, of applications registered 2,399 and of

placements effected 1,220, in contrast with a daily average of 1,350 vacancies, 2,218 applications and 1,283 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1934.

During the three months October to December, 1935, the offices reported that they had made 97,510 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 92,716 placements, of which 63,016 were in regular employment and 29,700 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 50,007 were of men and 13,009 of women, while casual work was found for 20,079 men and 9,621 women. Comparison with the same period in 1934 showed that 98,754 placements

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

| Industry | Nova Scotia | | | New Brunswick | | | Quebec | | | Ontario | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | |
| | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual |
| **Manufacturing** | **26** | **10** | **16** | **19** | ..... | **19** | **259** | **214** | **22** | **1,714** | **1,277** | **405** |
| Animal products edible | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 24 | 6 |
| Fur and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Leather and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 25 | 8 |
| Lumber and its products | 8 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 73 | 42 | 31 |
| Musical instruments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pulp and paper products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 32 | 3 | 96 | 52 | 42 |
| Rubber products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| Textile products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 13 | 1 | 133 | 90 | 26 |
| Plant products edible | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 23 | 22 | ..... | 144 | 64 | 76 |
| Plant products, n.e.s. | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 10 | 3 | 32 | 20 | 12 |
| Wood distillates | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chemical and allied products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 4 | ..... | 34 | 22 | 11 |
| Clay, glass and stone | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 54 | 10 |
| Electric current | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 34 | 14 | 20 |
| Electric apparatus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14 | 1 | 61 | 50 | 10 |
| Iron and steel products | 12 | 2 | 10 | 13 | ..... | 13 | 33 | 19 | 9 | 836 | 696 | 136 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 72 | ..... | 42 | 40 | 1 |
| Mineral products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 61 | 51 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| **Logging** | **193** | **75** | **117** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **3,974** | **4,053** | ..... | **2,093** | **1,821** | **16** |
| **Fishing and Hunting** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **11** | **10** | **1** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **1** | **1** | ..... |
| **Farming** | **19** | **13** | **6** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **55** | **58** | ..... | **2,559** | **1,912** | **597** |
| **Mining** | **9** | **8** | **1** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **3** | **3** | ..... | **87** | **79** | **4** |
| Coal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metallic ores | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 85 | 77 | 4 |
| Non-metallic ores | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| **Communication** | **4** | ..... | **4** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **3** | **1** | **2** |
| **Transportation** | **15** | **14** | **1** | **6** | **1** | **5** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **315** | **53** | **262** |
| Forwarding and storage | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 151 | 20 | 131 |
| Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 157 | 27 | 130 |
| Air | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| **Construction and Maintenance** | **1,316** | **592** | **734** | **789** | **695** | **63** | **2,586** | **2,479** | **52** | **14,610** | **7,223** | **7,411** |
| Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 159 | 134 | 25 |
| Highway | 1,054 | 321 | 732 | 651 | 559 | 60 | 388 | 384 | ..... | 11,663 | 4,591 | 7,068 |
| Building and other | 262 | 271 | 2 | 138 | 136 | 3 | 2,198 | 2,095 | 52 | 2,788 | 2,498 | 318 |
| **Services** | **950** | **230** | **652** | **1,683** | **235** | **1,443** | **8,992** | **4,945** | **1,958** | **12,420** | **4,493** | **6,495** |
| Governmental | 12 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 108 | 241 | 984 | 113 | 870 |
| Hotel and restaurant | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 170 | 141 | 10 | 819 | 579 | 193 |
| Professional | 103 | 1 | 90 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 146 | 92 | 45 | 318 | 108 | 194 |
| Recreational | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 13 | 12 | ..... | 187 | 44 | 138 |
| Personal | 116 | 3 | 113 | 356 | 4 | 351 | 173 | 93 | 56 | 1,970 | 178 | 1,767 |
| Household | 701 | 217 | 428 | 1,309 | 221 | 1,084 | 8,140 | 4,499 | 1,606 | 8,130 | 3,462 | 3,333 |
| Farm household | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 9 | ..... |
| **Trade** | **46** | **6** | **40** | **29** | **4** | **24** | **360** | **188** | **127** | **911** | **274** | **634** |
| Retail | 35 | 6 | 29 | 29 | 4 | 24 | 124 | 48 | 70 | 861 | 263 | 595 |
| Wholesale | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 236 | 140 | 57 | 50 | 11 | 39 |
| **Finance** | **4** | ..... | **4** | **4** | ..... | **4** | **24** | **25** | ..... | **37** | **7** | **28** |
| **All Industries** | **2,582** | **948** | **1,575** | **2,544** | **946** | **1,561** | **16,256** | **11,966** | **2,160** | **34,750** | **17,141** | **15,854** |
| Men | 1,736 | 717 | 1,028 | 1,217 | 714 | 471 | 7,864 | 7,290 | 534 | 25,307 | 12,985 | 12,002 |
| Women | 846 | 231 | 547 | 1,327 | 232 | 1,090 | 8,392 | 4,676 | 1,626 | 9,443 | 4,156 | 3,852 |

were then made, of which 54,834 were in regular employment and 43,920 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 141,765 men and 40,551 women, a total of 182,316, in contrast with the registration of 170,734 persons during the same period of 1934. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1935, of 97,373 vacancies, of which 70,855 were for men and 26,518 for women, as compared with 103,928 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1934. A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1935, will be found on page 180.

**SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1935**

| Manitoba | | | Saskatchewan | | | Alberta | | | British Columbia | | | Canada | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | |
| Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual |
| **62** | **14** | **48** | **195** | **54** | **141** | **84** | **52** | **32** | **184** | **51** | **126** | **2,543** | **1,672** | **809** |
| 7 | 2 | 5 | 88 | 22 | 66 | 17 | 17 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 162 | 76 | 83 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 26 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 19 | 19 | ..... | 76 | 24 | 51 | 178 | 96 | 82 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 141 | 88 | 51 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 | 107 | 37 |
| 9 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 5 | 240 | 107 | 122 |
| 4 | ..... | 4 | 23 | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69 | 30 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 11 | 75 | 48 | 24 |
| 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 55 | 13 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 17 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76 | 64 | 11 |
| 14 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 956 | 729 | 218 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 118 | 112 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 101 | 64 | 31 |
| 7 | ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 1 | 37 | 72 | 22 | 50 |
| **241** | **465** | ..... | **103** | **89** | **1** | **178** | **179** | ..... | **45** | **45** | ..... | **6,827** | **6,727** | **134** |
| **4** | **4** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **23** | **23** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **39** | **38** | **1** |
| **3,457** | **3,423** | **36** | **4,233** | **3,802** | **68** | **3,449** | **3,119** | **145** | **275** | **224** | **50** | **14,050** | **12,552** | **904** |
| **155** | **158** | ..... | **23** | **22** | ..... | **347** | **330** | **3** | **18** | **18** | ..... | **642** | **618** | **8** |
| 3 | 3 | ..... | 21 | 20 | ..... | 344 | 327 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 368 | 350 | 3 |
| 11 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 17 | 17 | ..... | 120 | 114 | 5 |
| 141 | 141 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 154 | 154 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **7** | **1** | **6** |
| **71** | **68** | **3** | **34** | **4** | **30** | **67** | **3** | **64** | **42** | **1** | **41** | **553** | **145** | **407** |
| 71 | 68 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 30 | 66 | 2 | 64 | 31 | ..... | 31 | 362 | 95 | 266 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 | 10 | 183 | 43 | 140 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| **6,937** | **6,895** | **40** | **1,226** | **1,161** | **58** | **4,471** | **3,708** | **762** | **7,134** | **4,366** | **2,755** | **39,069** | **27,119** | **11,875** |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 29 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 | 163 | 27 |
| 5,258 | 5,217 | 40 | 655 | 644 | 12 | 3,691 | 2,974 | 737 | 2,996 | 1,125 | 1,859 | 26,356 | 15,815 | 10,508 |
| 1,679 | 1,678 | ..... | 569 | 517 | 44 | 751 | 705 | 25 | 4,138 | 3,241 | 896 | 12,523 | 11,141 | 1,340 |
| **2,101** | **1,162** | **912** | **2,265** | **1,016** | **1,012** | **1,413** | **846** | **547** | **1,987** | **647** | **1,338** | **31,811** | **13,574** | **14,357** |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 214 | 4 | 194 | 1,568 | 227 | 1,323 |
| 101 | 82 | 20 | 60 | 39 | 15 | 86 | 66 | 16 | 56 | 35 | 22 | 1,319 | 959 | 286 |
| 49 | 20 | 29 | 85 | 63 | 21 | 32 | 10 | 22 | 272 | 25 | 247 | 1,011 | 320 | 653 |
| 18 | ..... | 18 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 37 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 285 | 63 | 216 |
| 186 | ..... | 186 | 353 | 11 | 337 | 153 | 8 | 145 | 247 | 9 | 238 | 3,554 | 306 | 3,193 |
| 1,370 | 694 | 658 | 1,411 | 675 | 610 | 880 | 552 | 332 | 1,193 | 573 | 633 | 23,134 | 10,893 | 8,684 |
| 377 | 366 | 1 | 327 | 227 | 1 | 223 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 940 | 806 | 2 |
| **116** | **3** | **113** | **108** | **9** | **90** | **72** | **42** | **30** | **91** | **11** | **77** | **1,733** | **537** | **1,135** |
| 38 | 1 | 37 | 79 | 4 | 75 | 32 | 17 | 15 | 82 | 10 | 69 | 1,280 | 353 | 914 |
| 78 | 2 | 76 | 29 | 5 | 15 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 453 | 184 | 221 |
| **7** | ..... | **7** | **6** | ..... | **6** | **9** | ..... | **9** | **8** | **1** | **6** | **99** | **33** | **64** |
| **13,151** | **12,192** | **1,159** | **8,193** | **6,157** | **1,406** | **10,113** | **8,302** | **1,592** | **9,784** | **5,364** | **4,393** | **97,373** | **63,016** | **29,700** |
| 11,124 | 11,018 | 334 | 6,274 | 5,128 | 750 | 8,861 | 7,428 | 1,233 | 8,472 | 4,727 | 3,727 | 70,855 | 50,007 | 20,079 |
| 2,027 | 1,174 | 825 | 1,919 | 1,029 | 656 | 1,252 | 874 | 359 | 1,312 | 637 | 666 | 26,518 | 13,009 | 9,621 |

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1936

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

The employment situation at the end of January, 1936, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming and logging both were quiet in the Maritime Provinces, but fishing was reported as showing some increase over that of the previous weeks. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity also worked the same length of time, except for one mine which was idle all week. Manufacturing showed little variation, with no likelihood of any increase in the volume of business until spring activities commence. No idleness was reported in the iron and steel groups. Trade was fair. Requests for housemaids and charworkers were numerous in the Women's Division, with applicants plentiful.

Little activity was shown in farming in the Province of Quebec, except in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, where a number of farm hands had been sent to the Department of Colonization. Curtailment in the placement of workers in the logging camps was reported from all centres, as the cutting period was practically over. Mining was quiet. Manufacturing showed some decline, especially at Hull, with conditions only fair throughout the province. In spite of unfavourable weather building construction showed improvement at Hull. In localities where there were few vacancies for building labourers, large numbers of men found employment in snow removal. Transportation was satisfactory, but trade was less active. Many orders for domestics were received in the Women's Division and a large number of placements was made.

The demand for farm help continued light in Ontario, few men applying for this kind of work. As cutting was almost completed, many logging operators had reduced their staffs, present activity in the camps being almost solely confined to hauling. Some requests had been received for teamsters, and these were easily met. Mining was quiet, except at Timmins, where the industry remained steady. The general outlook in manufacturing continued encouraging, with improvement maintained in production and staff levels. Although there was still a large number of unemployed, the registration in several centres was gradually decreasing, and slackness, which prevailed in a few lines, was seasonal only while more employees expected to be recalled soon. Other than alterations, repair jobs and Dominion Government work, little building construction was in evidence. Highway construction also had been slack, owing to winter conditions, but maintenance work on roads, streets and railways provided employment for many men as snow shovellers. Relief work on civic improvements also continued in some districts. There was a fair number of orders for household service in the Women's Division, but nearly all employers were seeking experienced help, and were offering rather low wages, thus it was somewhat difficult to fill these positions. Very little work was available for industrial or clerical female workers.

Severe weather conditions had lessened the call for farm hands in the Prairie Provinces. Logging was dull, except at Edmonton, where the demand for bushmen was good, due to the fact that many of the operators were paying a straight wage, with fares advanced. Mines at Estevan and Edmonton were busy, but, elsewhere, somewhat quiet. Manufacturing at Winnipeg was active, but in other centres no improvement was noted. Building construction was slack, nearly all work in progress being confined to relief undertakings. Trade was quieter, with collections slow. Fewer orders were received in the Women's Division, while applicants were more numerous.

Farming showed practically no change in British Columbia and little help was asked for in the orchards, owing to the wet weather. Packing houses were still busy, however, packing and shipping. Logging was active, but with no demand for additional labour. Saw and shingle mills were operating fairly steadily. Mining reports varied:—at Prince Rupert, the outlook for the coming year was very good and at Nanaimo, local mines worked full time, while at Kamloops, Penticton and Vancouver, conditions were not so favourable. Fair catches of spring salmon and herring were made in the harbour at Prince Rupert. Construction was quiet except for relief projects. Drydock and shipyards were quite active at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but waterfront work was slack at Prince Rupert, fair at Vancouver and good at Victoria. Trade showed little change. A decrease was shown in requests for women domestics, with sufficient applicants listed, although many of these were handicapped by lack of experience.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1935

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1 was 9,409, the employees on their payrolls numbering 933,107 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,807, having an aggregate membership of 170,503 persons, 14·6 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

## (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1936, as Reported by the Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity in the last fifteen years has invariably declined at the first of January, there being an average decrease of about seven points in the crude index of employment from December 1 to January 1 in the years 1921-1935. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but on the whole this involved a smaller-than-average number of workers. The persons released from the staffs of the 9,409 firms co-operating at January 1, 1936, numbered 52,374, or about 90 per cent of the average for the years since 1920; the reported payrolls were reduced from 985,481 at December 1, 1935, to 933,107 at the date under review, or by 5·3 per cent. This decline, however, exceeded that recorded at January 1 last year, when there had been a falling off of 4·4 per cent from the preceding month.

The crude index for January 1, 1936 (based on the 1926 average as 100), stood at 99·1, as compared with 104·6 in the preceding month, and 94·4 at the same date in 1935; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 106·1, a gain of nearly four points over the similarly adjusted figure of 102·4 for December 1, 1935.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at January 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available: 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933. 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7; 1927, 95·9; 1926, 90·7; 1925, 84·9; 1924, 89·8; 1923, 87·3; 1922, 78·8, and 1921, 88·8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contraction in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that usually (though not invariably), there is on February 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The loss in the former, involving nearly 25,000 persons, was unusually large, having only twice been exceeded at January 1 in the last fifteen years, viz., at the opening of 1930 and 1932. The reverse was the case in factory employment, from which some 23,300 men and women were released, or little more than two-thirds of the average reduction in personnel at the beginning of January in the years since 1920; however, this shrinkage was greater than that noted at January 1, 1935, which was the smallest on record. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date constituted 44·5 per cent of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 58·6 per cent in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed

by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at February 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at January 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather, and pulp and paper factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were reductions on a smaller scale in mining, communications, wholesale trade and transportation. Logging showed practically no general change. Hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement; the increase in retail stores was greater than at the beginning of January in any other year for which statistics are available except 1935.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears below.

### Employment by Economic Areas

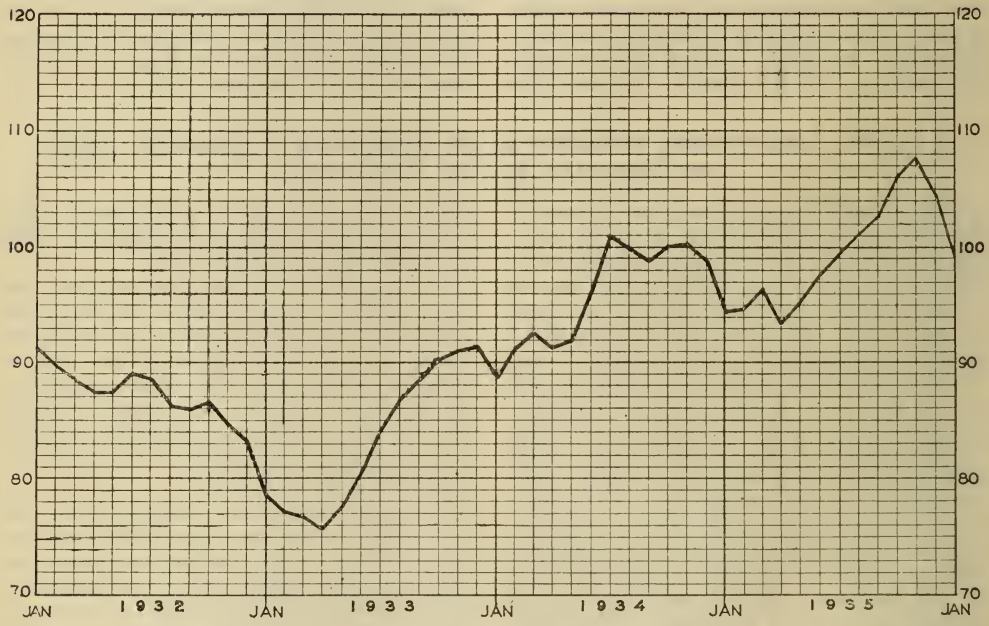
Four of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity, only the Maritime Provinces showing improvement. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The situation in each of the five economic areas was distinctly better than at the beginning of January last year, being also more favourable in all but the Maritimes than at the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on January 1; this occurred chiefly in transportation, and was seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, construction and trade showed curtailment; within the group of factory employment, there were considerable losses in food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Statements were received from 654 firms employing 77,185 persons, compared with 76,762 at the beginning of December. Large reductions had been noted at January 1, 1935, when the index was over nine points lower. The advance at the date under review is contra-seasonal, employment having declined at the beginning of January in ten of the fifteen preceding years, so that the average change in the years, 1921-1935, is a decrease of nearly two points.

*Quebec.*—The contraction in Quebec was decidedly larger than that which took place at the same date of last year, and was also greater than the average decline at January 1 in the years since 1920. The index at 95·5 at the latest date, was over four points higher than at the beginning of 1935. Manufacturing

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



(notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and electric light and power plants), transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in communications and wholesale trade. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement took place in logging, and retail trade and services were also busier. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,231 co-operating employers aggregated 263,589 workers, as against 286,477 at December 1, 1935.

*Ontario.*—Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in food, textile, lumber and iron and steel factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, rubber, tobacco and beverage, and some other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation and building and highway construction, while mining and wholesale trade also showed a falling-off. Retail trade and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, recorded heightened activity, the gains in the former being substantial. A combined payroll of 393,917 persons was employed by the 4,169 firms whose returns were received, and who had 410,402 employees at December 1. The contraction, though larger than that noted at January 1 of last year, was decidedly smaller than the average loss recorded at that date in the preceding fifteen years; the index, at 102·7 was nearly five points higher than at January 1, 1935, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in the years, 1934-1931.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines on a much larger scale than at the opening of 1935, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,374 employers of 120,-

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1921 | 88·8 | 107·6 | 84·2 | 88·8 | 95·0 | 76·7 |
| Jan. 1, 1922 | 78·8 | 87·7 | 70·9 | 83·4 | 82·2 | 70·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1923 | 87·3 | 101·8 | 79·6 | 91·1 | 89·4 | 78·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1924 | 89·8 | 96·9 | 86·3 | 91·7 | 93·6 | 80·7 |
| Jan. 1, 1925 | 84·9 | 88·1 | 81·0 | 86·7 | 87·5 | 82·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1926 | 90·7 | 94·7 | 86·5 | 91·9 | 94·4 | 89·2 |
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 95·9 | 101·8 | 93·6 | 96·8 | 99·9 | 87·7 |
| Jan. 1, 1928 | 100·7 | 97·1 | 99·6 | 101·9 | 107·5 | 91·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1929 | 109·1 | 103·3 | 103·3 | 113·8 | 116·6 | 100·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1930 | 111·2 | 113·6 | 107·4 | 116·1 | 111·0 | 99·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1931 | 101·7 | 119·3 | 99·3 | 100·1 | 106·4 | 94·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1932 | 91·6 | 111·1 | 86·3 | 93·8 | 92·8 | 80·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1933 | 78·5 | 80·1 | 77·8 | 78·8 | 84·4 | 69·7 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 88·6 | 97·0 | 86·3 | 91·2 | 86·4 | 80·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 91·4 | 101·3 | 88·5 | 95·3 | 84·7 | 84·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 92·7 | 103·2 | 89·1 | 97·8 | 83·8 | 85·6 |
| Apr. 1 | 91·3 | 95·1 | 85·1 | 98·7 | 83·3 | 86·6 |
| May 1 | 92·0 | 98·3 | 85·5 | 98·5 | 85·4 | 88·4 |
| June 1 | 96·6 | 98·4 | 90·9 | 104·4 | 89·5 | 89·1 |
| July 1 | 101·0 | 100·4 | 94·1 | 109·9 | 94·1 | 94·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 99·9 | 101·3 | 94·9 | 106·0 | 93·0 | 97·6 |
| Sept. 1 | 98·8 | 101·8 | 95·4 | 103·3 | 92·9 | 96·2 |
| Oct. 1 | 100·0 | 103·1 | 96·0 | 104·8 | 95·7 | 95·4 |
| Nov. 1 | 100·2 | 104·9 | 98·0 | 103·6 | 96·5 | 94·1 |
| Dec. 1 | 98·9 | 106·9 | 96·4 | 101·7 | 94·3 | 92·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| Apr. 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 8·3 | 28·2 | 42·2 | 12·9 | 8·4 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

252 workers, or 7,837 fewer than on December 1. This decline approximated the average loss experienced at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index at January 1, 1936, stood at 95·1, as compared with 91·2 at the same date in 1935. Construction reported the most marked losses at the date under review, but manufacturing, transportation and trade also showed curtailment. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging and mining.

*British Columbia.*—The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at January 1 of last year, when the index, at 88·8, was lower than that of 92·4 at the date under review. The 981 firms furnishing data reported 78,164 employees on January 1, 1936, as against 83,751 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumbering industries being most pronounced. Services and communications, however, showed moderate improvement.

### Employment by Cities

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment. The situation in these cities was better than at the opening of last year.

*Montreal.*—The reduction in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at January 1, 1935, but was less than the average decline in the years since 1920; the index, at 86·4, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January in 1935. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,293 establishments with 129,755 employees, as compared with 138,142 in the preceding month. Particularly marked curtailment was shown in shipping and stevedoring

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1922 | 74·2 | ..... | 94·0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 87·2 | 69·2 |
| Jan. 1, 1923 | 80·9 | ..... | 93·6 | 100·5 | 90·5 | ..... | 94·8 | 75·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1924 | 87·4 | ..... | 94·5 | 97·0 | 83·2 | ..... | 87·3 | 78·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1925 | 83·6 | 93·1 | 90·8 | 92·8 | 81·1 | ..... | 83·3 | 85·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1926 | 89·2 | 90·9 | 95·1 | 93·4 | 89·5 | 56·9 | 91·4 | 91·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 93·7 | 102·0 | 99·7 | 93·0 | 98·0 | 57·5 | 101·6 | 92·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1928 | 98·6 | 109·3 | 105·1 | 105·1 | 96·8 | 83·1 | 109·2 | 94·2 |
| Jan. 1, 1929 | 104·6 | 114·7 | 115·5 | 107·8 | 116·7 | 137·5 | 109·9 | 102·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1930 | 107·2 | 123·4 | 117·6 | 119·1 | 123·8 | 116·5 | 109·9 | 104·2 |
| Jan. 1, 1931 | 102·4 | 127·0 | 107·5 | 112·6 | 103·5 | 89·4 | 98·2 | 107·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1932 | 88·0 | 100·8 | 99·6 | 108·9 | 91·3 | 83·5 | 92·5 | 91·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1933 | 77·5 | 92·6 | 86·5 | 85·8 | 70·7 | 63·9 | 80·8 | 82·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 78·0 | 86·5 | 90·0 | 95·8 | 77·1 | 76·5 | 81·1 | 82·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·1 | 89·6 | 89·7 | 98·4 | 80·7 | 90·9 | 79·5 | 83·9 |
| Mar. 1 | 82·6 | 93·2 | 91·1 | 96·7 | 81·0 | 97·7 | 79·7 | 84·1 |
| April 1 | 82·1 | 95·4 | 92·7 | 97·6 | 83·0 | 102·9 | 79·7 | 84·8 |
| May 1 | 82·9 | 96·3 | 92·9 | 100·8 | 83·9 | 109·3 | 81·2 | 85·9 |
| June 1 | 86·3 | 97·9 | 93·9 | 102·4 | 86·7 | 107·1 | 81·9 | 86·3 |
| July 1 | 86·7 | 96·1 | 94·1 | 102·4 | 87·5 | 100·6 | 82·7 | 89·8 |
| Aug. 1 | 86·4 | 99·4 | 92·9 | 103·4 | 87·8 | 100·7 | 84·0 | 91·5 |
| Sept. 1 | 86·6 | 99·9 | 94·3 | 100·9 | 84·9 | 91·0 | 85·2 | 91·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 87·0 | 97·5 | 96·5 | 100·8 | 84·4 | 86·7 | 86·5 | 90·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 87·3 | 96·5 | 97·2 | 98·6 | 86·3 | 76·1 | 86·4 | 89·0 |
| Dec. 1 | 86·7 | 92·4 | 97·1 | 96·0 | 86·1 | 77·9 | 87·1 | 89·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1936 | 13·9 | 1·3 | 13·2 | 1·4 | 3·3 | 1·7 | 4·2 | 3·3 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

and in manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, retail trade was busier.

*Quebec.*—Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services and trade showed some improvement; the 167 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 13,145 persons at December 1, to 12,383 at the beginning of January. This decline was much larger than that noted at January 1 of last year, but the index was then between four and five points lower.

*Toronto.*—Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than at January 1 in 1935, or in fact, than at the same date in any other year for which data are available. The index, at 100·6, compared favourably with that of 95·8, at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported very pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,416 employers with 122,795 workers, compared with 123,197 in their last report.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing registered moderate seasonal curtailment; trade on the other hand, was rather more active, while the remaining industries showed little general change. The result was a small decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 175 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,338 persons, as compared with 13,405 in the preceding month. An advance had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

*Hamilton.*—Data were received from 275 firms in Hamilton employing 30,701 workers, as against 32,251 at December 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926 = 100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1921 | 88·8 | 84·8 | 159·9 | 104·9 | 90·5 | 95·1 | 63·1 | 78·9 | 99·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1922 | 78·8 | 74·4 | 107·4 | 97·3 | 86·9 | 91·6 | 56·7 | 77·6 | 96·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1923 | 87·3 | 84·5 | 157·0 | 105·4 | 83·7 | 96·8 | 58·9 | 77·5 | 97·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1924 | 89·8 | 86·7 | 166·2 | 105·1 | 89·5 | 99·1 | 60·6 | 89·1 | 98·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1925 | 84·9 | 81·7 | 150·5 | 101·6 | 93·6 | 91·4 | 57·2 | 89·5 | 95·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1926 | 90·7 | 90·0 | 129·2 | 100·9 | 95·6 | 95·9 | 63·4 | 90·1 | 101·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 95·9 | 94·7 | 136·1 | 104·7 | 99·6 | 99·1 | 73·1 | 96·7 | 109·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1928 | 100·7 | 97·9 | 163·2 | 112·6 | 102·9 | 99·4 | 78·6 | 105·3 | 120·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1929 | 109·1 | 107·3 | 171·0 | 116·2 | 112·6 | 102·6 | 87·4 | 118·0 | 128·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1930 | 111·2 | 106·5 | 200·2 | 122·5 | 128·2 | 101·9 | 92·7 | 123·5 | 133·8 |
| Jan. 1, 1931 | 101·7 | 93·7 | 107·6 | 114·4 | 110·6 | 95·9 | 110·7 | 123·2 | 132·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1932 | 91·6 | 83·9 | 68·7 | 105·1 | 98·1 | 85·6 | 104·8 | 114·4 | 125·7 |
| Jan. 1, 1933 | 78·5 | 74·4 | 74·5 | 96·9 | 87·5 | 78·3 | 58·5 | 102·2 | 119·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 88·6 | 80·0 | 168·8 | 106·8 | 78·4 | 76·3 | 88·1 | 109·8 | 122·3 |
| Feb. 1 | 91·4 | 84·2 | 174·0 | 109·4 | 76·8 | 76·2 | 98·0 | 108·7 | 111·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 92·7 | 86·5 | 153·3 | 108·9 | 76·7 | 78·0 | 100·8 | 109·3 | 112·3 |
| April 1 | 91·3 | 88·1 | 104·9 | 103·3 | 76·8 | 75·9 | 95·8 | 111·8 | 116·1 |
| May 1 | 92·0 | 90·2 | 80·5 | 103·6 | 76·9 | 78·5 | 95·8 | 111·7 | 115·6 |
| June 1 | 96·6 | 93·2 | 75·0 | 106·2 | 78·0 | 80·3 | 116·7 | 115·4 | 116·5 |
| July 1 | 101·0 | 93·8 | 86·3 | 107·0 | 80·1 | 82·6 | 140·6 | 119·7 | 119·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 99·9 | 94·2 | 84·5 | 110·3 | 81·2 | 83·6 | 129·0 | 123·0 | 116·5 |
| Sept. 1 | 98·8 | 94·3 | 85·6 | 112·4 | 82·5 | 83·6 | 118·1 | 125·5 | 117·1 |
| Oct. 1 | 100·0 | 94·4 | 113·4 | 117·9 | 81 3 | 84·8 | 117·0 | 116·2 | 120·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 100·2 | 92·8 | 171·9 | 121·2 | 80·7 | 83·9 | 111·0 | 114·9 | 121·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 98·9 | 91·3 | 198·6 | 122·9 | 79·8 | 80·1 | 100·3 | 115·2 | 126·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 52·2 | 5·5 | 6·4 | 2·3 | 10·0 | 9·4 | 2·7 | 11·5 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. The falling-off noted at January 1, 1935, involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index was then between twelve and thirteen points lower.

*Windsor.*—There was a decrease in the number employed in Windsor at January 1, 1936, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing and construction, while trade showed improvement. Returns were compiled from 172 establishments with 15,777 persons in their employ, as compared with 16,058 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at January 1, 1935, although a gain on the whole had then been reported.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes. The 454 co-operating firms reported 39,284 employees, compared with 40,212 in the preceding month. This contraction involved rather fewer workers than have been laid off on the average at January 1 in the last fifteen years, though it exceeded the loss at the same date in 1935. Employment then, however, was in smaller volume than at the opening of the present year.

*Vancouver.*—Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 417 employers of 31,125 persons, as compared with 32,086 at December 1. A small decrease had occurred at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was decidely lower. There were losses at January 1, 1936 in manufacturing, notably of vegetable food and lumber products, and trade was also slacker than in the preceding month.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated at January 1 in the last fifteen years, 23,330 operatives having

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | Relative Weight[1] | Jan. 1, 1936 | Dec. 1, 1935 | Jan. 1, 1935 | Jan. 1, 1934 | Jan. 1, 1933 | Jan. 1, 1932 | Jan. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | | | | | | | | |
| Animal products—edible | 52·2 | 96·8 | 101·4 | 87·4 | 80·0 | 74·4 | 83·9 | 93·7 |
| Fur and products | 2·2 | 110·0 | 115·4 | 105·1 | 94·7 | 92·0 | 95·1 | 95·5 |
| Leather and products | ·2 | 94·5 | 101·5 | 83·0 | 76·3 | 77·8 | 78·1 | 88·2 |
| Boots and shoes | 2·1 | 96·1 | 103·8 | 86·8 | 79·1 | 77·6 | 78·7 | 73·8 |
| Lumber and products | 1·4 | 95·8 | 102·6 | 84·7 | 78·6 | 80·8 | 83·4 | 72·9 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 3·6 | 63·3 | 69·8 | 57·1 | 52·9 | 43·2 | 55·6 | 66·8 |
| Furniture | 1·8 | 51·2 | 57·2 | 45·0 | 40·7 | 30·0 | 41·1 | 50·7 |
| Other lumber products | ·8 | 79·8 | 85·4 | 69·9 | 69·3 | 64·1 | 85·2 | 98·3 |
| Musical Instruments | 1·0 | 88·0 | 96·2 | 84·4 | 77·9 | 67·0 | 77·2 | 90·1 |
| Plant products—edible | ·1 | 51·6 | 51·8 | 26·1 | 39·4 | 22·9 | 58·0 | 56·9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 3·0 | 97·6 | 114·7 | 92·4 | 85·6 | 88·4 | 94·7 | 95·5 |
| Pulp and paper | 6·3 | 96·7 | 98·7 | 92·3 | 85·6 | 82·2 | 89·9 | 98·7 |
| Paper products | 2·8 | 85·3 | 87·4 | 81·0 | 71·6 | 67·1 | 76·1 | 87·0 |
| Printing and publishing | ·9 | 110·5 | 118·1 | 100·7 | 96·2 | 89·4 | 91·7 | 98·0 |
| Rubber products | 2·6 | 106·9 | 106·9 | 104·4 | 100·7 | 100·5 | 107·7 | 114·6 |
| Textile products | 1·2 | 92·0 | 98·3 | 89·8 | 85·2 | 75·6 | 82·2 | 106·3 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 10·4 | 113·3 | 117·0 | 102·5 | 97·5 | 88·1 | 90·3 | 93·6 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 4·3 | 135·5 | 136·9 | 121·2 | 114·1 | 100·6 | 97·4 | 99·0 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | 2·0 | 97·0 | 97·8 | 86·9 | 82·7 | 73·6 | 77·4 | 85·1 |
| Silk and silk goods | ·9 | 138 8 | 142·4 | 118·8 | 120·6 | 105·7 | 101·2 | 89·2 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 1·1 | 540·6 | 538·7 | 493·8 | 432·6 | 364·9 | 278·7 | 274·1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 2·1 | 123·3 | 127·6 | 109·9 | 112·3 | 103·0 | 103·3 | 99·9 |
| Other textile products | 3·0 | 93·9 | 99·4 | 87·0 | 81·4 | 75·3 | 81·4 | 88·3 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·0 | 89·6 | 94·5 | 82·2 | 73·0 | 65·9 | 74·4 | 82·5 |
| Tobacco | 2·0 | 139·2 | 143·8 | 127·7 | 125·6 | 120·6 | 119·3 | 116·7 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | 1·2 | 137·0 | 144·1 | 121·4 | 126·7 | 124·8 | 115·5 | 101·6 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·8 | 140·6 | 141·0 | 137·4 | 122·3 | 113·0 | 123·7 | 139·9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | ·1 | 127·0 | 140·0 | 126·0 | 133·7 | 108·9 | 99·5 | 108·9 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1·2 | 131·1 | 135·5 | 118·9 | 112·1 | 101·8 | 110·6 | 113·8 |
| Electric light and power | ·8 | 67·6 | 75·8 | 60·9 | 53·4 | 50·1 | 77·1 | 95·2 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·5 | 111·5 | 116·2 | 110·0 | 104·8 | 108·3 | 118·4 | 124·7 |
| Iron and steel products | 1·4 | 120·4 | 124·5 | 105·0 | 95·5 | 96·4 | 126·4 | 143·5 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 12·0 | 84·9 | 86·8 | 71·1 | 60·9 | 56·3 | 70·7 | 88·7 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·4 | 108·0 | 115·7 | 81·2 | 64·4 | 47·6 | 59·2 | 93·2 |
| Agricultural implements | 1·1 | 93·4 | 93·6 | 83·1 | 66·4 | 63·1 | 86·9 | 105·2 |
| Land vehicles | ·6 | 62·2 | 52·5 | 45·9 | 35·6 | 22·9 | 25·0 | 47·6 |
| Automobiles and parts | 5·4 | 83·9 | 83·7 | 72·7 | 65·0 | 64·2 | 75·6 | 88·2 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | 1·8 | 119·9 | 120·0 | 92·9 | 67·6 | 57·9 | 56·9 | 69·7 |
| Heating appliances | ·2 | 47·7 | 59·5 | 47·1 | 43·8 | 53·2 | 60·9 | 94·4 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | ·4 | 86·2 | 105·3 | 73·9 | 58·8 | 54·3 | 61·8 | 70·6 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·6 | 82·9 | 89·5 | 58·3 | 49·3 | 43·4 | 82·4 | 126·2 |
| | ·6 | 92·1 | 94·8 | 76·0 | 62·3 | 57·0 | 71·8 | 87·7 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 83·2 | 87·2 | 70·2 | 61·4 | 53·2 | 74·3 | 87·5 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·1 | 122·1 | 125·8 | 106·4 | 90·5 | 74·7 | 93·6 | 112·7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·5 | 134·6 | 137·5 | 132·3 | 127·4 | 115·4 | 117·3 | 124·9 |
| Miscellaneous | ·5 | 116·8 | 125·0 | 113·4 | 97·8 | 93·5 | 98·4 | 103·2 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

been released from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of some 34,200 in the period, 1921-1935. The general reduction in manufacturing at January 1, 1936, was one of the smallest on record, only those at January 1 in 1935 and 1934 having involved fewer workers, while the greatest decrease yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics was that of over 72,000 at the commencement of 1921. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the fifteen years for which data are now avaialble, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., February 1), to between 51 and 52 per cent of the decline noted at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1936, numbered 5,551, and their payrolls aggregated 487,147, compared with 510,477 on December 1. The index declined from 101·4 in the preceding month to 96·8 at the date under review, but as compared with 87·4 at January 1, 1935, showed an improvement of 9·4 points on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 104·9, or 2·5 points higher than at December 1.

The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In the iron and steel and textile divisions, the declines were smaller than usual at the time of year according to the experience of the years since 1920. Activity in the various groups of factory employment was greater than on January 1, 1935.

The index numbers at January 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows: 1936, 96·8; 1935, 87·4, 1934, 80·0; 1933, 74·4; 1932, 83·9; 1931, 93·7; 1930, 106·5; 1929, 107·3; 1928, 97·9; 1927, 94·7; 1926, 90·0; 1925, 81·7; 1924, 86·7; 1923, 84·5; 1922, 74·4 and 1921, 84·8.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large reductions were reported in this division, mainly in meat and fish-preserving plants. Statements were received from 266 manufacturers with 20,911 workers, as compared with 21,975 at the beginning of December. This loss was larger than that recorded at January 1, 1935, but the index number was then nearly five points lower. All five economic areas reported reduced employment, the heaviest contractions being in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario.

*Leather Products.*—There was a seasonal decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved a decidedly greater number of employees than that noted at the corresponding date last year; the index then, however, was lower. A combined working force of 19,548 persons was registered by the 279 firms making returns, as compared with 21,093 in the preceding month. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber Products.*—Seasonal contractions on a smaller scale than at January 1, 1935, were noted in lumber mills, 809 of which reduced their payrolls from 36,622 at December 1 to 33,314 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in decidedly better volume than at the corresponding date of last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, vehicle, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked reductions in Ontario and British Columbia, although employment generally declined.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments reported a combined staff of 1,472, practically the same number as in the preceding month. A large recession had been noted at January 1 a year ago, and the index number was much lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There were seasonal reductions in employment in practically all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in canning, sugar and syrup, flour and cereal, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 446 co-operating employers totalled 28,158 persons, as compared with 33,137 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were most pronounced; the movement, however, was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were decidedly smaller, but the index number then was some five points lower than at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1936, was slightly less than that noted at the same date in 1935, when employment was in smaller volume. Statistics were received from 595 firms, whose staffs aggregated 58,724 workers, or 1,232 fewer than in their last report. There were considerable losses in Quebec and Ontario. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper

goods, while no general change occurred in printing and publishing establishments.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which exceeded that noted at January 1, 1935; 52 plants had 11,722 employees at the date under review, as against 12,522 at the beginning of December. Most of the loss took place in Ontario. The index number, at 92·0, compared favourably with that of 89·8 at the same date of last year.

*Textile Products.*—The 982 textile firms furnishing data released a smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments making returns at the beginning of January, 1935; the index then was nearly eleven points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 113·3. The reported payrolls included 96,953 persons at January 1, 1936, as against 100,287 in the last report. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment and personal furnishing divisions.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a falling-off in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco group, while beverages and other classes under this heading showed little change on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 172 manufacturers in this group, employing 18,287 workers, or 605 fewer than at December 1. Most of the decline took place in Ontario.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied product plants showed a contraction at January 1 as compared with the preceding month, 344 persons having been released from the labour forces of the 201 reporting establishments, which had 10,771 employees. Rather smaller declines were noted at the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number then was lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 194 works reported an aggregate staff of 7,442, as compared with 8,341 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone plants recorded important declines; on the whole, these were on a larger scale than those of January 1, 1935, when employment was generally in less volume.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Employment in electric current plants again declined, according to statistics from 99 producers, employing 14,076 workers, or 591 fewer than at December 1. Quebec firms reported the greatest curtailment. A rather smaller reduction had been noted at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—A decline in personnel was registered by the 111 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 13,206 persons at January 1, as compared with 13,664 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of 1935, when a greater falling-off had been noted.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, and some other works in this group reported considerable curtailment, while improvement was shown in agricultural implement and vehicle factories, that in the former being pronounced. The payrolls of the 846 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel industry totalled 111,868, against 114,554 employees at December 1. This contraction (which occurred largely in Ontario) greatly exceeded that noted at the same date in 1935, but was less than the average decline recorded in the years since 1920. The index was higher than at January 1 in 1935, 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated at the same date in 1935, when the index was many points lower. Returns were compiled from 156 employers of 19,370 persons, as compared with 19,941 at the commencement of December. Most of the reductions were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. An analysis of the data by industries shows that lead, tin, zinc and copper plants released most of the workers who were laid off, although the tendency was also downward in the precious metal group.

*Mineral Products.*—Decreased activity was noted in this group, in which little general change had occurred at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 13,666 persons was employed by the 135 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 13,978 employees at December 1. The index was higher than at January 1, 1935, standing at 134·6 at the latest date, as against 132·3 in the same month of last year.

### Logging

Bush operations on the whole showed little change at January 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was not so pronounced as usual,

only British Columbia reporting a large decline; this was offset by advances in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was decidedly more active than in January of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1930; the index stood at 183·4, compared with 183·5 at December 1, 1935, and 181·3 at January 1, 1935. A combined working force of 51,384 was reported by the 316 co-operating firms, who had 51,398 in the preceding month.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase in coal mines, 103 of which enlarged their payrolls from 25,378 persons at December 1 to 25,646 at the beginning of January. There were losses in the eastern, but gains in the western coal-fields. The index number at January 1, 1935, was slightly lower, employment having then shown a decline as compared with the preceding month.

*Metallic Ores.*—A moderate decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 157 firms who employed 27,172 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 27,535 in their last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date of last year, when a greater loss had occurred.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a smaller scale than at January 1 a year ago, but the index was then some twenty-one points lower. Statements were received from 77 firms employing 6,772 workers, as compared with 7,145 in the preceding month. The largest decline was in Ontario.

### Communications

Further losses took place on telephones and telegraphs; the situation was practically the same as that indicated at the same date in 1935, when decreases were also noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,445 at December 1 to 20,990 employees at the beginning of January.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in local transportation showed a seasonal contraction, involving many more workers than that noted at January 1, 1935, when the index number was lower by two points. A combined staff of 24,965 persons was reported by the 213 co-operating firms, who had 25,672 employees in the preceding month. The largest reductions were in Quebec and Ontario.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation showed a pronounced decline, improvement in the Maritime Provinces being more than offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 57,032 persons, as against 58,117 in their last report. A rather greater decline had been recorded at the same date last year, when the index was 2·1 points lower than that of 71·7 at January 1, 1936.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a large seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while an important increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. The decline exceeded that indicated at January 1, 1935, when the index was practically the same. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 106 employers of 11,424 men, compared with 17,000 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 693 contractors reduced their staffs from 27,264 at the beginning of December to 22,712 at January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were losses in all five economic areas. Smaller decreases had been indicated at January 1 last year, but the index was then between ten and eleven points lower.

*Highway.*—Statements were received from 336 firms employing 44,191 workers, or 19,205 fewer than at December 1. Important losses occurred in all provinces. Road construction generally afforded less employment than in the winter of 1934-1935.

*Railway.*—A downward movement was shown in this division, in which 32 employers reported 20,896 persons on their payroll, as compared with 22,033 in the preceding month. The index was lower than at January 1 of a year ago, when large gains had been noted, due chiefly to snow-clearing operations. The Prairie Provinces recorded the most pronounced decreases at the date under review.

### Services

Improvement occurred in services, in which 453 firms employed 25,440 persons, or 370 more than in the preceding month. There was an increase in hotels and restaurants, while the fluctuations in the other divisions of the group were slight. Little general change had taken place at the beginning of January, 1935, when the index was lower.

### Trade

Trade afforded considerably more employment than at December 1, the improvement on the whole being much greater than at

the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available, except in 1935. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 1,187 co-operating employers had 107,336 persons on their staffs, compared with 103,551 in their last report. The index stood at 135·9, as compared with 131·1 in the preceding month, and 130·6 at January 1, 1935.

**Tables**

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1935

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation for local trade union members declined slightly at the close of December, 1935, from the previous month, reflecting losses incidental to the holiday and inventory period in many lines of business. This was manifest from the December reports forwarded to the Department by 1,807 labour organizations involving a total of 170,503 members, 24,868 or 14·6 per cent of whom were out of work on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 13·3 in November. Employment recovery was apparent from December, 1934, when 18·0 per cent of the members reported were idle. New Brunswick and Quebec unions indicated a slightly better trend of activity than in November, while in the remaining provinces there was a general lowering in the volume of work available. Nova Scotia unions, with a drop in employment of nearly 4 per cent, showed the most noteworthy recessions, due in substantial measure to quietness in coal mining, though the tendency in the majority of trades was less favourable. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia activity was curtailed by over 2 per cent. Saskatchewan unions showing losses on a slightly smaller scale, while in Alberta the change was fractional though adverse. In comparing with the returns for December, 1934, British Columbia members were afforded a considerably better volume of work during the month reviewed, the navigation and fishing industries particularly showing gains, and in Ontario the building trades, and lumber and logging industries, were a large factor in the noteworthy improvement reported from that province. Quebec and Manitoba unions registered increases in employment of somewhat lesser degree; and in Saskatchewan activity advanced slightly. On the contrary, moderate losses in employment were noted by Nova Scotia members, while New Brunswick and Alberta unions showed curtailment of less than one per cent.

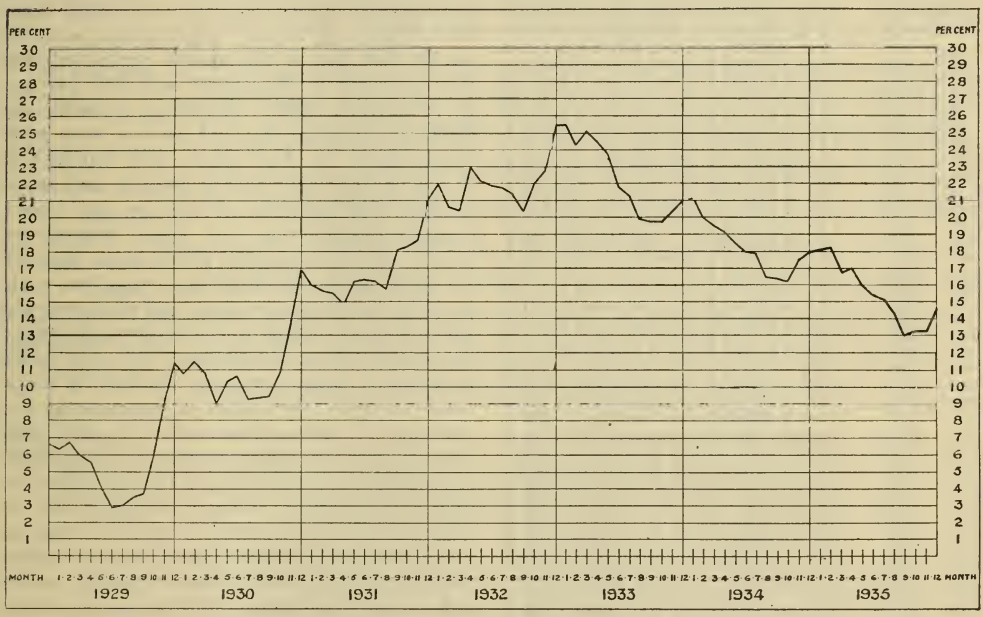
A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. There was a substantial rise in activity noted in Saint John during December from the previous month, and in Regina and Edmonton gains, on a more moderate scale, were registered. The situation in Montreal also tended favourably though the change from November was rather slight. On the other hand, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver unions indicated some falling off in activity which was not especially pronounced in any one city. Contrasted with conditions in December, 1934, Vancouver members were much more busily engaged during the month reviewed, and in Toronto also, the improvement recorded was pronounced. Advances of noteworthy proportions were registered by Regina unions, while in Montreal and Winnipeg lesser gains occurred. Extensive curtailment, however, was evident in Saint John from December a year ago, Halifax showing moderate recessions and Edmonton fractional losses only.

The chart which appears with this article shows the curve of unemployment by months from January, 1929, to date. During January and February, 1935, there was little variation in the level of the curve from the close of 1934, though the tendency was less favourable. In March, however, the projection was slightly downward from February, a manifestation of a greater volume of available work. This improvement, however, was not sustained throughout April, the curve attaining a slightly higher level than in March. In May a period of diminishing unemployment set in which continued until the close of September, as in-

dicated by the steadily lowering trend of the curve. The tendency for October was but nominally upward from the previous month, and the level at the close of November remained identical with that of October. During December seasonal curtailment due to the holiday period and customary closing for stocktaking and repairs caused the curve to trace a slightly upward course, though conditions as reflected by the chart were more favourable than at the end of 1934. Employment for the year just past reached its peak in September when 13·0 per cent of idleness was recorded, while the percentage of 18·2 shown at the close of February represented the unemployment maximum for the year.

the contrary, showed a large increase in slackness, and unemployment among general labourers and metal polishers was considerably more prevalent. Glass and garment workers indicated curtailment of more moderate proportions and iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, and papermakers small declines in activity. Among brewery and jewellery workers the situation remained unchanged from that of November. When a comparison is made with the returns for December, 1934, wood workers, as in the previous comparison, showed employment expansion, on a large scale, during the month reviewed, and the gains recorded by metal polishers and general labourers were substantial. Noteworthy ad-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS




From unions in the manufacturing industries 491 reports were received for December, combining a membership of 52,757 persons, 7,981 or 15·1 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 13·6 in November and 17·8 in December, 1934. Decidedly better conditions were reflected by wood workers during December than in the previous month, and among bakers and confectioners, textile and carpet, and cigar and tobacco workers marked improvement was noted. The tendency for leather and hat and cap workers was also toward heightened activity, though the change from November was slight. Fur workers, on

vancement was also apparent among iron and steel, and garment workers from December, 1934, papermakers, and cigar and tobacco workers showing moderate increases and hat and cap workers, and printing tradesmen but nominal improvement. Employment for leather and fur workers, on the contrary, showed a large falling off from December a year ago, and declines, on a small scale, occurred among glass, jewellery, textile and carpet, and brewery workers, and bakers and confectioners.

Minor contractions in activity were evident in the coal mining industry during December from the preceding month, the 53 unions

making returns with a total of 16,012 members showing that 1,015 or a percentage of 6·3 were without work at the end of the month in contrast with 4·6 per cent in November. Quieter conditions prevailed also than in December, 1934, when 3·9 per cent of inactivity was registered. Retarded activity in the Nova Scotia coal mines was the determining factor in the less favourable situation noted in the industry as a whole, though contributory losses on a small scale were reflected from British Columbia. In Alberta there was little change in the level of activity from November though the tendency was toward increased employment. Nova Scotia, Albert and British Columbia unions all shared in the retrogressive movement shown in coal mining from December 1934, but the recessions were not of particular significance in any one province.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | **3·4** |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | **4·9** |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | **12·7** |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | **7·1** |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | **4·9** |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | **7·2** |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | **7·0** |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | **5·1** |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | **4·9** |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | **4·5** |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | **5·7** |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | **11·1** |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | **16·8** |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | **22·0** |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | **22·3** |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | **18·2** |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | **15·4** |
| Dec., 1919..... | 1·5 | 2·0 | 3·2 | 1·9 | 5·0 | 6·0 | 2·8 | 18·6 | **4·3** |
| Dec., 1920..... | 6·9 | 11·0 | 19·6 | 12·3 | 7·8 | 10·1 | 9·2 | 11·6 | **13·0** |
| Dec., 1921..... | 5·9 | 6·9 | 26·8 | 9·7 | 15·5 | 10·4 | 6·8 | 24·7 | **15·1** |
| Dec., 1922..... | 3·2 | 6·1 | 7·8 | 4·7 | 7·8 | 4·1 | 5·1 | 13·3 | **6·4** |
| Dec., 1923..... | 7·3 | 3·6 | 9·7 | 6·4 | 6·5 | 4·2 | 6·0 | 7·1 | **7·2** |
| Dec., 1924..... | 4·7 | 6·9 | 22·4 | 8·1 | 8·9 | 4·2 | 5·0 | 10·2 | **11·6** |
| Dec., 1925..... | 4·3 | 3·0 | 14·2 | 6·4 | 3·8 | 3·5 | 4·4 | 6·9 | **7·9** |
| Dec., 1926..... | 3·2 | 2·2 | 7·6 | 5·6 | 4·3 | 2·1 | 6·7 | 7·5 | **5·9** |
| Dec., 1927..... | 4·3 | 1·5 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 5·4 | 5·6 | 3·7 | 10·5 | **6·6** |
| Dec., 1928..... | 3·9 | ·9 | 10·7 | 4·0 | 8·1 | 4·4 | 6·9 | 6·9 | **6·6** |
| Dec., 1929..... | 5·2 | 2·4 | 14·5 | 9·7 | 12·8 | 13·0 | 13·9 | 11·5 | **11·4** |
| Dec., 1930..... | 7·5 | 8·7 | 22·8 | 17·3 | 14·2 | 15·9 | 13·8 | 16·8 | **17·0** |
| Dec., 1931..... | 13·8 | 9·6 | 29·0 | 20·3 | 16·5 | 19·5 | 16·9 | 21·2 | **21·1** |
| Dec., 1932..... | 8·4 | 16·5 | 30·9 | 28·5 | 20·9 | 20·8 | 22·8 | 26·0 | **25·5** |
| Jan., 1933..... | 22·7 | 15·6 | 26·9 | 28·7 | 23·6 | 22·7 | 22·7 | 21·6 | **25·5** |
| Feb., 1933..... | 9·2 | 17·1 | 27·5 | 28·8 | 22·0 | 21·8 | 19·8 | 21·9 | **24·3** |
| Mar., 1933..... | 22·7 | 16·4 | 27·3 | 26·8 | 20·3 | 20·5 | 25·3 | 23·8 | **25·1** |
| April, 1933..... | 21·3 | 15·1 | 25·7 | 26·5 | 20·9 | 17·5 | 28·1 | 22·6 | **24·5** |
| May, 1933..... | 26·6 | 14·2 | 25·0 | 24·9 | 21·0 | 17·9 | 25·9 | 19·5 | **23·8** |
| June, 1933..... | 13·8 | 13·0 | 26·2 | 23·3 | 19·4 | 14·9 | 24·5 | 18·6 | **21·8** |
| July, 1933..... | 12·2 | 11·0 | 26·0 | 22·9 | 19·0 | 15·4 | 23·1 | 17·5 | **21·2** |
| Aug., 1933..... | 12·6 | 11·1 | 22·6 | 21·7 | 17·9 | 14·3 | 22·0 | 19·9 | **19·9** |
| Sept., 1933..... | 11·0 | 10·4 | 24·1 | 20·9 | 19·1 | 13·5 | 19·7 | 21·3 | **19·8** |
| Oct., 1933..... | 12·5 | 9·8 | 25·1 | 20·3 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 16·5 | 21·7 | **19·8** |
| Nov., 1933..... | 17·1 | 10·7 | 22·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 16·1 | 15·0 | 21·3 | **20·4** |
| Dec., 1933..... | 11·2 | 11·5 | 23·2 | 24·9 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 17·6 | 19·8 | **21·0** |
| Jan., 1934..... | 10·7 | 9·4 | 23·6 | 24·2 | 21·2 | 17·9 | 16·4 | 25·0 | **21·2** |
| Feb., 1934..... | 10·8 | 9·8 | 21·9 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 17·1 | 21·2 | **20·0** |
| Mar., 1934..... | 9·1 | 10·7 | 22·3 | 19·9 | 21·8 | 18·5 | 20·3 | 19·9 | **19·5** |
| April, 1934..... | 10·9 | 9·6 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 19·2 | **19·1** |
| May, 1934..... | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | **18·5** |
| June, 1934..... | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | **18·0** |
| July, 1934..... | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | **17·9** |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | **16·5** |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | **16·4** |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | **16·2** |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | **17·5** |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | **18·0** |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | **18·1** |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | **18·2** |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | **16·7** |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | **17·0** |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | **15·9** |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | **15·4** |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | **15·1** |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | **14·2** |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | **13·0** |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | **13·3** |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | **13·3** |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | **14·6** |

The building and construction trades showed some slackening in available work during December from the previous month, though the situation was considerably improved from December, 1934. This was apparent from the returns forwarded by 198 associations of these tradesmen, with an aggregate of 19,696 members, 8,891 or 45·1 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 42·5 per cent in November and 58·6 per cent in December, 1934. Electrical workers, and building labourers and hod carriers were much busier than in November, and among tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers improvement of lesser degree was noted. Of the recessions which more than offset these gains, the most important was registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers who suffered heavy losses in available work. Steam shovelmen, whose membership was quite small, indicated a large percentage increase in slackness. Activity for bridge and structural iron workers was also substantially curtailed from November, and among carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters the situation declined moderately. Contrasted with the returns for December, 1934, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers all indicated decided betterment of conditions during the month reviewed while the tendency for plumbers and steamfitters was favourable though the variation from December a year ago was quite slight. Unemployment for hod carriers and building labourers, however, was in considerably greater prevalence than in December, 1934. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers also, there was some falling off in activity during the month reviewed. Steam shovelmen indicated recessions in employment on a small scale.

Slight curtailment in work afforded was manifest in the transportation industries during December from the preceding month, unemployment standing at 8·7 per cent as com-

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December, 1919 | 72·2 | 0 | 1·4 | 2·5 | 2·5 | ·9 | ·6 | 1·1 | 0 | ·2 | ·2 | ·4 | ·2 | ·1 | 8·1 | 2·6 | 4·3 | 6·2 | 5·6 | 0 | 12·1 | 3·8 | 29·9 | 1·9 | 1·6 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·6 | 3·0 | ·9 | 4·8 | 4·3 |
| December, 1920 | 11·1 | 12·7 | 1·3 | 19·4 | 23·3 | 6·1 | 11·9 | 2·9 | 0 | 14·0 | 44·9 | 10·6 | 60·2 | .... | 19·5 | 15·2 | 19·2 | 26·1 | 0 | 17·5 | 26·5 | 5·4 | 37·2 | 3·3 | 4·4 | 2·5 | 2·5 | 0 | ·4 | 2·6 | 1·3 | 3·7 | 13·0 |
| December, 1921 | 70·6 | 45·0 | 18·5 | 24·7 | 21·6 | 3·9 | 3·5 | 4·1 | 0 | 12·3 | 45·8 | 4·4 | 60·8 | .... | 2·3 | 25·8 | 9·6 | 24·3 | .... | 5·2 | 25·9 | 9·6 | 24·2 | 6·6 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 0 | 0 | 4·9 | 2·3 | 10·7 | 15·1 |
| December, 1922 | 64·8 | 4·3 | 1·5 | 8·5 | 7·9 | 3·3 | ·8 | 4·6 | 0 | 20·3 | 13·7 | 3·0 | 17·0 | 13·0 | 9·9 | 6·5 | 3·9 | 31·8 | ·6 | 7·9 | 18·6 | 2·4 | 10·0 | 2·4 | ·3 | ·5 | ·5 | 0 | 3·0 | 3·5 | 2·7 | 5·5 | 6·4 |
| December, 1923 | 19·4 | 0 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 1·5 | 1·7 | ·2 | 2·7 | 0 | 12·7 | 18·4 | 3·4 | 23·3 | 0 | 3·3 | 5·7 | 4·5 | 23·2 | 0 | 2·0 | 21·7 | 4·0 | 11·0 | 3·8 | 3·9 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | 1·6 | 2·2 | 1·3 | 4·7 | 7·2 |
| December, 1924 | 0 | 57·7 | 4·1 | 20·9 | 12·9 | 6·6 | 3·6 | 8·4 | 0 | 17·3 | 53·8 | 34·9 | 56·2 | 25·2 | 12·9 | 13·7 | 29·8 | 53·6 | .... | 10·0 | 24·9 | 5·5 | 12·3 | 5·5 | 4·5 | 1·1 | ·1 | 0 | 2·0 | 2·8 | 1·0 | 7·4 | 11·6 |
| December, 1925 | 0 | 80·0 | 2·2 | 13·0 | 9·2 | 3·4 | ·4 | 4·8 | 0 | 19·5 | 27·8 | 29·9 | 28·3 | 9·9 | 26·7 | 8·2 | 18·5 | 46·7 | 0 | 28·0 | 21·0 | 4·2 | 15·0 | 4·2 | 2·3 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | 0 | 3·2 | 1·7 | 7·3 | 7·9 |
| December, 1926 | 12·9 | 14·0 | 5·1 | 7·3 | 15·6 | 2·4 | ·2 | 3·4 | 0 | 18·0 | 6·5 | 11·0 | 6·1 | 8·4 | 14·7 | 7·6 | 6·4 | 5·4 | 0 | 13·7 | 19·3 | 3·0 | 60·9 | 2·3 | 0 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 0 | 0 | 2·6 | 1·2 | 5·7 | 5·9 |
| December, 1927 | 26·7 | 0 | 2·8 | 9·3 | 1·3 | 4·0 | 6·5 | 2·8 | 0 | 35·8 | 8·4 | 0 | 8·8 | 14·8 | 19·8 | 7·5 | 5·9 | 18·2 | 1·1 | 18·7 | 19·1 | 3·6 | 47·4 | 2·8 | ·3 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·6 | 2·6 | 1·0 | 6·7 | 6·6 |
| December, 1928 | 19·9 | 0 | 4·5 | 8·3 | 1·5 | 2·3 | 1·9 | 2·5 | 0 | 18·7 | 16·6 | 4·9 | 17·0 | 37·2 | 21·8 | 4·3 | 2·4 | 6·9 | 0 | 28·5 | 15·5 | 3·8 | 32·1 | 2·9 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·4 | 3·2 | 1·6 | 5·1 | 6·6 |
| December, 1929 | 24·6 | 2·7 | 5·0 | 13·7 | 9·6 | 5·9 | 10·4 | 3·4 | 0 | 8·3 | 34·3 | 1·6 | 37·3 | 40·0 | 33·0 | 8·2 | 4·5 | 23·3 | .... | 39·9 | 25·6 | 8·3 | 21·7 | 9·2 | 1·1 | ·7 | ·7 | 0 | ·1 | 3·8 | 2·0 | 5·6 | 11·4 |
| December, 1930 | 11·5 | 41·2 | 7·6 | 17·7 | 6·4 | 14·5 | 28·4 | 7·3 | 0 | 31·4 | 38·9 | 13·2 | 40·6 | 53·8 | 24·2 | 9·8 | 22·0 | 39·9 | 0 | 38·6 | 44·5 | 10·6 | 31·5 | 12·1 | 1·0 | 6·7 | 6·8 | 0 | ·2 | 7·5 | 1·0 | 15·1 | 17·0 |
| December, 1931 | 20·2 | 20·6 | 10·0 | 23·8 | 13·4 | 12·2 | 16·5 | 10·7 | 0 | 52·5 | 55·3 | 6·1 | 59·7 | 35·8 | 22·7 | 15·2 | 20·0 | 16·8 | .... | 50·8 | 58·1 | 12·3 | 54·6 | 13·6 | 1·4 | 9·7 | 9·8 | 0 | ·3 | 9·2 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 21·1 |
| December, 1932 | 28·4 | 51·9 | ·8·3 | 28·9 | 12·2 | 18·0 | 24·3 | 15·4 | 0 | 54·8 | 48·4 | 18·4 | 49·2 | 74·1 | 22·5 | 29·4 | 36·2 | 56·1 | 0 | 44·8 | 69·2 | 15·5 | 36·7 | 18·1 | 1·0 | 15·0 | 15·3 | 0 | ·7 | 11·1 | 6·3 | 20·0 | 25·5 |
| January, 1933 | 13·7 | 22·9 | 8·6 | 29·6 | 15·5 | 18·2 | 21·8 | 16·8 | 0 | 40·9 | 28·3 | 28·9 | 28·2 | 28·6 | 29·0 | 35·4 | 0 | 35·3 | 0 | 42·1 | 69·4 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 18·5 | 1·2 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 0 | 5·5 | 12·4 | 9·0 | 18·6 | 25·5 |
| February, 1923 | 13·2 | 31·4 | 6·8 | 25·6 | 15·3 | 17·5 | 18·6 | 17·1 | 0 | 43·8 | 21·6 | 28·1 | 21·3 | 20·0 | 30·5 | 29·4 | 27·9 | 8·9 | 0 | 60·1 | 71·7 | 15·4 | 28·7 | 18·2 | 1·0 | 15·5 | 15·8 | 0 | 2·0 | 12·7 | 7·5 | 22·5 | 24·3 |
| March, 1933 | 6·8 | 35·8 | 17·5 | 28·2 | 15·4 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 15·9 | 0 | 41·6 | 19·8 | 29·7 | 19·0 | 20·0 | 26·7 | 35·3 | 35·7 | 32·6 | .... | 58·8 | 71·0 | 14·1 | 51·5 | 16·3 | ·9 | 14·8 | 15·1 | 0 | ·8 | 12·2 | 7·4 | 30·9 | 25·1 |
| April, 1933 | 2·0 | 34·3 | 17·1 | 28·3 | 17·8 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 15·7 | 0 | 39·6 | 25·7 | 26·8 | 26·5 | 7·5 | 21·5 | 34·9 | 46·8 | 23·0 | 0 | 61·6 | 66·7 | 14·1 | 30·4 | 16·3 | 1·0 | 14·7 | 15·0 | 0 | 2·0 | 11·4 | 6·0 | 20·8 | 24·5 |
| May, 1933 | 2·1 | 31·5 | 21·5 | 28·5 | 16·8 | 17·0 | 23·0 | 14·5 | 0 | 32·4 | 24·4 | 23·2 | 25·0 | 10·0 | 25·1 | 35·4 | 26·7 | 20·9 | 0 | 66·4 | 65·6 | 12·2 | 29·4 | 14·0 | ·9 | 13·2 | 13·5 | 0 | ·6 | 11·7 | 5·2 | 21·6 | 23·8 |
| June, 1933 | 1·2 | 24·1 | 14·6 | 24·5 | 8·4 | 14·0 | 12·7 | 14·5 | 0 | 26·8 | 18·9 | 10·6 | 20·7 | ·8 | 20·9 | 30·6 | 14·0 | 36·8 | 0 | 46·9 | 62·5 | 12·0 | 31·0 | 13·6 | 1·0 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 0 | 1·4 | 12·9 | 6·3 | 23·4 | 21·8 |
| July, 1933 | 1·4 | 22·5 | 14·3 | 22·3 | 9·6 | 12·4 | 9·0 | 13·9 | 0 | 15·5 | 17·6 | 16·9 | 17·9 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 27·7 | 18·6 | 39·3 | 0 | 53·6 | 61·9 | 12·5 | 33·9 | 13·9 | 1·6 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 0 | 2·9 | 11·9 | 6·2 | 20·6 | 21·2 |
| August, 1933 | 21·3 | 20·5 | 13·1 | 20·1 | 7·6 | 13·4 | 10·5 | 14·6 | 6·5 | 31·2 | 11·1 | 17·1 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 16·0 | 24·1 | 18·6 | 34·4 | 0 | 53·1 | 63·6 | 11·4 | 35·0 | 12·5 | ·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 0 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 19·7 | 19·9 |
| September, 1933 | 24·8 | 16·9 | 9·8 | 21·3 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 15·5 | 15·4 | 8·7 | 28·0 | 8·1 | 14·1 | 7·7 | 6·4 | 23·6 | 25·6 | 16·7 | 33·1 | 0 | 60·9 | 65·8 | 12·0 | 42·1 | 12·3 | 1·1 | 11·5 | 11·7 | 0 | ·6 | 11·0 | 5·2 | 20·2 | 19·8 |
| October, 1933 | 24·8 | 24·3 | 8·1 | 20·9 | 12·0 | 15·6 | 18·1 | 14·4 | 0 | 28·4 | 5·4 | 21·0 | 3·5 | 13·6 | 23·3 | 25·6 | 20·0 | 38·7 | 0 | 57·9 | 65·4 | 12·6 | 34·4 | 12·9 | ·9 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | ·5 | 7·4 | 1·6 | 17·2 | 19·8 |
| November, 1933 | 26·3 | 29·3 | 12·7 | 20·5 | 10·4 | 14·0 | 14·0 | 14·0 | 0 | 15·4 | 11·6 | 15·4 | 6·7 | 53·8 | 41·5 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 35·1 | 0 | 44·4 | 67·6 | 13·2 | 31·4 | 14·6 | 1·1 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 0 | 8·2 | 3·2 | 16·8 | 20·4 |
| December, 1933 | 25·0 | 19·0 | 6·8 | 23·4 | 16·0 | 15·3 | 17·4 | 14·4 | 0 | 13·9 | 17·2 | 18·3 | 11·4 | 56·6 | 42·7 | 25·3 | 23·3 | 35·5 | 0 | 73·2 | 69·1 | 13·4 | 34·6 | 14·5 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 3·8 | 0 | 8·7 | 2·8 | 19·8 | 21·0 |
| January, 1934 | 27·0 | 21·8 | 7·8 | 21·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 0 | 19·3 | 13·6 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 48·7 | 34·9 | 24·5 | 43·3 | 45·4 | 0 | 70·7 | 69·2 | 13·8 | 59·3 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 13·6 | 13·7 | 6·3 | 0 | 8·2 | 2·1 | 18·6 | 21·2 |
| February, 1934 | 2·1 | 19·8 | 8·2 | 19·7 | 13·1 | 13·3 | 12·6 | 13·6 | 0 | 13·8 | 15·9 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 48·7 | 24·1 | 22·9 | 36·7 | 44·5 | 0 | 34·9 | 69·2 | 12·5 | 46·7 | 12·7 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 5·0 | 5·1 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 18·5 | 20·0 |
| March, 1934 | 1·3 | 9·1 | 14·4 | 16·6 | 6·8 | 11·1 | 9·2 | 12·0 | 0 | 15·9 | 7·6 | 7·6 | 5·0 | 24·8 | 15·9 | 21·3 | 30·0 | 21·9 | 0 | 65·4 | 69·6 | 12·6 | 39·6 | 13·3 | 1·0 | 13·4 | 13·6 | 6·1 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 2·7 | 16·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934 | 2·2 | 29·9 | 19·3 | 16·4 | 7·2 | 10·4 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 0 | 21·4 | 11·2 | 23·8 | 11·4 | ·4 | 11·2 | 19·5 | 33·3 | 10·2 | 0 | 65·2 | 61·3 | 11·4 | 40·4 | 11·9 | ·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 7·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 15·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | . | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 14·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |

pared with a percentage of 7·5 in November. The percentage for December was based on the reports received from 811 organizations of transportation workers, involving 57,740 members, 5,013 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Improvement in conditions was reflected from December, 1934, when 11·3 per cent of idleness was recorded. Among steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, there was some lessening in employment afforded when compared with November which was a large factor in the unfavourable trend noted for the group as a whole. Navigation workers showed little variation in the employment level from November though the tendency was also toward retarded activity. Among street and electric railway employees the same percentage of idleness was recorded in both months. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, were more busily engaged during the month surveyed. Navigation workers, steam and street and electric railway employees all shared in the employment advancement reflected from December, 1934, navigation workers particularly showing recovery on a large scale. Nominal recessions in employment only, were manifest by teamsters and chauffeurs.

The 5 associations of retail shop clerks furnishing reports at the close of December, with 1,723 members indicated an unemployment percentage of 3·7 in contrast with percentages of 1·8 in November and 7·8 in December, 1934.

Activity for civic employees subsided slightly during December from the previous month, as shown by the returns compiled from 75 associaciations with a membership numbering 8,223 persons. Of these, 264 or 3·2 per cent were idle at the close of the month compared with an unemployment percentage of 2·0 in November. The situation varied but slightly from December, 1934, though the trend was favourable, unemployment for that month standing at 3·8 per cent.

In the miscellaneous group of trades during December employment conditions remained substantially the same as in the preceding month, the 126 local unions forwarding reports with an aggregate of 5,011 members showing an unemployment percentage of 10·4 on the last day of the month compared with 10·6 per cent in November. Hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen were afforded a somewhat greater volume of work than in November which was mostly counteracted by the declines in activity evident among theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers. Improvement on a rather noteworthy scale was recorded from December, 1934, in the miscellaneous group of trades when 15·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded, stationary engineers and firemen showing the most pronounced gains, though better conditions also prevailed among theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers. Activity for hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers, however, was slightly retarded from December, 1934.

Employment for fishermen showed a small decline during December from the previous month, but the situation was decidedly more favourable than in December, 1934. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 4 unions of these workers, with a total of 569 members, 204 or 35·9 per cent of whom were unemployed at the close of the month in comparison with percentages of 31·6 in November and 88·8 in December a year ago.

Reports were received at the close of December from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers, involving 517 members, 15·1 per cent of whom were without work contrasted with a percentage of 12·1 at the end of November. Employment recovery on a large scale was noted from December, 1934, when 50·6 per cent of the members recorded were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1933, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1935

The records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1935, when compared with those of November and also December a year ago showed decreases of nearly 9 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in the average daily placements recorded. Under both comparisons the group largely responsible for the adverse change was construction and maintenance, in which relief work sponsored by the Dominion and Provincial Governments had been considerably curtailed. Quite heavy losses from November were also recorded in services, logging, manufacturing and transportation, with a smaller one in mining. Farming and trade, only, showed gains, the former being fairly large, due to the placement of workers under the Farm Labour Relief Plan. While construction and maintenance, as mentioned above, registered a very heavy decline in placements from

those of December, 1934, this was offset, in part, by a marked gain in farming and services. Losses in transportation and mining were also counterbalanced by gains in manufacturing and logging. Trade showed a small increase.

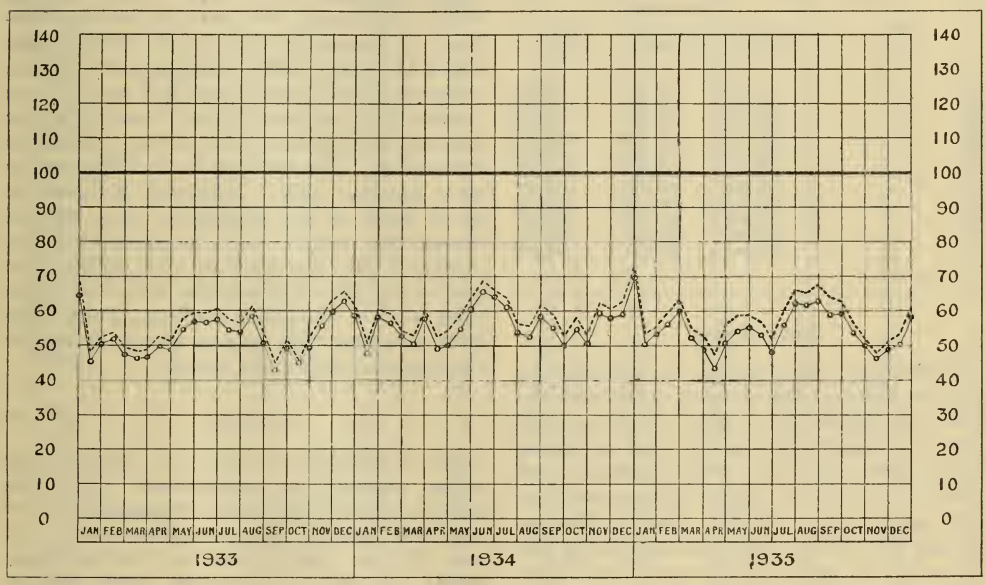
The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1933, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward trend throughout December, but at the close of the year were still over 11 points below the levels attained at the end of the corresponding period in 1934. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53·4 and 61·2 during the first and the second half of December, 1935, in comparison with ratios of 62·7 and 72·9 during the corresponding periods of 1934. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 50·2 and 58·3, as compared with 59·1 and 69·6 during the corresponding month of 1934.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1935, was 1,189, as compared with 1,288 during the preceding month and with 1,287 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,080, in comparison with 2,602 in November and with 1,910 in December, 1934.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during December, 1935, was 1,126, of which 735 were in regular employment and 391 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,234 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,221 daily, consisting of 585 placements in regular and 636 in casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT




During the month of December, 1935, the offices of the Service referred 29,269 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,144 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,375, of which 14,727 were of men and 3,648 were of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 9,769. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,559 for men and 8,154 for women, a total of 29,713, while applications for work numbered 51,983, of which 41,380 were from men and 10,603 from women. Reports for November, 1935, showed 32,196 positions avail-

able, 65,033 applications made and 30,835 placements effected, while in December, 1934, there were recorded 32,165 vacancies, 47,746 applications for work and 30,513 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1935 the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 376,574 vacancies, 656,421 applications and 353,802 placements in regular and casual employment. These totals were somewhat lower than those for the year 1934, when there were listed 427,-792 vacancies, 724,365 applications for work and 406,091 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1925 to date:

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1925 | 306,804 | 106,021 | 412,825 |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |

### Nova Scotia

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during December were nearly one per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and nearly 16 per cent below the corresponding month of 1934. Placements also were nearly 2 per cent less than in November and over 15 per cent less than during December a year ago. Placements on relief projects were considerably less than during December, 1934, and accounted for the decline under this comparison, as small losses in services and trade were more than offset by increased bush placements. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 456, and in services 285. Of the latter 206 were of household workers. During the month 200 men and 63 women were placed in regular employment.

### New Brunswick

During the month of December, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 4 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 21 per cent above the corresponding month of 1934. There was a gain of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The gain over December, 1934, was due to increased placements in construction and maintenance and services, there being positions found for 225 workers in the former industrial group and 549 in the latter. Of the 549 placements in services 440 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 181 of men and 84 of women.

### Quebec

There was a decline of nearly 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 16 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1934. Placements were over 12 per cent less than in November, but nearly 20 per cent above December, 1934. Placements in logging, construction and maintenance and services were considerably high than during December a year ago and accounted for the increase under this comparison. The changes in all other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 72; logging 1,326; construction and maintenance 853; trade 96; and services 1,811, of which 1,684 were of household workers. There were 2,360 men and 1,237 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Ontario

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during December, was nearly 9 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 31 per cent below the corresponding month of 1934. Placements also declined nearly 11 per cent when compared with November and nearly 33 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. There was a large decrease in the number of placements on relief work in comparison with December, 1934, which accounted for the large decline under this comparison. Small losses were also reported in transportation, manufacturing and logging, but these declines were partly offset by gains in services, farming and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 378; logging, 626; farming, 381; construction and maintenance, 3,647; trade, 341; and services, 3,786, of which 2,055 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,405 men and 1,127 women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1935

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **857** | **26** | **959** | **843** | **263** | **575** | **1,780** | **260** |
| Halifax | 412 | 26 | 490 | 390 | 188 | 202 | 1,108 | 140 |
| New Glasgow | 141 | 0 | 165 | 148 | 68 | 75 | 340 | 94 |
| Sydney | 304 | 0 | 304 | 305 | 7 | 298 | 332 | 26 |
| **New Brunswick** | **805** | **11** | **920** | **796** | **265** | **531** | **910** | **204** |
| Chatham | 24 | 0 | 50 | 24 | 8 | 16 | 160 | 18 |
| Fredericton | 142 | 5 | 207 | 137 | 136 | 1 | 133 | 57 |
| Moncton | 258 | 6 | 254 | 254 | 78 | 176 | 94 | 63 |
| Saint John | 381 | 0 | 409 | 381 | 43 | 338 | 523 | 66 |
| **Quebec** | **4,866** | **289** | **7,036** | **4,961** | **3,597** | **573** | **1,831** | **2,880** |
| Chicoutimi | 424 | 0 | 592 | 424 | 423 | 1 | 73 | 312 |
| Hull | 644 | 3 | 1,221 | 655 | 648 | 2 | 523 | 278 |
| Montreal | 1,898 | 54 | 2,731 | 1,836 | 1,102 | 343 | 781 | 947 |
| Quebec | 859 | 205 | 1,282 | 914 | 551 | 111 | 350 | 592 |
| Rouyn | 405 | 0 | 433 | 405 | 402 | 3 | 20 | 82 |
| Sherbrooke | 337 | 0 | 471 | 365 | 334 | 2 | 65 | 138 |
| Three Rivers | 299 | 27 | 306 | 362 | 137 | 111 | 19 | 531 |
| **Ontario** | **9,781** | **392** | **23,502** | **9,493** | **3,532** | **5,708** | **47,331** | **2,848** |
| Belleville | 98 | 0 | 93 | 108 | 42 | 56 | 196 | 21 |
| Brantford | 114 | 0 | 472 | 112 | 85 | 27 | 1,922 | 79 |
| Chatham | 82 | 0 | 182 | 84 | 71 | 13 | 540 | 31 |
| Fort William | 330 | 0 | 328 | 329 | 223 | 106 | 400 | 77 |
| Guelph | 48 | 10 | 98 | 79 | 37 | 15 | 1,263 | 26 |
| Hamilton | 372 | 5 | 1,251 | 385 | 164 | 188 | 5,796 | 153 |
| Kingston | 283 | 11 | 383 | 270 | 213 | 57 | 382 | 139 |
| Kitchener | 94 | 0 | 248 | 98 | 37 | 55 | 1,216 | 32 |
| London | 690 | 27 | 1,433 | 729 | 327 | 365 | 2,268 | 164 |
| Niagara Falls | 130 | 0 | 231 | 130 | 48 | 80 | 1,687 | 43 |
| North Bay | 103 | 0 | 134 | 103 | 67 | 36 | 515 | 113 |
| Oshawa | 571 | 0 | 626 | 569 | 114 | 455 | 262 | 50 |
| Ottawa | 599 | 4 | 1,284 | 595 | 456 | 136 | 767 | 416 |
| Pembroke | 271 | 0 | 367 | 268 | 132 | 136 | 32 | 61 |
| Peterborough | 58 | 6 | 65 | 70 | 41 | 13 | 284 | 45 |
| Port Arthur | 538 | 0 | 484 | 484 | 478 | 6 | 563 | 322 |
| St. Catharines | 140 | 11 | 222 | 127 | 52 | 75 | 1,928 | 35 |
| St. Thomas | 141 | 3 | 179 | 140 | 71 | 69 | 402 | 51 |
| Sarnia | 159 | 0 | 188 | 159 | 55 | 104 | 285 | 56 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 46 | 1 | 236 | 60 | 22 | 23 | 56 | 57 |
| Stratford | 65 | 0 | 294 | 64 | 55 | 9 | 325 | 35 |
| Sudbury | 99 | 1 | 427 | 98 | 63 | 35 | 161 | 127 |
| Timmins | 156 | 14 | 443 | 131 | 73 | 58 | 575 | 109 |
| Toronto | 4,153 | 265 | 13,220 | 3,891 | 480 | 3,307 | 22,720 | 483 |
| Windsor | 441 | 34 | 614 | 410 | 126 | 284 | 2,786 | 123 |
| **Manitoba** | **4,333** | **9** | **6,005** | **4,376** | **4,034** | **339** | **16,206** | **3,069** |
| Brandon | 189 | 9 | 338 | 182 | 180 | 2 | 734 | 153 |
| Winnipeg | 4,144 | 0 | 5,667 | 4,194 | 3,854 | 337 | 15,472 | 2,916 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **3,210** | **412** | **3,175** | **2,970** | **2,619** | **346** | **1,490** | **1,817** |
| Estevan | 74 | 98 | 63 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 91 | 136 |
| Moose Jaw | 389 | 85 | 368 | 361 | 261 | 95 | 574 | 179 |
| North Battleford | 102 | 8 | 94 | 94 | 88 | 6 | 27 | 140 |
| Prince Albert | 170 | 43 | 169 | 135 | 87 | 48 | 69 | 165 |
| Regina | 530 | 17 | 615 | 521 | 451 | 70 | 365 | 506 |
| Saskatoon | 324 | 3 | 332 | 316 | 263 | 53 | 305 | 274 |
| Swift Current | 130 | 56 | 118 | 118 | 116 | 2 | 42 | 125 |
| Weyburn | 109 | 0 | 113 | 107 | 93 | 14 | 2 | 59 |
| Yorkton | 333 | 102 | 254 | 266 | 208 | 58 | 15 | 233 |
| Sub-offices | 1,049 | 0 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 0 | 0 | — |
| **Alberta** | **2,881** | **177** | **4,464** | **2,798** | **2,429** | **358** | **9,111** | **2,113** |
| Calgary | 817 | 0 | 1,542 | 826 | 785 | 41 | 3,599 | 800 |
| Drumheller | 165 | 17 | 341 | 135 | 115 | 20 | 161 | 90 |
| Edmonton | 1,330 | 153 | 1,823 | 1,272 | 1,214 | 47 | 4,613 | 1,010 |
| Lethbridge | 315 | 7 | 455 | 311 | 124 | 187 | 559 | 150 |
| Medicine Hat | 254 | 0 | 303 | 254 | 191 | 63 | 179 | 63 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,980** | **43** | **5,922** | **3,032** | **1,636** | **1,339** | **6,436** | **1,422** |
| Kamloops | 83 | 0 | 226 | 86 | 82 | 0 | 34 | 148 |
| Nanaimo | 305 | 0 | 369 | 298 | 200 | 98 | 226 | 235 |
| Nelson | 217 | 17 | 236 | 220 | 85 | 135 | 5 | 88 |
| New Westminster | 149 | 4 | 299 | 146 | 111 | 35 | 254 | 49 |
| Penticton | 191 | 12 | 206 | 179 | 164 | 15 | 131 | 151 |
| Prince Rupert | 83 | 0 | 104 | 83 | 2 | 81 | 177 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1,113 | 10 | 3,509 | 1,181 | 892 | 236 | 5,199 | 657 |
| Victoria | 839 | 0 | 973 | 839 | 100 | 739 | 410 | 92 |
| **Canada** | **29,713** | **1,359** | **51,983** | **29,269** | **18,375** | **9,769** | **85,095** | **14,613** |
| Men | 21,559 | 550 | 41,380 | 21,342 | 14,727 | 6,520 | 74,517 | 11,041 |
| Women | 8,154 | 809 | 10,603 | 7,927 | 3,648 | 3,429 | 10,578 | 3,572 |

### Manitoba

During December, 1935, employment offices in Manitoba received orders for over 8 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 28 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decline of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with November but a gain of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with December, 1934. An increase under construction and maintenance, made up largely of relief placements, was responsible for the gain over December a year ago. This improvement was offset in part by declines in farming, logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 130; farming, 1,674; construction and maintenance, 1,794; and services, 688, of which 592 were of household workers. There were 3,634 men and 400 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Saskatchewan

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December called for nearly 32 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 16 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1934. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 37 per cent when compared with November and of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with December, 1934. A substantial increase in farm placements under the Farm Labour Relief scheme was responsible for the gain over December a year ago. There was also a small gain under manufacturing. Losses were reported in all other groups, the largest being in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 63; farming, 2,202; construction and maintenance, 76; and services, 566, of which 462 were of household workers. During the month 2,303 men and 316 women were placed in regular employment.

### Alberta

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during December, were nearly 27 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 6 per cent above the corresponding month of 1934. Placements were nearly 27 per cent less than in November, but 9 per cent above December a year ago. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with December, 1934, the most important gains were in farming, construction and maintenance and mining, and the largest decline in logging. A small increase in manufacturing was offset by a loss in trade. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 73; farming, 895; mining, 90; construction and maintenance, 1,291; and services, 368, of which 293 were of household workers. There were 2,194 men and 235 women placed in regular employment.

### British Columbia

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for over 12 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1934. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The only decline of importance in placements from December a year ago was in construction and maintenance, and was due to a reduction in placements on relief projects. This loss was partly offset by gains in manufacturing and trade. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 72; construction and maintenance, 2,136; and services, 662, of which 417 were of household workers. During the month 1,450 men and 186 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1935, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 18,375 placements in regular employment, 9,773 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 589 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 544 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 45 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is grated by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during December three certificates for reduced transportation were issued at the Hull office to bush workers bound for employment in the Pembroke zone. Persons travelling at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during December totalled 446, these going to provincial situations. At Port Arthur, 224 bush workers, 83 highway construction workers, 2 fishermen, one miner and one domestic secured certificates for transportation to various points within the same zone. The Fort William office despatched 90 bush workers and one mine cookee, and the Sudbury office 22 bush workers to their respective zones. In addition, the Fort William zone was the destination of 9 mine workers carried from Timmins. Proceeding to posi-

tions within the Timmins zone 10 pulp cutters were conveyed from North Bay and 3 bridge builders from Pembroke. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during December were 52 in number, 11 provincial and 41 inter-provincial. All of these were effected by the Winnipeg office, which assisted in the despatch of 7 bush workers, 2 mine workers, one restaurant cook and one tractor driver to centres within its own zone. Travelling outside the province 40 bush workers were destined to the Port Arthur zone and one hotel porter to Prince Albert. Offices in Saskatchewan granted 34 certificates for reduced transportation during December, all to points within the province. For centres within their respective zones the Yorkton office transferred 24 bush workers, the Prince Albert office 7 bush workers and the Regina office one teacher. To the Yorkton zone also, one farm domestic journeyed from Saskatoon. The Regina office, in addition, shipped one farm hand to Swift Current. Business transacted by Alberta offices during December involved the issue of 52 reduced rate certificates, 51 of which were to provincial points. Of these, 49 were granted at Edmonton to 23 bush workers, 8 mine workers, 7 fishermen, 5 hotel employees, 3 farm hands, 2 domestics and one edgerman going to employment at centres within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary, one farm hand and one farm housekeeper were carried to Drumheller. The one transfer outside the province was of a dairyman proceeding from Edmonton to Saskatoon. The labour movement in British Columbia during December comprised the despatch of 2 persons, one a mine flunkey shipped from Vancouver to Penticton and the other a tiemaker sent from Prince Rupert to a point within its own zone.

Of the 589 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 276 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 295 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 6 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1935

The building permits issued by 58 cities in December, 1935, represented construction work valued at $2,390,014, as compared with $3,315,001 in November, 1935, and $2,521,820 in December, 1934. There was, therefore, a decrease of $924,987 or 27·9 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of $131,806 or 5·2 per cent as compared with the same month of 1934.

In 1935, the value of the building authorized in each month but December was greater than in the same month of 1934, while from January, the aggregate for each month exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1933. The total for 1935 was higher than in any of the last three years, standing at $46,236,702, as compared with $27,457,524 in 1934, $21,776,496 in 1933 and $42,319,397 in 1932; the 1935 figures are unrevised, while those for previous years are revised. Although the improvement indicated last year was partly due to the granting of construction permits for public buildings in several centres as an unemployment relief measure, the movement in general building operations was also more favourable than in the last few years. In comparison with earlier years of the record, from 1920 to 1931, however, the value of building authorizations continues low. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials during 1935, at 82·2 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was lower than in any preceding year for which building statistics for the 58 cities are on record, with the exception of 1931, 1932 and 1933.

A review of building permits granted in 1935 will be issued next month.

Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued some 160 permits for dwellings valued at almost $400,000 and over 300 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of more than $800,000. There were also four permits taken out for engineering work at a cost of $47,770. During November, the construction of some 260 dwellings and 1,060 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately $1,434,000 and $1,640,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Quebec reported an increase of $409,600 or 79 per cent in the value of the authorized building. Declines were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of $1,165,953 or 50·6 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded increases as compared with December, 1934, in the value of the building authorized. In this comparison, Quebec reported the greatest gain of $673,951, or 265 per cent. Of the reduction in the remaining provinces, that of $684,752 or 37·5 per cent in Ontario was most marked.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal registered increases, both as compared with November, 1935, and December, 1934. Winnipeg and Vancouver reported declines as compared with the preceding month, but an increase over the same month in 1934,

while Toronto showed reductions in the value of the building permits issued in each comparison. Of the smaller centres, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Kamloops, Nanaimo and New Westminster recorded advances as compared with November, 1935. and also with December, 1934.

*Cumulative Record for 1935.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during the Decembers of the years since 1920, and also for the completed years; the 1935 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1935 will be issued next month.) Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-35.

The unrevised statistics for 1935 indicate that last year's aggregate was 68·4 per cent higher than in 1934; it was also considerably higher than in 1933 and rather higher than in 1932. With these exceptions, the total was lower than in any other year since 1920. In this connection, it should be noted that the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials was practically the same as in 1934; while it was slightly higher than in 1931, 1932 or 1933, it was lower than in any year from 1920 to 1930.

| Year | Value of permits issued in December | Value of permits issued in twelve months | Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in twelve months (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935..... | $ 2,390,014 | $46,236,702 | 29·6 | 82·2 |
| 1934..... | 2,521,820 | 27,457,524 | 17·6 | 82·6 |
| 1933..... | 1,983,292 | 21,776,496 | 13·9 | 78·3 |
| 1032..... | 1,569,255 | 42,319,397 | 27·1 | 77·2 |
| 1931..... | 7,895,106 | 112,222,845 | 71·8 | 81·9 |
| 1930..... | 15,440,281 | 166,379,325 | 106·4 | 90·9 |
| 1929..... | 14,688,682 | 234,944,549 | 150·2 | 99·0 |
| 1928..... | 16,095,160 | 219,105,715 | 140·1 | 97·1 |
| 1927..... | 11,755,566 | 184,613,742 | 118·0 | 96·1 |
| 1926..... | 11,508,818 | 156,386,607 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1925..... | 7,363,777 | 125,029,367 | 79·9 | 102·9 |
| 1924..... | 6,463,319 | 126,583,148 | 80·9 | 106·6 |
| 1923..... | 6,974,256 | 133,521,621 | 85·4 | 111·8 |
| 1922..... | 9,517,402 | 148,215,407 | 94·8 | 108·7 |
| 1921..... | 5,537,330 | 116,794,414 | 74·7 | 122·7 |
| 1920..... | 4,844,354 | 117,019,622 | 74·8 | 144·0 |

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* January, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at December 16, 1935, showed a substantial improvement, on the whole, as compared with November 25.

There was a further improvement in employment in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, and the cotton and linen industries. Employment also increased in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, the construction and repair of vehicles, tailoring, dressmaking and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc. On the other hand, employment continued to decline in building, pottery manufacture and the fishing industry, and there was also some decline in hosiery manufacture and in the boot and shoe industry.

Among those workpeople, of ages 16-64, who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at December 16, 1935 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14·2, as compared with 14·6 at November 25, 1935, and with 16·0 at December 17, 1934. The percentage wholly unemployed at December 16, 1935, was 12·6, as compared with 12·9 at November 25, 1935; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1·6, as compared with 1·7. For males alone the percentage at December 16, 1935, was 16·3, and for females 8·7; the corresponding percentages at November 25, 1935, were 16·6 and 9·3.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at December 16, 1935, was 10,599,000. This was 62,000 more than at November 25, 1935, and 340,000 more than at December 17, 1934.

At December 16, 1935, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,585,990 wholly unemployed, 205,574 temporarily stopped, and 77,001 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,868,565. This was 49,997 less than a month before, and 217,250 less than a year before. The total included 1,501,576 men, 53,959 boys, 267,109 women, and 45,921 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 831,334 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 720,944 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 192,885 insured persons (including 20,339 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance

benefit or unemployment allowances, and 123-402 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at December 16, 1935, was 1,932,839.

### United States

*Manufacturing industries.*—Forty of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported larger number of workers in December than in the preceding month. Pay-rolls rose 2·8 per cent over the month interval. This increase in pay-rolls is partially due to the fact that pay-rolls in the preceding month were slightly reduced by the observance of the Armistice Day holiday in certain localities. Gains in pay-rolls were wide-spread however, 62 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed having reported increases.

The most pronounced gains in employment over the month interval were in the electric- and steam-car building industry (9·1 per cent), boots and shoes (6·3 per cent), wirework (4·4 per cent), and agricultural implements (4·1 per cent). Employment in the cast-iron pipe industry increased 3·1 per cent and gains of 3 per cent each were shown in the iron and steel forgings and the textile machinery industries. Among the remaining 33 industries reporting employment gains were such important industries as automobiles (2·3 per cent), book and job printing (2·3 per cent), foundries and machine shops (1·8 per cent), cotton goods (1·8 per cent), slaughtering and meat packing (1·8 per cent), newspapers and periodicals (1·2 per cent), machine tools (1·4 per cent), silk and rayon goods (1·0 per cent), and blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills (0·9 per cent).

Seasonal declines in employment were reported in December in beet sugar (39·2 per cent), canning and preserving (18·9 per cent), radios and phonographs (15·3 per cent), jewelry (9·5 per cent), cement (9·4 per cent), stoves (8·0 per cent), and cottonseed oil-cake-meal (7·8 per cent). The soap industry reported a decrease of 6·2 per cent in employment over the month interval and losses ranging from 3 per cent to 3·9 per cent were reported in steam and hot-water heating apparatus, mens furnishings, flour, millwork, explosives, shirts and collars, and aircraft.

Employment in the durable goods group decreased 0·5 per cent from November to December and the non-durable goods industries showed a net decline of 0·4 per cent. Both groups reported increases in weekly pay-rolls over the month interval, the gains being 2·8 per cent in the durable goods group and 2·9 per cent in the non-durable goods group. The index of employment in the durable goods group for December (75·7) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed during the index base period (1923-1925) 757 were employed in December, 1935. The December non-durable goods index (94·1) indicates that 941 out of every 1,000 workers employed during 1923-1925 were working in December 1935.

The indexes of factory employment and pay-rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In December 1935, reports were received from 23,481 establishments employing 3,932,980 workers whose weekly earnings were $87,458,485. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 55 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey.

*Non-manufacturing industries.*—In addition to the estimated increase of 342,300 workers in retail-trade establishments, approximately 30,000 workers returned to jobs in anthracite and bituminous coal mines. The increase of 23 per cent in employment in anthracite mines represents a gain of approximately 15,300 workers and indicates a partial recovery from the sharply reduced operations of the preceding month. The gain of 4·0 per cent in employment in bituminous coal mines indicates an increase of approximately 14,200 workers. Weekly pay rolls of anthracite mines were estimated to be approximately $1,194,000 greater during the December 15 pay period than in the corresponding period of the preceding month.

The most pronounced declines in employment from November to December were seasonal in character. Employment in quarries and non-metallic mines decreased 7·7 per cent over the month interval due to winter weather conditions. In the private building construction industry the seasonal decrease in employment (6·7 per cent) was not as pronounced as the decreases shown in the corresponding month of the preceding 4 years for which information is available. Dyeing and cleaning establishments also reported seasonal contraction, 3·8 per cent fewer employees being reported in December 1935 than in November.

Employment in wholesale trade establishments continued the expansion which has been shown consistently each month since July 1935. Based on reports received from 16,405 establishments employing 305,594 workers in December, there was a net gain of 0·4 per cent in employment over the month interval. The December 1935 index (86·8) exceeds the level reported in any preceding month since

February 1931. Among the several lines of wholesale trade in which gains in number of workers were shown from November to December were jewelry and optical goods, paper and paper products, tobacco, hardware, furniture and house furnishings, electrical goods, farm products, and farm supplies. Small declines in employment were reported in such important lines as dry goods and apparel, groceries, food products, and petroleum and petroleum products.

Employment in anthracite mines increased 23·0 per cent from November to December and pay-rolls rose 95·3 per cent, recovering in large measure the losses reported in the preceding month, which were attributed to poor market conditions and the observance of Armistice Day.

*Public employment.*—The number of jobs provided by the construction program financed by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 showed an increase of more than 1,300,000 during December. The total employed on this program during the month ending December 15 amounted to more than 2,550,000. Pay-roll disbursements for the month totalled more than $101,000,000. More than $25,000,000 worth of material was purchased during the month for use on these construction projects.

Employment on the Public Works Administration program decreased by 45,000 during the month. This leaves the total of 235,000 people employed on this program as of December 15. Pay-rolls for these workers exceeded $17,000,000. Purchase orders were placed for construction materials valued at over $25,000,000 during the month.

There were 513,000 men employed on emergency conservation work (C.C.C. Camps) during December. Of this total, 455,000 were enrolled workers. In addition to the enrolled men, there were 9,700 reserve officers, 2,200 camp educational advisers, and 46,500 technical and supervisory workers. Pay-rolls for this work totalled nearly $22,000,000.

Due to the seasonal curtailment of road work, there was a decrease of nearly 5,000 in the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from appropriations made by Congress direct to the Federal Departments. All other types of construction so financed showed slight gains during the month. More than 57,000 workers were employed on these construction projects. They earned approximately $4,000,000 for their month's work.

The construction and maintenance of State roads provided work for 150,000 men during the month. This compares with the November total of 171,000. Pay-rolls for December totalled $6,200,000.

*Private building construction.*—Seasonal recessions in employment and pay-rolls from November to December were shown in the private building construction industry. The decrease of 6·7 per cent in employment was less pronounced, however, than the declines reported in December of any of the 4 preceding years for which data are available. Previous December losses in employment have ranged from 10·7 per cent (December 1931) to 17·7 per cent (December 1933). The decrease in weekly pay-rolls (4·3 per cent) was less pronounced than the employment decline, indicating higher average earnings in December than in the preceding month. The data are based on reports received from 9,699 contractors employing 80,278 workers during the day period ending nearest December 15. The figures relate to employees engaged in the erection, altering, and repairing of *private* buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments, or loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

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### Summary of Co-operative Movement

More than 139 million persons in 43 countries are members of co-operative societies of different types, according to an article appearing in the January issue of the Monthly Labour Review, United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Data gathered from various sources show that three-fifths of these belonged to consumers' societies and slightly over one-fifth were engaged in agricultural co-operation. The retail consumers' societies had an annual business of more than 12 billion dollars, and the co-operative wholesale societies a combined turn-over of over 900 million dollars. In Great Britain the retail societies returned to their members in 1 year (1934) more than 115 million dollars in interest on share capital and rebates on purchases. An added saving of nearly 16 million dollars was made for member retail societies by the three wholesale societies of the country.

Tabular statistics indicate the number and membership of co-operative societies in specified types by countries. These statistics show that Canada, in 1933, had 1,113 societies of all types; and of this total 372 were consumers' co-operatives, 162 credit societies, 300 were agricultural associations and 219 were classed as other types. The total membership in Canadian co-operative societies in 1933 was given as 552,897; of which number 39,001 were in consumers' societies, 36,470 in credit societies, 314,426 in agricultural associations and 163,000 in other types.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the Labour Gazette of June, 1930, p. 652 The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

> All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest, to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

### Department of the Interior

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Contract for the construction of a Museum building at Chambly, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Akilas Menard, Chambly Canton, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1935. Amount of contract, $11,987.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 |
| Stonecarvers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 60 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron and bronze workers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Roofers, asbestos shingles | 0 50 | 8 |
| Insulation workers, asbestos | 0 50 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contract for the construction of the Columbia River bridge on the Golden-Revelstoke Highway, B.C. Name of contractors, Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1935. Amount of con-

tract, $33,305.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Structural steel erectors | $0 90 | 8 |
| Hoist engineer on steel construction | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 50 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Teamsters | 0 40 | 8 |
| Teamsters, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 |

## Department of National Defence

### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Supply and installation of canopy hangar doors and operating mechanism for Hangar A. 3 at the R. C. A. F. Training Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Mis-Can-Ada Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $23,398.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Acetylene welders | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall notbe exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of plumbing and related kitchen equipment in the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Jobin & Paquet, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 31, 1936. Amount of contract, $11,816.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Sheet metal workers | $0 65 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck | 1 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 70 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of an Airways Building at the Municipal Airport, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Montcrieff & Vistaunet, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 31, 1936. Amount of contract, $16,743.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 85 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 65 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 1 12½ | 8 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 7⅞ | 8 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 90 | 8 |
| Hoist operators, 1 and 2 drum | 0 90 | 8 |
| Cement mixer—gas, or electric | 0 60 | 8 |
| Cement mixer—steam | 0 90 | 8 |
| Shinglers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 1 10 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Metal lathers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 62½ | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of January, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Drab serge jackets | The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Socks | George E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q. |
| Windbreaker vests | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Windbreaker vests | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa' Ont. |
| Drill jackets | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Service trousers | Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |
| Serge doublets | Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Greatcoats | Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Serge jackets | Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Sweater jackets | Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Sweater jackets | Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Peak winter caps | Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Leather Mitts | Acme Glove Works, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Fur caps | Jap Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Winter drawers and shirts | Zimmerknit Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Winter drawers and shirts | The Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont. |
| Winter drawers and shirts | Jos. Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Serge trousers | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Concrete sewer pipe | Dominion Concrete Co., Ltd., Kemptville, Ont. |
| Waterproof coats | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Waterproof cloth | Canadian Industries Ltd., New Toronto, Ont. |
| Earthenware | Sovereign Potters Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Household soap | Colgate Palmolive Peet Co., Toronto, Ont. |
| Gum rubber boots | Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Gum rubber boots | Dominion Rubber Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Gum rubber boots | Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Whipcord trousers | Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Tap soles | Beardmore Leathers Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |

## Department of Public Works

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of wharf repairs and reinforcement at Port Daniel East, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Henri Lemieux, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, December 30, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $33,251.32. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmith | $0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Acetylene or electric welders | 0 55 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger and adze | 0 37½ | 8 |

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Peninsula, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Cyprien Langlois, Chandler, P.Q. Date of contract, October 19, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $5,169.71. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, saw, auger and adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Teamster (horse and cart) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Firemen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator (gasoline) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Hoist operator (steam) | 0 55 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and 1½–2 ton truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Teamster (team and wagon) | 0 55 | 8 |

Reconstruction of wharf at Carleton, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $35,950.72. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmith | $0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runners (machine) | 0 40 | 8 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Acetylene or electrical welders | 0 50 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, adze and auger) | 0 37½ | 8 |

Reconstruction of wharf at Riviere Ouelle (Pointe-aux-Orignaux), Kamouraska Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cie de Construction de la Cote Nord, Ltee., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 21. 1936. Amount of contract,

approximately $21,759.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 40 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runner | 0 40 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Pile driver runner | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Quarrymen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Royal School Building at London, Ontario. Name of contractors, Hyatt Brothers Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1935. Amount of contract, $36,325.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 75 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers:— | | |
| Finishers, rubbers and spreaders | 0 70 | 8 |
| Kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layer | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement of current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a storage building for the Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, the Patterson-Bourne Construction Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract January 6, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,279.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stone masons | 1 00 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 45 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement, or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Perth, N.B. Name of contractors, L. B. Smith and H. J. Crabb, of Saint John and Florenceville, respectively, N.B. Date of contract, December 30, 1935. Amount of contract, $7,130.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 35 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

Construction of a Royal School of Artillery and Brigade Building at Tete du Pont Barracks, Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractors, Anglin-Norcross Ontario, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 9, 1935. Amount of contract, $47,750.00 and unit prices. A fair

wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 55 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 95 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 95 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 95 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers— | | |
| Finishers, rubbers, spreaders | 0 70 | 8 |
| Kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 |
| Lathers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 95 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Warehouse extensions and general improvements at Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, Keystone Contractors, Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, January 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $53,533.17. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmith | $0 60 | 8 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 55 | 8 |
| Concrete mixer operators | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drill runners (machine) | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 |
| Fireman (stationary) | 0 50 | 8 |
| Hoist operators (gas) | 0 60 | 8 |
| Hoist operators (steam) | 0 80 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Lathers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 85 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Teamsters (team and wagon) | 0 90 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Bradford, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. A. J. Saint, Bradford, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1935. Amount of contract, $20,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 55 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Painters and galziers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |

Construction of a public building at Watford, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. George E. Clark, Dresden, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1936. Amount of contract, $9,500.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | 0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 55 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Lillooet, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. M. Orr,

Chilliwack, B.C. Date of contract, January 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,775 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Kindersley, Sask. Name of contractors, P. W. Graham & Sons, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, January 11, 1936. Amount of contract $24,500 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stone masons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone) | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, one horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Docking, cleaning, painting, repairing, etc., the Dredge *P.W.D. 303* (Fruhling) at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, B. C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 21, 1935. Amount of contract, $11,335.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Ship's carpenters | $0 78¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Platers | 0 81¼ | 8 | 44 |
| Riveters | 0 78¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Rivet holders | 0 66¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Iron caulkers | 0 78¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers | 0 78¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Fitters | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith helpers | 0 53½ | 8 | 44 |
| Electric welders | 0 81 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Iron moulders | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Patternmakers | 0 81 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers | 1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 62½ | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 65½ | 8 | 44 |
| Teamsters, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamsters | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

Time and one-half for work performed on Saturday afternoons. Double time for work performed on Sundays and holidays.

Construction of a public building at Penticton, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Pipe & Flume Ltd., Penticton, B.C. Date of contract, January 8, 1936. Amount of contract $53,847.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Hollow metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Steam shovel fireman | 0 50 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the public breakwater at Scotch Cove (White Point), Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction and Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, January 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $17,420.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Boatmen | $0 30 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 45 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Moyor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, auger and adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |

Construction of a public building at Salmon Arm, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. J. Reader, Salmon Arm, B.C. Date of contract, October 29, 1935. Amount of contract, $22,-193.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stone cutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers, helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 |
| Teamster, one horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamster, two horses and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Removal of piers and ice-breakers from Red and Assiniboine Rivers, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Macaw and Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $13,300.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmith | $0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenter | 0 75 | 8 |
| Compressor operator—gas or electric | 0 60 | 8 |
| Diver | 1 10 | 8 |
| Dragline operator | 0 90 | 8 |
| Craneman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Fireman—steam shovel | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driller—machine | 0 55 | 8 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 50 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—steam, 1 or 2 drum | 0 75 | 8 |
| *Labourers—skilled | 0 42½ | 8 |
| *Labourers—unskilled | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Piledriver engineer | 0 75 | 8 |
| Piledriver boomman | 0 60 | 8 |
| Piledriver bridgeman | 0 60 | 8 |
| Piledriver man | 0 60 | 8 |
| Powderman | 0 60 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Welder | 0 65 | 8 |

*At least 25% of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at North Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 25, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $17,000.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Beauport, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Ulysse Ste. Marie, Beauport, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $5,253.43. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contract in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Rexton, N.B. Name of contractors, J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, January 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $755.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of January, 1936,

for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in each case the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Felt Hats | The John B. Stetson Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont. |
| Fur Coats | The Prince Albert Fur Co., Prince Albert, Sask. |
| Fur Coats | J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. |

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of January, 1936, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mail Bag Fittings | J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mail Bagging | J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail Bagging | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Stamping Machines, etc. | Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter Boxes and Locks | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

**Dust Control in Industry**

The discussions on "Industrial Health Hazards and Employer Responsibility, with particular emphasis on Dust Collection and Control" featured the annual convention last year of the American Foundrymen's Association. The papers together with their attendant discussions on these subjects have been recently reprinted in pamphlet form, contents of the brochure being as follows:—

Industrial Health Hazards and Employer Responsibility by Dr. W. J. McConnell, and by Donald E. Cummings; Dust Collection in the Foundry by S. D. Moxley; and Methods of Dust Control by J. D. Leitch.

In dealing with methods of dust control Mr. Leitch of the Ontario Department of Health, analyzed the problem into several subdivisions as follows: Dust source, general methods of control; estimation of the hazard; testing ventilation equipment; selection of a fan; piping; dust collections, respirators; and the importance of maintenance.

His general conclusions were as follows:—

1. No source of dust is too insignificant for attention.

2. Any efforts made to control dust will probably result in other economies being effected.

3. A dust problem requires not only co-operation of employers, but of employees as well, in a conscientious effort to control the dust hazard.

4. There is always a best way of handling a given dust problem, and this can usually be determined only by experiment in the application of fundamental principles.

5. Apart from all dust counts as a means of indicating the relative hazards in industry, the ultimate test of the effectiveness of the dust control can be determined only by medical examination. Therefore, it is a necessary part of any dust control program that periodical examination be made of all workmen engaged in dusty atmospheres.

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There were 4,416 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of January, as compared with 4,832 during December, and 4,376 during January of last year. The benefits awarded amounted to $456,117.69, of which $368,453.59 was for compensation and $87,664.10 for medical aid. The benefits awarded during January a year ago amounted to $506,070.86.

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The transactions of the National Safety Council (giving the proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual Safety Congress) held last fall at Louisville, Kentucky, have recently been published in two volumes. The first, recently received, contains the general sessions, the special subject sessions, and the Industrial Section sessions. It is supplemented by a smaller volume containing the sessions of the Street and Highway Traffic Section, the Child Education Section and Home Safety.

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The problem of the "Care of the Homeless in Unemployment Emergencies" has been the subject of study by the Family Welfare Association of America (New York), and a report containing suggestions for a community program has recently been published.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS UNION, LOCAL 255.

Agreement to be in effect from May 28, 1935 to May 27, 1937, except that the wage scale may be reconsidered on May 27 of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 275, and June, 1934, page 565.

Hours and the hourly wage rate are unchanged, the 45 hour week and the wage rate of 85 cents per hour for journeymen pressmen remaining in effect.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS UNION, LOCAL No. 255.

The agreement which came into effect May 16, 1933, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 275, and June, 1934, page 566, has been renewed without change to May 15, 1936.

Wage rates and hours for journeymen pressmen remain at 85 cents per hour with a 44-hour week for day work and 90 cents with a 42-hour week for night work.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Long Distance Motor Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN INTERURBAN BUS COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1937. This is an amendment to the agreement which came into effect July 1, 1934.

The Company recognizes the union and will not show any discrimination against members of the union.

Schedules to be arranged so that operators have one day off in seven. Operators called for work on their day off to be paid a specified minimum amount. Operators having a clear record for the year are to have six days holidays with pay.

Wage rates which came into effect July 1, 1934, were: regular operators 48½ cents per hour or 4·1 cents per mile, whichever is greater, with a guaranteed minimum of $4.85 per day; regular spare board operators 54 cents per hour or 4·1 cents per mile, whichever is greater, with a guaranteed minimum of $91 per month; extra spare board operators (on call) 54 cents per hour or 4·1 cents per mile, whichever is greater, with no minimum guarantee; regular operators standing by (after finishing regular trip or in case of breakdown on route) 62½ cents per hour; runs taken by operators after regular shifts, as in the case of overloads or holiday business 62½ cents per hour or 4½ cents per mile, whichever is greater; charters 62½ cents per hour or 4½ cents per mile, whichever is greater; relief operators $5.80 per day (to compensate for dead mileage in relieving country operators on runs which start at points away from Vancouver). In the amendment which came into effect July 1, 1935, an increase of 2½ per cent was made in all these rates, with a guaranteed minimum of $5 per day for regular operators. Extra pay provided for taking a bus to or from the garage.

### Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following amendments to agreements under this Act in the province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Order in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 199 of this issue:—

Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec.

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation), Montreal.

Bakers, Quebec City.

Bread Deliverymen, Quebec City.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Workers, Province of Quebec.

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 200:—

Carpenters and joiners, Kingston.

Painters and paperhangers, Kingston.

Painters and paperhangers, St. Catharines.

# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include amendments which are summarized below to five Orders in Council extending agreements. Notices of application for changes in the agreements affecting millinery workers at Montreal and men's and boys' clothing workers throughout the province appeared in the January 4 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette.* A correction to the request for modification of the agreement for barbers at St. Hyacinthe and Drummondville was published in the issue of January 18. A notice of application for the extension of a new agreement for building trades at Sherbrooke which includes trades additional to those in the former agreement appeared in the January 4 issue. A correction to the request for the extension of the agreement affecting sheet metal workers throughout the province also appeared in the January 4 issue.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved December 28, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 4, amends the original Order in Council and amendments for these workers (Labour Gazette, September 1934, page 825, February, 1935, page 149, and January, 1936, page 89) by prohibiting manufacturers from periodically changing from the piece work system to the hourly pay system or vice versa, "such change permitting an illegal reduction of the rate of wages."

Bakers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved December 28, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 4, 1936, amends the original Order in Council and amendments for this trade (Labour Gazette, February, 1935, page 148, June, page 531, and November, page 1065) by changing the territorial jurisdiction to comprise the counties of Quebec, Levis and Montmorency, but also provides that master bakers in the counties of Portneuf, Lotbinière, Charlevoix, Dorchester and Bellechasse, who sell all or part of their production within the counties of Quebec, Levis and Montmorency are also to be governed by this agreement. This amendment also provides that outside the city of Quebec, and the town of Levis and a radius of 15 miles around them, the minimum wage rates for bakers may be reduced by 15 per cent.

Bread Deliverymen, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved December 27, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 4, 1936, amends the original Order in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 629) by changing the territorial jurisdiction to the same as for the bakers at Quebec noted above, and provides that outside the city of Quebec and the town of Levis and a radius of 15 miles of their limits, the minimum wage for deliverymen may be 10 per cent less than in the original agreement.

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation Vessels), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved December 28, 1935, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 4, 1936, corrects the amendment which was noted in the Labour Gazette, January, page 90, by a change in the number of a paragraph (which does not affect the summary in the Labour Gazette).

Men's and Boys' Clothing Workers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved January 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 11, and a further Order in Council, approved January 23 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 25, amend the original Order in Council and amendments for these workers (Labour Gazette, March, 1935, page 238, April, page 323, August, page 733, and November, page 1064) by adding a new class to the classification of workers, class "K," which consists of all basting pullers (male), and for whom the minimum wage rate is 16 cents per hour in Zone 1, 12½ cents in Zone 2 and 11½ cents in Zone 3, these rates to be paid until the worker is promoted into another class. The rate for class "H" for the first six months is changed from 11½ to 12½ cents per hour in Zone 3. It is also provided that where a factory is closed on certain religious holidays, the time may be made up on previous or subsequent days at regular rates of pay, providing the Joint Committee is notified.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Schedules Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Carpenters, Kingston.—An Order in Council, dated December 23, 1935, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* January 11, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the carpentry trade on building and construction work in a zone which includes the city of Kingston and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from January 21, 1936, to December 17, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Shift work, 8 hours per day.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on the first five days of the week and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, and all work on the eight specified holidays, time and one-half. All other overtime and all work on Sundays, double time. No overtime after 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters and joiners: 75 cents per hour, but all work contracted for and accepted prior to December 17, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before February 10, 1936, may be completed at a rate set by the Board. A rate of wages may be determined by the Board appointed under the Act or this agreement, for aged or handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Painters and Paperhangers, Kingston.—An Order in Council, dated January 7 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* January 11, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the painting, decorating, paperhanging and glazing trade in a zone which includes the city of Kingston and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from January 21, 1936, to December 17, 1936.

Minimum wage rates: spray painters 85 cents per hour; painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers 70 cents.

All other provisions of this schedule are the same as those summarized above in the schedule for carpenters at Kingston, except that only four holidays are mentioned and work on these must be paid for at double time.

Painters and Paperhangers, St. Catharines.—An Order in Council, dated January 10, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 18, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule on all those engaged in the painting, paperhanging, decorating and glazing trade in a zone which includes the city of St. Catharines and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from January 28, 1936, to December 9, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Shift work, 8 hours per shift.

Overtime and work on five specified holidays, time and one-half, but not more than four hours' overtime in any one working day. Work on Sundays, Christmas Day and Labour Day, double time.

Minimum wage rates: spray painters 80 cents per hour; painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers 65 cents. All work contracted for and accepted prior to December 9, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before February 10, 1936, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board. The Board may set a rate for aged or handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1936

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, due to an advance in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on a weekly basis was lower at the end of the month than at the beginning but was somewhat higher week by week than in December.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.17 at the beginning of January, 1936, as compared with $8.14 in December, 1935; $7.51 in January, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.88 for January, 1930; $11.03 for January, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $7.73 for January, 1914. Changes in January as compared with the previous month were slight, seventeen items showing a somewhat higher cost and six lower. The largest increases occurred in the cost of beef, mutton, milk, butter, bread and potatoes, and the largest declines in bacon, lard and eggs. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $16.68 at the beginning of January as compared with $16.65 for December, 1935; $15.99 for January, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.49 for January, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 72·7 for the week ended January 31, 1936, as compared with 72·9 for the two previous weeks; 73·0 for the week ended January 10; 72·6 for the week ended December 27, 1935; and 72·7 for the week ended December 6. On a monthly basis this index number was 72·6 in December, 1935 (the last month available); 71·4 in January, 1935; 70·7 in January, 1934; 63·5 in February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·3 in January, 1930; 97·1 in January, 1922; 164·3 in May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·9 in January, 1914. Grain prices were lower at the end of January than at the beginning. In the animal products group lower quotations for eggs and cattle more than offset advances for hogs, causing this group to decline. In textiles raw cotton and raw silk also declined in price and in non-ferrous metals the principal change was a fall of five cents per ounce in the price of silver.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

## Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had declined gradually between July and December, 1935, turned upward in most localities at the beginning of 1936, sirloin steak averaging 22·9 cents per pound in January as compared with 22·5 cents in December, 1935, and 25·3 cents in July. Rib roast averaged 17·4 cents per pound in January and 16·9 cents in December. Veal and mutton also were at higher levels in January than in the preceding month, shoulder roast of veal averaging 14·1 cents per pound as compared with 13·5 cents, and leg roast of mutton averaging 21·3 cents per pound as compared with 20·2 cents. Breakfast bacon was down from 30 cents per pound in December to 29·3 cents in January.

Egg prices averaged 2 cents per dozen lower at 41·5 cents per dozen in January. Increases occurred in some localities but these

*(Continued on page 210)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Jan. 1914 | Jan. 1918 | Jan. 1920 | Jan. 1922 | Jan. 1926 | Jan. 1928 | Jan. 1929 | Jan. 1930 | Jan. 1931 | Jan. 1933 | Jan. 1934 | Jan. 1935 | Dec. 1935 | Jan. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin | 2 lbs. | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 46·4 | 63·8 | 71·4 | 54·6 | 56·4 | 62·8 | 69·4 | 71·8 | 63·0 | 41·2 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 45·0 | 45·8 |
| Beef, shoulder | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 32·6 | 45·0 | 46·4 | 30·4 | 30·6 | 36·4 | 43·2 | 45·4 | 37·2 | 22·2 | 21·8 | 21·6 | 24·2 | 25·0 |
| Veal, shoulder | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 16·6 | 25·3 | 25·7 | 18·9 | 18·5 | 21·7 | 23·9 | 25·1 | 22·0 | 12·2 | 12·0 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 14·1 |
| Mutton, roast | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·9 | 31·2 | 32·3 | 25·6 | 28·9 | 29·0 | 30·1 | 31·0 | 26·9 | 16·6 | 19·0 | 19·7 | 20·2 | 21·3 |
| Pork, leg | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·6 | 33·1 | 36·5 | 26·7 | 28·5 | 25·9 | 27·2 | 29·8 | 25·9 | 12·7 | 16·6 | 19·4 | 20·8 | 21·1 |
| Pork, salt | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 36·2 | 62·6 | 69·6 | 52·0 | 53·8 | 51·2 | 53·2 | 54·4 | 52·6 | 28·0 | 31·4 | 37·8 | 40·6 | 40·4 |
| Bacon, breakfast | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 24·8 | 44·8 | 52·4 | 39·8 | 41·4 | 37·2 | 38·4 | 39·4 | 38·3 | 18·1 | 21·6 | 32·3 | 30·0 | 29·3 |
| Lard, pure | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·2 | 66·6 | 77·6 | 43·4 | 49·8 | 44·2 | 44·8 | 42·6 | 41·6 | 24·6 | 27·0 | 29·2 | 36·6 | 35·8 |
| Eggs, fresh | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 45·5 | 63·3 | 86·6 | 71·2 | 62·8 | 64·3 | 60·2 | 64·4 | 50·5 | 39·1 | 40·7 | 37·0 | 43·5 | 41·5 |
| Eggs, storage | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 33·4 | 51·2 | 69·5 | 58·7 | 50·1 | 52·0 | 48·4 | 52·1 | 40·1 | 29·5 | 30·2 | 29·5 | 34·7 | 33·9 |
| Milk | 6 qts. | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 55·2 | 71·4 | 90·6 | 79·8 | 73·8 | 73·8 | 75·0 | 77·4 | 72·6 | 57·0 | 58·2 | 61·8 | 61·2 | 61·8 |
| Butter, dairy | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 61·0 | 93·8 | 135·2 | 83·4 | 92·0 | 85·8 | 88·2 | 88·0 | 67·6 | 45·6 | 48·8 | 44·4 | 53·2 | 54·0 |
| Butter, creamery | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 35·9 | 51·2 | 74·8 | 48·6 | 50·7 | 47·0 | 48·3 | 47·5 | 37·3 | 26·1 | 28·4 | 25·5 | 30·4 | 30·6 |
| Cheese, old | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·3 | 33·3 | 40·9 | 32·6 | §33·4 | §32·1 | §33·8 | §33·0 | §29·2 | §19·6 | §19·7 | §19·4 | §20·4 | §20·6 |
| Cheese, new | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·6 | 30·4 | 38·1 | 29·3 | §33·4 | §32·1 | §33·8 | §33·0 | §29·2 | §19·6 | §19·7 | §19·4 | §20·4 | §20·6 |
| Bread | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 64·2 | 114·0 | 120·5 | 105·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 117·0 | 99·0 | 84·0 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 91·5 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 32·0 | 65·0 | 74·0 | 48·0 | §54·0 | §52·0 | §50·0 | §53·0 | §37·0 | §26·0 | §31·0 | §34·0 | §35·0 | §34·0 |
| Rolled Oats | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 21·5 | 35·0 | 40·0 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 32·0 | 26·5 | 23·0 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 |
| Rice | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 12·0 | 19·6 | 30·4 | 19·6 | §22·0 | §21·2 | §21·0 | §20·6 | §19·6 | §16·4 | §16·2 | §15·8 | §15·6 | §15·6 |
| Beans, hand-picked | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 33·4 | 23·2 | 17·4 | 16·0 | 16·0 | 21·2 | 20·8 | 15·4 | 7·8 | 8·8 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 10·8 |
| Apples, evaporated | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 12·4 | 19·7 | 26·2 | 22·0 | 20·3 | 19·4 | 20·6 | 21·3 | 19·6 | 15·5 | 15·5 | 14·8 | 15·4 | 15·5 |
| Prunes, medium size | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 17·3 | 25·7 | 18·4 | 15·7 | 13·9 | 13·6 | 16·0 | 12·6 | 10·8 | 12·3 | 12·5 | 11·3 | 11·4 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·8 | 42·8 | 62·0 | 36·8 | 31·6 | 32·4 | 30·0 | 29·2 | 25·6 | 23·2 | 32·0 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 25·2 |
| Sugar, yellow | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·2 | 19·8 | 28·6 | 17·4 | 15·0 | 15·4 | 14·4 | 13·8 | 12·2 | 11·2 | 15·6 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·2 |
| Tea, black | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·1 | 12·5 | 16·0 | 13·5 | §17·9 | §17·8 | §17·7 | §17·6 | §14·3 | §10·8 | §11·4 | §13·2 | §13·0 | §13·1 |
| Tea, green | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 12·1 | 16·7 | 15·1 | §17·9 | §17·8 | §17·7 | §17·6 | §14·3 | §10·8 | §11·4 | §13·2 | §13·0 | §13·1 |
| Coffee | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 10·1 | 14·7 | 13·6 | 15·1 | 15·2 | 15·2 | 15·1 | 13·3 | 10·2 | 9·9 | 9·5 | 9·2 | 9·2 |
| Potatoes | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 37·5 | 72·7 | 103·0 | 52·6 | 88·0 | 54·8 | 42·6 | 77·9 | 41·7 | 31·0 | 36·5 | 24·4 | 40·5 | 41·4 |
| Vinegar | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods** | ..... | **5·48** | **5·96** | **6·95** | **7·34** | **7·73** | **12·42** | **15·30** | **11·03** | **11·63** | **11·19** | **11·30** | **11·88** | **9·86** | **6·94** | **7·50** | **7·51** | **8·14** | **8·17** |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·3 | 4·6 | 4·7 | 4·2 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·8 |
| Coal, anthracite | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 54·1 | 72·4 | 87·8 | 109·6 | 114·7 | 102·7 | 102·1 | 101·4 | 101·4 | 96·0 | 94·9 | 95·1 | 92·7 | 93·1 |
| Coal, bituminous | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 37·1 | 55·9 | 65·2 | 71·7 | 65·8 | 63·7 | 63·0 | 63·1 | 62·5 | 58·4 | 57·9 | 58·9 | 58·7 | 58·8 |
| Wood, hard | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·9 | 63·7 | 80·6 | 80·2 | 76·9 | 75·0 | 75·5 | 76·0 | 75·6 | 63·6 | 58·9 | 62·1 | 60·4 | 60·2 |
| Wood, soft | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 32·1 | 47·2 | 62·5 | 59·8 | 56·2 | 55·8 | 55·4 | 54·3 | 54·4 | 47·8 | 45·2 | 46·4 | 45·1 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·9 | 25·8 | 31·0 | 31·7 | 30·1 | 31·2 | 31·0 | 31·1 | 30·7 | 27·0 | 27·5 | 27·2 | 27·1 | 26·9 |
| **Fuel and light** | ..... | **$ 1·50** | **$ 1·63** | **$ 1·76** | **$ 1·91** | **$ 1·90** | **$ 2·65** | **$ 3·27** | **$ 3·53** | **$ 3·44** | **$ 3·28** | **$ 3·27** | **$ 3·26** | **$ 3·25** | **$ 2·93** | **$ 2·84** | **$ 2·90** | **$ 2·84** | **$ 2·84** |
| **Rent** | ½ mo. | **$ 2·37** | **$ 2·89** | **$ 4·05** | **$ 4·75** | **$ 4·83** | **$ 4·50** | **$ 5·54** | **$ 6·92** | **$ 6·86** | **$ 6·89** | **$ 6·94** | **$ 6·99** | **$ 7·06** | **$ 5·98** | **$ 5·57** | **$ 5·54** | **$ 5·63** | **$ 5·63** |
| **††Totals** | ..... | **$ 9·37** | **$ 10·50** | **$ 12·79** | **$ 14·02** | **$ 14·49** | **$ 19·61** | **$ 24·15** | **$ 21·52** | **$ 21·96** | **$ 21·41** | **$ 21·55** | **$ 22·17** | **$ 20·21** | **$ 15·89** | **$ 15·95** | **$ 15·99** | **$ 16·65** | **$ 16·68** |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·51 | 12·45 | 15·35 | 11·18 | 11·80 | 11·12 | 11·33 | 11·92 | 10·21 | 7·32 | 7·81 | 7·73 | 8·34 | 8·35 |
| Prince Ed. Island | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·80 | 10·63 | 13·42 | 9·78 | 10·77 | 10·32 | 10·23 | 11·00 | 9·81 | 7·04 | 7·35 | 7·30 | 7·73 | 7·72 |
| New Brunswick | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·45 | 12·33 | 14·97 | 11·11 | 11·82 | 11·26 | 11·21 | 11·81 | 10·20 | 7·32 | 7·72 | 7·85 | 8·32 | 8·41 |
| Quebec | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·27 | 12·18 | 14·67 | 10·63 | 11·23 | 10·37 | 10·54 | 11·11 | 9·24 | 6·45 | 6·95 | 6·98 | 7·58 | 7·62 |
| Ontario | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·43 | 12·51 | 15·35 | 10·88 | 11·66 | 11·22 | 11·27 | 11·84 | 9·77 | 6·85 | 7·47 | 7·50 | 8·19 | 8·25 |
| Manitoba | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·21 | 11·84 | 16·09 | 10·87 | 10·83 | 10·80 | 11·13 | 11·51 | 9·33 | 6·66 | 7·06 | 7·20 | 7·74 | 7·82 |
| Saskatchewan | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·46 | 12·18 | 15·39 | 11·06 | 11·21 | 11·37 | 11·36 | 11·90 | 9·58 | 6·66 | 7·34 | 7·27 | 7·66 | 7·65 |
| Alberta | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·77 | 12·72 | 15·88 | 10·94 | 11·31 | 11·29 | 11·52 | 12·15 | 9·51 | 6·72 | 7·32 | 7·33 | 7·87 | 7·79 |
| British Columbia | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·08 | 12·69 | 16·11 | 12·08 | 12·42 | 12·16 | 12·26 | 12·85 | 10·89 | 7·65 | 8·24 | 8·18 | 8·87 | 8·87 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **22·9** | **18·8** | **17·4** | **12·5** | **10·2** | **14·1** | **21·3** | **21·1** | **20·2** | **29·3** | **32·6** | **51·3** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **23·7** | **18·9** | **17·0** | **12·9** | **10·5** | **11·4** | **18·4** | **21·5** | **21·8** | **27·9** | **31·6** | **50·6** |
| 1—Sydney | 22·8 | 18·5 | 16·8 | 13·8 | 11·9 | 10·0 | 20 | 22·1 | 21·5 | 27·5 | 29·4 | 51·3 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25·8 | 20·8 | 18 | 13·5 | 10·2 | 11·3 | 20 | 22·3 | 19·8 | 26·5 | 31·1 | 51·3 |
| 3—Amherst | 22·5 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 12 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 27·7 | 31·8 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 24·5 | 17·8 | 19·4 | 12·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 | 15·3 | 22 | 21·3 | 27·9 | 32·3 | 49·4 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 20 | 23·5 | 29·5 | 32 | 47·5 |
| 6—Truro | 21·5 | 19 | 13·5 | 12 | 8·5 | 12 | ..... | 22·5 | 24·7 | 28 | 33·1 | 54 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 21·4 | 18·2 | 18·2 | 14·2 | 11·5 | ..... | ..... | 19·4 | 17·5 | 27·5 | 31·3 | 51·2 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·9** | **19·3** | **19·0** | **12·2** | **10·7** | **12·6** | **20·0** | **21·4** | **23·0** | **29·0** | **31·7** | **54·5** |
| 8—Moncton | 22·5 | 17·2 | 15 | 11·5 | 9·8 | 11 | ..... | 20·6 | 20·7 | 28·7 | 31·6 | 52·2 |
| 9—Saint John | 27·6 | 19·2 | 19·3 | 13·9 | 11 | 12·2 | ..... | 23·2 | 21·7 | 28·4 | 31·6 | 53·5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 28·3 | 20·8 | 21·7 | 13·3 | 11·3 | 12 | 20 | 21·7 | 24·4 | 29 | 31·7 | 58 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 20 | 10 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 20 | 25 | 29·7 | 31·7 | 54·3 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **20·8** | **17·6** | **17·8** | **11·7** | **7·9** | **11·6** | **22·9** | **17·4** | **18·2** | **27·1** | **30·6** | **50·6** |
| 12—Quebec | 21·8 | 17·6 | 18 | 12·7 | 8·1 | 13·1 | 22·5 | 16·5 | 17·5 | 26·2 | 30·5 | 44·4 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 20 | 18·3 | 18·8 | 11·7 | 6·5 | 12·2 | 22·7 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 31·7 | 33·4 | 54·4 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 22·2 | 18·9 | 19·2 | 12·7 | 8·3 | 11·9 | 25·6 | 18·5 | 19·1 | 26·5 | 29·1 | 53·2 |
| 15—Sorel | ..... | 16·5 | 16·5 | 10 | 8·7 | 8·5 | 25 | 16·5 | 18 | 25 | ..... | 47·5 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 17 | 15·2 | 14·7 | 10·7 | 7·5 | 14 | 20 | 14·7 | 16·3 | 28 | 31·6 | 48·7 |
| 17—St. Johns | ..... | 20 | 18 | 12·5 | 7 | 12 | 24 | ..... | 18 | 27 | 30·5 | 53·3 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 16 | 15 | 14·3 | 11·3 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 16·3 | 19·6 | 25 | 29·5 | 47·5 |
| 19—Montreal | 26·1 | 18·8 | 21·2 | 11·3 | 9 | 10·5 | 23·5 | 19 | 19·2 | 26·9 | 29·9 | 54·7 |
| 20—Hull | 22·5 | 18·5 | 19·9 | 12·4 | 9 | 12·2 | 24·1 | 19·8 | 19·5 | 27·7 | 29·9 | 51·6 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·9** | **19·8** | **18·0** | **13·7** | **11·0** | **16·4** | **22·0** | **22·1** | **20·7** | **28·6** | **31·6** | **51·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 25·6 | 19·2 | 21 | 14·7 | 9·8 | 14·7 | 21·2 | 20 | 19·5 | 29·5 | 32·3 | 52·6 |
| 22—Brockville | 26·5 | 20·7 | 19·1 | 12·4 | 9·2 | 13·7 | 25 | 18·7 | 17 | 27·6 | 28·7 | 52·8 |
| 23—Kingston | 23·1 | 18·4 | 18·1 | 13·1 | 9·7 | 14 | 20·1 | 20·9 | 18·8 | 26·8 | 30·6 | 50·5 |
| 24—Belleville | 18 | 15 | 16·5 | 12 | 8·7 | 17 | 17·5 | 19·2 | 18 | 28·8 | 30 | 48·4 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22·5 | 18·7 | 16 | 13·2 | 11·1 | 16·7 | 22·5 | 21 | 20 | 28·2 | 31·2 | 50·6 |
| 26—Oshawa | 22 | 19 | 19 | 12·7 | 11 | 15·3 | 20 | 20·7 | 19 | 27·2 | 30·9 | 51·9 |
| 27—Orillia | 21 | 17·2 | 17 | 12·9 | 11·5 | 17·7 | 25 | 23 | 21·7 | 29·4 | 31·2 | 49·3 |
| 28—Toronto | 26·5 | 21·4 | 20·6 | 14·4 | 13·1 | 16·7 | 25·8 | 22·3 | 18·7 | 30·1 | 34·6 | 52·6 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 26 | 21·2 | 17 | 13·5 | 11·4 | 18·5 | 22·5 | 21·2 | 19·4 | 30·1 | 33·2 | 51·1 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 21·7 | 19 | 18 | 13·2 | 10 | 15·7 | 19·7 | 21·7 | 21·7 | 26·3 | 29·3 | 48·9 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·6 | 20·6 | 20·6 | 14·3 | 12·3 | 18·4 | 25·2 | 21·6 | 22·7 | 26·4 | 29·9 | 52 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·8 | 20·5 | 18·2 | 14·4 | 10·6 | 16·6 | 24·7 | 22·7 | 20·2 | 28 | 31·5 | 52·2 |
| 33—Galt | 26·2 | 21·2 | 20·3 | 16·2 | 13·5 | 18·2 | 25 | 25·2 | ..... | 28·1 | 32·1 | 51·8 |
| 34—Guelph | 22·4 | 18·7 | 18 | 14·6 | 12·8 | 18·4 | 20 | 21·6 | 19·7 | 26·1 | 30·9 | 50·2 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·3 | 18·4 | 16 | 13·4 | 11·5 | 16·3 | 18·5 | 20·3 | 18·3 | 26·7 | 28·9 | 46·3 |
| 36—Woodstock | 26 | 22·7 | 17·7 | 14·7 | 11·2 | 15 | 20 | 23·3 | 20 | 26·7 | 30 | 50 |
| 37—Stratford | 24·2 | 20·4 | 16·6 | 13·9 | 12·9 | 17·2 | 20 | 22·4 | ..... | 26·7 | 30·6 | 52·2 |
| 38—London | 24·5 | 20·9 | 19·7 | 14·1 | 10·9 | 16·5 | 20·3 | 22·9 | 22·2 | 28·7 | 31·7 | 50·4 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 24·7 | 20·7 | 18·3 | 14·2 | 10·8 | 16 | 25 | 22·2 | 22 | 28·5 | 30·8 | 51·8 |
| 40—Chatham | 22·2 | 19·3 | 17·6 | 14·2 | 10·3 | 17·2 | 21·4 | 21·4 | 20 | 28·4 | 30·2 | 52 |
| 41—Windsor | 23·4 | 19·5 | 17·3 | 13·5 | 10·9 | 16·1 | 24 | 22·4 | 20·8 | 27 | 29·9 | 53·3 |
| 42—Sarnia | 24·2 | 20·5 | 18 | 14·9 | 12 | 16·7 | 24 | 21·2 | 23·7 | 27·9 | 31·7 | 49·3 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 23·6 | 19·2 | 16·6 | 13·6 | 10·8 | 17·2 | 18 | 21·2 | ..... | 26·6 | 28·6 | 48·1 |
| 44—North Bay | 22 | 18 | 15 | 10·8 | 9·3 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 21·5 | 28·2 | 30·7 | 49·7 |
| 45—Sudbury | 23·7 | 20 | 16 | 12·4 | 9·7 | 16·7 | 22 | 24·7 | 19·9 | 28·8 | 32·8 | 50·1 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 25 | 32 | 34·4 | 48·2 |
| 47—Timmins | 31 | 26 | 22 | 16·3 | 12·3 | 19 | ..... | 27·3 | 23·2 | 29·7 | 32·9 | 55 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 23 | 19·4 | 17·8 | 13 | 10·3 | 16·4 | 22·2 | 22·2 | 21·1 | 29·8 | 33·3 | 52·2 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 22·5 | 18·2 | 17 | 12·2 | 10·5 | 13·6 | 22 | 22·2 | 22·1 | 34·7 | 37·2 | 54·1 |
| 50—Fort William | 25·3 | 19·6 | 16·8 | 13·2 | 11·2 | 16 | 25 | 24·8 | 22·5 | 34·5 | 37·3 | 56·2 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·0** | **15·9** | **17·2** | **11·7** | **9·7** | **11·0** | **18·7** | **21·1** | **19·8** | **31·5** | **34·6** | **50·5** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 21·9 | 16·7 | 16·4 | 10·8 | 9·4 | 12·9 | 18·7 | 22·1 | 19·8 | 30·4 | 32·9 | 51 |
| 52—Brandon | 20 | 15 | 18 | 12·5 | 10 | 15 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 32·6 | 36·3 | 50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **19·6** | **15·4** | **14·4** | **9·8** | **8·0** | **10·8** | **16·4** | **20·2** | **17·4** | **33·2** | **37·0** | **52·2** |
| 53—Regina | 20·7 | 15·1 | 15·3 | 9·9 | 9 | 10·4 | 15 | 19·8 | 18 | 32·7 | 36·5 | 53·1 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 17·5 | 15 | 13·5 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 10·5 | 17·5 | 23·5 | 16·5 | 36·2 | 40 | 51·2 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 18·2 | 14·9 | 13·1 | 9·5 | 8·3 | 10·9 | 17·9 | 18·8 | 17·8 | 32·9 | 36·5 | 48·5 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 22 | 16·6 | 15·7 | 10·3 | 7·6 | 11·4 | 15 | 18·7 | ..... | 31 | 34·8 | 55·8 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·2** | **16·3** | **14·2** | **9·8** | **8·1** | **10·4** | **18·9** | **18·4** | **17·3** | **29·4** | **32·9** | **49·2** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·3 | 17·7 | 17 | 11·7 | 9 | 10·8 | 17·3 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 36·7 | 49·2 |
| 58—Drumheller | 22 | 18 | 15 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 22 | 20 | 20 | 28·7 | 31 | 50 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·1 | 14 | 12·4 | 8·4 | 6·9 | 10·3 | 19 | 16·8 | 17·1 | 27·8 | 31·3 | 47·1 |
| 60—Calgary | 19 | 14·8 | 13·3 | 9·6 | 8·4 | 10·6 | 18 | 20·9 | 16·2 | 31·4 | 33·8 | 51·3 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 20·4 | 16·8 | 13·2 | 9·6 | 8·1 | 10 | 18 | 17·2 | 18 | 27·1 | 31·7 | 48·3 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·5** | **19·9** | **17·6** | **12·1** | **11·4** | **14·4** | **23·3** | **22·9** | **21·7** | **33·1** | **36·7** | **52·0** |
| 62—Fernie | 21·7 | 19·3 | 16 | 11·6 | 10·7 | 12·2 | 22·5 | 22·3 | 21 | 33·2 | 37·5 | 52·5 |
| 63—Nelson | 21 | 16·5 | 17·5 | 11 | 11 | 14·5 | ..... | 25 | 20·7 | 30·7 | 34·2 | 53 |
| 64—Trail | 25 | 22 | 18 | 13·8 | 10·3 | 14·3 | 25 | 25·3 | 22 | 35·2 | 38·6 | 55·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·2 | 21 | 16·3 | 12·4 | 12 | 13·1 | 22·5 | 22·3 | 23 | 32 | 35·5 | 49·2 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·5 | 19·9 | 17·9 | 12·7 | 13·4 | 15·5 | 24·3 | 21·8 | 22·9 | 33·1 | 36·9 | 51·9 |
| 67—Victoria | 25·7 | 20·8 | 19·8 | 13·5 | 13·1 | 15·7 | 23·7 | 23·8 | 23·4 | 34·7 | 37·7 | 52·6 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 20 | 17·3 | 11·5 | 12·5 | 15·7 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 32·5 | 35·7 | 51·4 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 20 | ..... | 18 | 10 | 8 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 20·5 | 33·7 | 37·8 | 50 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold,) per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **16·9** | **22·6** | **15·6** | **13·2** | **51·1** | **17·4** | **17·0** | **22·2** | **17·9** | **41·5** | **33·9** | **10·3** | **27·0** | **30·6** | |
| **10·5** | **24·3** | ..... | ..... | **45·2** | **13·4** | **14·2** | **16·5** | **18·9** | **48·0** | **37·6** | **9·8** | **28·2** | **33·3** | |
| 7·8 | 22·8 | ..... | ..... | 43·5 | 12·8 | 14·4 | 15·8 | 17·7 | 50·7 | 38·2 | 10–12 | 28 | 31·3 | 1 |
| 10 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 13·5 | 15 | 20·2 | 18·5 | 47·5 | 38·4 | 10 | 27·7 | 33·1 | 2 |
| 12 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 14·8 | 14·7 | 15·2 | 18·8 | 44 | 34·8 | 8 c | 29·2 | 33·6 | 3 |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·7 | 11·2 | 16·3 | 17·5 | 47·5 | 34·8 | 11·8 | a25 | 32·1 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·5 | 15 | 15·7 | 20 | 49·5 | 38·7 | 10 c | 29·3 | 34·7 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42·5 | 12·8 | 15 | 15·7 | 20·7 | 48·5 | 40·4 | 8 c | 29·8 | 35 | 6 |
| **12·5** | **25·0** | ..... | ..... | **46·5** | **12·4** | **14·0** | **20·3** | **17·6** | **42·7** | **33·6** | **8–9** | **25·0** | **29·8** | 7 |
| **12·8** | **27·4** | **18·5** | ..... | **48·2** | **13·0** | **16·0** | **18·4** | **18·1** | **44·3** | **36·5** | **10·5** | **28·4** | **31·8** | |
| 12 | 25·7 | 22 | ..... | 44·7 | 13·3 | 14·7 | 16·9 | 18·8 | 49·1 | 39·8 | 10 | 29·4 | 32·8 | 8 |
| 14·3 | 26·6 | 15 | ..... | 45 | 13·5 | 13·9 | 23·2 | 18 | 46·9 | 33·9 | 12 | 29 | 32·5 | 9 |
| 12 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 15·2 | 17·3 | 18·4 | 19 | 41 | 37·4 | 10 | 30·1 | 31·7 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·8 | 18 | 15 | 16·5 | 40 | 35 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 11 |
| **13·2** | **24·1** | **17·5** | **8·5** | **55·0** | **17·7** | **16·3** | **16·5** | **16·7** | **42·2** | **34·2** | **9·1** | **25·9** | **28·7** | |
| ..... | 23 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | 16·1 | 17·6 | 43·2 | 34·6 | 10 | 24·3 | 29·2 | 12 |
| 11 | 23·4 | ..... | 8 | 60 | ..... | 15 | 19·6 | 17·7 | 44·3 | 34·9 | 10 b | ..... | 28·9 | 13 |
| 18 | 25 | ..... | 8·3 | ..... | 19 | 18 | 17·7 | 16·3 | 42·8 | 35·7 | 10 | 26·5 | 28·8 | 14 |
| 10 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 12·2 | 16·5 | ..... | 34 | 7 c | ..... | 27·7 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15·2 | 16 | 38·7 | 34·8 | 8 b | ..... | 29·2 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 41·6 | 36 | 8 | ..... | 27·8 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 15 | 13·3 | 15·5 | 38 | 31·7 | 8 | 25 | 28·7 | 18 |
| 13·7 | 25 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 19·7 | 16·9 | 21·8 | 17·1 | 45·6 | 33·1 | 10–11 | 27·7 | 29·8 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 8·5 | 50 | ..... | 15 | 17·7 | 17·3 | 43·2 | 33·3 | 10 | 26 | 28·3 | 20 |
| **15·6** | **22·1** | **17·8** | **10·0** | **60·0** | **16·4** | **16·4** | **24·8** | **17·9** | **40·5** | **34·0** | **10·7** | **27·5** | **30·2** | |
| 15 | 24·6 | 15 | 10 | ..... | 17·9 | 16·8 | 27·8 | 17·3 | 46·5 | 37·3 | 11 | 26·8 | 29·4 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15 | 18·2 | 18·4 | 43·3 | 34 | 9 | 27 | 28·7 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 15 | ..... | 60 | 16·2 | 15·6 | 22·5 | 16·7 | 39·9 | 33·5 | 10 | 25·4 | 29 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 16·2 | 20·5 | 16·5 | 37 | 32·5 | 9 | 29·1 | 29·4 | 24 |
| ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 21·4 | 19·5 | 38·7 | 31·7 | 10 | 27 | 29 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 17 | 26·7 | 17·9 | 43 | 34·3 | 11 b | 28 | 30·1 | 26 |
| ..... | 18 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 17 | 23·2 | 18·2 | 39·2 | 34·8 | 10 | 27·7 | 30·8 | 27 |
| ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·2 | 29·1 | 17·3 | 43·7 | 35 | 12 | 28 | 30·5 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 15·7 | 28·8 | 17·6 | 40·7 | 34·3 | 11 | 26 | 30·7 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 30·2 | 17·2 | 41·6 | 35·2 | 11 | 28 | 29·7 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | 15·6 | 27·7 | 17·1 | 39·8 | 34·2 | 11·5 | a28·6 | 30·4 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·9 | 15·5 | 26·6 | 17·3 | 36·6 | 32·6 | 11 | 29·2 | 30·4 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 14·5 | 26 | 18 | 35·7 | 32·3 | 11 | 26·5 | 30·3 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 15·8 | 24·8 | 17·7 | 39·3 | 34·6 | 11 | 29 | 30 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 17 | 21·8 | 17 | 36·7 | 31·1 | 11 | 26·6 | 29·4 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·7 | 23·8 | 17·6 | 34·3 | 28·7 | 10 | ..... | 30 | 36 |
| ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18·7 | 16·3 | 24·8 | 17·7 | 38·3 | 32·2 | 10 | 28 | 30·1 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·5 | 16·3 | 28·7 | 17·5 | 38·3 | 33·5 | 10 | 28·5 | 30·2 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 15·5 | 32 | 17·6 | 39·3 | 35·1 | 10 | 30·6 | 31·6 | 39 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 21 | 28·2 | 17·5 | 36·7 | 33·8 | 10 | 28 | 29·9 | 40 |
| 15 | 23·5 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18·3 | 17·5 | 26·8 | 16·7 | 38·4 | 34 | 12 | ..... | 28·9 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·5 | 25·5 | 17·8 | 41 | 35 | 10 | 29 | 29·7 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 23 | 15·2 | 37·7 | 33·4 | 10 | 26 | 30 | 43 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·7 | 19·7 | 18 | 45·8 | 35 | 12 | 27 | 29·5 | 44 |
| 15 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 60 | 15·5 | 14·6 | 20·5 | 18·5 | 44 | 37·1 | 12 | 25 | 31·2 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 18·7 | 19·3 | 50 | 40·4 | 10 b | ..... | 33·2 | 46 |
| ..... | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 19·6 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 46·6 | 34·2 | 12·5a | ..... | 31·2 | 47 |
| ..... | 22 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 16·8 | 18·2 | 22·8 | 18 | 43·2 | 35·4 | 11 | 28·5 | 29·8 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 19·1 | 16·4 | 29·7 | 19·7 | 39 | 32·3 | 11 | ..... | 31 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17·8 | 27·5 | 21·2 | 39·6 | 32·5 | 11 | 25 | 31·3 | 50 |
| **20·0** | **21·0** | **17·0** | ..... | **50·0** | **19·3** | **16·4** | **22·4** | **17·1** | **41·4** | **31·6** | **9·4** | **23·5** | **28·6** | |
| ..... | 22 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 18·5 | 15·7 | 24·8 | 17·5 | 42·1 | 30·5 | 10 | 23 | 28·5 | 51 |
| 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 20 | 17·1 | 20 | 16·7 | 40·6 | 32·7 | 8·3–9·1a | 24 | 28·6 | 52 |
| **22·1** | **22·1** | **10·8** | **13·7** | ..... | **21·8** | **18·2** | **21·5** | **17·5** | **42·0** | **31·3** | **9·8** | **24·3** | **28·9** | |
| 21·5 | 22·6 | 11·5 | 12·5 | ..... | 23·2 | 18 | 21·3 | 17·3 | 41 | 29·1 | 10 | 23·1 | 28·5 | 53 |
| 22·5 | 22·2 | 10 | 10·1 | ..... | 20 | 19 | 17·8 | 18·8 | 44·2 | 33·8 | 9 | 23·6 | 29·6 | 54 |
| 19·4 | 20·7 | 9·6 | 17 | ..... | 21·2 | 17·1 | 19·2 | 17·6 | 43·1 | 31·5 | 10 | 25·5 | 28·9 | 55 |
| 25 | 23 | 12 | 15 | ..... | 22·6 | 18·8 | 27·5 | 16·5 | 39·5 | 30·7 | 10 | 25 | 28·6 | 56 |
| **23·0** | **21·4** | **12·5** | **16·2** | ..... | **24·2** | **19·5** | **22·5** | **17·2** | **39·9** | **31·3** | **10·0** | **24·7** | **30·6** | |
| 22·5 | 22·5 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 25 | 21·5 | 21·6 | 17·2 | 42·5 | 33·5 | 10 | 25·1 | 30·8 | 57 |
| 25 | 22 | 11·5 | 15·5 | ..... | 25 | 20 | 15·1 | 18·3 | 38·3 | 30·9 | 10 | 25·5 | 30·8 | 58 |
| 23·5 | 21·2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 22·7 | 18·6 | 22·6 | 17·5 | 37·8 | 29·4 | 10 | 24·5 | 30 | 59 |
| 23·6 | 20·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 30·6 | 17·3 | 42 | 30·5 | 10 | 24 | 31·2 | 60 |
| 20·4 | 20·4 | 12 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 19·5 | 22·5 | 15·7 | 38·8 | 32 | 10 | 24·2 | 30·2 | 61 |
| **18·5** | **20·4** | **13·7** | **17·0** | ..... | **22·1** | **20·6** | **25·9** | **19·1** | **39·1** | **32·9** | **11·3** | **28·8** | **33·1** | |
| 23·3 | 25 | 13·7 | 19 | ..... | 23·2 | 22 | 28·7 | 22·5 | 45 | 35·2 | 10 | ..... | 33·3 | 62 |
| 21 | 23·5 | 14 | 16·5 | ..... | 26·2 | 21 | 24·5 | 19·4 | 44 | 38·3 | 12·5a | 26·3 | 33·9 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 23·7 | 13·5 | 17·5 | ..... | 24 | 22·5 | 29·7 | 19·7 | 45·4 | 38·8 | 12·5a | 27·5 | 33·8 | 64 |
| 16·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18 | 25 | 17·5 | 34·2 | 29·1 | 10 | 30 | 32·1 | 65 |
| 14·6 | 15 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 21·6 | 18·1 | 24·7 | 16·5 | 33·8 | 28 | 10 | 29·5 | 31·8 | 66 |
| 14·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 24·3 | 18·1 | 37·4 | 32·8 | 10–12·5a | 30·5 | 33·2 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | 19·2 | 36·7 | 29·7 | 10 a | ..... | 33·6 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 25·1 | 20 | 36·3 | 31·2 | 14·3a | ..... | 32·7 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·6** | **6·2a** | **15·0** | **3·4** | **5·2** | **7·8** | **11·0** | **11·1** | **12·0** | **11·7** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·4** | **6·6** | **14·7** | **3·9** | **5·0** | **7·5** | **12·4** | **10·9** | **11·8** | **11·4** |
| 1—Sydney | 19·6 | 7·3 | 16 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·6 | 11·1 | 10·3 | 12·1 | 11·3 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 18·7 | 5·3–7·3 | 16·1 | 3·9 | 4·9 | 7·7 | 11·9 | 9·9 | 11 | 10·5 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·1 | 6·7–7·3 | 13·5 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·4 | 13 | 10·7 | 11·5 | 10·8 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·4 | 4–6·7 | 13·8 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 7·7 | 12·8 | 10·6 | 11·6 | 11·4 |
| 5—Windsor | 19 | 6·7 | ..... | 4 | 5 | 7·7 | 12·5 | 12·1 | 12·1 | 12·1 |
| 6—Truro | 20·7 | 6·7 | 13·9 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·7 | 12·8 | 11·8 | 12·7 | 12·3 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 19·4 | 6·7 | 15·5 | 3·7 | 4·6 | 7·2 | 13·0 | 11·1 | 12·4 | 11·4 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·2** | **6·9** | **15·2** | **3·8** | **5·1** | **7·7** | **13·4** | **10·9** | **11·8** | **11·1** |
| 8—Moncton | 20·9 | 7·3 | 16 | 3·7 | 5 | 8·4 | 13·5 | 11·7 | 11·7 | 11·1 |
| 9—Saint John | 20·8 | 6–6·7 | 17·4 | 3·7 | 5·3 | 7·2 | 12·9 | 10·6 | 11·3 | 11 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20 | 6·7 | 14 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·3 | 14·2 | 10·6 | 12·1 | 11·6 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19 | 6·7–7·3 | 13·3 | 3·8 | 4·9 | 8 | 13 | 10·6 | 12·1 | 10·6 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **19·4** | **5·0** | **13·5** | **3·5** | **5·0** | **6·3** | **10·9** | **9·9** | **11·7** | **11·3** |
| 12—Quebec | 19·9 | 4–7·5 | 14·5 | 3·6 | 5 | 6·8 | 10·6 | 9·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 18·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·8 | 3·7 | 4·7 | 6 | 11·3 | 9·8 | 12·1 | 10·3 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 18·5 | 4·7 | 13·2 | 3·4 | 5·4 | 7·2 | 11 | 9·8 | 12·1 | 11·7 |
| 15—Sorel | 21·2 | ..... | 15·2 | 3·3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10·4 | 13·8 | 12·4 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19·3 | 4·7 | 12·1 | 3·3 | 5 | 6·5 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 10·5 | 11·4 |
| 17—St. Johns | 19·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 14·5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9·8 | 11·3 | 13·6 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 21·3 | 4·7 | 13·2 | 3·9 | 5 | 5·4 | 11·2 | 9·6 | 12·3 | 10·5 |
| 19—Montreal | 19·4 | 4·7–6 | 14·3 | 3·6 | 5 | 7·3 | 10 | 9·7 | 10·8 | 10·7 |
| 20—Hull | 17·3 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·1 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·4 | 12·4 | 9·6 | 11·6 | 10·9 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **19·8** | **6·0** | **14·4** | **3·1** | **5·1** | **8·5** | **11·1** | **10·5** | **11·5** | **11·0** |
| 21—Ottawa | 18·6 | 6–6·7 | 14·1 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 8 | 11·2 | 9·9 | 11·2 | 10·5 |
| 22—Brockville | 16·8 | 6 | 11·8 | 3·5 | 4·8 | 8·7 | 11·9 | 10 | 11 | 10·2 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·1 | 6 | 12·7 | 3·3 | 4·8 | 7·7 | 10·5 | 9·9 | 10·7 | 9·9 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·2 | 5·3 | 14 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 7·9 | 10·3 | 9·8 | 10·7 | 10·4 |
| 25—Peterborough | 18·5 | 6–6·7 | 14·8 | 2·7 | 4·8 | 9 | 10·5 | 9·4 | 10·4 | 10·6 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 13 | 2·9 | 4·8 | 8·8 | 10·7 | 10·1 | 10·6 | 10·9 |
| 27—Orillia | 22 | 5·3b | 15·2 | 2·8 | 4·6 | 8·3 | 11·7 | 11·2 | 12·1 | 11·8 |
| 28—Toronto | 22·6 | 6·7 | 16·1 | 3·2 | 4·9 | 8·3 | 9·8 | 10·4 | 11·1 | 10·7 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 18·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·3 | 2·9 | 4·7 | 8·1 | 10·5 | 10·1 | 11·7 | 11·5 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·7 | 3 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 11·1 | 10·2 | 10·9 | 11·6 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·9 | 2·9 | 5 | 8·2 | 9·5 | 10·3 | 10·5 | 10·7 |
| 32—Brantford | 20·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·5 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·6 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11 |
| 33—Galt | 23·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 2·6 | 5 | 8·4 | 10·7 | 10·4 | 10·7 | 10·4 |
| 34—Guelph | 19·6 | 6 | 14·8 | 2·6 | 5·1 | 9·7 | 11·3 | 10·8 | 11·9 | 11·4 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·9 | 6 | 14·9 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·6 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 10·5 | 10·6 |
| 36—Woodstock | 19·7 | 4·7–5·3 | 13 | 2·6 | 4·7 | 9 | 9·7 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·3 |
| 37—Stratford | 18·3 | 6 | 15·4 | 2·7 | 5 | 8·8 | 11·4 | 10·2 | 11·2 | 10·6 |
| 38—London | 20·2 | 6–6·7 | 15·6 | 2·7 | 5 | 8·1 | 11·1 | 10·8 | 12·1 | 11 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 19·6 | 4·7–5·3 | 14·3 | 2·8 | 5·2 | 9·2 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 11·4 | 11·4 |
| 40—Chatham | 19·1 | 4·7 | 15·7 | 3 | 5 | 8·7 | 11·4 | 10·9 | 12·1 | 11·4 |
| 41—Windsor | 19·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 14 | 2·8 | 4·6 | 8 | 9·7 | 10·1 | 11·3 | 11·1 |
| 42—Sarnia | 20·5 | 5·3 | 16 | 2·6 | 5 | 8·1 | 11·6 | 10·7 | 11·8 | 10·8 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 17 | 6 | 15·2 | 2·8 | 4·5 | 7·5 | 9·6 | 10 | 11·3 | 10·3 |
| 44—North Bay | 20·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 14 | 3·8 | 5·5 | 8·5 | 11·6 | 11·6 | 12·5 | 11·7 |
| 45—Sudbury | 18·2 | 6 | 12·6 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 8 | 13·1 | 10·7 | 12·6 | 11·6 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·7 | 8·2 | 11·7 | 12·4 | 11·9 | 12·4 |
| 47—Timmins | 20·4 | 6·7 | 12·4 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 8·7 | 12·7 | 11·4 | 12·2 | 10·9 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 11·2 | 3·5 | 6·3 | 8·8 | 13·7 | 10·4 | 12·9 | 10·8 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 20·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 15 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 9·2 | 11 | 10·2 | 11·6 | 10·9 |
| 50—Fort William | 20·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·7 | 5·4 | 8·4 | 10·6 | 11 | 12·5 | 11·5 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **22·7** | **6·1** | **16·8** | **3·7** | **5·7** | **9·6** | **11·0** | **12·5** | **13·4** | **13·2** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23·9 | 5·6–7 | 16 | 3·6 | 5·4 | 9·1 | 10·3 | 12 | 12·8 | 12·7 |
| 52—Brandon | 21·5 | 5·3–6·2 | 17·5 | 3·8 | 5·9 | 10 | 11·6 | 12·9 | 13·9 | 13·6 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **20·7** | **5·6** | **15·6** | **3·5** | **5·0** | **9·1** | **10·9** | **13·1** | **13·5** | **13·6** |
| 53—Regina | 20·5 | 5·6–6·4 | 15 | 3·5 | 4·9 | 8·6 | 10 | 12·6 | 13·1 | 13·1 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22 | 4·8 | 16 | 3·4 | 5 | 8·3 | 11·2 | 13·3 | 14 | 13·5 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·1 | 5·3 | 15 | 3·6 | 5 | 9·3 | 10·4 | 12·9 | 12·9 | 13·2 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20 | 6·4 | 16·5 | 3·6 | 5 | 10·2 | 11·8 | 13·4 | 13·9 | 14·7 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·0** | **6·3** | **17·6** | **3·5** | **5·5** | **7·4** | **10·8** | **12·5** | **13·4** | **13·4** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 23·7 | ..... | 15 | 3·8 | 6 | 7·1 | 11·1 | 12·8 | 13·5 | 13·5 |
| 58—Drumheller | 22·5 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·5 | ..... | 6 | 11·7 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 13·7 |
| 59—Edmonton | 21·4 | 5·3–6·7 | 17·7 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 7·6 | 9·9 | 12·4 | 13·5 | 13·6 |
| 60—Calgary | 24·2 | 5·6 | 20 | 3·5 | 5·6 | 8·3 | 10·3 | 12·5 | 13·4 | 12·9 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 23·2 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·3 | 4·7 | 7·8 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 13·5 | 13·5 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·8** | **7·7** | **17·3** | **4·0** | **5·9** | **6·8** | **8·4** | **12·3** | **12·6** | **12·6** |
| 62—Fernie | 26 | ..... | 15 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 6·8 | 8·5 | 13·2 | 13·5 | 13 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·8 | 8·3 | 17·5 | 4·2 | 5·7 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 12·1 | 14·3 | 13·5 |
| 64—Trail | 20·7 | 8 | 15·5 | 4 | 6·1 | 7·8 | 8 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 13·3 |
| 65—New Westminster | 23·1 | 6–7·5 | 19 | 3·9 | 5·6 | 5·8 | 8·4 | 12·2 | 12 | 11·6 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·2 | 6–7·5 | 18 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 6·8 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 11·6 | 11·3 |
| 67—Victoria | 23·8 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 5·7 | 6·5 | 7·3 | 12·2 | 11·8 | 12 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25·5 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 6·5 | 6 | 8·2 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 12·5 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 23·6 | 7·5–8·3 | 15 | 4·1 | 6·2 | 6·4 | 8·2 | 13·3 | 12·3 | 13·4 |

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 5·4 | 3·6 | 1·242 | 24·2 | 21·6 | 15·5 | 11·4 | 16·4 | 15·1 | 62·0 | 20·2 | 56·2 | 43·1 | |
| 5·2 | 4·1 | 1·234 | 23·5 | 17·1 | 15·0 | 11·5 | 15·9 | 15·3 | 59·2 | 20·0 | 58·0 | 44·3 | |
| 4·9 | 3·8 | 1·422 | 26·9 | ..... | 15·3 | 11·7 | 15·1 | 14·8 | ..... | 19·9 | ..... | 38 | 1 |
| 5·1 | 3·8 | 1·077 | 21·4 | 15 | ..... | 11·1 | 15·7 | 14·1 | 60 | 18·9 | ..... | 42·3 | 2 |
| 5·3 | 4·4 | 1·00 | 18·6 | 17·6 | 15 | 11·9 | 15·3 | 15 | ..... | 18·6 | ..... | 47·5 | 3 |
| 5·2 | 4 | 1·449 | 28·1 | 19·3 | 14·7 | 11·9 | 17·2 | 16·7 | ..... | 20·6 | ..... | 46·7 | 4 |
| 5·7 | 4·2 | 1·35 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 11 | 16·7 | 16 | 57·5 | 21·3 | 56·5 | 47·5 | 5 |
| 5·2 | 4·4 | 1·106 | 20·7 | 16·5 | 15·1 | 11·1 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 60 | 20·5 | 59·5 | 44 | 6 |
| 4·9 | 3·9 | ·770 | 19·5 | 10·0 | ..... | 12·2 | 15·2 | 14·4 | 50·0 | 19·0 | ..... | 45·0 | 7 |
| 5·4 | 4·0 | 1·088 | 23·1 | 20·6 | 13·7 | 11·9 | 15·1 | 14·6 | 50·0 | 19·3 | 57·7 | 46·2 | |
| 5·2 | 3·9 | ·968 | 19·4 | 19·5 | 14 | 12·8 | 15·4 | 15·3 | ..... | 20·3 | 55 | 53 | 8 |
| 5·6 | 4·2 | 1·504 | 29·5 | 25 | 13·7 | 12·1 | 14·7 | 13·1 | ..... | 19·4 | ..... | 40 | 9 |
| 5·7 | 4 | 1·068 | 25·4 | 17·3 | 14·7 | 11·9 | 15·2 | 14·1 | ..... | 18·8 | 60·3 | 44·3 | 10 |
| 4·9 | 3·7 | ·812 | 18 | ..... | 12·5 | 10·7 | 15·2 | 15·7 | 50 | 18·7 | ..... | 47·5 | 11 |
| 5·1 | 4·7 | 1·233 | 24·2 | 24·0 | 13·6 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 13·9 | 65·3 | 20·1 | 61·1 | 43·3 | |
| 5 | 4·6 | 1·368 | 26·9 | 23·3 | 12·9 | 12 | 16·3 | 13·8 | 76·2 | 21·7 | ..... | 42·5 | 12 |
| 5 | 5·1 | 1·261 | 22·4 | 22·5 | 15 | 12·3 | 16·2 | 14·3 | 60 | 20 | 62 | 45 | 13 |
| 5·2 | 4·7 | 1·305 | 26·4 | 26 | 14·5 | 12·9 | 17·4 | 12·4 | ..... | 21·4 | 59 | 42·7 | 14 |
| 5 | 4·7 | ·90 | 17·2 | ..... | 12·8 | 12·3 | 14 | 12·8 | ..... | 18·5 | ..... | 45 | 15 |
| 5 | 4·8 | 1·162 | 22·6 | ..... | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14·2 | ..... | 19·3 | ..... | 43·2 | 16 |
| 5 | 5 | 1·43 | 25·5 | 21·5 | 13 | 11·9 | 15 | 14·7 | 52·5 | 20 | 65 | 42·5 | 17 |
| 5 | 4·9 | 1·28 | 26·3 | ..... | 13·7 | 10 | 16·3 | 13·1 | 57·5 | 21 | ..... | 47·4 | 18 |
| 5·6 | 4 | 1·495 | 27·3 | 28·9 | 13·1 | 11·7 | 16·4 | 13·7 | 88 | 19·8 | 59·7 | 40·4 | 19 |
| 5·1 | 4·8 | 1·347 | 22·8 | 22 | 14·4 | 11·2 | 14·5 | 15·8 | 57·5 | 19·2 | 60 | 40·6 | 20 |
| 5·1 | 3·4 | 1·344 | 25·9 | 22·3 | 15·7 | 11·4 | 16·7 | 15·5 | 62·0 | 19·7 | 58·0 | 41·4 | |
| 5·1 | 4·9 | 1·438 | 29 | 25 | 14·2 | 11·6 | 16·1 | 15·9 | ..... | 19·8 | 60 | 41·9 | 21 |
| 5 | 3·6 | 1·157 | 22·2 | 20 | 13·7 | 9·3 | 17 | 15·6 | ..... | 19·7 | 62·5 | 43 | 22 |
| 5 | 3·9 | 1·471 | 28 | 24·5 | 16·7 | 10·6 | 15·9 | 15 | 57 | 18·3 | 55·7 | 40·4 | 23 |
| 5·2 | 3·2 | 1·436 | 27·8 | 18·3 | ..... | 12·2 | 16·8 | 15·4 | 58·5 | 19·3 | 53·5 | 40·2 | 24 |
| 5·4 | 3 | 1·366 | 25 | 19·2 | ..... | 11·8 | 16·3 | 14·3 | 60 | 19·5 | 61·7 | 38·7 | 25 |
| 5 | 3·2 | 1·456 | 27·9 | 19·5 | ..... | 13 | 17 | 15·1 | 69 | 20·1 | 64·7 | 41·8 | 26 |
| 5·3 | 3·1 | 1·206 | 24·4 | 23 | 15 | 10·5 | 16·8 | 14·6 | 67 | 20·4 | 59·3 | 41·5 | 27 |
| 5·1 | 3·2 | 1·535 | 29·1 | 22 | 13 | 11·2 | 16·4 | 15·3 | 63 | 18·8 | 57·8 | 40·5 | 28 |
| 6·6 | 3·7 | 1·636 | 30·5 | 15 | ..... | 10 | 17 | 15 | ..... | 18 | 60 | 42 | 29 |
| 5·9 | 3·1 | 1·509 | 29·3 | 19·5 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·9 | 14·6 | 65 | 18·4 | 55 | 40·4 | 30 |
| 5 | 3·5 | 1·488 | 27·6 | 26·7 | ..... | 11·1 | 16·3 | 14·8 | ..... | 18·5 | 65 | 39·9 | 31 |
| 4·8 | 2·9 | 1·333 | 25·2 | 18·1 | ..... | 11·9 | 16·8 | 14·2 | ..... | 19·2 | 55 | 39·7 | 32 |
| 4·6 | 3 | 1·371 | 27·6 | 19·5 | ..... | 11·7 | 17 | 14·7 | 65 | 20·9 | 60 | 40·2 | 33 |
| 5·1 | 3·6 | 1·33 | 24·6 | 21·7 | ..... | 11·8 | 17·8 | 14·7 | ..... | 20·8 | 59 | 40·9 | 34 |
| 4·9 | 2·9 | 1·356 | 26·3 | 24·9 | ..... | 11·8 | 16·5 | 14·8 | 51 | 19·5 | 65 | 39·9 | 35 |
| 5 | 2·8 | 1·317 | 26·4 | 15 | ..... | 11·1 | 15·2 | 14·6 | ..... | 18·5 | ..... | 39 | 36 |
| 4·9 | 3 | 1·389 | 26·4 | 21·7 | ..... | 11·5 | 17·6 | 14·7 | ..... | 20·4 | 59·5 | 40·9 | 37 |
| 4·6 | 2·9 | 1·247 | 24 | 20·6 | ..... | 10·7 | 15·4 | 14·5 | ..... | 19·3 | 54·2 | 40·1 | 38 |
| 5·1 | 3·3 | 1·215 | 23·7 | 17·7 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·7 | 15 | ..... | 21·3 | ..... | 41·7 | 39 |
| 5 | 2·7 | 1·267 | 23·4 | ..... | ..... | 11·1 | 16·2 | 15 | ..... | 19·5 | 58 | 39·2 | 40 |
| 4·8 | 2·6 | 1·336 | 25·2 | 25·7 | ..... | 9·6 | 15·8 | 14·4 | ..... | 19·9 | ..... | 39·8 | 41 |
| 5 | 3·1 | 1·207 | 21·6 | 20·9 | ..... | 11·8 | 16·8 | 15·7 | ..... | 20·2 | ..... | 38·5 | 42 |
| 4·7 | 2·6 | 1·11 | 22·4 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 17·2 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·5 | ..... | 39·5 | 43 |
| 5·6 | 3·8 | 1·398 | 29·3 | 30 | 16·7 | 12·1 | 18·5 | 17·2 | 62·7 | 20·2 | 53 | 43·7 | 44 |
| 4·9 | 4·1 | 1·442 | 27·6 | 25 | 16·4 | 12·1 | 17·6 | 17·6 | 67·2 | 19·7 | 58·2 | 44·7 | 45 |
| 5·5 | 4·6 | 1·257 | 25 | 25 | 19 | 13·1 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 64·2 | 20 | 60 | 46·2 | 46 |
| 5·5 | 4·7 | 1·615 | 29 | 30 | 15·2 | 12·3 | 16·5 | 17·2 | 67 | 20·3 | 54·5 | 44·1 | 47 |
| 5·2 | 3·9 | 1·334 | 26·1 | 25 | 19 | 10·8 | 16·5 | 15·7 | 57·5 | 20·3 | ..... | 47 | 48 |
| 5·1 | 3·9 | 1·082 | 21·8 | 29·7 | 16·7 | 11·4 | 16·6 | 17·9 | 58·1 | 20·8 | 50 | 42·5 | 49 |
| 5·2 | 3·7 | 1·07 | 21·5 | ..... | 13·3 | 11·4 | 16·9 | 18·2 | 59·2 | 19·4 | 50·4 | 43·2 | 50 |
| 5·7 | 3·4 | ·629 | 14·0 | ..... | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·0 | 15·6 | 64·3 | 20·9 | 51·7 | 43·6 | |
| 5·5 | 2·9 | ·658 | 14 | ..... | 13·1 | 10·9 | 16·3 | 15·3 | 60·3 | 18·8 | 48·6 | 42·8 | 51 |
| 5·8 | 3·9 | ·60 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 11·1 | 17·7 | 15·9 | 68·3 | 23 | 54·8 | 44·3 | 52 |
| 5·8 | 3·5 | ·816 | 18·0 | ..... | 16·2 | 11·2 | 16·9 | 15·7 | 64·6 | 21·8 | 54·7 | 47·0 | |
| 5·8 | 3·3 | ·848 | 19·4 | ..... | 12·7 | 10·4 | 18 | 15·3 | 65·9 | 22 | 51·2 | 46·7 | 53 |
| 6 | 3·7 | ·787 | 14·3 | ..... | 16·7 | 12 | 17·8 | 16·4 | 64·8 | 23·5 | 59·2 | 48·2 | 54 |
| 5·9 | 3·5 | ·777 | 17·8 | ..... | 15·5 | 10·9 | 15·5 | 15·4 | 67·3 | 20·6 | 53 | 45·7 | 55 |
| 5·5 | 3·5 | ·85 | 20·3 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 16·2 | 15·7 | 60·2 | 21·2 | 55·2 | 47·5 | 56 |
| 6·0 | 2·7 | ·941 | 20·5 | ..... | 15·9 | 11·2 | 17·4 | 15·7 | 65·4 | 22·1 | 53·3 | 44·3 | |
| 5·7 | 2·4 | 1·04 | 22·5 | ..... | 17·5 | 11·1 | 17·8 | 16·8 | 65·6 | 23·7 | 57·2 | 46 | 57 |
| 6·2 | 2·7 | 1·02 | 23·3 | ..... | 15·5 | 11 | 18·2 | 15·2 | 64·5 | 21·6 | 54·5 | 44·5 | 58 |
| 6·4 | 3·1 | 1·00 | 17 | ..... | 16·2 | 11·3 | 17·1 | 15·6 | 64·3 | 22 | 51·8 | 45·2 | 59 |
| 5·9 | 2·8 | ·984 | 23·7 | ..... | ..... | 10·9 | 16·2 | 15·3 | 65·7 | 21·6 | 50·1 | 42·2 | 60 |
| 5·7 | 2·4 | ·663 | 16 | ..... | 14·5 | 11·6 | 17·6 | 15·5 | 67 | 21·6 | 53 | 43·8 | 61 |
| 6·2 | 3·3 | 1·506 | 27·9 | ..... | 18·4 | 10·7 | 16·4 | 14·5 | 59·9 | 21·1 | 50·8 | 43·8 | |
| 6·5 | 2·5 | 1·15 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 11·9 | 16·9 | 15·8 | 66·7 | 22·3 | 63·3 | 47·7 | 62 |
| 6·7 | 4 | 1·59 | 28 | ..... | 18·3 | 10·6 | 17·7 | 14·8 | 64 | 23 | 55·8 | 47·5 | 63 |
| 7·1 | 2·6 | 1·55 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 17·3 | 15·3 | 64 | 24 | 51 | 48·3 | 64 |
| 5·7 | 3·2 | 1·23 | 23·8 | ..... | 18 | 10·2 | 15·9 | 13·2 | 57·1 | 20·5 | 46·9 | 38·7 | 65 |
| 5·4 | 3 | 1·38 | 23·9 | ..... | 20 | 10·2 | 15·1 | 14·4 | 55·6 | 19·6 | 45 | 39·8 | 66 |
| 5·5 | 3 | 1·54 | 29·3 | ..... | 18·3 | 10·7 | 15·6 | 13·3 | 59·2 | 18·5 | 46 | 40·9 | 67 |
| 7 | 3·9 | 1·56 | 24·8 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 15·5 | 13·6 | 48·3 | 19·6 | 47·5 | ..... | 68 |
| 6 | 3·8 | 2·05 | 38·1 | ..... | 19 | 10·3 | 17·5 | 15·4 | 64 | 21 | 51 | 44 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal United States, stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | $ |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·3** | **6·1** | **36·6** | **52·3** | **19·8** | **14·0** | **2·8** | **40·8** | **48·6** | **11·5** | **4·8** | **14·897b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·3** | **6·0** | **40·6** | **47·8** | **18·4** | **10·0** | **2·9** | **41·2** | **38·4** | **12·0** | **5·0** | **15·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·5 | 6 | 40·5 | 48·1 | 22·3 | 13·2 | 3·1 | 42·4 | 43·8 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 5·8 | 5·8 | 41 | 47·2 | 16·9 | 9 | 2·9 | 46 | 35·2 | 12·4 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6·7 | 6·2 | 45 | 50 | 15·5 | 9·1 | 2·9 | 38·3 | 35·5 | 11·9 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·9 | 5·9 | 37·8 | 47·4 | 20·2 | 9·1 | 2·8 | 40 | 40 | 12·5 | 5 | 15·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6 | 5·8 | 38 | 46·7 | 17·3 | 10 | 2·8 | 40 | 40 | 11·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·7 | 6·2 | 41·5 | 47·5 | 18·2 | 9·8 | 2·8 | 40·6 | 35·8 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.** Charlottetown | 5·9 | 5·4 | 42·5 | 48·7 | 18·0 | 14·3 | 2·7 | 42·4 | 36·4 | 12·2 | 4·7 | 13·400 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·3** | **6·1** | **41·0** | **47·6** | **17·0** | **10·2** | **2·8** | **39·4** | **37·1** | **11·7** | **5·0** | **15·000** |
| 8—Moncton | 6·1 | 6 | 41·1 | 48·9 | 20·5 | 9·8 | 3 | 42·6 | 39 | 12·2 | 5·2 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6·1 | 5·9 | 38·7 | 45·2 | 16·4 | 10·1 | 2·6 | 38·8 | 36·8 | 11·9 | 5 | 15·00 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·7 | 6·3 | 41·2 | 47·6 | 16·1 | 10·4 | 2·7 | 36·1 | 34·4 | 11·6 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6·2 | 6 | 43 | 48·7 | 15 | 10·5 | 2·8 | 40 | 38·3 | 11 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·9** | **5·7** | **37·1** | **53·2** | **21·1** | **12·3** | **2·9** | **44·0** | **50·5** | **10·3** | **4·5** | **14·071** |
| 12—Quebec | 6 | 5·8 | 36·9 | 57·1 | 20·7 | 15·1 | 3·1 | 39·5 | 42·5 | 10 | 4·5 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·8 | 38·3 | 55·7 | 22 | 14 | 3·6 | 48·6 | 47·5 | 11·5 | 4·5 | 15·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·7 | 5·5 | 35·4 | 56 | 19·2 | 14 | 2·9 | 46·7 | 55·3 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 6 | 5·8 | 38 | 61·2 | 20·7 | 10 | 2·4 | 38·3 | 60 | 10 | 4·2 | 12·50–13·25 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·8 | 5·5 | 45 | 47 | 21·7 | 12·6 | ..... | 47·5 | 52·5 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 13·00 |
| 17—St. Johns | 6 | 5·7 | 32·5 | 39·3 | 21 | 12·2 | 2·8 | 45 | 53·3 | 10 | 4·3 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·8 | 5·7 | 32·5 | 52·8 | 20 | 12·5 | 3 | 45 | 47·5 | 10 | 4·2 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·5 | 38 | 54·3 | 21·4 | 13·5 | 2·8 | 45·4 | 52·9 | 10·1 | 4·7 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 20—Hull | 6·1 | 5·8 | 37·6 | 55·3 | 23 | 11·7 | 2·8 | 40 | 43·3 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **36·7** | **56·2** | **19·8** | **12·3** | **2·6** | **39·8** | **49·2** | **10·8** | **4·9** | **14·772** |
| 21—Ottawa | 6 | 6 | 33·5 | 57·1 | 19·1 | 12·5 | 2·4 | 50·8 | 53 | 10·4 | 5·1 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·8 | 5·6 | 36·6 | 55 | 20·5 | 10·7 | 2·7 | 36·8 | 45 | 10·4 | 4·5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·8 | 5·7 | 35·6 | 52·2 | 17·4 | 11·6 | 2·9 | 42 | 46 | 10·3 | 5·2 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6·1 | 5·9 | 35·3 | 53·4 | 18·9 | 11·3 | 2·8 | 37·2 | 50 | 10·7 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·6 | 5·5 | 41·7 | 53·7 | 20 | 12·6 | 3·2 | 42·1 | 48 | 10·9 | 5 | 15·25–15·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 6 | 6 | 44 | 57·7 | 19·8 | 10·9 | 2·7 | 42·1 | 53·2 | 10·7 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·8 | 5·7 | 35·3 | 55·3 | 21·7 | 11·4 | 2·6 | 35·7 | 49 | 10 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·8 | 5·7 | 38·4 | 56·3 | 18·7 | 10·9 | 2·5 | 40·3 | 44·3 | 9·9 | 4·6 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·6 | 5·6 | 38·7 | 57·2 | 20·2 | 11·7 | 2·2 | 40 | 48·3 | 10 | 5 | 13·50–13·75g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6 | 6 | 35·4 | 58·7 | 21·2 | 12 | 2·5 | 42·1 | 45 | 10·8 | 5·1 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·7 | 5·6 | 38·3 | 51 | 20·9 | 10·6 | 2·3 | 36·9 | 46·7 | 10·2 | 4·2 | 14·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·9 | 5·8 | 37·9 | 59·3 | 19·7 | 11·2 | 2·7 | 40·6 | 45·8 | 10·3 | 5·2 | 14·75 |
| 33—Galt | 6·2 | 6·1 | 34 | 47·8 | 17·8 | 12·3 | 2·5 | 45 | 54·5 | 10·7 | 4·5 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 6 | 6 | 32·8 | 52·7 | 18·8 | 10·5 | 2·7 | 40 | 43 | 10·6 | 5 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·9 | 5·9 | 31·4 | 55·1 | 19·5 | 10·2 | 2·8 | 37·1 | 43·6 | 10·2 | 4·4 | 15·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 6·2 | 6·2 | 38·2 | 57·2 | 21·5 | 10 | 2·9 | 33·5 | 49·5 | 10·7 | 5·3 | 14·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·4 | 6·4 | 38·4 | 56·9 | 19·4 | 11 | 2·7 | 45 | 52·5 | 11·2 | 5·5 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 6·2 | 6·2 | 38·2 | 56 | 17·9 | 11·9 | 2·3 | 39·4 | 43·5 | 10·2 | 4·8 | 15·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·4 | 6·3 | 40·5 | 57·6 | 18·7 | 12 | 2·5 | 45·7 | 47·5 | 10·4 | 5·1 | 14.00–14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 6·2 | 6·2 | 39·2 | 57 | 20 | 13·2 | 2·7 | 42 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | 15·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·8 | 5·7 | 33·6 | 52·7 | 20 | 11·1 | 2·2 | 36·9 | 47·5 | 10 | 4·2 | 13·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·1 | 6·1 | 36·4 | 56·2 | 15 | 11·3 | 2·5 | 36·4 | 46·5 | 10·4 | 5·1 | 15·25 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·8 | 5·5 | 38·3 | 54·7 | 18·7 | 10 | ..... | 40 | 40 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·4 | 6·2 | 39·7 | 58·7 | 17 | 13·7 | 2·8 | 38 | 60 | 12·7 | 4·8 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·3 | 6·2 | 35·7 | 63·6 | 22·7 | 16 | 2·6 | 37·8 | 60 | 13·5 | 4·6 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7 | 6·9 | 35·5 | 58·7 | 22·5 | 15 | 2·7 | 33·7 | 45 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·7 | 6·4 | 32·4 | 60·5 | 20·1 | 15·8 | 3 | 34·8 | ..... | ..... | 4·5 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·5 | 6·2 | 31 | 58 | 21 | 15 | 2·6 | 38·7 | 60 | 13 | 4·8 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·1 | 6 | 36·6 | 60 | 22·9 | 16·2 | 2·7 | 41·4 | 53·3 | 11·6 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·7 | 6·5 | 38 | 56·2 | 22·9 | 15 | 2·6 | 41·9 | 55 | 12 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·7** | **6·7** | **32·8** | **50·5** | **21·1** | **14·8** | **2·9** | **35·6** | **54·2** | **13·1** | **5·2** | **20·000** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·8 | 6·8 | 33·5 | 48·7 | 20 | 14·1 | 2·9 | 35·4 | 56·7 | 12·1 | 5·6 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·6 | 6·5 | 32·1 | 52·2 | 22·1 | 15·5 | 2·9 | 35·8 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·7 | 21·50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·8** | **7·3** | **33·0** | **50·9** | **20·3** | **19·0** | **3·1** | **40·5** | **53·2** | **13·4** | **4·7** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·3 | 7·4 | 32·8 | 49·1 | 19·7 | 15·6a | 3 | 41·1 | 60 | 13·5 | 4·4 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·9 | 6·7 | 32·2 | 50 | 20·8 | 20 a | 3·2 | 38·6 | 50 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·8 | 7·7 | 32·1 | 52·4 | 18·7 | 19·5a | 2·8 | 39·8 | 52·7 | 13·7 | 4·4 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 7 | 7·2 | 35 | 51·9 | 21·9 | 20·8a | 3·3 | 42·5 | 50 | 14·5 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·8** | **6·8** | **32·6** | **47·2** | **20·0** | **17·5** | **3·0** | **37·1** | **53·6** | **13·9** | **4·6** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·8 | 6·7 | 34·2 | 48·4 | 20 | 20 a | 2·9 | 38·7 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·6 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 7 | 6·8 | 30 | 46 | 22 | 17·5a | 3 | 32·5 | ..... | ..... | 4·4 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·9 | 7·2 | 36·3 | 49 | 20·9 | 16·5a | 3·3 | 39·4 | 49·5 | 14·2 | 5·2 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·9 | 7 | 32·4 | 46·1 | 17·5 | 16·7a | 2·8 | 35 | 55 | 14 | 4·3 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·5 | 6·4 | 30·3 | 46·3 | 19·8 | 16·8a | 3·1 | 40 | 50 | 15 | 4·3 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·6** | **6·2** | **35·3** | **46·9** | **20·5** | **21·9** | **3·0** | **44·6** | **52·8** | **11·8** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 7·7 | 6·9 | 38·7 | 47·5 | 16·7 | 20 a | 3·6 | 41·7 | 40 | 13·7 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 7 | 6·7 | 33·7 | 50 | 22·5 | 25 a | 3·4 | 45 | 58·3 | 12·3 | ..... | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 7 | 6·7 | 41 | 48·3 | 19·7 | 25 a | 3·2 | 39 | 50 | 14 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·9 | 5·7 | 31·3 | 44·9 | 19·5 | 21·2a | 2·9 | 45 | 53·3 | 11 | 5·5 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·9 | 5·5 | 34 | 44·2 | 20·9 | 20·7a | 2·7 | 45 | 58 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·4 | 6 | 35·8 | 44·7 | 21·4 | 20·3a | 2·9 | 43·7 | 55 | 10·7 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6·3 | 5·9 | 33·5 | 46·2 | 19·8 | 20 a | 2·5 | 45 | 50 | 11·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·2 | 6 | 34 | 49 | 23·4 | 23 a | 3 | 52·5 | 57·5 | 11·2 | 5·7 | ..... |

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·414** | **12·118** | **9·629** | **11·407** | **7·211** | 8·502 | **7·454** | **26·9** | **9·6** | **22·508** | **16·262** | |
| **7·850** | **10·000** | **7·000** | 8·000 | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·7** | **9·7** | **21·667** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50–7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·7 | 9·8 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75–6·50 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 18.00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75–9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·3 | 9·7 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 10·00–12·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00–8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·3 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30·3 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50–9·40** | **10·800** | 8·750 | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000** | **27·7** | **9·7** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·156** | **11·500** | **7·000** | 8·500 | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·9** | **9·7** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 31·4g | 9·9 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00–8·00c | 28·1 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 11·00–11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·2 | 9·5 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 9·6 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·500** | **10·399** | **11·734** | **7·868** | 8·868 | 8·250 | **23·5** | **9·3** | **19·833** | **13·688** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·2 | 9·8 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26·2 | 9·6 | 16·00–25·00 | 10·00–18·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·6 | 9·3 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 8·7 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 20·5 | 9·7 | 16·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·5 | 9·1 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 9·3 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00–7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00–8·50 | 11·00 | 12.00-13.33 | 13·33–14·67c | 8·00c | 9·00c | 12·00c | 25·5 | 9·2 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25·6 | 9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·217** | **11·996** | **10·266** | **12·114** | **8·234** | **9·847** | 8·813 | **25·0** | **9·3** | **23·714** | **17·446** | |
| 10·25 | 12·25–13·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 25 | 9·1 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50–8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·4 | 9 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 24·4 | 9·4 | 18·00–23·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23·9 | 9·5 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 24·5 | 8·8 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 20·5 | 9·3 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·50–8·00 | ..... | 24·3 | 9·4 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 11·00 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 24 | 9·2 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·50–8·00g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 24 g | 8·9 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50–8·50g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 23 g | 9·5 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 25·5 | 9 | 23·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·00 | 11·75 | ..... | 15·00 | ..... | 13·00 | 8·25c | 24·7 | 9·7 | 20·00–27·00 | 13·00–20·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 23·5 | 8·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 11·50 | 10·00 | 11·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·6 | 9·5 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 24·3 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 12·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·5 | 8·6 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 23·2 | 9·7 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·50 | 12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 24·5 | 9·1 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·50–12·00 | 10·75–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·5 | 9·6 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00–8·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 9·5 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ..... | 9·2 | 22·00–32·00 | 17·00–22·00 | 41 |
| 7·75–8·25 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·2 | 9·5 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 9·1 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00–14·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 8·7 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | ..... | 13·50c | ..... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 27·7 | 10 | 23·00–35·00 | 20·00–25·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25–10·50c | ..... | 31·2 | 9·6 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 34 | 9·7 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 26·7 | 8·5 | 17·00–24·00 | 12·00–17·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 27·1 | 9·4 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 27·5 | 9·1 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·625** | ..... | ..... | **6·938** | **7·688** | **6·500** | **26·9** | **9·6** | **23·000** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75 –12·25 | 14·00–15·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·25–8·75 | 6·00–9·50 | 6·50 | 26 | 9·8 | 22·00–30·00 | 13·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 12·50–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25–9·00 | 6·50 | 27·8 | 9·3 | 18·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·063** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **27·8** | **9·6** | **23·500** | **16·750** | |
| 5·25–12·50h | 15·75f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50–9·00 | ..... | 25 | 9·5 | 20·00–35·00 | 18·00–20·00 | 53 |
| 8·00–9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00–6·00 | ..... | 29·3 | 9·4 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00–8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75–9·50 | 7·00 | 29·4 | 9·9 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 55 |
| 5·00–9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00c | 10·00c | 27·5 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·000** | **4·000** | **29·2** | **9·9** | **22·375** | **15·875** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 32·5g | 9·4 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·3 | 10·7 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75–4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·3g | 9·5 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00–6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 28 g | 10 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00–5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 9·7 | 17·00–25·00 | 9·00–15·00 | 61 |
| **9·886** | **11·340** | ..... | ..... | **6·344** | **6·804** | **4·904** | **33·6** | **10·7** | **21·688** | **16·063** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·7 | 9·7 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 12·70 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–7·25 | 7·50–8·25 | 5·50 | 40 | 12·5 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50–9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·00–6·25 | 7·00–7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·7 | 25·00–30·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10 | 15·00–20·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 31·2 | 10·1 | 16·00–22·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20–7·30c | 4·77c | 30·5 | 11·3 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70–8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·7 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00-10.00i | 7·00–12·00i | ..... | 31 | 12·5 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

p Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences.
r Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s Delivered from mines.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Jan. 1926 | Jan. 1928 | Jan. 1929 | Jan. 1930 | Jan. 1931 | Jan. 1933 | Jan. 1934 | Jan. 1935 | Dec. 1935 | Jan.‡ 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 103·0 | 96·9 | 94·0 | 95·3 | 75·9 | 63·8 | 70·7 | 71·4 | 72·6 | 72·7 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 105·1 | 95·0 | 87·1 | 92·0 | 57·8 | 50·5 | 64·4 | 66·8 | 67·0 | 67·7 |
| II. Animals and their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 103·0 | 107·1 | 107·0 | 109·9 | 88·2 | 57·2 | 65·9 | 67·3 | 72·9 | 71·6 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 104·3 | 94·5 | 93·2 | 88·6 | 75·0 | 67·9 | 72·7 | 71·4 | 69·6 | 69·6 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·6 | 98·4 | 93·7 | 93·3 | 81·7 | 63·5 | 65·1 | 64·8 | 65·5 | 67·1 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 100·8 | 93·7 | 93·3 | 92·9 | 88·7 | 85·4 | 86·6 | 86·9 | 87·2 | 87·2 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 105·7 | 91·4 | 96·9 | 95·5 | 69·1 | 56·9 | 67·0 | 64·0 | 71·4 | 68·3 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 100·6 | 92·8 | 93·4 | 93·4 | 89·3 | 86·0 | 86·0 | 86·4 | 85·4 | 85·3 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 100·9 | 96·9 | 94·9 | 94·6 | 88·3 | 81·9 | 80·6 | 80·6 | 77·5 | 77·3 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 61·9 | 107·0 | 140·0 | 95·1 | 103·2 | 96·0 | 94·1 | 95·2 | 81·5 | 69·7 | 74·3 | 73·4 | 74·3 | ..... |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·4 | 151·0 | 90·2 | 103·1 | 99·2 | 96·6 | 103·4 | 79·6 | 59·3 | 69·6 | 68·5 | 72·4 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·4 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 103·2 | 93·9 | 92·4 | 89·8 | 82·8 | 76·6 | 77·5 | 76·7 | 75·6 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·4 | 131·5 | 163·1 | 99·1 | 103·2 | 97·9 | 93·6 | 94·5 | 69·7 | 57·8 | 66·0 | 68·5 | 69·4 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 80·4 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 102·7 | 94·8 | 94·4 | 96·2 | 91·5 | 87·7 | 87·9 | 89·7 | 90·1 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 138·3 | 170·4 | 98·2 | 103·3 | 98·2 | 93·5 | 94·3 | 67·3 | 54·5 | 63·6 | 66·1 | 67·1 | ..... |
| Building and construction materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·9 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 102·3 | 95·2 | 98·0 | 97·4 | 84·0 | 75·7 | 81·9 | 81·8 | 83·2 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' materials | 267 | 69·5 | 147·2 | 176·6 | 95·8 | 103·5 | 98·9 | 92·5 | 93·6 | 63·6 | 50·9 | 60·5 | 63·4 | 64·4 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 58·2 | 131·3 | 169·5 | 89·1 | 107·2 | 95·7 | 86·6 | 89·6 | 58·7 | 51·0 | 62·7 | 65·3 | 64·7 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·4 | 129·9 | 146·6 | 95·5 | 104·0 | 105·1 | 105·1 | 106·7 | 86·2 | 58·6 | 66·9 | 68·3 | 73·4 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 62·6 | 132·9 | 161·4 | 86·7 | 105·1 | 103·3 | 95·6 | 102·7 | 60·9 | 43·6 | 55·0 | 61·4 | 65·4 | 65·3 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 64·4 | 111·1 | 111·7 | 91·9 | 98·3 | 98·0 | 105·6 | 104·8 | 84·8 | 59·1 | 68·6 | 72·9 | 67·7 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·7 | 98·3 | 93·6 | 93·1 | 81·6 | 63·8 | 65·3 | 68·8 | 65·6 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·0 | 111·3 | 131·4 | 105·8 | 101·1 | 91·9 | 92·8 | 92·2 | 84·7 | 80·4 | 82·6 | 82·3 | 83·0 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·7 | 155·7 | 94·8 | 106·0 | 100·3 | 94·2 | 97·6 | 66·4 | 51·2 | 61·1 | 64·9 | 67·3 | ..... |
| All manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·6 | 156·8 | 100·5 | 103·0 | 95·6 | 92·6 | 92·6 | 79·0 | 67·2 | 73·1 | 73·7 | 72·9 | ..... |

†Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

‡For the week ending January 31, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

*(Continued from page 202)*

were more than offset by declines in others, particularly in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The price of milk averaged fractionally higher at 10·3 cents per quart, increases being reported from several cities. Butter continued to advance, dairy being up in the average from 26·6 cents per pound in December, 1935, to 27 cents in January, 1936.

The price of bread was fractionally higher at an average of 6·2 cents per pound. Potatoes were little changed in price from the level of the preceding month but were much higher than one year ago, averaging $1·24 per ninety pounds as compared with 73 cents in January, 1935. United States anthracite coal was again slightly higher, averaging $14.90 per ton in January as compared with $14.83 the previous month.

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The United States Department of the Interior has issued a series of fifteen bulletins for the use of educational advisers and instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The titles of these publications are as follows:—Agriculture, Automobile Repairing, Automotive Electricity, Carpentry, Concrete Construction; Cooking, Conservation of Natural Resources, Forestry, House Wiring, Elementary Masonry and Bricklaying, Mechanical Drawing, Photography, Radio Servicing, Soil Conservation, Plane Surveying.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1935," which is a supplement to the January issue of the Labour Gazette.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91·4 for December, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. Both the food and tobacco and the industrial materials groups advanced slightly, the largest increases being one of 3 per cent in coal and of 2·2 per cent in the meat, fish and eggs group.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86.7 at the end of December, an advance of 0·5 per cent for the month. Foodstuffs were 1·7 per cent higher due to the increase of 4·5 per cent in vegetable foods. Industrial materials were practically unchanged, decreases in minerals and sundries being partly offset by a slight advance in textiles.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 at January 1, showing no change from the previous two months. The only change in any group for the month was in fuel and light, for which an advance was recorded.

### France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 72 for December, showing no change from the previous month. A small increase in foods, chiefly animal foods, was partly offset by a slight decrease in the minerals and metals group.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The federal statistical index number, on the base 1913=100, was 103·4 for December, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. Fractional increases were recorded in each of the four main groups of commodities.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 123·4 for December, an advance of 0·4 per cent for the month, due to small increases in food and clothing prices.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 80·6 for November, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. Small decreases were noted in the farm products, building materials and miscellaneous groups which were more than offset by small advances in the other seven groups.

Cost of Living.—The Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 84·8 for December, an advance of 0·6 per cent for the month. Four out of the five groups showed increases, the fifth, sundries, remaining unchanged. The increase in food prices was 1·3 per cent.

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## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1935

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1935 was 245, there being 91 in October, 79 in November and 75 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1935, showing 262 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, November, 1935, page 1078. In the fourth quarter of 1934, 260 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, February, 1935, page 215). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 20 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1935, and 2 fatalities for 1934.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Laboub Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1935
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| Cause | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electric Light and Power | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.) | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| B.—Working machines | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 4 |
| D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.) | 7 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 51 |
| E.—Striking against or being struck by objects | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| F.—Falling objects | 1 | 19 | .... | 13 | 3 | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 40 |
| G.—Handling of objects | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| H.—Tools | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | .... | 7 | .... | 21 | 6 | .... | 5 | .... | 60 |
| J.—Animals | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| K.—Falls of persons | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 36 |
| L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 5 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | 21 |
| Total | 19 | 29 | 10 | 52 | 29 | 34 | 6 | 37 | 12 | 1 | 16 | .... | 245 |

1935 were as follows: agriculture, 19; logging, 29; fishing and trapping, 10; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 52; manufacturing, 29; construction, 34; electric light and power, 6; transportation and public utilities, 37; trade, 12; finance, 1; service, 16.

Of the mining accidents, 22 were in "metalliferous mining," 29 in "coal mining," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 3 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 3 in "animal foods," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "rubber products," 5 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 4 in "iron, steel and products," 6 in "non-metallic mineral products," 1 in "chemical and allied products," and 1 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction there were 8 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "shipbuilding," 17 in "highway and bridge," and 7 in 'miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 16 fatalities in "steam railways," 3 in "street and electric railways," 8 in "water transportation," 7 in "local transportation," and 3 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 10 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 9 were in "public administration," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 2 in "custom and repair," and 4 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was one serious disaster during the period under review which occurred at Coalhurst, Alberta, on December 9, when sixteen coal miners were killed by an explosion caused by ignition of gas in a mine. The victims were just going on the night shift at the time of the disaster. There were only 30 men working on a slack time schedule in the mine at the time and fourteen of them reached the surface, three of whom were seriously injured. One theory as to the cause is that sparks from a telephone circuit in the mine may have ignited the gas which caused the explosion. Following the coroner's inquest and in response to a request from a delegation of miners, the provincial attorney-general announced that a complete inquiry into the disaster would be made, to open on February 3.

On October 17, three fishermen were drowned near Digby, Nova Scotia, when a scallop dragger collapsed; and four fishermen were drowned near Caraquet, New Brunswick, on November 8, when a dory capsized.

Two miners were drowned in Gods Lake, Manitoba, on October 2, when a canoe was swamped in rough water. Two miners were overcome from gas during blasting operations at Timmins, Ontario, on October 22.

On October 22, two workmen lost their lives at Montreal, Quebec, following an explosion of a gasoline heater while removing wall paper by steam process.

On October 5, near Benito, Manitoba, an R.C.M.P. constable and a municipal con-

stable were slain by three robbers whom they were transporting as prisoners, and two days later an R.C.M.P. sergeant and a constable were shot while attempting to recapture these three bandits, near Canmore, Alberta.

**Supplementary Lists of Accidents**

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1935 has been compiled which contains 20 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 4 in manufacturing, 3 in construction, 7 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 3 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February, 1 in April, 1 in May, 1 in June, 5 in July, 1 in August, and 9 in September.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1934 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities of which 1 was in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in September and 1 in December.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Law for Government Regulation of Milk Prices in Quebec Valid

A MONTREAL milk dealer was tried and found guilty on November 13, 1935, by Judge Marin in the Montreal Court of Sessions of the Peace on charges of having sold milk to other distributors at a price lower than that fixed by the Dairy Industry Commission under the Dairy Products Act.

Counsel for the accused argued that the Dairy Products Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1933 and amended in 1934, and regulations under the Act fixing prices below which the selling of milk is prohibited, were in conflict with two Dominion statutes, namely the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code, and that the provincial Act was an invasion of the right given to the Dominion Parliament by the British North America Act to legislate in matters concerning the regulation of trade and commerce.

It was held by the Court that regulation of the purchase and sale of dairy products is within the jurisdiction of the province under the terms of the Dominion's constitution "since it is of a purely local and private nature, since it relates to a matter of property and civil rights and since in import, nature and character it does not extend outside the province."

As to the question of whether the provincial Act permits operations which are forbidden under the Dominion laws against combinations in undue restraint of trade, Judge Marin held that the Dairy Products Act does not unduly restrict trade or competition, that the fixing of milk prices by the Dairy Industry Commission does not operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public and is not the result of an agreement, and that consequently there is no conflict between it and either the Combines Investigation Act or Section 498 of the Criminal Code. The provincial Act, the Court stated, "was passed among other things to safeguard the interests of the producer-suppliers, milk dealers and distributors of dairy products and consumers. . . . In my humble opinion, the Dairy Products Act is not only not in conflict with the Combines Investigation Act but has the same object: to prevent the formation of combines to operate against the interest of the public."

*Rex.* v. *Simoneau* (1936), 1, Dominion Law Reports, 143-152.

### Collective Agreement May be Extended under Quebec Act Only to Employers in Same Industry as Parties to the Agreement

A judgment involving the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was handed down by Mr. Justice J. B. Chase-Casgrain in the Superior Court of the District of Montreal on October 15 last. The case arose from a claim for wages amounting to $726 by a painter employed by Coristine Realties, Ltd. The plaintiff claimed that he was paid 30 cents an hour for work at his trade in connection with the property managed by the defendant company whereas he should have been paid 60 cents an hour, the painters' rate fixed in the collective agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange Inc., and the Building Trades Council of Montreal. This agreement was made binding on all employers and employees engaged in the building industry in Montreal by virtue of Order in Council of July 18, 1934, issued under the authority of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934.

There were three defences: First, that the plaintiff was engaged by the week and not paid an hourly rate; second, that he was not employed as a painter but as a cleaner; and third, that the Order in Council making the agreement binding did not apply to the defendant company which was not engaged in the building industry.

The Court held that the first two claims of the defendant were not well founded. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff was paid $18 for a 60-hour week. When he worked more than 60 hours, he was paid 30

cents for each additional hour. When he worked less than 60 hours, he was paid proportionately less. Moreover, when the company decided to dismiss the plaintiff he was not given the week's notice which would have been required had he been engaged by the week. As to the second defence, it was shown that the plaintiff was designated as a painter in the company's records, that he was a member of the painters' union and had been granted a certificate of competency in that trade in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. While at times he was engaged in cleaning walls, etc., this work was held by the Court to be such as is necessarily carried on by painters.

The only remaining question, then, for the Court to determine was whether the defendant company was bound by the Order in Council made under the authority of the Act. Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain quoted section 2 of the statute:—

> The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that a collective labour agreement, made between, on the one part, one or more associations of employees and, on the other part, employers or one or more associations of employers, shall also bind all the employees and employers in the same trade or industry provided that such employees and employers carry on their activities within the territorial jurisdiction determined in the said agreement.
>
> Whenever an order is made under the preceding paragraph, the only provisions of the collective labour agreement which thus become obligatory, upon the classes of employees and employers concerned, are those respecting rates of wages and hours of labour.

From the wording of this section, he considered that "only when a collective labour agreement is made, on the one hand, between one or more associations of employees in the same trade and, on the other hand, by employers or one or more associations of employers in the same industry is the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authorized to order that such collective labour agreement shall bind, also, all persons employed at the trade and all employers in the same industry." He pointed out that the essential condition for the extension of an agreement was that it should be applied only to workmen in the same trade as those who had voluntarily entered into the agreement and, on the other hand, only to employers in the same industry as the employers who had made the agreement. In the application of this principle to the case before him, Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain held that the defendant company was not an employer in the same industry as the employers who had made the agreement, although the plaintiff was of the same class as the workers making the agreement. In his opinion, an Order in Council sufficiently broad to cover the case before him could not properly be issued under the authority of the statute.

The Court then pointed out that it was stipulated in the order in council that special rates of wages should apply to building contracts of less than $5,000 in certain municipalities and, further, that building contracts signed before the adoption of the order in council, should not be covered by it. From this provision, it appeared that the order in council applied only to "building contracts" and not to an individual contract of service unrelated to building but having to do merely with the maintenance of a property managed by the employer. Since the statute is an exception to the general law it was held that it must be strictly construed. It seemed, then, to the Court that only building contracts were intended to be governed and that the Act was designed to provide for fixing reasonable rates of wages to be paid by employers in industry who were employing for the purposes of their business persons of certain trades who work in their industrial establishments but that it was not meant to fix the wages which private individuals were to pay who were not employing persons for the purposes of their business. In the opinion of the Court, to interpret the law as applying to the contract of an individual worker for the upkeep of a private house would result in depriving a man temporarily unemployed of a chance of work at his trade. Much repair work which is not absolutely necessary would not be done by private individuals if they had to pay for the labour at the rate paid in factories and industrial establishments.

The Judge observed that while Article 6 of the statute provides:

> The provisions of a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act shall, in the region fixed, govern all the individual labour contracts in connection with the trade or industry contemplated by the agreement,

yet he considered that the Legislature had in view the employment of a workman by an employer in industry. In any case, even if this section could be interpreted as governing all contracts made with a workman, it could apply only relatively to building and not to simple maintenance work or repairs required, under the Civil Code, to be made by a tenant.

The Court here made reference to *Lalumière* vs. *Dupuis* (Labour Gazette, September, 1935, page 882), in which Mr. Justice Mackinnon of the Superior Court of Montreal held that a man employed by an ice-dealer in making repairs to an ice-house was entitled to the rate of wages fixed in the agreement governing the building trades. Mr. Justice Mackinnon pointed out that the work on which the plaintiff was engaged was not a simple repair under-

taking but involved the reconstruction of the walls of an old building. The Judge referred to this work as "greater repairs" which are defined in the Civil Code as those repairs for which the owner and not the tenant is responsible and which involve re-construction of parts of the building.

Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain distinguished the case before him from *Michaud* vs. *Forest* and *Bertrand* vs. *Forest* in which it was decided that the Act applied to an employer who built houses on land belonging to himself with a view to sale. These decisions, he pointed out, had to do with construction work in which the employer was a professional builder.

The action was dismissed with costs. Notice of appeal against the judgment has been given.

*Hodgkin vs. Coristine Realties Ltd.,* (1935) 73 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 491.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

A moderate decrease was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,394 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms at February 1 aggregated 927,006 persons, as compared with 933,294 at January 1. This decline compared unfavourably with the average gain noted at February 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 99·1 at January 1 to 98·4 at the beginning of February, as compared with 94·6 at the same date in 1935. At February 1 in the preceding fourteen years it was as follows: 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0; 1927, 96·6; 1926, 91·8; 1925, 87·1; 1924, 91·7; 1923, 90·6; 1922, 79·9; 1921, 91·2. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1936, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,779 local trade unions involving a membership of 167,717 persons. Of these, 24,830 were without employment, a percentage of 14·8 in contrast with percentages of 14·6 at the beginning of January, 1936, and 18·1 at the beginning of February, 1935.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in January, 1936, when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a gain over January a year ago, these comparisons being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review. Total placements, however, were less in January, 1936, than during the corresponding month last year, as there was one less working day to be taken into consideration. Vacancies in January, 1936, numbered 29,270, applications 61,665, and placements in regular and casual employment 27,716.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent at the beginning of February, 1936, was slightly lower at $16.58 as compared with $16.68 the previous month, due to a decrease in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for the budget total on certain earlier dates are: $16.06 at the beginning of February, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.54 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 72·5 for the week ended February 28 as compared with 72·6 the previous week and 72·7 for the week ended January 31. On a monthly basis this index was 72·9 for January, 1936; 71·9 for February, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·9 for February, 1930.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 218. The index of the physical volume of business in January, 1936, was 1·4 per cent lower than in the previous month but 7·4 per cent higher than in January, 1935. In the former comparison mineral production, manufacturing and carloadings declined, while construction, trade employment, imports and exports were higher. Comparing January, 1936, with January, 1935, all of the principal groups showed advance, the largest being 33 per cent in construction, 14 per cent in exports, 6·3 per cent in manufacturing and 4 per cent in electric power output. Information available for February shows improvement is carloadings over January but lower than in February, 1935. Contracts awarded were lower in value both as compared with the previous month and with February, 1935, while in the same comparison wholesale prices were little changed.

The number of strikes and lockouts on record during February was six, involving 2,902 workers and causing a time loss of 18,987 man working days, as against four disputes during January, involving 205 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,105 days.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 February | 1936 January | 1935 December | 1935 February | 1935 January | 1934 December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | 101,795,596 | 95,007,600 | 109,133,684 | 84,721,128 | 81,603,021 | 100,927,687 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | 41,597,398 | 40,590,276 | 38,569,182 | 37,043,710 | 37,229,405 | 39,107,248 |
| Exports, Canadian produce.. $ | 59,474,141 | 53,537,595 | 68,419,223 | 46,719,461 | 43,901,826 | 60,850,223 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | 6,097,664 | 5,866,447 | 5,938,470 | 6,321,299 | 6,166,167 | 6,330,598 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,992,068,239 | 2,932,303,651 | 2,089,041,085 | 2,682,050,218 | 3,040.166,887 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 117,378,498 | 118,928,662 | 125,977,687 | 124,732,528 | 136,434,754 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,498,797,270 | 1,485,977,174 | 1,428,323,176 | 1,412,377,612 | 1,407,201,814 |
| Bank loans, commercial etc.... $ | ..... | 756,418,932 | 819,525,595 | 815,362,236 | 819,381,139 | 838,796,579 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 120·7 | 112·9 | 107·4 | 87·8 | 88·6 | 86·2 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 77·2 | 74·9 | 73·8 | 73·8 | 73·5 | 71·4 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 80·6 | 85·5 | 82·7 | 78·3 | 76·2 | 76·2 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †72·5 | 72·9 | 72·6 | 71·9 | 71·4 | 71·1 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·58 | 16·68 | 16·65 | 16·06 | 15·99 | 16·02 |
| Business failures, number..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 | 107 | 124 |
| Business failures, liabilities.. $ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,188,968 | 1,502,107 | 1,602,122 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 98·4 | 99·1 | 104·6 | 94·6 | 94·4 | 98·9 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)..... | 14·8 | 14·6 | 13·3 | 18·1 | 18·0 | 17·5 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 173,649 | 158,810 | 159,748 | 179,225 | 170,009 | 157,233 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 13,066,507 | 12,742,554 | 14,558,340 | 12,423,833 | 12,110,286 | 12,796,010 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,440,050 | 10,944,045 | 10,397,672 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 9,323,822 | 11,581,266 | 8,656,020 | 8,266,645 | 10,705,780 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 8,711,249 | 8,275,252 | 7,805,875 | 8,062,330 | 7,534,372 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,685,409,910 | 1,575,962,007 | 1,739,348,495 |
| Building permits..... $ | 1,911,884 | 1,283,716 | 2,401,856 | 3,598,449 | 882,878 | 2,521,820 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 8,227,700 | 13,610,400 | 4,364,000 | 10,672,200 | 10,220,100 | 6,062,200 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron.....tons | 55,751 | 61,336 | 70,647 | 37,259 | 44,416 | 42,364 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | 93,285 | 100,225 | 98,888 | 56,006 | 59,526 | 58,732 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | 5,114 | 4,324 | 4,688 | 2,700 | 2,807 | 3,641 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 30,567,168 | 27,378,211 | 22,672,565 | 32,207,103 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 28,310,720 | 20,612,690 | 24,847,485 | 27,673,337 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 36,556,119 | 33,467,044 | 33,480,418 | 31,289,007 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 14,998,225 | 8,790,996 | 9,390,437 | 10,703,716 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 307,326 | 229,340 | 238,651 | 261,938 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,700,236 | 1,018,743 | 1,243,545 | 1,354,967 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,381,944 | 1,287,813 | 1,009.538 | 1,518,857 | 1,288,702 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 61,130,000 | 55,640,000 | 53,580,000 | 59,950,000 | 47,610,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 3,938,000 | 5,746,000 | 3,491,000 | 5,981,000 | 6,381,000 |
| Cotton imports.....lbs. | ..... | 19,940,000 | 22,187,000 | 6,193,000 | 11,068,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 1,948,000 | 1,618,000 | 1,378,000 | 1,382,000 | 812,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 171,920,135 | 182,907,132 | 92,937,309 | 63,711,569 | 161,242,847 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 981,988 | 957,219 | 941,417 | 1,024,958 | 969,482 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 20,769,861 | 24,044,674 | 88,679,521 | 25,678,831 | 29,801,281 | 55,876,949 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 1,513,959 | 1,565,986 | 1,580,041 | 1,329,880 | 1,170,000 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 67,452,000 | 69,565,000 | 64,409,000 | 64,928,000 | 66,224,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 34,051,000 | 36,134,000 | 28,476,000 | 32,716,000 | 37,353.000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 181,400,000 | 265,230 | 180,310 | 210,960 | 239,830 |
| Automobiles, passenger production.. | ..... | 11,261 | 11,370 | 13,885 | 8,269 | 1,953 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 104·7 | 106,2 | 100·6 | 97·5 | 92·4 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 106·3 | 108·8 | 101·1 | 97·8 | 91·0 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 144·4 | 160·8 | 143·5 | 140·4 | 121·8 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 94·5 | 112·5 | 92·5 | 88·9 | 91·8 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 98·0 | 25·0 | 76·9 | 73·4 | 30·6 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 197·1 | 197·6 | 188·9 | 189·7 | 188·8 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 100·3 | 99·3 | 99·4 | 97·1 | 96·1 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 124·0 | 128·8 | 120·7 | 118·9 | 123·8 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 72·1 | 66·5 | 78·3 | 75·8 | 65·7 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 76·3 | 70·2 | 70·7 | 71·3 | 72·6 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 84·3 | 69·5 | 79·2 | 70·1 | 61·6 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended February 28.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 29, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending February 22 and January 25, 1936, December 31, February 23 and January 26, 1935, and December 31, 1934.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

In February last year the number of disputes was eight, involving 1,551 workers and causing a time loss of 16,315 days. Two of the strikes during February, cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., and dressmakers at Toronto, Ont., involved comparatively large numbers of employees while none of the disputes during January involved many workers. In February, 1935, two of the disputes—coal miners at Corbin, B.C., and at Springhill, N.S.—involved comparatively large numbers of workers. Of the six disputes in February, five were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the employer affected, one in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the result of another recorded as indefinite. One dispute was recorded as unterminated at the end of the month and involved some seven workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Motion for Establishment of National Employment Commission**

Among the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial conference of last December was the establishment of a Dominion Commission on employment and relief (Labour Gazette, January, page 35). Action in this direction was initiated in the House of Commons on March 6, when the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour gave notice of the following motion:—

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the establishment of a commission, to be known as the National Employment Commission, to supervise or administer the expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for unemployment relief and for providing employment, and for other purposes related thereto; and to provide for fees or compensation and for the travelling and living expenses of the commissioners, for the salaries of the secretary and other employees of the commission, and also for the travelling and living expenses of the members of a National Advisory Committee.

**Coal Combine Report made public**

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, on March 11 tabled in the House of Commons the report made in 1933 by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act on an investigation into an alleged combine in the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal in Canada. This report had not previously been made public. Its two hundred pages include a comprehensive review of the development of the British anthracite trade in Canada, records of costs and prices at each stage of distribution and a review of tendencies toward monopoly and methods which were used in suppressing competition.

In prosecutions in the province of Quebec, based on matters disclosed in the report, ten corporations were convicted under the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code on charges of preventing or lessening competition unduly and to the detriment of the public and of unduly limiting facilities for supplying and dealing in certain classes of coal and coke. The companies were acquitted on counts alleging undue or detrimental fixing of common prices, enhancing of prices and acquisition of interests in the business of other persons. One company which was engaged in stevedoring operations, and which was affiliated with the leading Canadian firm importing British anthracite, was acquitted on all charges. Reports referring to the court judgments in the case were published in the Labour Gazette in the issues of January, 1934 (pp. 30-35), November, 1934 (pp. 1002-3), February, 1935 (pp. 145-6), and July, 1935 (p. 709).

**Closing of relief camps and measures for re-employment**

Replying to a question by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North) as to what alternatives the government had in view in closing the relief camps, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons on February 26, stated the government recognized that in so doing, every effort must be made to provide employment for those now on the strength of the camps who are employable, adding that these camps would be closed progressively. He anticipated that present arrangements would permit their termination at a date not later than July 1 of the present year. Continuing, the Minister announced that preliminary arrangements had already been made for setting up machinery which will absorb from time to time those on the strength of the camps who are employable, and that "as a result of negotiations with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Minister of Railways and Canals (Mr. Howe) arrangements have been made whereby 10,000 men will be employed on deferred maintenance work on the trackage of these companies during the coming summer. This work will be in addition to the usual maintenance work of the railways.

It will be undertaken on a co-operative basis, provision for which will be proposed in the emergency supplementary estimates. Men taken from relief camps by the railroads will be in private employment and on a basis of work and wages."

Referring to possible avenues of employment and alternative measures, the Minister declared: "It is proposed to encourage a greater measure of co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion in the working out of a more intensive application of the farm placement scheme, a scheme which has to date been followed quite extensively by some of the western provinces with very satisfactory results. Forest conservation, easier access to mining areas and other development projects would be other outlets for employment, and it is anticipated that these opportunities I have suggested for employment will absorb the bulk of men in the camps who are fitted for this class of work.

"It is expected that through the instrumentality of the proposed national employment commission, working in co-operation with business and industrial undertakings, additional avenues of employment will be found. A greater degree of co-operation will be sought in the national interest between the government and those agencies which have the power and understanding to meet the problem. ....Returns are now being received from all camps which will indicate the age and occupational classification of the camps' population and will be used as a guide in planning for re-employment of those who are employable. The government feels that it has a special responsibility at this time, in first seeking to find employment for those men who are in the camps, if the plan to close the camps is to be carried out successfully. Once this has been done, continuous efforts will be put forth to secure employment for all those who are employable. The unemployables will have to continue to be, as at present, charges of the provincial and municipal governments."

**Increased allowance in relief camps**

In concluding the above statement on the closing of relief camps, the Minister of Labour also announced the government's decision to increase the present allowance of 20 cents per day to $15 per month as from March 1.

This part of the Minister's statement continued: "All other allowances, such as food, clothing, medical care, tobacco, etc., will remain the same as at present. This monthly allowance of $15 will be paid out as follows: $7.50 in cash, the other $7.50 being set aside until such time as the man leaves the camp, when he will receive non-negotiable vouchers payable at the rate of $4 a week at any post office, for the total balance standing to his credit. This ensures that if a man leaves a camp of his own free will, he will at least have some means of support while he is seeking industrial re-establishment."

**Repeal of Economic Council of Canada Act.**

A Bill to repeal the Economic Council of Canada Act, sponsored by J. F. Pouliot (Temiscouata) received its three readings in the House of Commons on February 27, and its first reading in the Senate on March 4, 1936. This measure had been enacted at the 1935 session of Parliament (Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 411), and provided for the establishment of a body of specialists in social and economic problems.

In speaking on the resolution, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King considered an Economic Council "superfluous" when "the present government is in a position to command at any time the services of any members of the public service."

**House of Commons again discusses pensions for the blind**

Introduced by Mr. T. F. Donnelly (Wood Mountain), the House of Commons on March 9, discussed a resolution proposing an extension of the benefits of old age pensions to blind people over forty years of age. A similar measure was introduced in the House of Commons at the 1935 session and action deferred (Labour Gazette, February, 1935, page 100; March, page 304; April, page 312; and July, page 625). In speaking to the resolution, which received support from all sides of the House, the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, stated the government was favourable to it, but added that "the practicability of immediate action, of legislation at this session, is very doubtful.... in view of the state of the country's finances."

**Operations under Dominion Housing Act**

Loans under the Dominion Housing Act, up to February 25, numbered 113, amounting to a total of $755,900. These loans were classified as follows:

Loans not exceeding $3,000, eight; $3,000 to $4,000, 17; $4,000 to $5,000, 22; $5,000 to $6,000, 12; $6,000 to $7,000, 17; $7,000 to $8,000, 20; $8,000 to $9,000, nine; $9,000 to $10,000, one; over $10,000, seven.

This information was given in the House of Commons by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of

Finance, in reply to a question by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North).

Hon. Mr. Dunning also announced recently a competition, open to all architects in Canada—with cash prizes ranging from $50 to $500—for designs submitted for an "average Canadian family" house, containing at least three bedrooms.

Under the provisions of the Dominion Housing Act, enacted at the last session of Parliament (Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 412 and July, page 624) it is made possible for a person wishing to build a residence to obtain 80 per cent of the cost through a lending company at maximum interest rate of 5 per cent with 20 years to pay off the amortization and interest costs.

**Social measures of provincial Legislatures**

Amendments to certain provincial enactments in the sphere of social legislation were forecast in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislatures of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

In Ontario, there was noted "a definite improvement in commerce and industry with a consequent gain in employment, which has already had a considerable effect on relief rolls." The provincial Department of Labour was credited with having "made marked progress in stabilizing wages and hours of industry to the advantage of both employer and employee." Legislation to amend the Minimum Wage Act and the Apprenticeship Act is to be submitted.

In Manitoba, the Speech announced that approval would be asked of a project for the public development of marsh land resources for fur trapping and fur farming purposes "as a means of providing a measure of employment." The proposed legislation included amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and revision of the Child Welfare Act.

The Speech from the Throne, opening the Saskatchewan Legislature, "noted the distinct improvement in conditions throughout Canada as well as in our own province." It was pointed out that just when drought conditions seemed terminated last summer, large areas were afflicted by the scourge of rust. In spite of this, however, it was considered that the "rural relief problem is lessened." Attention was drawn to another urgent problem confronting the government in the re-establishment on a self-sustaining basis of thousands of settlers who had moved from drought affected areas to the frontier sections of the North and had settled upon the wooded lands. The majority of these were without facilities for bringing sufficient land under cultivation to permit them to be self-supporting. Legislation is to be submitted respecting relief, provision of seed grain and the creation of water districts, etc., and among the enactments to be revised is the Minimum Wage Act.

In Alberta, in addition to the submission of "a measure leading to the formulation and adoption of a plan based upon the principles of Social Credit," the Speech indicated that "definite action should be taken through which capital may be made available" to citizens in building programs. Other measures forecast were a revision of public health services and a general review of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the British Columbia Legislature, there was no direct reference in the Speech from the Throne to specific legislation that would be introduced. However, it was intimated that in respect to some phases of provincial activity, legislation would be submitted at the present session, and additional legislation at a probable fall session.

Among the features of the Speech from the Throne at the opening session of the New Brunswick Legislature, was the announcement of a proposal to establish a department of federal and municipal relations. It was also announced that "a sound colonization plan would be carried out with the assistance of the federal government. In this back-to-the-land program, basic considerations would be the proper selection of location, soil and settlers, effective supervision and continuous co-operation." Further, "in order to assist the agricultural industry to overcome handicaps and promote improvements, serious study will be given to credit unions, mutual farm insurance and co-operative production and marketing." Other features include: Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act "in respect of medical practices and hospitalization which will secure full benefits to employees without unduly burdening industry"; and the appointment of a fair wage officer "with power to investigate labour conditions and ensure reasonable wages."

The speech from the Throne opening the Nova Scotia Legislature forecast early proclamation of the act setting up a Department of Municipal Affairs for the province, and stated legislation would be introduced to amend the act relating to the constitution, powers and privileges of the House, and to amend the Succession Duty Act, the Education Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, Coal Mines Regulation Act, Public Highways Act, Children's Protection Act, Gasoline Licensing Act, and other public statutes.

**Safety awards to Quebec industries**

The Accident Prevention Association of the Province of Quebec has recently announced awards of shields to firms operating for long periods without a lost time accident. In reporting to the executive committee of the Association, Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general manager, considered that the year 1936 had already showed a splendid record in this respect with three large industrial plants being awarded shields. These were: The Dominion Rubber Company which operated 1,148,400 man hours without a lost time accident; the Steel Comany of Canada, Limited, which showed a record of 1,030,000 man hours without a lost time accident, and the Goodyear Cotton Company, Limited, with a record of 1,622,625 man hours without a lost time accident.

Two shields were awarded in 1935 and one in 1934, the recipients being the Canada Cement Company Limited (529,085 man hours without an accident); the Canadian Celanese Company (5,967,631 man hours) and the Canadian Iron Foundries plant at Three Rivers (712,096 man-hours).

Seven "Orderliness" diplomas have also been issued to plants in the province which have shown exceptional merit in keeping their premises in good order. These were: the Acton Rubber Company, Limited, of Actonvale, the Dominion Manufacturing Company, the Eagle Pencil Company of Drummondville, the Hump Hairpin Manufacturing Company of St. Hyacinthe, the cooperage department of the Steel Company of Canada, the Yamaska Garment Company of St. Hyacinthe, and the Needlecraft Mills Company of St. Hyacinthe.

**Apprenticeship training in Nova Scotia**

In a supplement to the report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education for the Province and President of the Nova Scotia Technical College, discusses the extension of technical education into the field of apprenticeship training.

As pointed out by Dr. Sexton, young men who are assisted in this new extension of activity are all engaged in earning their living as indentured apprentices in various trades and are following ten different occupations in building, engineeering, and ship construction. The period of apprenticeship is four years in all cases. Class instruction is conducted at the Nova Scotia Technical College, and the men are excused from their employment for two half-days per week for this purpose. The subjects taught are English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, electricity, and drafting.

As in other schools, the apprenticeship training is of a practical nature. Dr. Sexton observes that the outstanding feature of the new form of apprenticeship lies in the fact that it includes not only the learning of craft proficiency but also formal technical training. Another feature is the provision by the employer for a whole working day a week of free time for the learner to attend classes in formal instruction.

**Extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture in Great Britain**

The British Government's Bill extending unemployment insurance to agricultural workers (including those employed in horticulture and forestry) received its second reading in the House of Commons on February 7. In the main, the Bill follows the recommendations of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (Labour Gazette, March, 1935, page 245).

As outlined in the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, Clause 1 of the Bill proposes to make employment in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) insurable, provided that it is not (i) the employment of sons, daughters or certain other near relations specified in the first schedule to the Bill; or (ii) employment in the harvesting or gathering of flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes, or in the tying, training or picking of hops, or in the peeling of onions, where the person employed is not normally employed in insurable employment; or (iii) employment as a private gardener.

It is further proposed that the Minister should have power to bring within the scope of the scheme, under special conditions, certain types of manual labour contracting.

Under Clauses 2 and 3, special rates of contributions and benefits are prescribed in relation to agricultural employment. The rate of contribution will be 4½d. each from the employer and the employed person in respect of an adult man, with corresponding rates for other classes; the weekly rate of benefit for an adult man will be 14s. with corresponding rates for other classes. The rates of increase of benefit in respect of dependants will be 7s. for an adult dependant, and 3s. for the first dependent child and 2s. 6d. for each subsquent one, so, however, that the rate of agricultural benefit shall not exceed 30s. in all.

It is estimated that approximately 750,000 persons will be thus brought within the scope of the Act, and that the rate of unemployment would be about 7·5 per cent on the average.

The increased charge to the Exchequer arising from this Bill is estimated to be at the annual rate of about £600,000.

**Development of compulsory social insurance**

According to information received by the International Labour Office, there are at present in the field of social insurance: 130 compulsory accident insurance workmen's compensation schemes in 54 countries; 45 compulsory sickness and maternity insurance schemes in 31 countries; and 75 compulsory invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance schemes in 30 countries.

Compulsory sickness and maternity insurance covers about 90 million, and compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance over 100 million workers throughout the world. When the new United States legislation comes into operation (on January 1, 1937) the number of persons insured against old-age will be over 125 million.

The legislation on industrial accident insurance or workmen's compensation is much wider in scope, but it is impossible to give a general estimate of the number of workers covered.

The list of schemes mentioned above is by no means complete. For instance, it mentions only incidentally, for certain countries, the legislation on compulsory insurance for railway workers, although everywhere these workers are covered by special schemes. No mention is made of insurance legislation for the officials of the State, provinces, departments, or communes, who are also covered by special schemes in nearly every country.

If all the general and special schemes of compulsory insurance and workmen's compensation and the non-contributory pension schemes could be taken into account, it would be found that there are present some 400 laws for the protection of the workers or their families against the risks of industrial accident, sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age and death.

This information is taken from a general study on the whole question, entitled *The International Labour Organization and Social Insurance,* in which the I.L.O. gives an account of the work done and the results obtained in the field of social insurance during the past fifteen years.

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Reference was made in the Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 713 to the first bulletin published by the Industrial Law Research Council of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario. The second bulletin on this series was described in the Labour Gazette of January, page 85. The third bulletin entitled, "Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec," has recently been published.

Correspondence courses have been made available to men in relief camps in Manitoba, according to the 1934-35 report of the Department of Education for that Province which has recently been received. The eight camps established throughout Manitoba took advantage of educational facilities thus made available to them. The total enrolment was 248. Subjects which made the greatest appeal to the men were automobile mechanics, business man's English, radio, drafting, steam engineering, business arithmetic and electricity.

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According to a statistical summary given in the Report of the Superintendent of Education for the Province of Manitoba, covering the period July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, there were 4,396 teachers employed, 1,102 being male teachers and 3,294 females. The total of teachers' salaries paid for the year was $3,954,077.83. The number of pupils enrolled was 144,741.

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In the Speech from the Throne opening the Ontario Legislature, reference was made to the "excellent preventive work" of the Provincial Department of Health in its campaign against disease. It was further announced that some time ago arrangements were made for radium from the Congo for the treatment of cases of internal cancer. These arrangements have been cancelled and supplies are now obtained from within the Province at much less cost.

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During the month of February 4,428 accidents were reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, this being an increase of 12 over the number for January, and compares with 4,628 during February a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 31, as compared with 17 during January. The benefits awarded amounted to $438,335.79, of which $346,914.75 was for compensation and $91,421.04 for medical aid.

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The average value per acre of occupied farm lands in Canada, including improved and unimproved land together with dwelling houses, barns and all other farm buildings, is reported as $24 in 1935 as compared with $23 in 1934. By provinces, the average values are as follows, with the values for 1934 within brackets: Prince Edward Island $31 ($34); Nova Scotia $31 (27); New Brunswick $25 ($24); Quebec $41 ($34); Ontario $42 ($41); Manitoba $17 ($17); Saskatchewan $17 ($16); Alberta $16 ($16); British Columbia $58 ($60).

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour during February from employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at West Saint John, N.B., being subforemen, checkers, coopers, sealers, heatermen and freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages, 600 men being directly affected. The matter of the application has been taken up with the employing company.

On February 20, His Honour Judge G. F. Mahon, of Walkerville, Ontario, was appointed third member and chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The appointment was made by the Honourable Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. John A. Munro, of Hamilton, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, nominees of the company and employees respectively. The dispute relates to wages and hours of labour, 303 employees being directly affected.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Feb., 1936 | 6 | 2,902 | 18,987 |
| *Jan., 1936 | 4 | 205 | 1,105 |
| Feb., 1935 | 8 | 1,551 | 16,315 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts increased slightly during February but a comparatively large number of workers were involved owing to the occurrence of a strike of cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., involving nearly 2,000 employees, and a strike of over 1,000 dressmakers in Toronto, Ont. As the first of these lasted for ten days, the time loss was correspondingly large. None of the disputes during January had involved large numbers of workers for any considerable time. Disputes during February, 1935, were slightly more numerous but strikes of coal miners at Corbin, B.C., and at Springhill, N.S., accounted for most of the employees involved and the time loss incurred.

There were no disputes carried over from January but six disputes commenced during February, of which five terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer, one in favour of the workers, one resulting in a compromise, one being partially successful, while the result of one is recorded as indefinite. At the end of February, therefore, there was on record one dispute recorded as a strike or lockout, namely: waiters, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involved thirteen temporary employees in a greenhouse at Brampton, Ont., who ceased work at noon on February 26, when their demand for 18 cents per hour instead of 12 cents and 15 cents then being paid was refused. The employer stated that they were employed chiefly to relieve the unemployment situation and it was not necessary to replace them although there were many applicants.

A minor dispute involved seven elevator operators in one building in Toronto for three hours, in a demand for an increase in wages from $18 per week to $20 and a reduction in hours from 66-67 per week to 48. When the management agreed to discuss conditions later, work was resumed.

A strike of gold miners at Camborne, B.C., in January was noted in the February issue of the Gazette. Reports have since been secured indicating that twenty-four men ceased work on January 8 against a reduction in wages from $4-$4.50 per day of eight hours to $3.50-$4, most of them resuming work on January 10 without securing their demands. The remainder were replaced.

A dispute involving eleven tailors and tailoress in one ladies' custom tailoring establishment in Toronto, Ont., from February 11 to February 25, 1936, occurred but full reports have not yet been received. It appears that some of the employees were on weekly wages at $25 per week and others on piece-work and that the employer put them all on piece-work. The International Journeymen's Tailors' Union called a strike and proposed that an agreement with the union should be made providing for increased wages. This was refused but the employer restored the previous conditions and work was resumed.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

Shoe Factory Workers, Galt, Ont.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on February 10 when the demand of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union for the reinstatement of three cutters was refused. The strikers claimed that they had been dismissed for union activity but the management stated that on the type of work being done fewer cutters were required and further that it was not known that two of the three discharged were members of the union. The establishment was closed down, affecting about three hundred workers altogether. As a result of the mediation of the Mayor a compromise was reached as to the re-employment of the discharged men and work was resumed on February 21.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in about sixty-five establishments in Toronto ceased work on February 4 demanding the renewal of agreements with the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers with amendments providing for wage increases. On the following day work was resumed in forty-five establishments which had signed the agreements and on the next day in ten other establishments for which agreements were signed. The strike was reported as being called off by the union on February 6, but negotiations with the remaining firms were expected to be carried on with a view to settlements.

Cotton Factory Workers, Three Rivers, P.Q.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work at 11 p.m. February 18 as the night shift began, demanding an agreement with the United Textile Workers of America providing for an increase in wages of fifteen per cent, the recognition of a committee of employees and the establishment of a joint committee to deal with grievances. The establishment was closed down, affecting 2,000 workers. Representatives of the Department of Labour arrived in Three Rivers on February 21 and interviewed the management and representatives of the strikers. The latter agreed to drop their demand for union recognition and for an increase in wages but wished to have a committee of five instead of the existing committee of forty-five, which included one representative from each department. The management refused this but offered to re-employ the strikers without discrimination. It appeared that a small number of employees had been laid off as not being needed, including the president of the union, and one had been dismissed for cause. Reinstatement of these was refused. A settlement was not reached but on February 29 the strike was called off when the strikers were informed by the Minister of Labour that the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry would investigate the affairs of the company.

Machinists, etc., Ingersoll, Ont.—A number of employees, machinists, etc., in an establishment manufacturing automobile parts, ceased work on February 17, alleging that some employees had been dismissed for joining the International Association of Machinists

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to February, 1936.** | | | |
| NONE— | | | |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during February, 1936.** | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Boots and Shoes*— | | | |
| Shoe factory workers, Galt, Ont. | 80 | 800 | Commenced Feb. 10, 1936; against discharge of workers; terminated Feb. 20, 1936; compromise. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Dressmakers, Toronto, Ont. | 1,150 | 2,000 | Commenced Feb. 4, 1936; for renewal of union agreement with increased wage rates and improved conditions; terminated Feb. 6, 1936; partially successful. |
| Cotton factory workers, Three Rivers, P.Q. | 1,600 | 16,000 | Commenced Feb. 18, 1936; for increased wages, union recognition and changes in conditions; terminated Feb. 29, 1936; indefinite. |
| *Metal Products*— | | | |
| Machinists, etc., Ingersoll, Ont. | 45 | 70 | Commenced Feb. 17, 1936; against discharge of workers for union activity; terminated Feb. 18, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| CONSTRUCTION— | | | |
| *Buildings, etc.*— | | | |
| Carpenters and labourers, Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 20 | 40 | Commenced Feb. 6, 1936; for increases in wages; terminated Feb. 7, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Waiters, Vancouver, B.C. | 7 | 77 | Commenced Feb. 18, 1936; for increase in wages and payment of arrears; unterminated. |

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

and picketed the establishment, which had 170 employees. The management stated that the men had been dismissed for other reasons. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour, in November, 1935, had brought about a settlement of a dispute over the same point, a strike being threatened, and again visited Ingersoll on February 18. By this time about one-half of the strikers had returned to work. The management agreed to re-employ nearly all of the strikers, and the dispute was called off and work fully resumed next day.

CARPENTERS AND LABOURERS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Employees on one remodelling building project ceased work on February 6 demanding increases in wages to 45 cents per hour for carpenters and 35 cents for labourers. The contractor had raised the rates from 30 cents to 35 cents for carpenters and from 20 cents to 25 cents for labourers and during the strike offered to increase the rates to 40 cents and 30 cents respectively, but this was refused. On February 8 work was resumed, the demands of the strikers being conceded.

WAITERS (RESTAURANT), VANCOUVER, B.C.—Waiters, members of the hotel and restaurant employees union, ceased work on February 18 demanding increases in wages from $10 per week and board to $12 and payment of wages due in recent weeks. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached but arrangements had been made for negotiations.

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The appointment of Thomas Mullins Molloy, Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, to the chairmanship of the Provincial Minimum Wage Board is announced in a recent issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only one each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January was 38 and 15 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 53 disputes in progress during the month, involving 16,900 workers with a time loss of 114,000 working days.

Of the 38 disputes beginning in January, 6 were over demands for increases in wages, 4 over proposed wage reductions, 13 over other wage questions, 6 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 over other questions respecting working arrangements, 5 over questions of trade union principle. During the month, settlements were reached in 39 disputes, of which 7 were settled in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers, 18 resulted in compromises. In 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

After an eight day strike, 10,000 workers of the Smithfield meat market, London, voted February 10 to return to work pending further negotiations. The dispute was over a demand for increased wages and shorter hours.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 87 and 110 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 197 disputes in progress during the month, involving 62,000 workers, with a time loss of 816,000 working days for the month.

In the millinery industry in New York City, 20,000 workers went out on strike February 4 to secure the establishment of better means of enforcing union agreements. The next day an agreement was reached which provided for the establishment of a commission to co-ordinate the various factors of the industry, this commission to have power to examine the employers' payrolls. Each manufacturer was to sign the agreement before his workers returned to work.

A strike of 4,000 ladies' garment workers at or near Boston, Massachusetts, began February 27 to secure new agreements restoring the hours and working conditions that prevailed under the National Recovery Administration code and also for increased wages and union recognition.

About 14,000 tire and rubber workers were involved in a strike which began February 17 at Akron, Ohio. The original cause of the strike was the lay-off of a number of workers without the notice which the workers demanded.

A strike of elevator operators and other building service employees in apartment houses and in some other large buildings in certain parts of New York City began March 1. The demand was for increased wages and shorter hours. Various disorders occurred. The Mayor of the city was mediating between the parties to the dispute but no settlement had been reached by March 9.

A general strike in Pekin, Illinois, involved 4,500 workers and lasted for two days. It was in sympathy with a strike at a manufacturing establishment. Both the original strike and the general strike were settled February 7.

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The operation of salestands, lunch counters and cafeterias has proved an admirable means for the gainful employment of a select number of blind people, according to a report recently issued by the Quebec Division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. During the year ending March 31, 1935, nineteen such stands were maintained by this Division with net profits to the blind operators of $15,599.87, or an average of $873.67 per stand.

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Reference was made in the Labour Gazette for November, 1935, page 977, to the objects and activities of the National Youth Administration program in the United States. The administration has recently issued a pamphlet which reviews its program in operation, outlining its policies and organization and then dealing with its activities such as student aid, work projects, vocational guidance and junior placement, camps for unemployed women and apprenticeship training.

# INVESTIGATION INTO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

## Appointment of Royal Commission to Conduct Inquiry

IN the Speech from the Throne opening the Dominion Parliament, reference was made to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into conditions in the textile industry (Labour Gazette, February, page 105). This Commission was appointed by Order in Council of January 27, the full text of the Order being as follows:

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated January 24, 1936, from the Minister of Finance, stating as follows:

"'On the 18th instant the following telegram, dated at Sherbrooke, Quebec, January 18, 1936, and signed by Ant. Deslauriers, City Clerk, on behalf of the City Council of the City of Sherbrooke, was received by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and the Honourable the Minister of Finance:—

> Special emergency meeting City Council held today strongly ask that your Government intervene immediately over the situation that has developed whereby our largest flat silk industries employing over a thousand hands has suddenly closed down leaving these people without employment STOP. Our City unable to cope with alarming situation and request your Government take immediate steps to remedy this condition STOP. City cannot take care of such increased unemployment.

"'Also on the same date representations appeared in the press to the effect that according to word received from Sherbrooke uncertainty in the textile market, due in large part to Japanese competition in certain artificial silks, had forced the Dominion Textile Company to close its rayon plant at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and that the plant closed down would remain inactive until the present situation in the industry had been clarified. The Montreal Gazette of January 18, also contains the following relative to the foregoing representations:—

> G. Blair Gorden, President of the Dominion Textiles, who is in the United States at present, last night confirmed the report in reply to a telegraph query. His message added (Hope to re-open when we can see possibility of manufacturing goods which can be sold.)

"'Upon receipt of the telegrams from the City Council of Sherbrooke, an officer of the Department of Labour was immediately sent to Sherbrooke to report to the Government upon the existing conditions. The report received by the Government evidences the necessity, if the Council of Sherbrooke is to be met and the present situation in the industry clarified, for investigation much more searching and extensive than is possible at the present time either by officials of any of the Government Departments or by the Tariff Board, and that it can most effectively be made by the appointment of a Royal Commission, clothed with powers to make the inquiry as searching and extensive as may be necessary.'

"The Minister observes that the sudden cessation of operations in industrial establishments, especially in the winter season, at a time of widespread unemployment, cannot fail to render more acute the distress and suffering of wage earners and their dependents, and also places upon municipalities and governments additional and unexpected financial burdens for relief. He is further of the opinion that industry generally and especially an industry which has had for years the benefit of the protection afforded by the customs tariff, should recognize its responsibility to carry on operations with due regard to its obligations to employees and to the public, and not to arbitrarily shut down its plants.

"The Minister further observes that in order to determine the responsibility of employers and to enable appropriate action to be taken, not only with regard to safeguarding the interests of employees and of the public, but also of the industry itself, it is essential for the Government to be fully advised with respect to all matters surrounding the operations and conduct of the industries immediately concerned and inter-related and allied industries.

"That in this connection it is essential that full and complete information be available to the Government covering a period of years with respect to costs, profits, wages, salaries and bonuses, tariff protection, investment, volume of production, and all other matters and things which together with information already available to the Government will enable sound conclusions to be reached regarding the position of this and other branches of the textile industry in relation to British and foreign competition, and in particular, the extent to which the employer can reasonably and properly be expected to maintain employment over periods of temporary difficulty.

"The Minister recommends that for the purpose of making the said inquiry and examination, including the causes of the existing or any other such sudden cessation of industrial operations as may be referred to him, the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, be constituted a Royal Commissioner, under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, for the purpose of

making such inquiry and examination, and that such Commissioner have the special authority specified under part 3 of the said Act.

"The Minister further recommends that the Commissioner be instructed to make his report as speedily as possible.

"The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval."

Subsequently, Mr. J. C. McRuer and Mr. E. Beauregard were appointed Commission Counsel, and the organization session, presided over by the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, was held on February 20. After the preliminary formalities. Mr. McRuer set forth the approach to the inquiry as follows:

"The textile industry is an industry that has for years had the benefit of the protection afforded by the Customs tariff. It will be the duty of the Commission to inquire, among other things, into the economic results of the protection afforded this industry. As I conceive the Order in Council, it will be our duty to bring before the Commission

(*a*) The facts respecting the tariff protection afforded the industry over a period of years;

(*b*) The investment of capital in the industry and the return on invested capital.

(*c*) The salaries and bonuses paid to executive officers;

(*d*) Wages paid to employees and other matters pertaining to their interests.

"It will be our duty to determine how far the burden of protection, which ultimately must be borne by the consuming public, has been passed on to workmen employed, and how far it has been absorbed by those otherwise interested in the industry.

"We will have to inquire into the mechanization of the industry for the purpose of determining how far the protection afforded to the industry is a protection to the production of machines and how far it is a protection to the product of labour. We will have to determine to what extent the industry has, enjoying a protective tariff, made profits which have been distributed, whether by payment of large dividends or by other financial re-adjustment, and how far the industry has conserved profits made in times of prosperity for the benefit of the wage-earners and their dependents in time of depression.

"It will be our duty to give careful and particular attention to determining the justification for any branches of this industry suddenly and arbitrarily ceasing operations, thereby causing wide-spread distress among their employees.

"It will be our duty to gather full and complete information in regard to all matters affecting the industry and its branches, in order that the Government of the Dominion may reach sound conclusions in regard to the course to be taken in the future, It will, of course, in this regard be necessary for the Commission to consider British and foreign competition in the industry and the rights of the consuming public in regard thereto.

"I respectfully suggest that the rights of labour and the consuming public should receive our first and paramount attention. As the rights of labour are most urgent, I tentatively suggest, subject to discussion with those representing the textile industry, that the Commission should proceed at any early date to hold sittings at several of the centres where there are large textile mills, that the Commission should visit the mills and be in a position to observe the process of manufacture, the treatment of employees, and that the Commission should, while visiting these mills, hold public hearings for the purpose of giving those interested an opportunity to place facts before the Commission."

In conclusion, the Commission Counsel invited "the assistance of the citizens of Canada in carrying on with our work and those who have matters that they think will be of importance to the Commission are asked to place them before us at any time. We particularly invite those interested in the welfare of the employees engaged in the industry to cooperate with us and we assure them that we will place all relevant information at our disposal before the Commission."

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Production of automobiles in Canada during January numbered 13,302 units against 13,775 cars made in December and 10,607 cars in January of a year ago. This month's output included 11,261 passenger cars and 2,041 trucks; 7,167 of the passenger cars and 1,053 trucks being intended for sale in Canada and the balance in each case for export. Customs figures for the month show that 451 cars were imported and 6,622 exported during January as compared with imports of 264 exports of 1,598 in January, 1935.

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According to a news report, wage inspectors of British Columbia recently conferred with the Hon. George S. Pearson, Provincial Minister of Labour, and with the Board of Industrial Relations. Following this Conference, the Minister is reported to have announced the possibility of merging the male and female minimum wage acts and the Hours of Work Act (all of which are administered by the Board of Industrial Relations) into one enactment.

# NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

## Announcement of Minister of Labour in House of Commons

IN the discussion on the motion of Mr. Denton Massey, Member for Greenwood, proposing an enquiry into the need for technical training of youth and the creation of a national youth establishment commission, it was announced in the House of Commons on March 9 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, that one of the functions of the National Employment Commission would be an investigation into those phases of the unemployment problem relating to youth.

Mr. Massey's motion, which was adopted, urged that "the government consider the desirability of investigating the broad question of the re-establishment of the young men and young women of Canada;" and that "in the conduct of such investigation, attention be given to the possibility of making available, to those of our youth, who are adapted for such training and who would otherwise be denied it, technical training in various branches."

In his advocacy of vocational training, Mr. Massey referred to the recommendations of the Nineteenth International Conference concerning unemployment of young persons (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, pages 658-661).

In accepting the motion, the Minister of Labour drew attention to the study given the problem in other countries, and summarized the recommendations of the League of Nations special committee on this question as follows:—

1. The abolition of child labour.
2. The adoption of compulsory school attendance for primary education where this measure is not yet in force; and, in countries where it exists, the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance
   (a) by the addition of one or several classes to the primary schools,
   (b) by supplementary vocational courses, and
   (c) by the extension of the period of attendance at nursery schools.
3. The systematic transfer of unemployed families to rural areas; that is, internal colonization.
4. The institution of workers' allotments and suburban colonies.
5. Voluntary civic service in labour camps.
6. Voluntary organizations created by the young people themselves.
7. Vocational guidance and employment bureaus.
8. Technical training of a generalized character.

Inviting examination of these recommendations, the Minister pointed out that to carry out even a limited number of them would necessitate the maximum of co-operation between the Dominion and the provincial and municipal governments. Emphasizing this essential, the Minister observed:—

"If one lesson has been brought home clearly as a result of our experience in dealing with this problem of unemployment during the past few years it is this, that unless we are able to find and create a medium through which that co-operation can be secured and continued we shall not be able to deal effectively with the problem of unemployment. This resolution is simply an illustration, I believe, of the imperative necessity of securing that co-operation. Whatever may have been our failures in the past, we are confronted with an existing situation, serious in itself, which demands our united efforts. And it is with this in view that the present administration proposes to set up a national employment commission which is designed to secure that degree of co-operation, not only between governments, but also between governments on the one side and private industry on the other, in order that we may attain a maximum of united effort along the whole front of our economic life."

Referring specifically to the object of the motion, and to this special problem of youth, the Minister, on behalf of the government, stated:—

"It will be possible, in setting up a national employment commission, to provide for a special committee which shall investigate those peculiar features of the unemployment problem which relate to youth. I hope that as a result of such an investigation it will be found possible for this government, working in co-operation with other governmental agencies in Canada, to arrange for improved educational facilities and a better correlation of vocational schools and employment services than now exists. I hope too that it may be possible to revive in some degree an apprenticeship system in this country, although that will require also the co-operation of private industry and of labour organizations."

Commenting on requests from delegations received by "this government and previous governments," the Minister wondered "whether the time has not come when in connection with this whole problem of unemployment this government is not entitled to send delegations to industries and to associations of industries

and commercial organizations in this country. I wonder whether we are not entitled to do that and to say to them that their active co-operation is vitally necessary if we, with them, are to deal constructively with this problem of unemployment."

He then outlined what he considered to be a basic requirement in any realistic approach to the broad problem of unemployment, namely, a definite demarcation of the employable and the unemployable, together with a classification of the relief rolls according to age and occupational groups—a work which is now progressing under the direction of the federal Department of Labour in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities.

In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Rogers declared:—

"I would repeat that the government is fully in sympathy with the re-establishment of the youth of this country and, like any government conscious of its responsibility in relation to unemployment at this time, we will take every possible step to see to it that young men and women are given opportunities within which they may realize their desire for remunerative employment. I do not believe the youth of this Dominion expect ready-made jobs, nor do I believe that the solution for unemployed youth lies in public employment. If I did believe that I should have some misgivings for the future of Canada. It is our duty to create conditions within which our Canadian youth may once more, as in other years, find their own opportunities and make the most of them."

## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

### Summary of Proceedings at Eighteenth Annual Convention

WITH a large and representative attendance from all parts of the Dominion, the eighteenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held in Hamilton recently. As indicated in the official report of the proceedings, the chief objective of the gathering was "to seek and remove the causes retarding recovery in building as compared with other industries."

In summarizing the work of the convention, the official report stated:—

"Thoroughly canvassed were such influences as the rising cost of workmen's compensation and increasing taxation, factors, which it might be supposed, were militating against the undertaking of construction, and definite proposals were submitted with the end in view of minimizing their effect.

"Constructively, too, the convention, in keeping with its slogan, devoted considerable attention to ways and means of stimulating activity. The effect of the public works program instituted by the Dominion Government under the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, and the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, was examined minutely. It had resulted, it was agreed, in the creation of a large amount of employment, both directly and indirectly. Deciding, however, that extraordinary expenditures on public works were disadvantageous, ultimately, to the best interests of the industry, the convention went on record as opposing further projects of this nature at the present time. Instead, it advocated that the Federal authorities should resume their normal construction programs.

"Housing, which it is widely held, affords the best opportunity of restoring the industry to normalcy, also received in its many aspects, the consideration of the convention. Not only the provision of low-cost accommodation was touched upon, but modern developments in this field were covered in detail."

In his report on the year's activities, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, the general manager, dealt with various phases of federal policy where such came into contact with the operations of the Association as in the Public Works Construction Act, 1935, and the Housing Act. Under the heading of "Labour Relations," Mr. Reilly reported that:—

"The operation of Government contracts has brought out a number of instances, arising from classification of workmen and fair wage schedules, which have been taken up with the Department of Labour. Our representations have received the most courteous attention from the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, and the Chief Conciliation Officer, Mr. Campbell."

Tribute was also paid to Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, for his "unfailing courtesy and consideration" given to representations of the Association in regard to the Housing Act.

Dealing with the subject of legislation, the general manager referred to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario as follows:—

"Those who favour its provisions speak strongly in its favour as a stabilizing force, but considerable criticism has developed and was expressed in some of the daily and weekly papers. Perhaps the real test of this

type of legislation will come later, as conditions improve. Meanwhile, the cost of such legislation to the owner should be carefully considered."

Featuring the report of the president, Mr. W. H. Yates, Jr., were his references to the federal public works program and to housing. Dealing with the former, the president stated:—

"The effect of the Public Works Program is quite apparent. This is indicated by the fact that the employment index had risen from 67·4 at the end of 1933 to 85·3 at the end of the third quarter of 1935. Improvement is reflected largely in industries associated with construction, such as lumbering, steel products and transportation, as well as in the building trades itself. Directly and indirectly, it has resulted chiefly from the Public Works program.

"Figures compiled by the National Construction Council, demonstrate that contracts awarded to date under the Public Works Construction Acts of 1934 and 1935, have produced or will produce 51,372,664 man hours of labour, or in other words, they have kept 32,089 men working for a year of 200 working days and, when you come to consider that 80 cents spent out of every dollar goes into labour, it gives you some idea of the spending power this program has meant to business in general throughout Canada."

Continuing, the president declared it was now a question of "whether to appeal to the government to prime the pump once more." While it might be thought that enough had been done in the way of a direct program, the president suggested that there might be "other avenues along which the Federal Government may operate." In this respect, he outlined the results of a survey of "economically justifiable projects" which had been presented by the National Construction Council to the Federal Government as an extension program. This was divided as follows: Federal Building and Engineering work valued at (about) $89,000,000; Provincial Work, valued at (about) $25,000,000; Municipal Work, valued at (about) $106,000,000; Privately Controlled Work, valued at (about) $178,000,000.

There were papers and discussions on the following subjects: Workmen's Compensation, P. N. Gross; Accident Prevention, H. J. McGough; Public Works Program, E. J. L. Stinson and W. D. Black; Taxation Methods, F. Kent; House Building, Frank McLaughlin; Modern Methods in Residential Construction, J. M. Pigott; Slum Clearance and Replacement, Dr. Milton Hersey.

**Resolutions Adopted**

Among the resolutions adopted were the following pertaining to housing, apprenticeship, extension of public works program, workmen's compensation, and accident prevention. These resolutions were as follows:—

*Housing.*—"We are interested to note from reports submitted that some progress is being made in loaning money for new house construction in certain centres under the provisions of the first part of the Dominion Housing Act, 1935. We suggest to the incoming Executive Committee that representations be made to the Federal Government that, in the light of experience gained in the operation of the Act to date, suitable amendments be enacted to give greater encouragement to the investment of private capital in the field of house construction.

"Also, that the Federal Government be requested, in view of the remarkable success achieved by building societies in Great Britain, to invite one or more outstanding representatives acquainted with the work of these societies to come to Canada to assist our Government to a decision as to whether similar societies could be launched in Canada."

*Apprenticeship.*—"The Convention appreciated the courtesy of the Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario and the Deputy Minister in visiting our sessions and explaining the proposed amendments to the Apprenticeship Act of Ontario.

"The 1936 Apprenticeship Committee of the Association, when appointed by the Executive Committee, is to be requested to study the question of the compulsory absorption of youth into industry with a view to making representations to the Governments.

"The assistance of local associations or exchanges is urged in emphasizing to the people of our Canadian centres the difficult position in which so many of the untrained young men find themselves at the present time.

"The possibility of a shortage of skilled mechanics in a number of the building trades was recognized in the event of any considerable activity in the near future. The attention of our employers is again directed to the necessity for action to secure a resumption of apprentice training and the rehabilitation in our industry of mechanics who have been compelled to seek other employment."

*Extension of Public Works Program.*—"The Association, after careful investigation, recognizes the benefits received by the various branches of our industry from the operation of the Public Works Construction Act 1934

and the Supplementary P.W.C.A. 1935. The expenditure under these Acts by various Government Departments has resulted in employment not only to skilled and unskilled labour on the jobs, but has extended to the factories where much of the material is manufactured. In some centres, had it not been for this Government work, there would have been little or no construction work undertaken.

"Recognizing, however, that the Federal Government undertook this work to provide a stimulus and encouragement to private industry, we believe that on the completion of the present program, including the contracting for the balance of the money voted, the operations of the Federal Government in the field of public works might well be limited to what might be considered normal appropriations."

*Workmen's Compensation and Accident Prevention.*—"The Convention Committee which considered these questions held several sessions but did not feel that the information obtained on present conditions throughout the industry of Canada would warrant any definite recommendations at this time."

The officers elected were: President, F. G. Rutley, Montreal; Vice-President, Joseph Wilde, Toronto; Past President, W. H. Yates, Jr., Hamilton; Western Vice-Presidents, F. J. Hale, Vancouver, and A. W. Cassidy, Saskatoon; Eastern Vice-President, K. I. Campbell, Saint John; Honorary Secretary, L. L. Anthes, Toronto; Honorary Treasurer, E. M. Seale, Montreal.

Section Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen for the ensuing year will be: General Contractors, I. Ilsley, Toronto, and H. J. Ball, Kitchener, Ont.; Trade Contractors, William J. Bavington, Toronto, and J. P. Linton, Montreal; Manufacturing and Supply, E. G. Montgomery, Montreal, and G. M. Bartlett, Montreal. John Parkin, Toronto, is chairman of the Membership and Finance Committee.

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**International Survey of Social Services**

Reference was made in the Labour Gazette of March, 1934, page 249, to an "International Survey of Social Services" which was published by the International Labour Office in 1933, containing studies of the operation in 1930 of various social services in twenty-four different countries, including Canada. A second edition has now been issued of this survey, dealing with the working of social services in 1933. The first volume of the new edition deals with the social services in existence in the following nineteen countries: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United States of America. It is expected that a second volume will be issued later in the year dealing with nineteen further countries as follows: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

The social services which are dealt with in this survey are as follows: Social Insurance (including workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases; sickness and maternity insurance; invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance; unemployment insurance; voluntary social insurance; and subsidized benefit schemes); Social Assistance Services (including non-contributory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' pensions; unemployment assistance; assistance for aged, blind and infirm persons of insufficient means; medical assistance for persons of insufficient means; maternity assistance; assistance for children and young persons; assistance for large families; and assistance at employers' expense in case of injury, sickness or death of staff); Housing, financed by public authorities; Family Allowances; and Holidays with Pay.

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Included in the annual report of the Commissioner of National Parks of Canada is a section dealing with the activities of the National Parks Branch in the matter of providing relief work.

The report indicates that under the Relief Act, 1934, 6,387 individuals were provided with relief during the fiscal year 1934-35, comprising 4,725 single, homeless men; and 493 permanent Park residents with domestic responsibilities, involving 1,169 dependents. Relief work on this basis was distributed over two periods, Apil 1, to July 31, 1934, and January 1, to March 31, 1935. Most of the work furnished on a relief basis during the winter of 1934-35 centred in Riding Mountain National Park, where a total of 936 single, homeless men, drawn largely from Winnipeg, were accommodated and given useful employment.

Operations under the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, commenced on August 1 of that year, and during the eight months ended March 31, 1935, employment at prevailing wages was found for the following number of men monthly: August, 2,113; September, 2,658; October, 2,841; November, 2,316; December, 440; January, 102; February, 92; March, 111.

# "EDUCATION AS A TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP"

## Radio Address of Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Dominion Minister of Labour, under Auspices of Canadian Teachers' Federation

THE Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Dominion Minister of Labour, delivered the following address over the Canadian Radio Commission System on Monday, February 24:—

I am greatly privileged to have this opportunity of speaking under the auspices of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The general theme which will be discussed during the present week is "Education as a Training for Citizenship." This subject is not new, but it is safe to say that it will never be old. We who have been teachers have considered it often in our quiet hours. Teachers of every age since Plato and Aristotle have thought and written on education in its relation to the state.

In these latter days of social stress and mental perplexity the education of youth for citizenship has assumed a special significance for our own generation. As a result of the shock of war and a long period of economic adversity we have been obliged to re-examine the foundations of our faith in many matters. In common with other portions of our cultural inheritance our educational institutions and methods have been made the subject of critical enquiry. All this is as it should be. We know that a blind and complacent acceptance of tradition is the greatest obstacle to human progress. We realize that our institutions must be fashioned to present and future needs. We know also that there have been many periods of revision and changing direction in the history of civilization. Usually these periods of shock and change have been a prelude to a striking advance in social welfare and material progress. The result is very largely in our own hands. The all-important thing is our approach and attitude to problems of reconstruction. We must have faith in reason and experience as our guides. With such guidance we must be as ready to cleave to that which is good in our inheritance as we are to reject that which is evil.

To my mind there is no certain virtue in any formal training for citizenship. Knowledge of political institutions is desirable and the teaching of history should throw a clear light on the manner in which these institutions have come into being. But this knowledge is, of itself, no guarantee of good citizenship. To it there must be added a sense of obligation to some ideal outside of individual well-being. Education is self-development, it is true, but it involves social adjustment as well and any concept of education which ignored instruction in social obligations would be narrow and selfish indeed.

In any system of education for citizenship it is important to make clear to growing children that duties go along with rights and that the recognition of duties to others is the only sure protection for rights which we claim for ourselves. It is equally important that the concept of duty should not be confined within narrow boundaries. The child stands, as it were, at the centre of a series of widening circles, each of which represents a form of association in which he or she seeks to satisfy the needs of body, mind and spirit, the full realization of individual personality. As one looks back over the centuries that lie behind us, it appears that the progress of man has been determined very largely by his consciousness of himself as a member of these ever-widening groups of humanity. Out of this realization of his membership in and dependence upon these various circles of association there has come a broadening conception of right and duty; and upon the cornerstone of right and duty there has been erected first the framework of the state, and in more recent times the framework and principles of international society. The circle of humanity which embraces our international relationships would seem to represent the ultimate in human association. It is the farthest removed from the individual at the centre, and the most recent form of human association in point of time. For these reasons it lacks the reality, the vitality and the intimacy of the narrower associations of family, church and nation. But while it is not so deeply rooted in our experience, the events of the past few years have given us a sobering conviction of its importance in our daily lives. Events which occur in Shanghai, Rome or London may have an almost immediate repercussion in other parts of the world. During the past few years the nations have looked hopefully toward Geneva for light and leading toward peace. We have come to realize that the narrower circles of our lives depend in very large measure upon that wider circle which embraces our international relationship. If that circle should be rent asunder, there is hardly an aspect of our common life that would not be put in jeopardy.

Another tenet in education for citizenship must be faith in hard thinking. It is said of the late Lord Haldane that, when he became Minister of War, he was far from satisfied with the willingness of the permanent staff

to break from traditional methods and suggested that every department in the War Office should be provided with a motto bearing the words "It costs nothing to think." This story carries its own moral. Lord Haldane, of course, was thinking of cost in monetary terms. In another and more profound sense, however, it costs a great deal to think, but the value received will always repay the cost in terms of effort. Hard thinking means hard work. It also means renunciation of some of the more temporal pleasures of life. There are many alleged substitutes for hard thinking and it is easy to succumb to the temptation to accept these substitutes in the place of genuine thought. Education ought to develop right habits of thinking. Those of us who are teachers must encourage at all times an attitude of curiosity and a spirit of intellectual adventure in our students. This instruction in thinking is needed especially at this time. Our country is confronted with many grave problems. We must think our way through these problems. There is no other way to meet them courageously. We must resist, at the same time, the tendency to surrender reason to emotion however benevolent our emotional reactions may seem to be. It is characteristic of a period of economic depression that irrational fear and irrational hope are often allowed to direct public policy and individual action. Many of the worst phases of modern nationalism are due to the surrender of calm reason to emotion and hysteria. Students of history will not need to be told that mass emotion has never proved to be a safe guide for public policy. What we call civilization has developed step by step with the progressive victory of reason and social consciousness over the simple emotional reactions to our environment.

Finally, I would suggest that education for citizenship in these difficult days calls for careful instruction in tolerance and charity. It may be said that this is the business of the churches. My answer would be that it is also the business of our schools. The need for charity is so imperative that it requires a united effort if we are to withstand the returning tide of prejudice and intolerance which threatens to overtake us. The time to learn tolerance and charity is in the days of our youth. Many a child at an impressionable age has acquired racial and religious prejudices through a misdirected teaching of history or a distorted emphasis on the superior character of a particularly national tradition. Tolerance may be developed as a mental attitude. Charity may come from a quickened sense of social responsibility or may be grounded in spiritual sensibilities. Our schools and universities have a unique opportunity to cultivate a mental attitude of tolerance and remove the seeds of prejudice which are planted in the soil of ignorance. This is also one of the tasks confronting two other educational institutions to which I wish to pay tribute for their contribution to good citizenship—the Frontier College and the Workers Educational Association. Certainly the survival of prejudice and intolerance must ever mark the failure of education to achieve its higher purposes as a training for the performance of civic duties.

Before I conclude, perhaps I may be allowed to say a word regarding the effect of intolerance on problems with which the Department of Labour is particularly concerned. In dealing with labour questions the basic need is, after all, the right attitude on the part of the employers and employed, a willingness to see each phase of the problem from the other's point of view while recognizing that on the cordial agreement of the two parties to the employment relation depends not only the success of particular industries but the welfare of the persons engaged in them, their dependants and the ever-widening circle of people affected by them. With the creation of this attitude of mind, and with proper knowledge of the conditions, almost any problem becomes easy of solution. When both parties are prepared to play the game, to be fair to each other and to their fellows, to observe the law in letter and in spirit, experience has shown that the utmost difficulties may be overcome.

But employers and workers are not classes by themselves, unaffected by other persons or other groups. They form part of the community at large. They derive their ideas and standards just as other people do from their homes, schools, churches, companions and the particular circumstances of their lives. The solution of labour problems, as of any other problem in our public and business life, is dependent in the end on the abilities of our citizens to think clearly and objectively, to recognize the value of knowledge and to seek it, to perceive the fundamental principles of right and wrong in public and business activities and to adhere as loyally to them as in private life, and, finally, the willingness to abide honourably by the rules of the game, whether they be laid down by individual conscience, in written agreements, or in the statute books. In the development of these qualities very much depends on our school systems and school teachers.

May I suggest in closing that for teachers everywhere there is a benediction and a call to duty in the familiar lines from "In Memoriam":

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
And more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul according well
May make one music as before."

# BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## Recent Orders Governing Minimum Wages

THE British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations—administering the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act, and the Hours of Work Act—has recently issued orders establishing a minimum wage for women employed in offices and for the occupation of taxi-cab driver.

### Female Minimum Wage Act

Order No. 34.—*Establishing a minimum wage in the office occupation.*

This Order rescinds previous regulations issued in May, 1934 (Labour Gazette, June, 1934, page 531).

As defined in the Order, "office occupation" includes the work of females employed as stenographers; book-keepers; typists; billing clerks; filing clerks; cashiers; cash-girls (not included in any other Order of the Board); checkers; invoicers; comptometer operators; auditors; attendants in physicians' offices, dentists' offices, and other offices; and the work of females employed in all kinds of clerical work.

Subject to certain other provisions, the Board has fixed the minimum wage of experienced full time employees over eighteen years of age at $15 for a week of 37½ hours or more; and for part time experienced employees working less than 37½ per week the rate is set at 40 cents per hour provided that no such employee in any one day shall be paid less than the equivalent of four hours work.

The minimum scale for full time employees under eighteen years of age for a working week of 37½ hours or more, is as follows: $11 per week for the first six months; $12 per week during the second six months; $13 per week during the third six months; and $14 a week thereafter until the employee reaches the age of eighteen.

For part-time employees under 18 years, and working less than 37½ hours a week, the rates are: 30 cents per hour during the first six months; 32½ cents per hour during the second six months; 35 cents per hour during the third six months; and 37½ cents per hour thereafter until the employee reaches the age of eighteen. No employee in any one day is to be paid less than the equivalent of four hours work.

For inexperienced full time employees, eighteen years and over, and working 37½ hours per week or more, the rates are: $11 per week during the first three months; $12 during the second three months; $13 during the third three months; $14 during the fourth three months; and $15 per week thereafter.

For inexperienced part time employees, eighteen years and over, and working less than 37½ hours per week, the rates are: 30 cents per hour during the first three months; 32½ cents per hour during the second three months; 35 cents per hour during the third three months; 37½ cents per hour during the fourth three months; and not less than 40 cents per hour thereafter. For this class of employee the Order also stipulates that in any one day the remuneration shall not be less than the equivalent of four hours pay. Licences must be obtained from the Board before employing inexperienced workers eighteen years of age or over at the rates established for this group.

Permits are necessary before any employees are required to work more than eight hours in any one day or more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

This Order became effective on January 30, 1936.

### Male Minimum Wage Act

Order No. 33.—*Establishing a Minimum Wage in the occupation of taxicab driver.*

This Order became effective January 24 and rescinds the Order of June 13, 1934 (Labour Gazette, July, 1934, page 642). The new Order is as follows:

1. That where used in this Order the expression "taxicab driver" means and includes every employee (being a male person twenty-one (21) years of age or over) and every male person under twenty-one (21) years of age in charge of or driving a motor-vehicle with seating accommodation for seven (7) passengers, or less than seven (7) passengers, used for the conveyance of the public and which is driven or operated for hire.
2. That the minimum wage for every taxicab driver shall be not less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per day.
3. That every employer who requires a taxicab driver to wear a uniform or any special article of wearing apparel while in his employ shall furnish same without cost to the said taxicab driver.
4. That this Order shall apply to taxicab drivers and their employers in the City of Vancouver, the City of Victoria, the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, and the Municipality of the District of Saanich.

Order No. 13a.—*Logging Industry.*

Effective January 30, the Board has issued Order No. 13A, extending the provisions of Order No. 13 (Labour Gazette, October, 1934, page 914) to "apply to that portion of the basin of the Skeena river lying east of the mouth of and including the Khyex river."

Order No. 1c.—*Logging Industry.*

Effective January 30, the Board has issued Order No. 1C declaring that the provisions of Order No. 1 (Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 419) "shall not apply to that portion of the basin of the Skeena river lying east of the mouth of and including the Khyex river."

# MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

## New Orders Governing Employment in Boot and Shoe Industry, Women's Dress Industry and Leather Industry

THE Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has recently issued three orders which supersede or amend previous orders respecting employment in: (1) all branches of the shoe industry; (2) women's dress industry; and (3) leather and simile-leather industry.

Order No. 7.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in all branches of the shoe industry in the province.*

This order, effective from February 22, 1936, supersedes Orders 7, 7a and 7b previously enacted on July 1, 1929, and October 1, 1933 (Labour Gazette, May, 1929, page 489, and September, 1933, page 916).

The chief effect of this Order is to establish the minimum rates on a percentage basis of numbers employed instead of (as formerly) on a time basis that varied with the length of the apprenticeship or experience period. A comparison with the former Orders governing the boot and shoe industry illustrates this change in rating. For instance, in the Order of October, 1933, a beginner's minimum rate for the Montreal area was $7 per week, increasing to $8 after six months' experience. By the new Order this method of rating is abolished and it is now provided that 20 per cent of the employees shall be paid at not less than $7 per week; 15 per cent at not less than $9 per week; and 65 per cent at not less than $11 per week.

*Minimum Rates.*—The minimum rates for the province are as established for the following zones and schedules:

Zone 1.—Montreal and a radius of 10 miles round the island of Montreal.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 per cent of the employees, at not less than | $7.00 |
| 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 9.00 |
| 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 11.00 |

Zone 2.—City of Quebec and a radius of 10 miles around the City of Quebec.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 per cent of the employees, at not less than | $6.00 |
| 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 8.00 |
| 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 10.00 |

Zone 3.—Municipalities of 3,000 population and more and a radius of 5 miles around them. (Montreal and Quebec excepted).

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 per cent of the employees, at not less than | $6.00 |
| 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 7.50 |
| 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 9.50 |

Zone 4.—Municipalities of less than 3,000 population.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 per cent of the employees, at not less than | $6.00 |
| 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 7.00 |
| 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than | 9.00 |

Other provisions pertaining to the above minimum rates are:

(*a*) The worker's salary shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money included in the envelope; the same must be initialed by the person who paid the employee.

(*b*) All employees, whether working on time or piece, or on any other system of pay, are subject to the above specified minimum wages. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice-versa for same operation is prohibited as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operations.

(*c*) To establish percentages, the wages of each worker shall be computed on four (4) consecutive weeks.

*Deduction for absence*: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

*Waiting time*: Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent; not more than eight (8) punches allowed per day.

*Exemption*: The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions.

*Discharge of employees*: No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are treated strictly confidential.

*Reference*: No employer shall refuse to give employees a letter of reference when they leave their employ, if request is made for same.

*Hours of Work*: The work period for which the above rates are fixed remains the same at 48 hours per week, with the same provisions as in the former order governing overtime, and short time, penalties and posting.

Order No. 10.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in the Women's and Misses' Dress Industry (excluding House Dresses).*

This order, which is effective from March 2, replaces the Orders previously enacted on July

1, 1930 and December 1, 1934 (Labour Gazette, May, 1930, page 523; and October, 1934, page 915).

The major change in the present Order is that the same schedule of rates is applicable to the entire province whereas in previous Orders there were separate rates for Montreal and the rest of the province. There is an increase in the percentages of employees in the lower wage classifications, while the working week on which the minimum rates are based is reduced from 48 hours (in Montreal) and 50 hours (rest of the province) to 44 hours throughout the province.

*Minimum Rates.*—The new minimum rates as set forth in the Order are:

15 per cent of the total female working force shall be paid not less than.... $7.00
20 per cent of the total female working force shall be paid not less than.... $10.00
65 per cent of the total female working force shall be paid not less than.... $12.50

The clauses with respect to method of payment, deduction, waiting time, exemption, discharge of employees, reference, etc., are identical with those in Order No. 7 preceding.

Order No. 6.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in leather and simile-leather industry.*

At a joint conference held by the Minimum Wage Commisison in Montreal on June 18, 1931, it was decided that the Orders then resulting—No. 13 and 13A—should be applied only to the operation of the fur industry, exception being made for dyeing and hide-dressing plants, which would come under a separate Order to be issued later. (Orders No. 13 and 13A were published in the Labour Gazette for July, 1931, on page 770). Accordingly, the present Order (No. 6) is applicable to employment in the preparing, dressing and dyeing, of hides, skins and leather; leather or simile-leather goods; articles for travellers, trunks, satchels, hand-bags and pocket-books of all description made of leather or any other material.

*Minimum Rates.*—The minimum rates are established as follows:

Zone 1.—Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around the island of Montreal.
20 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....$ 7 00
15 per cent of the employees, at not less than ..... 9 00
65 per cent of the employees, at not less than ..... 11 00
Zone 2.—Municipalities of 3,000 population and more and a radius of 5 miles around them (Montreal excepted).
20 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....$ 6 00
15 per cent of the employees, at not less than ..... 8 00
65 per cent of the employees, at not less than ..... 10 00
Zone 3.—Municipalities of less than 3,000 population.
20 per cent of the employees, at not less than .....$ 6 00
15 per cent of the employees, at not less than ..... 7 00
65 per cent of the employees, at not less than ..... 9 00

*Hours.*—The work period to which the above rates apply is for a week of 48 hours.

In all other respects the general provisions are identical with those pertaining to Order No. 7.

## Convention of Alberta Federation of Labour

The twentieth annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in Calgary, January 13-15, 1936, with approximately fifty delegates in attendance.

In the joint report of the president and secretary, reviewing the year's activities, reference was made to the affiliation of additional unions, the increase in membership and an improved financial standing. The action of the provincial Government on the representations submitted to it by the Federation was summarized.

In discussing the problem of unemployment and relief, the convention made its recommendations under two headings: (1) "Immediate Relief" and (2) "Permanent Economic Betterment and Abolition of Unemployment." Under the first, the recommendations included:

Establishing of an unemployment fund, derived from a tax on industry "to ensure the continued payment for the necessities of life" to the unemployed.

That the "adequate necessities of life" in the form of food, clothing, shelter, medical attention and housing, conform to the provincial health laws.

Provision of medical examination, medical services, and hospitalization for the unemployed.

Town planning for the "modernization of cities" and the abolition of unsanitary buildings.

Institution of state health legislation.

Systematic construction of streets and roads with a view to the future development of transportation.

Reduction of the age limit for the receipt of old age pensions.

Under the second section dealing with unemployment, the major recommendation urged

the "immediate establishment of a federal economic council." (The Economic Council of Canada Act was enacted at the 1935 session of Parliament. Action has been taken at the present session to abolish this measure.)

Among other recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted were:

The compiling by the district office of the United Mine Workers of America of the salient sections of the Mines Act for distribution in tract form by the Provincial Government.

Establishment of a permanent mine rescue crew in the Drumheller Valley.

Institution of a six-hour day and five-day week policy for the miners and mine workers.

Establishment of a by-product plant in the Drumheller Valley.

Relief distribution to all unemployed persons.

Institution by the Provincial Government of a program of work at trade union rates of pay.

Amending the Relief Act to make provision for household equipment commensurate with proper household standards.

Abolition of all relief camps.

Inauguration of a federal provincial-municipal building program with fair wages.

Establishment of a minimum wage of $12.00 a week for boys in stores and factories.

Improved regulation of motor vehicle transportation under the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Restricting bus and truck drivers operating in the province to a maximum of eight hours per day and forty hours per week.

Establishment of a maximum 40-hour week for all workers.

Provision for elderly persons who, by reason of residential disqualification are not eligible for old age pension.

Institution of a national coal policy by the Federal Government.

Repeal of Section 98, of the Criminal Code.

Shortening the period for establishing a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Pensioning of industrial workers over fifty years of age.

Abolition of cadet training.

Opposition to war and fascism.

Opposition to the opening up of new coal mining fields "until such time as the mines now developed can give reasonable employment to their employees."

The officers elected were: President, F. J. White, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, Carl E. Berg, Edmonton.

Edmonton was chosen as the convention city for 1937.

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### Orders of Manitoba Minimum Wage Board

The Manitoba Minimum Wage Board has recently issued an extension to one order and an addition to another as indicated below:—

Order No. 5.—*Governing employment in hotels, restaurants, etc.*

The Manitoba Gazette, of January 25, contained a notice of the Minimum Wage Board setting out an Order in Council (No. 72) authorizing the extension of Order No. 5 governing employment in hotels, restaurants, clubs, refreshment stands, etc., to apply "to all portions of the Province of Manitoba although not included within any city." The provisions of Order No. 5 were published in the Labour Gazette for November, 1935, page 1011.

Order No. 2.—*Governing employees in all departments of a departmental store and mail order house.*

This Order was issued originally in 1919 and has been revised from time to time. In the Manitoba Gazette of February 1, the Order was further amended by an addition of a subsection which provides that "no employee shall be required to work on a statutory holiday unless a permit of exemption has been issued . . . or unless the nature of such employee's work necessitates his or her employment to provide proper care and maintenance of the property."

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The effect of mechanical improvement on employment is illustrated by reports made to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Bell Telephone Co. In recent years the use of the dial or automatic telephone has been extending though, it is understood, not so rapidly as has been possible, the company rather inclining to move somewhat slowly in the installation of the dial. The figures show that in 1929 there were 8,367 female traffic employees, whereas in 1933, only five years later, there were only 4,187, just half as many.

The number of telephones per switch board operator has in that time increased from 91 to 160.

The number of manual telephones per operator has increased from 64·2 to 77·5 and of automatic telephones per employee from 26·8 to 88·5.

# WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, AND 1933 TO 1935

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1936, inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1936, and from previous issues.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1929, 1933, 1934 AND 1935

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

| Provinces | | Males per month in summer season | | | Females per month in summer season | | | Males per year | | | Females per year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Board | Wages and Board | Wages | Board | Wages and Board | Wages | Board | Wages and Board | Wages | Board | Wages and Board |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Canada* | 1929 | 40 | 23 | 63 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 373 | 254 | 627 | 242 | 223 | 465 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 161 | 161 | 322 | 112 | 134 | 246 |
| | 1934 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 171 | 167 | 338 | 115 | 138 | 253 |
| | 1935 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 184 | 174 | 358 | 117 | 137 | 254 |
| *Prince Edward Island* | 1929 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 327 | 207 | 534 | 196 | 159 | 355 |
| | 1933 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 178 | 141 | 319 | 116 | 121 | 237 |
| | 1934 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 167 | 153 | 320 | 110 | 121 | 231 |
| | 1935 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 188 | 155 | 343 | 122 | 125 | 247 |
| *Nova Scotia* | 1929 | 38 | 19 | 57 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 383 | 222 | 605 | 212 | 179 | 391 |
| | 1933 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 208 | 157 | 365 | 129 | 119 | 248 |
| | 1934 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 195 | 165 | 360 | 124 | 129 | 253 |
| | 1935 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 213 | 151 | 364 | 128 | 117 | 245 |
| *New Brunswick* | 1929 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 375 | 214 | 589 | 198 | 169 | 367 |
| | 1933 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 185 | 151 | 336 | 107 | 120 | 227 |
| | 1934 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 214 | 152 | 366 | 115 | 130 | 245 |
| | 1935 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 210 | 150 | 360 | 103 | 113 | 216 |
| *Quebec* | 1929 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 369 | 208 | 577 | 191 | 151 | 342 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 152 | 113 | 265 | 94 | 93 | 187 |
| | 1934 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 164 | 129 | 293 | 96 | 96 | 192 |
| | 1935 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 170 | 136 | 306 | 98 | 98 | 196 |
| *Ontario* | 1929 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 341 | 254 | 595 | 242 | 212 | 454 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 159 | 166 | 325 | 123 | 141 | 264 |
| | 1934 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 173 | 171 | 344 | 137 | 150 | 287 |
| | 1935 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 187 | 185 | 372 | 137 | 150 | 287 |
| *Manitoba* | 1929 | 38 | 23 | 61 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 352 | 256 | 608 | 222 | 216 | 438 |
| | 1933 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 143 | 164 | 307 | 89 | 140 | 229 |
| | 1934 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 149 | 163 | 312 | 92 | 141 | 233 |
| | 1935 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 160 | 163 | 323 | 92 | 140 | 232 |
| *Saskatchewan* | 1929 | 44 | 25 | 69 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 398 | 287 | 685 | 256 | 240 | 496 |
| | 1933 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 144 | 161 | 305 | 85 | 137 | 222 |
| | 1934 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 153 | 166 | 319 | 89 | 141 | 230 |
| | 1935 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 173 | 172 | 345 | 96 | 144 | 240 |
| *Alberta* | 1929 | 43 | 25 | 68 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 404 | 274 | 678 | 253 | 232 | 485 |
| | 1933 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 170 | 174 | 344 | 109 | 152 | 261 |
| | 1934 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 178 | 172 | 350 | 113 | 150 | 263 |
| | 1935 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 189 | 178 | 367 | 115 | 156 | 271 |
| *Br. Columbia* | 1929 | 49 | 27 | 76 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 482 | 310 | 792 | 291 | 271 | 562 |
| | 1933 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 234 | 212 | 446 | 152 | 180 | 332 |
| | 1934 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 240 | 222 | 462 | 162 | 187 | 349 |
| | 1935 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 242 | 223 | 465 | 160 | 187 | 347 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF IN NEW ZEALAND

THE situation with respect to unemployment and relief in New Zealand is comprehensively reviewed in two publications —The New Zealand Year Book, 1936, and the report of the New Zealand Unemployment Board, 1935—recently received in the Department.

From the picture thus presented, it is interesting to note the methods of dealing with the problem in that country, which, on April 1, 1935, had a population of 1,630,433.

As pointed out in the Official Year Book, the problem of unemployment became acute in 1926, in spite of steps taken by the Government, local bodies and private organizations to provide work. In 1929 and 1930 matters reached a stage which led to the passing of the Unemployment Act, October 11, 1930 (Labour Gazette, January, 1931, page 25). The Act provides for the establishment in the Public Account of an Unemployment Fund, the constitution of an Unemployment Relief Board, and the raising of an unemployment levy.

According to the Official Year Book, the slackness in industry and trade already evident when the Unemployment Act came into force, became intensified in 1931, 1932 and the earlier portion of 1933. During 1931 the number of applicants on the registers totally unprovided for increased steadily, despite the fact that increasing numbers were being engaged under the various schemes of the Unemployment Board. In 1932 and 1933 the placements of men on relief work more than offset the number of new registrations, so that the number of men unprovided for fell considerably. On August 19, 1933, the number of unemployed registered was 57,352; on August 18, 1934, it was 50,532; and on August 17, 1935, the number registered as unemployed was 51,079.

These figures include men receiving relief under Scheme 5—the major relief plan in point of numbers engaged—under which men are employed part time on relief work by local bodies.

However, it would seem that the above totals are subject to some qualification, for the Unemployment Board in its 1935 report states that the number on full-time subsidized employment during the last twelve months has varied from 16,000 to 24,000. It is pointed out that it has been the practice to include these as unemployed because their earnings in whole or in part have been provided from the Unemployment Fund, but many of them under normal conditions would be employed by the Public Works Department, State Forest Service, etc., from funds found wholly by General Government or from local body revenue or loan moneys. Excluding this class of subsidized full time workers from the total as shown on the unemployed registers, the Board considers that the "true figure" of the unemployed would be between 30,000 and 40,000. The Unemployment Board also draws attention to the fact that within the number registered as unemployed are "some thousands of men who under normal industrial conditions would be regarded as unemployable."

In future the Board proposes to present its returns showing the number of unemployed on a different basis.

*Unemployed Women and Girls.*—In order to safeguard the welfare of unemployed women and girls the Unemployment Board has maintained its policy of subsidizing the work of the local Women's Unemployment Committees. Reports received by the Board indicate that the problem of unemployed women and girls is practically non-existent except in the main centres, where it is chiefly confined to women of advanced years, inefficient and untrained workers and special problem cases.

*Unemployed Youths.*—According to the Board report placements of boys and youths during the year ended March 31, 1935, totalled approximately 5,900 of which some 3,000 were permanent and 2,900 of a temporary nature.

The Board considers that voluntary organizations in most of the larger centres have done excellent work in the placement of unemployed boys and youths in work either of a permanent or temporary nature.

"In the cities, boys have been absorbed in mercantile, industrial, and professional pursuits by the efforts of committees in placing them in touch with prospective employers. Many such positions have doubtless been 'made' and but for the interest displayed by the organizations referred to the employers concerned would probably not have provided vacancies. Through keeping in touch with schools and by various schemes of vocational training, committees have been enabled to select the right boys for different spheres of work."

While considerable difficulty was experienced in satisfactorily filling vacancies for youths on farms the general concensus of opinion, as expressed in reports received from all parts of the Dominion, indicated that the position of youth unemployment is becoming less acute. Certain districts still have their peculiar difficulties in regard to the placement of boys and youths in employment of a worth-while nature.

In general, however, the problem now seems confined to those who left school during the depth of the depression.

"Very little trouble seems to be experienced now in placing boys immediately they leave school, especially if they have received some secondary education. Unemployed youths from sixteen to twenty years of age may obtain employment on farms during the greater part of the year if willing to accept such work."

*Unemployment by Industries.*—Unemployment in New Zealand was particularly acute in construction and allied industries. The Unemployment Board in its report for 1935 estimated that between 50 and 60 per cent of unemployment was in the constructional industries. In noting various phases of the problem in New Zealand the Board makes the following observations:—

"Secondary industries represent 10 per cent (in workers unemployed) and are just ahead of commercial pursuits and the agricultural and pastoral industries, which represent approximately 8 per cent each.

"The comparative smallness of the proportions of unemployed for the transport industry (water 2·87 per cent and land 4·97 per cent) and the professional class (1 per cent) are particularly significant for the reason that they appear to indicate that the expansion which is taking place in the productive industries will gradually absorb these men.

"The fact that the unemployed who gave their occupations as being connected with the agricultural and pastoral industries numbered only 3,497 or 8 per cent of the total and were actually less than those engaged in secondary industries or in commercial pursuits is of especial interest and demonstrates that expanding production in these industries has kept up the level of employment, notwithstanding the advances of science and machinery.

"The broad conclusion emerges from the figures that the bulk of the unemployed have come from the constructional industries and that the spearhead of any attack on the unemployment problem should be directed to the revival of these industries (which will spread to the distributive branches) or their replacement by expansion in either the primary or secondary industries. This is a far-reaching decision to make, but it must be made if the Dominion is to rid itself of unemployment."

*Camp Schemes.*—The Board report indicated that a considerable amount of valuable improvement and development work has been carried out by the placement of unemployed labour (both married and single men) in relief camps established by various State Departments and local bodies. The work consists of improvement of existing roads and main highways, land drainage, and development of Crown land generally, afforestation, and land-clearing and improvement work on private property in various parts of the Dominion. The principal State Departments under whose control relief camps have been established are the Public Works Department, Main Highways Board, Lands and Survey Department, and State Forest Service. The number of men engaged under camps schemes on July 6, 1935, was 2,317.

The cost to the State for the provision of unemployment relief measures in 1934-35 was £4,449,397 as compared with £4,674,283 in 1933-34.

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### Recommendations of Quebec Accident Prevention Association

At a meeting held recently in Montreal, the Quebec Association for the prevention of Industrial Accidents adopted a number of resolutions for submission to the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission. With a view to tangibly recognizing employers who succeed in eliminating accidents from their plants, the Commission was urged to study the possibility of establishing a merit-rating policy; and also to make a survey of rates and consider favourably the readjustment of same in cases where an employer has shown a continuously good accident record.

In order to take care of possible "heavy indemnities" arising from the employment of handicapped workers (victims of previous accidents) the association adopted the following resolution:—

"The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission be urged to study the possibility of establishing at the earliest possible moment a fund which might be known as 'The Vocational Rehabilitation Fund,' this to serve as an equilibrium between the cost of compensation for partial permanent disability due to the loss of an eye, an arm or a leg and the cost of an award for total permanent disability due to the loss of the second eye, arm or leg, in order that similar additional injuries be compensated on the same basis as the first, the difference in the cost of total permanent disability to be drawn from the fund so established, thus the industrial class re-employing the already permanently partially incapacitated worker will be protected and the employers thereof would not be overburdened with the excessive additional cost of such total permanent disability award."

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1936

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT conditions at the end of February, 1936, were reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming was quiet in the Maritime Provinces and fishing was only fair. Logging showed little change, with cutting still being done. Local mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity, except for one mine which reported a week's idleness, worked from two to four and a half days per week. Iron and steel groups were busy, also spool mills, sash and door factories, sugar refineries and confectionery plants. Little new building construction was reported, but that already under way was progressing favourably. A large number of men also found employment in snow removal. Transportation, particularly by rail, was heavy, due to the impassibility of highways for vehicular traffic. Freight shipments, also, were well up to the average. Trade was fair. A number of placements was also recorded in the women's division, although these consisted largely of charwomen.

The demand for farm help was light in Quebec Province, the majority of orders listed being from the Department of Colonization. Activity in logging gradually decreased as log cutting was completed. Other than at Rouyn and Three Rivers, where some men found positions at the mines, mining was quiet. Industrial conditions remained practically unchanged, but activity in various lines was noted by Chicoutimi, Montreal, Quebec City and Hull. Little building construction was in evidence. Many men, however, were employed in snow removal. Transportation and trade were quiet. There were numerous calls for domestics in the women's department and several hundred placements were made.

Orders for farm help in Ontario were fair, with wages somewhat higher this season than last. As some of the logging companies had completed their cut, few calls were received for bushmen, although camps at North Bay were still very busy. At Sudbury, a number of men who had been released from woods operations had found employment at sawmills, which would mean additional work for several weeks. Mines in the vicinity of Port Arthur and Timmins were active, but, elsewhere, mining was quiet. Improvement in the general industrial situation continued and staffs were well maintained, except for temporary reductions, resulting from seasonal slackness. Building construction was slow, due, in part, to the severe weather; however, prospects for spring work in this line appeared brighter. Relief projects continued to take care of their quota of workers and some additional help was taken on by the railways for road maintenance. Many casual jobs in snow removal were also provided in different localities throughout the province. There was the usual demand for women workers in household service, but difficulty was experienced in placing women in industrial and clerical positions.

Fewer calls were received for farm workers in the Prairie Provinces, although many enquiries were made concerning wages and suitable help for spring work. Indications were that the pay might be slightly higher than last year's. Placements under the Farm Labour Relief Plan were few and a number of orders of that kind remained unfilled, the cost of transportation being a big factor in the placement of farm help, as few men had sufficient funds to travel from one place to another. The demand for bushmen was fairly good and sufficient applicants were available, although lack of transportation again proved a hindrance in the filling of some of the vacancies. Mines, for the most part, were working to capacity. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Building construction, except at Winnipeg, showed little activity and in that city the problem of finding employment, outside of relief work, is likely to become somewhat more difficult, with the influx of men from the lumber camps. Some extra help has been engaged by the railways, owing to the extremely cold weather. Trade showed improvement. A slight increase was noted in various centres in the call for domestic help, while in others, little work was available for women in household service.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia and severe weather stopped practically all work in the orchards, although packing houses in Penticton still had a number of people employed. There was no pronounced movement of labour in the logging industry. Sawmills were running again, as a great part of the ice had moved out of the rivers; sash and door factories, also, were busy with export trade. Mining was fair. Manufacturing remained unchanged, but weather conditions proved a hindrance to building construction and little was being done outside of work on

relief projects. Drydocks and shipyards were fairly active at Prince Rupert and shipping and longshoring were good at New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, but quiet at Prince Rupert. Trade, with the exception of that of the fuel dealers, was quiet, due to the extreme weather. This condition also adversely affected the women's division, where fewer applicants were placed in household service.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 9,394, the employees on their payrolls numbering 927,006 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,779, having an aggregate membership of 167,717 persons, 14·8 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1936, as Reported by Employers

Employment at February 1, 1936, showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,394 firms whose payrolls aggregated 927,006 persons, compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. This reduction of nearly 6,300 workers since January 1 compared unfavourably with the average gain indicated at February 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over two points, from 106·1 at January 1 to 103·9 at the beginning of February. However, it continues higher than in any month of 1935, and is also higher than at any earlier date since the spring of 1931.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of nearly 9,000 workers, or 1·8 per cent as compared with January 1, 1936; this improvement, like the year-end loss which it succeeds, was below the average indicated at the beginning of February in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, metallic ore mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups; logging communications, building and highway construction and services reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were very large, seasonal losses in retail trade, in reaction from the intense activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments at February 1, like the gains which had been made in the preceding month, substantially exceeded the average for February 1 in the years since 1920. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears below.

A brief review of the situation as at February 1, 1935, shows that the 8,992 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of $85,556, an increase of rather better than 2,000 as compared with the preceding month. The index

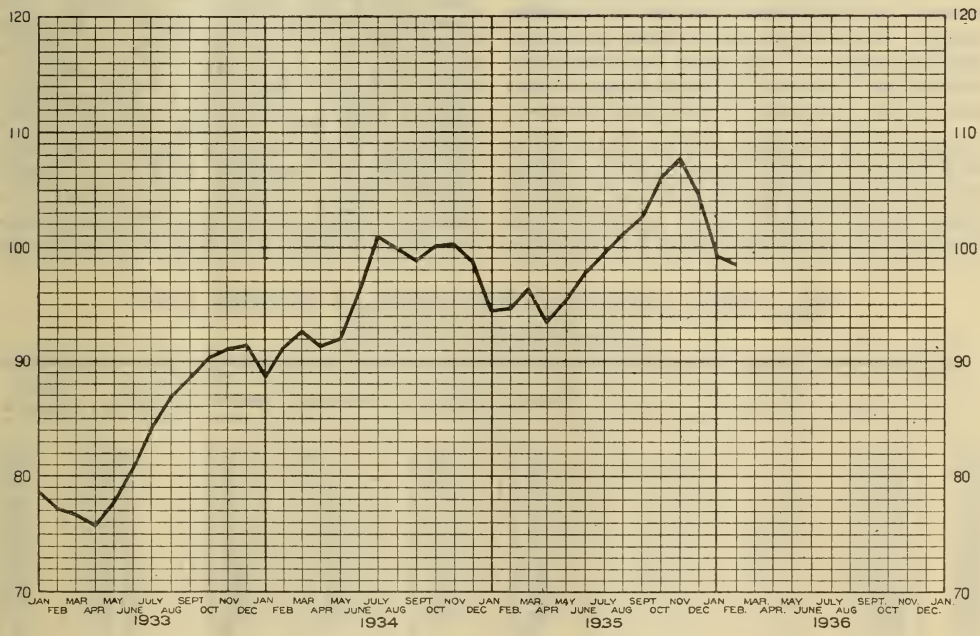
then, however, was 3·8 points lower than at February 1, 1936, when it stood at 98·4.

The crude index of employment (average 1926=100) declined from 99·1 at January 1, 1936, to 98·4 at the beginning of February, as already stated, while at February 1 in other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows: 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0; 1927, 96·6; 1926, 91·8; 1925, 87·1; 1924, 91·7; 1923, 90·6; 1922, 79·9 and 1921, 91·2.

employment being between one and two per cent. On February 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a decline that exceeded the average, 4,135 persons having been laid off since January 1 by the reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 73,057 workers; this was a reduction of over five per cent in the month. Logging, communications, retail trade and highway construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale; on the other hand, improvement took place in transportation, manufacturing and

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**




### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was recorded in British Columbia, while the movement was unfavourable in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The reduction in the Maritimes was considerable. Employment was more active than at the beginning of February of last year in each of the economic areas, being also generally at a higher level than at February 1, 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in railway construction and maintenance. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but iron and steel works reported largely increased staffs, and there were smaller gains in animal food and some other factories. An advance that was contrary to the usual seasonal movement had been recorded at February 1 of last year, when 628 firms had reported 71,236 employees, or 758 more than at January 1, 1935. The index then, however, was lower than at the date under review, standing at 100·1 as compared with 102·2 at February 1, 1936.

*Quebec.*—Employment in Quebec showed a contra-seasonal decrease at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,225

co-operating employers aggregated 263,046, as against 263,960 at January 1, 1936. There were large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while musical instrument, vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories were slacker. Transportation and construction also showed improvement. On the other hand, important curtailment was indicated in services, trade and logging, reducing employment on the whole in the province. The index at February 1, 1936, stood at 95·2, as compared with that of 89·5 at the same date last year, when a considerable decline had occurred; the 2,142 firms making returns for the beginning of February, 1935, had reported a staff of 245,493 persons, or 4,976 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of other years since 1920, employment in Quebec has usually advanced at February 1, improvement having been noted in eleven of the fifteen years.

*Ontario.*—A moderate decline on the whole was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather and vegetable food factories was more than offset by reductions of a seasonal character in retail trade. Data were received from 4,162 firms employing 392,758 persons at the date under review, as compared with 393,745 at the beginning of January. This decrease of 987 workers compared unfavourably with the gain that has been shown, on the average, between January 1 and February 1 in the years 1921-1935. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 3,970 reporting employers had shown an aggregate staff of 382,083. The index stood at 102·4 at the latest date, as compared with 100·2 at the beginning of February last winter.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at February 1 in the fifteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,374 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 1,604 persons, to 118,550 at February 1. Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in lumber and iron and steel plants being offset by losses in vegetable food and mineral product works. Logging and railway construction afforded more employment, but coal-mining, communications, highway construction

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1, 1921 | 91·2 | 108·1 | 86·2 | 93·8 | 93·0 | 77·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1922 | 79·9 | 88·2 | 71·1 | 84·7 | 82·4 | 74·8 |
| Feb. 1, 1923 | 90·6 | 101·4 | 83·6 | 95·9 | 90·9 | 78·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1924 | 91·7 | 93·4 | 88·5 | 95·8 | 91·4 | 82·2 |
| Feb. 1, 1925 | 87·1 | 88·8 | 84·9 | 88·8 | 87·8 | 84·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1926 | 91·8 | 95·5 | 88·3 | 93·8 | 90·1 | 91·9 |
| Feb. 1, 1927 | 96·6 | 98·3 | 95·3 | 98·3 | 96·4 | 90·8 |
| Feb. 1, 1928 | 102·0 | 97·0 | 101·6 | 104·9 | 103·2 | 93·5 |
| Feb. 1, 1929 | 110·5 | 104·6 | 105·9 | 117·0 | 113·1 | 96·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1930 | 111·6 | 112·1 | 108·2 | 117·1 | 109·8 | 99·9 |
| Feb. 1, 1931 | 100·7 | 110·6 | 98·8 | 101·7 | 101·0 | 93·8 |
| Feb. 1, 1932 | 89·7 | 99·9 | 85·9 | 92·7 | 91·3 | 77·5 |
| Feb. 1, 1933 | 77·0 | 76·5 | 75·7 | 78·9 | 80·4 | 68·0 |
| Feb. 1, 1934 | 91·4 | 101·3 | 88·5 | 95·3 | 84·7 | 84·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·9 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| Apr. 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 77·8 | 28·4 | 42·5 | 12·8 | 8·5 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

and maintenance and retail trade showed curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale. The general contraction in industrial activity at February 1, 1936, was smaller than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also considerably less than the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1935; the 1,329 employers then furnishing returns had reduced their staffs to 112,234 from 114,988 at January 1, 1935. The index stood at 93·7 at the date under review, compared with 89·2 at February 1 of last year.

*British Columbia.*—There was an increase in employment at February 1; this took place mainly in logging, construction and manufacturing (notably in lumber mills), while transportation, trade, metallic ore mining and some other industries were slacker. The additions to staffs considerably exceeded the average increase indicated in the last fifteen years. The working forces of the 980 reporting firms aggregated 79,595, a gain of 1,352 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Less pronounced improvement had been noted between January 1 and February 1 in 1935, when the forces of the 923 co-operating establishments had been enlarged by 654 persons to 74,510 at the latter date. The index, at 89·6, was then several points lower than at February 1 of the present year, when it was 94·1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver the tendency was favourable. Employment in each of these centres was at a higher level than at February 1 in 1935, 1934 or 1933.

*Montreal.*—Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage, food, clay, glass and stone, musical instrument and electrical appliance factories reported reduced activity. Transportation and road construction and maintenance also afforded more employment, but building construction and trade were slacker, the losses being seasonal in character. Data were received from 1,298 firms employing 131,723 workers, or 1,709 more than at January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between January 1 and February 1 in the experience of the years since

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1, 1922 | 74·6 | ..... | 90·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86·1 | 76·8 |
| Feb. 1, 1923 | 87·3 | ..... | 95·9 | 101·9 | 85·8 | ..... | 91·1 | 74·3 |
| Feb. 1, 1924 | 88·2 | ..... | 93·6 | 95·5 | 88·7 | ..... | 86·7 | 78·9 |
| Feb. 1, 1925 | 86·4 | 102·4 | 91·7 | 91·7 | 81·4 | ..... | 86·2 | 84·3 |
| Feb. 1, 1926 | 89·5 | 91·6 | 95·6 | 92·7 | 91·5 | 95·6 | 91·9 | 94·7 |
| Feb. 1, 1927 | 94·5 | 98·3 | 99·3 | 95·0 | 98·0 | 96·4 | 99·8 | 96·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1928 | 100·3 | 110·9 | 105·4 | 105·6 | 102·7 | 88·8 | 102·1 | 95·7 |
| Feb. 1, 1929 | 106·9 | 114·3 | 115·9 | 110·3 | 120·3 | 159·6 | 108·1 | 100·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1930 | 109·5 | 112·5 | 116·4 | 115·4 | 122·8 | 128·1 | 106·9 | 107·2 |
| Feb. 1, 1931 | 102·8 | 120·7 | 107·1 | 113·4 | 106·1 | 96·9 | 96·8 | 108·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1932 | 87·4 | 100·9 | 97·8 | 104·5 | 90·2 | 81·4 | 89·6 | 90·1 |
| Feb. 1, 1933 | 76·1 | 88·9 | 84·7 | 85·7 | 70·4 | 67·2 | 77·8 | 81·2 |
| Feb. 1, 1934 | 81·1 | 89·6 | 89·7 | 98·4 | 80·7 | 90·9 | 79·5 | 83·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·6 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1936 | 14·2 | 1·3 | 12·7 | 1·4 | 3·3 | 1·8 | 5·3 | 3·4 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated, but the improvement recorded in the present report exceeds the average gain at February 1 in the years 1923-1935. The index at the latest date stood at 87·6, or six points higher than at the begining of February in 1935.

*Quebec.*—Returns tabulated from 165 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 12,404 at January 1 to 12,191 persons at February 1, the index falling from 93·5 at the former to 92·0 at the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade, services and construction, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was two points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a general gain had been noted.

*Toronto.*—Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 5,075 in the number employed by the 1,415 co-operating firms, who had 117,547 employees. This decline was decidedly larger than that indicated at February 1 of a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower by over three points than at the date under review, when it stood at 96·4. The 1,326 employers from whom statistics were received at February 1, 1935, had an aggregate payroll of 112,589.

*Ottawa.*—There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, but manufacturing was more active, the iron and steel group in particular showing heightened activity. However, the movement in the city was generally downward; 175 employers in Ottawa reported 12,888 workers, or 466 fewer than at January 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1935, when a moderate gain, on the whole, had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton showed an advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which improvement was shown by iron and steel and other plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in trade. Statistics were tabulated from 274 firms employing 30,978 persons, compared with 30,690 in the preceding month. The index, at 96·8, was over twelve points higher than at February 1 of a year ago, despite

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926 = 100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1, 1921 | 91·2 | 91·8 | 170·2 | 100·2 | 89·9 | 93·5 | 61·4 | 78·7 | 91·8 |
| Feb. 1, 1922 | 79·9 | 79·0 | 111·0 | 93·8 | 82·2 | 89·6 | 49·0 | 76·6 | 89·6 |
| Feb. 1, 1923 | 90·6 | 92·0 | 171·7 | 106·0 | 82·9 | 93·7 | 52·8 | 77·2 | 93·0 |
| Feb. 1, 1924 | 91·7 | 91·9 | 175·1 | 108·8 | 89·3 | 95·7 | 58·1 | 88·8 | 90·5 |
| Feb. 1, 1925 | 87·1 | 85·8 | 156·7 | 77·4 | 92·4 | 90·9 | 60·3 | 89·2 | 93·5 |
| Feb. 1, 1926 | 91·8 | 93·0 | 145·5 | 98·4 | 95·1 | 93·4 | 61·0 | 90·1 | 97·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1927 | 96·6 | 98·2 | 149·1 | 104·0 | 99·1 | 95·4 | 67·6 | 95·9 | 102·2 |
| Feb. 1, 1928 | 102·0 | 102·3 | 169·5 | 113·2 | 100·9 | 98·8 | 75·6 | 105·8 | 110·0 |
| Feb. 1, 1929 | 110·5 | 112·8 | 178·3 | 117·8 | 110·9 | 101·6 | 79·3 | 117·3 | 119·7 |
| Feb. 1, 1930 | 111·6 | 110·2 | 209·8 | 123·0 | 120·7 | 98·2 | 88·0 | 125·2 | 124·6 |
| Feb. 1, 1931 | 100·7 | 96·1 | 102·2 | 111·6 | 106·6 | 94·0 | 104·5 | 122·2 | 123·1 |
| Feb. 1, 1932 | 89·7 | 85·9 | 68·5 | 102·4 | 97·3 | 83·4 | 90·4 | 112·1 | 117·2 |
| Feb. 1, 1933 | 77·0 | 75·0 | 67·3 | 94·0 | 85·7 | 75·0 | 56·2 | 104·2 | 109·4 |
| Feb. 1, 1934 | 91·4 | 84·2 | 174·0 | 109·4 | 76·8 | 76·2 | 98·0 | 108·7 | 111·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1, 1936 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 53·5 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 2·2 | 10·1 | 9·4 | 2·7 | 10·4 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

the fact that a more marked gain had then occurred.

*Windsor.*—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while trade was seasonally slacker and other industries showed little general change. The 172 co-operating firms employed 16,245 workers, as against 15,789 at January 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1935, when advances on a larger scale had been made. The index at February 1, 1935, had stood at 109·1, compared with 120·0 at the beginning of February in the present year.

*Winnipeg.*—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in communications and retail trade, while iron and steel factories, transportation and construction reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 459 firms with 39,033 employees, compared with 39,315 in the preceding month. Employment was decidedly brisker than at February 1 of last year, when pronounced curtailment had been indicated by 439 establishments employing 35,213 persons, as compared with 36,504 at the beginning of January, 1935.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately increased employment, particularly in the lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal groups, while animal food factories were slacker; construction and some other industries also released employees. The 424 reporting firms employed 31,320 persons, as against 31,186 at January 1. The index at 97·8 was nearly ten points higher than at the same date in 1935, when 390 employers had reported 27,767 employees, a decline of 181 from their payrolls in the preceding month.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

Improvement was noted in factory employment at February 1, 1936, when 5,568 co-oper-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | Feb. 1, 1936 | Jan. 1, 1936 | Feb. 1, 1935 | Feb. 1, 1934 | Feb. 1, 1933 | Feb. 1, 1932 | Feb. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 53·5 | 98·5 | 96·8 | 90·1 | 84·2 | 75·0 | 85·9 | 96·1 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·2 | 108·5 | 110·0 | 102·9 | 95·3 | 88·1 | 92·1 | 94·2 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 81·3 | 94·5 | 78·4 | 74·1 | 65·8 | 76·9 | 86·5 |
| Leather and products | 2·3 | 104·5 | 96·1 | 98·7 | 89·2 | 82·2 | 86·2 | 77·7 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·6 | 108·1 | 95·8 | 103·0 | 92·9 | 88·9 | 93·1 | 79·6 |
| Lumber and products | 3·7 | 65·9 | 63·3 | 58·4 | 57·0 | 44·4 | 57·8 | 70·6 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·0 | 55·3 | 51·2 | 45·9 | 45·5 | 31·2 | 41·8 | 52·8 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 78·7 | 79·8 | 71·3 | 73·0 | 64·1 | 91·0 | 104·8 |
| Other lumber products | 1·0 | 88·9 | 88·0 | 86·9 | 80·4 | 69·3 | 80·4 | 96·8 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 41·9 | 51·6 | 31·1 | 32·5 | 22·3 | 59·7 | 51·0 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·0 | 96·4 | 97·6 | 94·0 | 89·1 | 89·8 | 91·1 | 95·9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·3 | 96·2 | 96·7 | 92·4 | 87·1 | 83·3 | 88·8 | 97·4 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·7 | 83·9 | 85·3 | 79·5 | 74·3 | 67·7 | 73·4 | 85·0 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 112·8 | 110·5 | 105·6 | 98·2 | 94·5 | 93·4 | 96·6 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·6 | 106·8 | 106·9 | 104·8 | 100·4 | 100·4 | 107·9 | 114·4 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 94·0 | 92·0 | 90·7 | 86·6 | 72·3 | 90·9 | 104·3 |
| Textile products | 10·7 | 115·2 | 113·3 | 105·0 | 102·4 | 89·2 | 96·3 | 99·7 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4·3 | 134·8 | 135·5 | 121·0 | 119·4 | 99·3 | 103·8 | 102·2 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 2·0 | 95·6 | 97·0 | 82·2 | 84·5 | 69·4 | 79·4 | 83·7 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·9 | 143·4 | 138·8 | 128·1 | 131·2 | 108·7 | 107·8 | 97·4 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·1 | 529·1 | 540·6 | 502·4 | 455·2 | 375·0 | 344·5 | 316·5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·1 | 120·4 | 123·3 | 111·1 | 113·9 | 102·4 | 106·1 | 104·9 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·2 | 100·8 | 93·9 | 92·8 | 85·4 | 77·9 | 88·8 | 98·3 |
| Other textile products | 10·7 | 92·3 | 89·6 | 85·5 | 84·2 | 72·0 | 80·6 | 87·6 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·9 | 135·6 | 139·2 | 122·4 | 119·2 | 114·5 | 119·2 | 117·2 |
| Tobacco | 1·2 | 135·7 | 137·0 | 123·1 | 116·5 | 116·6 | 120·9 | 104·3 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 133·3 | 140·6 | 120·5 | 122·6 | 110·6 | 115·5 | 137·2 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 148·2 | 127·0 | 130·8 | 142·2 | 112·5 | 97·9 | 120·8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·2 | 133·3 | 131·1 | 121·7 | 113·2 | 103·6 | 110·3 | 114·2 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·8 | 64·4 | 67·6 | 59·7 | 55·4 | 48·6 | 76·7 | 91·6 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 110·7 | 111·5 | 106·2 | 103·6 | 106·7 | 115·7 | 121·1 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 115·4 | 120·4 | 104·5 | 97·6 | 90·2 | 124·9 | 143·2 |
| Iron and steel products | 12·8 | 89·8 | 84·9 | 77·9 | 68·2 | 58·2 | 73·4 | 93·0 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·5 | 113·9 | 108·0 | 91·1 | 81·9 | 46·4 | 67·4 | 102·5 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·2 | 95·5 | 93·4 | 82·6 | 69·5 | 62·3 | 81·8 | 105·0 |
| Agricultural implements | ·6 | 65·5 | 62·2 | 52·5 | 41·8 | 30·3 | 29·7 | 43·9 |
| Land vehicles | 5·9 | 90·3 | 83·9 | 82·1 | 72·5 | 66·9 | 77·9 | 94·1 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2·1 | 138·2 | 119·9 | 126·6 | 87·3 | 64·4 | 70·3 | 87·9 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 59·0 | 47·7 | 55·7 | 47·0 | 52·5 | 68·0 | 97·8 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 95·1 | 86·2 | 81·0 | 68·3 | 51·7 | 68·9 | 79·0 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | ·6 | 83·6 | 82·9 | 58·8 | 51·5 | 44·5 | 84·9 | 132·4 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·6 | 92·7 | 92·1 | 79·6 | 68·8 | 52·9 | 77·0 | 89·9 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 85·6 | 83·2 | 74·1 | 66·9 | 57·0 | 75·3 | 89·1 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·1 | 123·2 | 122·1 | 111·5 | 97·5 | 76·8 | 93·7 | 115·7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 130·3 | 134·6 | 125·6 | 127·1 | 116·0 | 115·0 | 121·5 |
| Miscellaneous | ·5 | 116·7 | 116·8 | 115·2 | 102·5 | 92·4 | 104·0 | 104·3 |

[1]The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

ating manufacturers reported 496,150 operatives, compared with 487,172 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 9,000 persons raised the index from 96·8 at January 1, to 98·5 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920. The seasonally-corrected index was 102·3 at February 1, 1936, compared with 104·9 in the preceding month.

The 5,319 manufacturers furnishing data for February 1 of last year had reported 451,195 employees, as compared with 437,446 at the opening of 1935. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a larger scale than at the latest date, but the index at February 1, 1936, was 8·4 points, or 9·3 per cent, higher than at the beginning of February, 1935.

The February 1, 1936, crude index of employment in manufacturing stood at 98·5, compared with 96·8 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last fifteen years it was as follows:—1935, 90·1; 1934, 84·2; 1933, 75·0; 1932, 85·9; 1931, 96·1; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 98·2; 1926, 93·0; 1925, 85·8; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 92·0; 1922, 79·0 and 1921, 91·8.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over January 1, 1936, occurred in iron and steel plants, in which 6,460 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; while this gain was smaller than the average increase between January 1 and February 1 in the years since 1920, it succeeded year-end losses that were also decidedly less than average. Activity in this important group of industries was greater at February 1 than in any month of 1935, or indeed, than at any period since the spring of 1931. There were also important gains in leather, lumber and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the rubber, chemical and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, food, fur, musical instrument, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There was a decrease in employment in this group at the beginning of February, which, however, was smaller than that noted at the corresponding date last year, when the index at 102·9, was between five and six points lower. Statements were tabulated from 272 firms employing 20,828 workers, as compared with 21,097 in the preceding month. Dairies, meat and fish-preserving plants reported losses.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe factories very substantially increased, while other branches of the leather industry experienced only slight general changes. A combined working force of 21,343 persons was reported by the 288 co-operating manufacturers, who had 19.617 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was decidedly greater than at February 1 of a year ago, the index at the latest date standing at 104·5, compared with 98·7 at the same date in 1935.

*Lumber and Products.*—Considerable expansion was indicated in sawmills, while other lumber-using factories showed little general change; 1,451 workers were taken on by the 801 firms making returns, who had 34,656 on their staffs. This increase was much larger than that registered at the beginning of February, 1935, when the index of employment was lower by between seven and eight points. The gains in Ontario and British Columbia were most extensive.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments (not including radios) reported largely reduced employment at February 1 as compared with the preceding month; their staffs numbered 1,196 persons, as compared with 1,472 at January 1. The index stood at 41·9, as against 31·1 at the same date of last year, when an advance had been indicated.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was a further decline in the vegetable food group, according to the 442 reporting establishments, which employed 27,814 workers, compared with 28,161 in the preceding month. Sugar and syrup and canning plants showed losses, which were partly offset by additions to staffs in the biscuit and bakery division. A gain had been made at February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 94·0, as compared with 96·4 at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Pulp and paper mills were slacker, while paper product factories reported moderate gains. The general index at 96·2 was nearly four points higher than at February 1, 1935, when slight additions to staffs had been recorded. Data were received from 591 employers of 58,332 workers, as against 58,599 at the beginning of January, 1936; improvement in Ontario was more than offset by declines in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—The trend of employment in rubber factories was upward, 52 of these enlarging their payrolls from 11,721 persons at January 1 to 11,981 at February 1. The index, at 94·0, was over three points higher than at the same date in 1935, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated.

*Textile Products*—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was not so pronounced as that noted at February 1, 1935, but activity was then at a lower level than at the date under review. Woollen, headwear, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in personnel, while cotton, silk and knitting factories were slacker; the working force of the 988 co-operating firms aggregated 98,864 persons at February 1, 1936, as compared with 97,031 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed marked improvement.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a reduction in employment in this division, occurring mainly in beverage works. Returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 170 manufacturers with 17,721 employees, or 484 fewer than in their last report. Employment was brisker than at February 1 of a year ago, when a rather larger number of workers had been laid off.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were compiled from 199 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 11,007, as compared with 10,782 at the beginning of January. Employment was more active than last winter, a shrinkage had been noted at February 1, 1935, as compared with the preceding month.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—A downward movement was recorded in this group at the date under review, according to 193 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 7,143 workers, or 281 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment generally was brisker than at February 1, 1935; curtailment had then also been indicated.

*Electric Current.*—A slight falling-off was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February; the 99 co-operating manufacturers reported 13,979 employees, compared with 14,072 at January 1. Activity was greater than at February 1 of last year, when a more marked decline had taken place.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a reduction from January 1, but the index was over ten points higher than at February 1 of a year ago; little general change had then been indicated. Data were received from 116 establishments employing 12,716 operatives, as against 13,254 at January 1, 1936.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There were important increases in employment in iron and steel factories, but the gains were smaller than the average indicated at February 1 in the years since 1920. The recovery was most noteworthy in automobile and other vehicle and crude, rolled and forged works, while the agricultural implement, machinery, boiler, engine and tank, heating appliance, steel shipbuilding, wire and some other groups were also busier. The improvement in Ontario was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 853 firms, whose staffs stood at 118,411, compared with 111,951 at January 1. The index, at 89·8, was nearly twelve points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when rather larger advances had been indicated.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Lead, tin, zinc, copper and other works in this division recorded heightened activity. The gain in the group as a whole was not so large as that noted at February 1, 1935, when the index, at 111·5, was many points lower than at the date under review (viz., 123·2). The working force of the 159 co-operating manufacturers included 19,459 employees, or 193 more than at the beginning of January, 1936. The increase took place largely in Ontario.

*Mineral Products.*—One hundred and thirty-eight establishments in the mineral products group reported 13,233 workers, as compared with 13,672 in the preceding month. Employment in this division as a whole was better than at mid-winter in 1935, when a larger decline had been indicated.

### Logging

Curtailment was recorded in logging, in which employment was at a lower level than at February 1, 1935. Statements were received from 314 operators employing 48,687 workers, as against 51,500 at January 1. The trend of employment was downward in all but the Western Provinces.

### Mining

Metallic ore mining showed heightened activity, while the extraction of coal and other non-metallics afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 171 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 334. Their staffs aggregated 59,376 employees, of whom 25,598 were engaged in the mining of coal, 27,371 in metallic ores and 6,407 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A gain had been indicated in the group as a whole at February 1, 1935, when the index was nine points lower than at the date under review.

### Communications

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 20,453 persons, compared with 20,990 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on tele-

phones. The number employed was rather less than at the same date in 1935, when smaller declines had been recorded.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was an upward trend in employment in this division at February 1, which compares favourably with the loss noted at the same date in 1935; the index then was over five points lower. The 215 co-operating employers had 25,251 persons on their payrolls, or 319 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase occurred in Quebec.

*Steam Railway.*—A slight reduction was noted at the beginning of February, when 142 persons were released from the operating staffs of the steam railways, mainly in the Western Provinces. Returns were compiled from 100 companies and branches in this group, whose working forces aggregated 56,936 employees, as compared with 57,078 at January 1. A gain had been indicated at February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 70·1, as compared with 71·6 at the date under review.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Employment in water transportation showed a small advance; 107 employers added 123 workers to their payrolls; bringing them to 11,582 at February 1 of the present year. The index was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1935; a minor loss had then been recorded.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction declined at February 1; the index, at 53·6, was over ten points higher than at the beginning of February a year ago, when a similar reduction had been reported. Statistics were received from 677 contractors, with 21,712 persons in their employ at the date under review, as against 22,698 at January 1, 1936. The tendency was unfavourable in all provinces except British Columbia.

*Highway.*—The number of persons reported by 319 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 40,291, or 3,899 fewer than in the preceding month. Activity advanced in Quebec and British Columbia, while there were decreases in the remaining economic areas. Employment in this division was less than at February 1, 1935; a smaller contraction had then been indicated.

*Railway.*—Considerable additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, due to track-clearance operations. Smaller gains had been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was fractionally lower. Statements were tabulated from 32 employers in this group, with 25,284 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 20,896 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in all provinces except British Columbia.

### Services

Employment in services was not so active as in the preceding month; 452 establishments had 25,098 employees, or 364 fewer than at January 1, 1936. The index, at 116·4, was between four and five points higher than at February 1 of last year, when larger declines had been noted in this group.

### Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a substantial falling-off in the number employed in trade at February 1. The losses, like the gains in the preceding month, were on a scale larger than the average noted in previous years. The index of employment stood at 121·6 at February 1, 1936, compared with 116·6 at the same date of last year. The 1,191 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 107,370 employees at January 1, 1936, to 96,186 at the beginning of February. There were marked decreases in retail stores, while wholesale establishments showed a slight decline.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at February 1, 1936.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1936

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent change in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

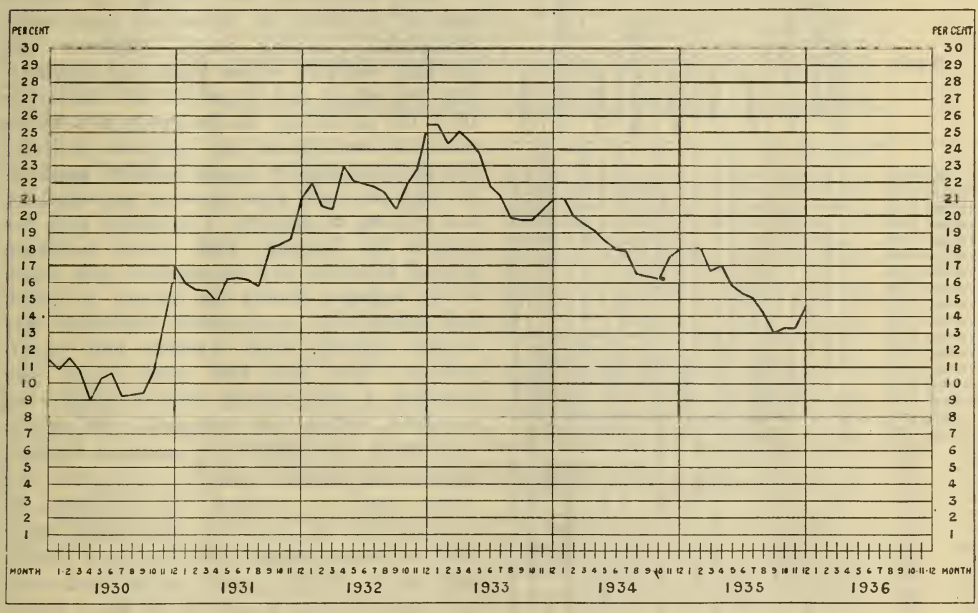
There was little variation in the level of activity among local trade unions at the end of January from the previous month, though the tendency was in an unfavourable direc-

tion, the percentage of unemployment standing at 14·8 as contrasted with 14·6 per cent at the close of December, 1935. This percentage for January was based on the reports furnished by 1,779 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 167,717 persons, 24,830 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Employment was, however, in greater volume than in January, 1935, when 18·1 per cent of inactivity was reported. Improvement, on a small scale, from December was reflected by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec unions. Of the recessions evident in the remaining provinces that of nearly 4 per cent in Alberta was the most noteworthy, the coal mines particularly, showing some slackening off in employment. In Saskatchewan the decline noted was around 2 per cent, while fractional curtailment only was reported by Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia unions. Contrasted with the returns for January, 1935, Ontario and British Columbia members were considerably better engaged during the month surveyed, building operations in the former province showing increased activity on a pronounced scale, though the lumbering and logging industry also participated to a noteworthy degree in the total advancement, while in the latter province the gains were more generally distributed throughout the various trades and industries. Quebec and Manitoba unions recorded increases in employment of lesser proportions, and in New Brunswick the trend though favourable showed slight change from January a year ago. Some falling off in available work was evident, however, among Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia unions.

Each month the records of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Of these, Regina unions reported a 5 per cent drop in activity from December, Edmonton and Vancouver unions showing curtailment of lesser degree, while in Toronto the situation remained substantially the same with a slight tendency toward retarded employment. Halifax conditions improved by over 2 per cent from December, and in Montreal and Saint John also, the trend was favourable. From Winnipeg the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months under comparison. Substantial employment recovery from January a year ago was apparent among Toronto and Vancouver unions. In Montreal, gains on a more moderate scale occurred, while Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton showed improvement of smaller proportions. Saint John unions alone indicated some slackening in work afforded, which was slight.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



curve during January varied very slightly in level from the previous month, though the tendency was upward in an unfavourable direction. At the close of the month the curve rested at a point below that of January, 1935, showing that employment was in greater abundance during the month reviewed.

In the manufacturing industries during January fluctuating conditions in the various groups from December were of a largely offsetting nature, resulting in but a fractional increase in unemployment at the close of the month. This was manifest by the reports received from a total of 486 labour organizations covering 53,777 members, 8,284 or 15·4 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month, as contrasted with a percentage of 15·1 in December. Employment advancement, on a small scale, was evident from January, 1935, when 17·1 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Leather workers indicated decided betterment of conditions from December, and among iron and steel workers, general labourers, and bakers and confectioners the variation was slight though favourable. Wood, and textile and carpet workers, on the contrary, showed a pronounced drop in work available, and among cigarmakers and fur workers, the recessions noted were substantial. Among metal polishers and jewellery workers whose combined membership was small, and hence did not materially affect the percentage for the group as a whole, moderate curtailment was evident. Activity also declined slightly among brewery, garment, hat and cap, and glass workers, papermakers, and printing tradesmen. Contrasted with the returns for January, 1935, metal polishers, general labourers and cigarmakers were much better engaged during the month reviewed, and noteworthy employment expansion was evident among wood workers and papermakers. The iron and steel trades also absorbed a considerably greater number of members, while improvement of minor importance was reflected by garment workers. Slacker conditions, however, prevailed for leather and fur workers, and recessions in employment on a rather pronounced scale were apparent among jewellery, and textile and carpet workers, and bakers and confectioners. Losses in activity of lesser degree were recorded by glass, hat and cap, and brewery workers, and printing tradesmen.

The 51 unions of coal miners from which reports were received at the close of January, with 13,177 members, showed that 1,172 or 8·9 per cent were unemployed, contrasted with percentages of 6·3 in December and 6·9 in January, 1935. Dullness in the Alberta coal mines was almost entirely responsible for the downward employment movement noted from December. In Nova Scotia also, the trend was less favourable, though the variation from December was quite small, being less than one per cent. British Columbia miners, however, reported some slight improvement in conditions from December. As in the previous comparison the slackness reported from Alberta was the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919 | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920 | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921 | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922 | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923 | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924 | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925 | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926 | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927 | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928 | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929 | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930 | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931 | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932 | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933 | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934 | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935 | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| Jan., 1919 | 1·3 | 0·8 | 3·9 | 4·6 | 3·6 | 5·7 | 2·0 | 5·1 | 3·9 |
| Jan., 1920 | 2·7 | 4·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 4·5 | 4·9 | 4·0 | 11·8 | 4·0 |
| Jan., 1921 | 5·9 | 8·1 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 8·8 | 10·1 | 9·7 | 21·6 | 13·1 |
| Jan., 1922 | 18·4 | 8·6 | 14·7 | 11·1 | 19·8 | 13·3 | 9·5 | 22·7 | 13·9 |
| Jan., 1923 | 3·4 | 5·0 | 6·0 | 6·7 | 12·8 | 5·7 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 7·8 |
| Jan., 1924 | 9·5 | 3·0 | 9·0 | 7·5 | 7·3 | 5·3 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 7·5 |
| Jan., 1925 | 9·2 | 5·4 | 14·1 | 9·2 | 12·8 | 4·5 | 8·1 | 7·0 | 10·2 |
| Jan., 1926 | 17·8 | 2·8 | 8·6 | 8·4 | 7·6 | 5·6 | 4·2 | 6·9 | 8·1 |
| Jan., 1927 | 3·0 | 3·4 | 7·8 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 6·1 | 4·0 | 6·9 | 6·4 |
| Jan., 1928 | 5·5 | 1·5 | 7·9 | 7·0 | 6·3 | 5·0 | 4·4 | 9·1 | 6·8 |
| Jan., 1929 | 3·0 | 1·7 | 7·9 | 5·1 | 10·7 | 7·1 | 5·2 | 8·0 | 6·3 |
| Jan., 1930 | 7·8 | 4·0 | 11·3 | 9·8 | 10·0 | 12·1 | 13·7 | 13·8 | 10·8 |
| Jan., 1931 | 7·4 | 10·5 | 16·1 | 18·4 | 15·1 | 18·3 | 15·7 | 16·9 | 16·0 |
| Jan., 1932 | 15·1 | 15·9 | 28·4 | 21·5 | 19·0 | 18·0 | 19·3 | 21·8 | 22·0 |
| Jan., 1933 | 22·7 | 15·6 | 26·9 | 28·7 | 23·6 | 22·7 | 22·7 | 21·6 | 25·5 |
| Jan., 1934 | 10·7 | 9·4 | 23·6 | 24·2 | 21·2 | 17·9 | 16·4 | 25·0 | 21·2 |
| Feb., 1934 | 10·8 | 9·8 | 21·9 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 17·1 | 21·2 | 20·0 |
| Mar., 1934 | 9·1 | 10·7 | 22·3 | 19·9 | 21·8 | 18·5 | 20·3 | 19·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934 | 10·9 | 9·6 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 19·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | 17·9 |
| Aug., 1934 | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934 | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934 | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934 | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935 | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935 | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935 | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935 | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935 | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935 | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935 | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935 | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936 | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |

## TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, 1919 | 50·5 | 0 | 1·5 | 3·3 | 7·7 | 1·2 | 2·2 | ·7 | 0 | 10·6 | 5·6 | 11·5 | 3·2 | 0 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 2·8 | 0 | 5·9 | 0 | 16·3 | 1·7 | 3·8 | 1·7 | 1·4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2·4 | 2·1 | ·3 | 3·2 | 3·9 |
| January, 1920 | 24·2 | 0 | ·5 | 2·9 | 2·7 | 1·1 | ·1 | 1·3 | 0 | ·4 | ·7 | ·2 | 1·3 | 0 | 4·7 | 3·2 | 2·6 | 8·9 | 2·3 | 8·2 | 11·8 | 2·1 | 9·9 | 2·6 | ·4 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 0 | 3·3 | ·7 | 5·4 | 4·0 |
| January, 1921 | 70·5 | 9·8 | 1·5 | 14·7 | 23·2 | 5·0 | 7·3 | 3·9 | 0 | 14·4 | 15·5 | 5·6 | 21·0 | 0 | 16·2 | 15·7 | 26·7 | 7·7 | 0 | 7·3 | 30·8 | 8·9 | 55·7 | 6·7 | 2·4 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | ·1 | 4·7 | 5·0 | 4·5 | 13·1 |
| January, 1922 | 73·1 | 6·5 | 11·1 | 15·8 | 10·1 | 6·0 | 7·0 | 5·6 | 0 | 37·3 | 13·9 | 4·2 | 17·9 | 0 | 5·2 | 22·2 | 11·0 | 29·7 | 0 | 2·2 | 32·8 | 7·9 | 10·0 | 8·0 | 6·5 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | 0 | 7·5 | 6·0 | 10·6 | 13·9 |
| January, 1923 | 55·5 | 3·8 | 5·5 | 6·4 | 6·7 | 4·2 | 1·1 | 5·6 | 0 | 27·4 | 4·4 | 3·8 | 4·6 | 0 | 21·6 | 4·6 | 7·6 | 25·3 | 0 | 8·0 | 24·6 | 5·0 | 30·0 | 4·4 | ·9 | ·6 | ·6 | 0 | 3·3 | 4·2 | 2·6 | 7·8 | 7·8 |
| January, 1924 | 41·9 | 0 | 8·8 | 6·7 | 1·4 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 3·8 | 0 | 14·9 | 13·0 | 5·7 | 15·4 | 1·3 | 18·6 | 3·6 | 8·0 | 26·0 | 0 | ·8 | 26·3 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 4·4 | 3·1 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | 1·0 | 2·1 | ·8 | 5·3 | 7·5 |
| January, 1925 | 11·1 | 0 | 10·0 | 14·3 | 9·8 | 7·7 | 4·2 | 9·4 | 0 | 11·1 | 31·4 | 22·2 | 33·5 | 8·7 | 4·4 | 14·1 | 13·7 | 98·6 | 0 | 16·9 | 27·5 | 5·1 | 9·5 | 5·7 | 1·6 | 2·8 | 2·8 | 0 | ·6 | 3·0 | 1·2 | 8·0 | 10·2 |
| January, 1926 | 25·8 | 0 | 13·8 | 7·9 | 8·1 | 4·0 | 2·2 | 4·8 | 0 | 15·4 | 9·4 | 15·8 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 13·0 | 7·9 | 9·2 | 58·1 | 0 | 0 | 26·6 | 5·3 | 7·6 | 5·6 | 3·8 | 1·9 | 1·9 | 0 | ·4 | 3·1 | 1·1 | 7·6 | 8·1 |
| January, 1927 | 3·9 | 1·6 | 1·3 | 7·8 | 13·3 | 3·3 | ·9 | 4·4 | 0 | 16·3 | 6·2 | 4·5 | 6·2 | 9·7 | 3·1 | 8·1 | 2·9 | 3·9 | 2·8 | 27·0 | 22·6 | 3·5 | 14·6 | 3·8 | ·1 | ·3 | ·3 | 0 | 0 | 2·9 | 1·3 | 6·6 | 6·4 |
| January, 1928 | 2·6 | 0 | 2·9 | 8·2 | 11·0 | 3·6 | 3·2 | 3·8 | 0 | 35·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 11·3 | 8·6 | 25·3 | 3·9 | 5·9 | 3·8 | 0 | 17·9 | 23·2 | 3·8 | 43·4 | 3·0 | ·9 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 1·3 | 3·7 | 1·2 | 9·8 | 6·8 |
| January, 1929 | 6·6 | 0 | 1·5 | 5·6 | 3·1 | 4·4 | 7·8 | 2·8 | 0 | 13·3 | 7·9 | 0 | 8·6 | 16·2 | 9·4 | 3·7 | 1·9 | 11·2 | 0 | 14·6 | 19·0 | 4·7 | 34·8 | 4·1 | ·2 | ·5 | ·5 | 0 | ·8 | 3·6 | 1·5 | 6·2 | 6·3 |
| January, 1930 | 18·4 | 12·2 | 6·6 | 8·8 | 11·6 | 8·0 | 15·8 | 4·6 | 0 | 13·2 | 2·7 | 18·8 | ·8 | 33·3 | 20·8 | 6·7 | 20·1 | 5·6 | 0 | 42·9 | 30·6 | 7·3 | 27·6 | 8·1 | ·3 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 0 | 0 | 5·4 | 2·5 | 8·9 | 10·8 |
| January, 1931 | 11·0 | 30·6 | 8·3 | 12·0 | 13·1 | 13·1 | 25·3 | 7·0 | 0 | 20·2 | 13·9 | 17·0 | 13·5 | 16·7 | 19·7 | 8·5 | 12·9 | 52·3 | 0 | 26·7 | 46·2 | 11·0 | 27·3 | 12·5 | 1·6 | 7·3 | 7·4 | 0 | 3·4 | 10·2 | 2·1 | 18·3 | 16·0 |
| January, 1932 | 21·7 | 24·0 | 12·3 | 21·4 | 11·5 | 11·7 | 13·6 | 11·0 | 0 | 59·2 | 42·1 | 8·9 | 45·3 | 29·2 | 20·8 | 15·5 | 14·5 | 33·8 | 0 | 63·7 | 63·8 | 13·2 | 43·4 | 14·9 | 1·0 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 4·5 | 9·2 | 2·1 | 19·5 | 22·0 |
| January, 1933 | 13·7 | 22·9 | 8·6 | 29·6 | 15·5 | 18·2 | 21·8 | 16·8 | 0 | 40·9 | 28·3 | 28·9 | 28·2 | 28·6 | 29·0 | 35·4 | 0 | 35·3 | 0 | 42·1 | 69·4 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 18·5 | 1·2 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 0 | 5·5 | 12·4 | 9·0 | 18·6 | 25·5 |
| January, 1934 | 27·0 | 21·8 | 7·8 | 21·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 0 | 19·3 | 13·6 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 48·7 | 34·9 | 24·5 | 43·3 | 45·4 | 0 | 70·7 | 69·2 | 13·8 | 59·3 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 13·6 | 13·7 | 6·3 | 0 | 8·2 | 2·1 | 18·6 | 21·2 |
| February, 1934 | 2·1 | 19·8 | 8·2 | 19·7 | 13·1 | 13·3 | 12·6 | 13·6 | 0 | 13·8 | 15·9 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 48·7 | 24·1 | 22·9 | 36·7 | 44·5 | 0 | 34·9 | 69·2 | 12·5 | 46·7 | 12·7 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 5·0 | 5·1 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 18·5 | 20·0 |
| March, 1934 | 1·3 | 9·1 | 14·4 | 16·6 | 6·8 | 11·1 | 9·2 | 12·0 | 0 | 15·9 | 7·6 | 7·6 | 5·0 | 24·8 | 15·9 | 21·3 | 30·0 | 21·9 | 0 | 65·4 | 69·6 | 12·6 | 39·6 | 13·3 | 1·0 | 13·4 | 13·6 | 6·1 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 2·7 | 16·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934 | 2·2 | 29·9 | 19·3 | 16·4 | 7·2 | 10·4 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 0 | 21·4 | 11·2 | 23·8 | 11·4 | ·4 | 11·2 | 19·5 | 33·3 | 10·2 | 0 | 65·2 | 61·3 | 11·4 | 40·4 | 11·9 | ·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 7·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 15·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |

chief factor in the adverse situation noted in the mining industry, as a whole, from January, 1935, though activity in Nova Scotia and British Columbia also subsided slightly. Short time work was, however, rather prevalent during the month reviewed.

The building and construction trades afforded some increase in employment during January over the preceding month as shown by the reports tabulated from 203 organizations with a total membership of 19,616 persons. Of these, 8,144 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 41·5 as compared with 45·1 per cent in December. The trend of activity was decidedly upward from January, 1935, when 61·6 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Carpenters and joiners were much more actively engaged than in December, and plumbers and steamfitters also were afforded a considerably greater volume of work. Slight gains in employment occurred among tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers, and steam shovelmen. On the other hand, granite and stonecutters showed substantial increases in slackness from December, and among hod carriers and building labourers noteworthy recessions were apparent. Declines in activity, on a more moderate scale, were recorded by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while fractional curtailment only was evident among electrical workers. Employment recovery of extensive proportions from January a year ago was reflected by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Pronounced expansion was also indicated by bricklayers, masons and plasterers and plumbers and steamfitters, while steam shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers showed moderate advancement. On the contrary, hod carriers and building labourers suffered large losses in work available, painters, decorators and paperhangers recording declines on a rather small scale, and granite and stonecutters curtailment of less than one per cent.

Reports were tabulated at the close of January from 780 associations in the transportation industries, covering a total membership of 56,070 persons, 5,157 of whom were idle, a percentage of 9·2 as contrasted with percentages of 8·7 in December, and 10·6 in January, 1935. In the steam railway division, which comprised nearly 79 per cent of the total group membership recorded, there was a slight tendency toward retarded activity from December. The situation for navigation workers, however, declined substantially, while teamsters and chauffeurs showed but a slight drop in work available. Street and electric railway employees were afforded the same volume of work in both months compared. When contrasting with the returns for January, 1935, steam railway employees and navigation workers were somewhat better engaged during the month reviewed. Minor contractions in activity, however, were registered by teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees.

Unemployment for retail shop clerks remained at exactly the same level at the close of January as in the previous month, the 5 unions making returns with 1,723 members showing that 63 or 3·7 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was recorded in January. A slightly upward employment trend was manifest from January, 1935, when 4·4 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

The situation for civic employees was more favourable during January than in the preceding month according to the reports compiled from 80 associations with 8,405 members. Of these, 176 or 2·1 per cent were unemployed at the close of the month compared with 3·2 per cent in December. Conditions, however, were not quite so active as in January, 1935, when the percentage of idleness stood at 1·6.

In the miscellaneous group of trades there was some slight falling off in employment during January from the previous month, though heightened activity, on a small scale, was manifest from January, 1935. This was apparent from the reports forwarded by 126 local unions embracing a membership of 5,284 persons, 607 or 11·5 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 10·4 in December and 15·6 in January, 1935. Stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees, and barbers suffered losses in available work from December which were not of particular importance in any one group of trades. Noteworthy gains in activity, however, were reflected by hotel and restaurant employees, and the situation for unclassified workers improved slightly. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers all participated in the favourable employment movement shown from January, 1935, the advancement noted among hotel and restaurant employees being the most substantial. Conditions for theatre and stage employees, however, were somewhat quieter than in January of last year.

Fishermen were considerably slacker during January than in the previous month, the 3

unions from which reports were received with 574 members showing an unemployment percentage of 49·3 as compared with 35·9 per cent in December. Extensive employment recovery was apparent from January, 1935, when 91·8 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

Activity for lumber workers and loggers during January was in greater volume than in either the previous month or January, 1935, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite substantial. For the month reviewed 5 associations of these workers made returns to the Department, combining a membership of 638 persons, 11·6 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month compared with 15·1 per cent in December and a percentage of 47·6 in January a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1936, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of about 2 per cent from the previous month, but a gain of nearly 3 per cent when a comparison was made with the records of January a year ago. Total placements, however, for January, 1936, were less than those of January, 1935, as there was one less working day in the month under review. All groups, except farming and transportation, showed losses under the first comparison, the greatest being in construction and maintenance, services, logging and trade, but the gain in farming was quite substantial and largely offset the total decline reported in those four divisions. In comparison with January, 1935, reduced placements were registered in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, trade, and mining, while gains were shown in farming, services, logging and transportation, but the pronounced increase in farming was more than counterbalanced by a heavy loss in construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications dipped sharply during the first half of January, but during the latter half of the month followed a marked upward trend. However, at the close of the period they were still over five points below the levels registered at the end of January a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications was 45·3 and 50·1 during the first and second half of January, 1936, in comparison with ratios of 53·3 and 55·6 during the same periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 42·5 and 47·9, as compared with 50·6 and 53·4 during the corresponding month of 1935.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1936, was 1,171, as compared with 1,189 during the preceding month, and with 1,134 in January last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,467, as compared with 2,080 in December, and with 2,085 during January, 1935.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1936, was 1,109, of which 720 were in regular employment, and 389 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,126 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,082 daily, consisting of 605 in regular and 477 in casual employment.

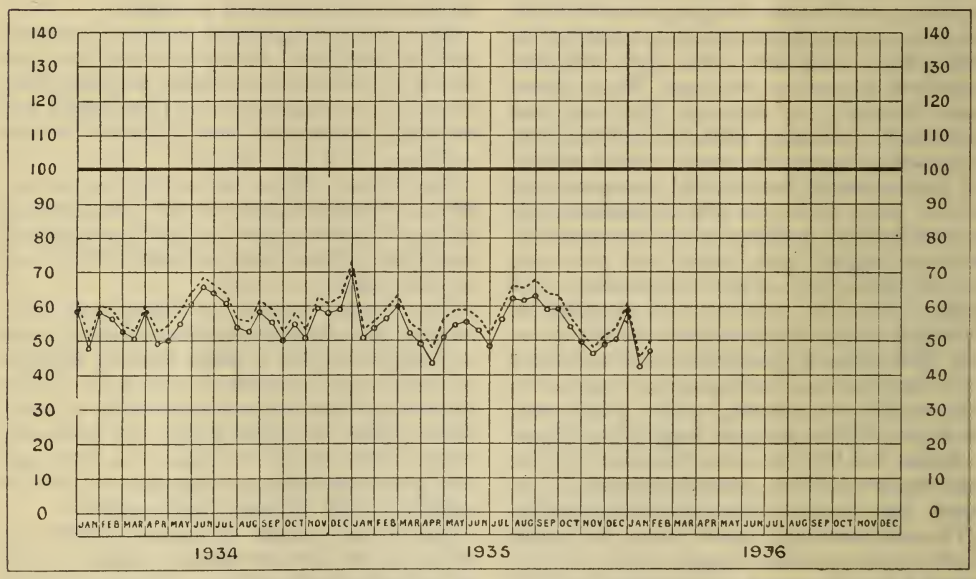
During the month of January, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 29,403 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,716 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,004, of which 13,664 were of men and 4,340 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,712. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,110 for men and 8,160 for women, a total of 29,270, while applications for work numbered 61,665, of which 47,402 were from men and 14,263 from women. Reports for December, 1935, showed 29,713 positions available, 51,983 applications made, and 28,144 placements effected, while in January, 1935, there were recorded 29,467 vacancies, 54,190 applications for work, and 28,131 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (1 Month) | 18,004 | 9,712 | 27,716 |

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o




### Nova Scotia

During January, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for over 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 8 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a loss of 11 per cent in comparison with January, 1935. Fewer placements in construction and maintenance and logging than during January of last year caused the decline under this comparison, as small gains in services and manufacturing were offset by declines in trade and farming. Most of the placements effected were in construction and maintenance and services, there being 600 in the former and 230 in the latter. Included in the services total were 182 household workers. During the month 236 men and 75 women were placed in regular employment.

### New Brunswick

There was a decline of over 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick in January when compared with the preceding month and of over 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 10 per cent less than in December and over 7 per cent below January, 1935. There was a decrease in placements in construction and maintenance when compared with January of last year, which accounted for the decline under this comparison. This loss, however, was partly offset by a gain in services. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 187, and in services 500. Of the latter, 394 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 92 of men and 67 of women.

### Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during January, was nearly

4 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 29 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 5 per cent in excess of December and nearly 35 per cent above January, 1935. Substantial placement gains over January of last year in construction and maintenance and logging were responsible for the increase under this comparison and more placements were also made in services and farming. The only decline of importance was in manufacturing, although fewer placements were also reported in trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 177, logging 1,043, farming 61, construction and maintenance 1,019, trade 76, and services 1,981, of which 1,848 were of household workers. There were 1,951 men and 1,481 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Ontario

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during January called for nearly 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent less than during the .correspondnig month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 7 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with January, 1935. With the exception of a moderate gain in farming and a small increase in transportation, fewer placements were reported in all industrial divisions than during January of last year. The adverse change was, however, mainly due to less workers being sent to relief projects, although fairly substantial losses were also reported in logging and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufarming 319, logging 564, farming 446, construction and maintenance 3,847, trade 248, and services 3,067, of which 2,065 were of household workers. There were 2,102 men and 1,313 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Manitoba

There was a decline of 21 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Farm placements, for the greater part under the $5 Farm Relief plan, were considerably higher than during January of last year, but this increase was partly offset by a decline in relief work provided under construction and maintenance. An increase in services also was offset by a reduction in bush placements. The changes in other groups were small. There was, however, a net gain for the province as a whole. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 97, farming 2,014, construction and maintenance 576, and services 704, of which 584 were of household workers. During the month 2,708 men and 471 women were placed in regular employment.

### Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during January, were nearly 17 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 62 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 20 per cent higher than in December and over 60 per cent above January, 1935. As in Manitoba, placements under the $5 Farm Relief scheme were considerably higher than during January of last year and accounted for the gain under this comparison. This increase was, however, somewhat reduced by losses in all other industrial divisions, the most important being in construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 50, farming 2,703, construction and maintenance 117, and services 632, of which 475 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,854 of men and 407 of women.

### Alberta

During January, positions offered through employment offices in Alberta were nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 21 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 6 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of over 15 per cent in comparison with January, 1935. The most noteworthy gains in placements over January of last year were in construction and maintenance, farming and services, and were responsible for the increase under this comparison. The only decline of importance was in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 267, farming 694, construction and maintenance 1,090, and services 435, of which 350 were of household workers. There were 1,930 men and 300 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during January, were over 18

per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 14 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. A substantial decline in relief placements, offset,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **986** | **93** | **1,040** | **902** | **311** | **573** | **1,838** | **336** |
| Halifax | 476 | 91 | 481 | 350 | 212 | 138 | 1,148 | 153 |
| New Glasgow | 144 | 2 | 171 | 164 | 71 | 77 | 356 | 127 |
| Sydney | 366 | 0 | 388 | 388 | 28 | 358 | 334 | 56 |
| **New Brunswick** | **721** | **19** | **806** | **713** | **159** | **554** | **942** | **156** |
| Chatham | 32 | 0 | 70 | 32 | 8 | 24 | 187 | 10 |
| Fredericton | 62 | 18 | 92 | 49 | 48 | 1 | 141 | 62 |
| Moncton | 253 | 1 | 258 | 258 | 47 | 211 | 94 | 44 |
| St. John | 374 | 0 | 386 | 374 | 56 | 318 | 520 | 40 |
| **Quebec** | **5,043** | **300** | **8,217** | **5,535** | **3,432** | **936** | **2,660** | **2,573** |
| Chicoutimi | 539 | 0 | 741 | 539 | 539 | 0 | 87 | 166 |
| Hull | 448 | 8 | 758 | 455 | 267 | 175 | 320 | 252 |
| Montreal | 1,988 | 204 | 3,644 | 1,952 | 1,140 | 270 | 1,569 | 998 |
| Quebec | 988 | 77 | 1,650 | 1,290 | 540 | 372 | 455 | 667 |
| Rouyn | 421 | 0 | 450 | 421 | 420 | 1 | 16 | 65 |
| Sherbrooke | 277 | 2 | 474 | 327 | 231 | 29 | 144 | 193 |
| Three Rivers | 382 | 9 | 500 | 551 | 295 | 89 | 69 | 232 |
| **Ontario** | **9,139** | **306** | **29,626** | **9,005** | **3,415** | **5,181** | **52,696** | **4,297** |
| Belleville | 86 | 0 | 86 | 86 | 37 | 49 | 195 | 131 |
| Brantford | 84 | 0 | 386 | 84 | 66 | 18 | 1,954 | 98 |
| Chatham | 113 | 0 | 203 | 113 | 101 | 12 | 612 | 50 |
| Fort William | 359 | 0 | 925 | 351 | 152 | 199 | 576 | 294 |
| Guelph | 72 | 33 | 316 | 87 | 35 | 11 | 1,533 | 20 |
| Hamilton | 326 | 20 | 1,252 | 333 | 160 | 115 | 6,129 | 169 |
| Kingston | 210 | 26 | 520 | 187 | 148 | 39 | 483 | 112 |
| Kitchener | 174 | 0 | 386 | 177 | 35 | 137 | 1,074 | 54 |
| London | 574 | 25 | 1,391 | 667 | 238 | 335 | 2,763 | 214 |
| Niagara Falls | 147 | 2 | 253 | 154 | 70 | 74 | 1,774 | 33 |
| North Bay | 60 | 0 | 148 | 91 | 71 | 20 | 528 | 91 |
| Oshawa | 466 | 0 | 874 | 464 | 51 | 413 | 441 | 90 |
| Ottawa | 556 | 1 | 2,484 | 555 | 455 | 98 | 1,405 | 464 |
| Pembroke | 292 | 0 | 476 | 289 | 126 | 163 | 72 | 363 |
| Peterborough | 62 | 7 | 467 | 74 | 48 | 10 | 636 | 59 |
| Port Arthur | 450 | 0 | 399 | 399 | 390 | 9 | 563 | 565 |
| St. Catharines | 199 | 4 | 396 | 190 | 55 | 135 | 2,031 | 71 |
| St. Thomas | 147 | 5 | 188 | 145 | 72 | 73 | 407 | 65 |
| Sarnia | 141 | 1 | 362 | 140 | 52 | 88 | 507 | 101 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 82 | 0 | 464 | 105 | 43 | 37 | 133 | 37 |
| Stratford | 71 | 0 | 273 | 71 | 61 | 10 | 192 | 39 |
| Sudbury | 76 | 0 | 1,071 | 77 | 54 | 23 | 601 | 125 |
| Timmins | 172 | 0 | 512 | 166 | 84 | 82 | 632 | 105 |
| Toronto | 3,806 | 157 | 15,038 | 3,597 | 656 | 2,783 | 24,695 | 625 |
| Windsor | 414 | 25 | 756 | 403 | 155 | 248 | 2,760 | 322 |
| **Manitoba** | **3,423** | **23** | **4,918** | **3,469** | **3,179** | **282** | **14,862** | **2,793** |
| Brandon | 260 | 17 | 335 | 252 | 247 | 5 | 802 | 179 |
| Winnipeg | 3,163 | 6 | 4,583 | 3,217 | 2,932 | 277 | 14,060 | 2,614 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **3,739** | **443** | **3,807** | **3,554** | **3,261** | **296** | **1,500** | **1,533** |
| Estevan | 35 | 10 | 32 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 15 | 132 |
| Moose Jaw | 341 | 72 | 353 | 320 | 239 | 77 | 528 | 179 |
| North Battlefofd | 73 | 5 | 68 | 66 | 61 | 5 | 9 | 119 |
| Prince Albert | 200 | 46 | 229 | 147 | 123 | 31 | 104 | 158 |
| Regina | 667 | 144 | 646 | 543 | 471 | 72 | 405 | 461 |
| Saskatoon | 250 | 7 | 274 | 250 | 230 | 20 | 318 | 253 |
| Swift Current | 73 | 38 | 124 | 63 | 62 | 1 | 99 | 55 |
| Weyburn | 93 | 8 | 92 | 80 | 56 | 24 | 4 | 33 |
| Yorkton | 276 | 113 | 258 | 255 | 189 | 66 | 18 | 143 |
| Sub-offices | 1,731 | 0 | 1,731 | 1,731 | 1,731 | 0 | 0 | — |
| **Alberta** | **2,695** | **200** | **5,121** | **2,630** | **2,230** | **387** | **9,483** | **1,834** |
| Calgary | 681 | 1 | 1,765 | 693 | 658 | 35 | 3,812 | 552 |
| Drumheller | 139 | 7 | 370 | 111 | 85 | 26 | 195 | 82 |
| Edmonton | 1,120 | 188 | 2,054 | 1,077 | 1,020 | 44 | 4,714 | 1,021 |
| Lethbridge | 341 | 3 | 490 | 338 | 136 | 202 | 574 | 121 |
| Medicine Hat | 414 | 1 | 442 | 411 | 331 | 80 | 188 | 58 |
| **British Columbia** | **3,524** | **50** | **8,130** | **3,595** | **2,017** | **1,503** | **8,266** | **2,195** |
| Kamloops | 118 | 0 | 265 | 119 | 117 | 0 | 17 | 122 |
| Nanaimo | 227 | 0 | 356 | 222 | 145 | 77 | 339 | 453 |
| Nelson | 244 | 17 | 257 | 249 | 106 | 143 | 5 | 171 |
| New Westminster | 195 | 4 | 606 | 195 | 179 | 16 | 603 | 68 |
| Penticton | 177 | 21 | 172 | 163 | 145 | 18 | 133 | 87 |
| Prince Rupert | 100 | 0 | 132 | 100 | 3 | 97 | 154 | 11 |
| Vancouver | 1,411 | 8 | 5,014 | 1,495 | 1,216 | 206 | 6,386 | 1,180 |
| Victoria | 1,052 | 0 | 1,328 | 1,052 | 106 | 946 | 629 | 103 |
| **Canada** | **29,270** | **1,434** | **61,665** | **29,403** | **18,004** | **9,712** | **92,247** | **15,717** |
| Men | 21,110 | 733 | 47,402 | 20,911 | 13,664 | 7,106 | 79,297 | 11,590 |
| Women | 8,160 | 701 | 14,263 | 8,492 | 4,340 | 2,606 | 12,950 | 4,127 |

in part, by an increase in services, was responsible for the decrease in placements when compared with January, 1935. There were, also, fewer placements in all the groups, except farming, but all of these changes were small. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 2,591 and in services 821. Of the latter, 391 were of household workers. During the month 1,791 men and 226 women were placed in regular employment.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 18,004 placements in regular employment 9,746 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 529 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 461 proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office and 68 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to employment at a distance for which no workers are available locally.

Reduced rate certificates issued in Quebec during January were two in number, these granted at the Hull office to bushmen bound for the Pembroke zone. Ontario offices were instrumental in the transfer of 346 persons during January, 345 within the province and one outside. The latter was a farm hand shipped from Port Arthur to Winnipeg. Provincially, the Port Arthur office granted certificates to 214 bush workers, 52 highway construction workers, 13 mine workers, 3 fishermen, one hotel worker and one town domestic, destined to centres within its own zone, while to employment within their respective zones also, the Fort William office despatched 22 bush workers and 3 mine workers, the Sudbury office 7 bush workers and 3 mine workers, and the Timmins office one hotel cook. To the Timmins zone in addition, 21 pulpcutters and one carpenter were sent from North Bay. Travelling from Pembroke 2 highway construction workers proceeded to Port Arthur and one clerk to Sault Ste. Marie. The labour movement in Manitoba during January originated at Winnipeg, from which centre 76 persons were transferred at the special rate, 11 within the province and 65 outside. Provincially all workers were conveyed to points in the Winnipeg zone, included among whom were 6 mine employees, 2 hotel waitresses, one sawmill worker, one bushman and one farm hand. Travelling to situations outside the province 62 bush workers, one farm hand, one farm housekeeper and one fisherman were bound for the Port Arthur zone. In Saskatchewan during January 34 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, these going to provincial employment. The Prince Albert office was responsible for the despatch of 12 bush workers and the Yorkton office of 13 bushmen within their own zones, while from Regina 8 teachers journeyed to employment within the territory covered by that office. The one remaining transfer was of a teacher shipped from Saskatoon to Moose Jaw. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during January totalled 65, all of which were to centres within the province. For employment within its own zone the Edmonton office despatched 40 bushmen, 14 fishermen, 5 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 2 sawmill workers and one maid, while from Calgary one hotel worker was shipped to Drumheller. Securing certificates at British Columbia centres during January 6 persons travelled to provincial employment. From Vancouver one mine engineer proceeded to Nelson and 2 mine workers and one hotel cook within the Vancouver zone. Destined to the Penticton zone were 2 tiemakers journeying from Nelson.

Of the 529 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January 294 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 212 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During January, 1936

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the total was considerably higher than in January, 1935; the co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost $1,283,716, compared with $2,401,856 in December, 1935, and $882,878 in January of last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 46·6 per cent in the first comparison, but an increase of 45·4 per cent in the second and more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted some 95 permits for dwellings valued at over $376,000, and about 380 permits for other buildings estimated

to cost approximately $556,000; a permit was also taken out for an engineering project estimated to cost about $1,600. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 160 dwellings and 300 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $400,000 and $800,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December, 1935, the gain of $208,876 or 95·4 per cent in British Columbia being greatest. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, the most marked were those of $644,284 or 69·4 per cent in Quebec, and $683,395 or 59·9 per cent in Ontario.

As compared with January, 1935, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia showed increases; that of $307,607 in British Columbia being largest. In the remaining provinces, the value of projected building as represented by the building permits taken out showed declines, of which that of $101,741 or 18·2 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced.

In Vancouver, there was an increase in the value of the building permits granted over the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year; in Montreal, there was a decline in the former, but an increase in the latter comparison, while Toronto and Winnipeg showed decreases in both comparisons. The following cities reported increases as compared with December and also as compared with January of last year—Charlottetown, Halifax, Moncton, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Windsor, Brandon, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, North Vancouver and Victoria.

*Record for January in the years 1920-1936.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given, (1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in January | Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100) | Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average=100) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | |
| 1936 | 1,283,716 | 27·2 | 82·2 |
| 1935 | 882,878 | 18·7 | 81·8 |
| 1934 | 707,812 | 15·0 | 82·1 |
| 1933 | 1,185,961 | 25·1 | 75·7 |
| 1932 | 2,761,929 | 58·5 | 79·4 |
| 1931 | 8,401,456 | 178·0 | 84·0 |
| 1930 | 7,217,397 | 152·9 | 97·4 |
| 1929 | 8,416,880 | 178·3 | 98·0 |
| 1928 | 7,716,587 | 163·5 | 95·2 |
| 1927 | 5,676,537 | 120·3 | 96·8 |
| 1926 | 4,719,534 | 100·0 | 102·3 |
| 1925 | 5,447,270 | 115·4 | 101·9 |
| 1924 | 4,460,579 | 94·5 | 112·4 |
| 1923 | 4,139,498 | 87·7 | 109·8 |
| 1922 | 3,326,537 | 70·5 | 109·4 |
| 1921 | 2,595,564 | 55·0 | 143·0 |
| 1920 | 4,017,024 | 85·1 | 134·5 |

The 1936 figure was higher by 45·4 per cent than in January, 1935, and was also higher than in 1934 and 1933, but with these exceptions was lower than in any other year since 1920. The wholesale costs of building materials in recent months have been practically the same as in 1935 and 1934; while they were higher than in 1933 and 1932, they were considerably lower than in any other period since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at January 20, 1936, showed a sharp decline as compared with December 16, 1935,. A marked reduction in employment normally occurs in January in many industries, owing to a temporary slackening of activity after Christmas. The effects of this seasonal decline were greatly accentuated at January 20 by the severe weather conditions, which had for some days been adversely affecting outdoor employment, particularly in the building and public works contracting industries. In these two industries the numbers unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed an increase of 108,000 as compared with December 16 of which 65,000 were registered as only temporarily stopped.

The principal other industries in which employment declined were the distributive trades, metal goods manufacture, steel-melting, rolling, etc., general engineering, furniture making, printing, the cotton, wool and hosiery industries, tailoring, brick, tile, etc. making, stone quarrying, the transport trades, the food industries and hotel, boarding house, etc. service.

The estimated number of insured persons aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at January 20, 1936, was 10,349,000. This was 250,000 less than at December 16, 1935, but 282,000 more than at January 28, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at January 20, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·3, as compared with 14·2 at December 16, 1935, and with 17·6 at January 28, 1935.

At January 20, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,732,503 wholly unemployed, 345,117 temporarily stopped, and 82,102 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,159,722. This was 291,157 more than a month before, but 165,651 less than a year before. Part of the increase over a month earlier was due to the registration of juveniles who reached school-leaving age at the end of the Christmas term. The total on January 20 included 1,699,943 men, 73,340 boys, 318,348 women, and 68,091 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,040,-152 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 735,665 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 238,290 insured persons (including 28,316 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 145,-615 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 20, 1936, was 2,229,961.

### United States

*Manufacturing industries.*—Factory employment decreased 1·8 per cent and weekly pay rolls declined 5·7 per cent. Decreases in factory employment and pay rolls are customary in January as many plants temporarily close down after the first of the year for inventory and repairs. During the preceding 16-year period for which figures are available, decreases in employment were shown between December and January in 12 instances and decreases in pay rolls in 14 instances. With but one exception (1934), the decreases in pay rolls have been much more pronounced than the declines in employment.

A comparison of the January, 1936, employment index (83·1) with the index of January, 1935 (78·8), shows a gain of 5·5 per cent in employment over the year interval, while a similar comparison of the January, 1936, payroll index (72·2) with the January, 1935, index (64·3) shows an increase of 12·3 per cent in weekly wages.

Twenty-eight of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in number of workers. The largest percentage gains were seasonal in character and were in the following industries; millinery (15·4 per cent), fertilizers (9·9 per cent), boots and shoes (3·9 per cent), and agricultural implements (3·9 per cent). Smaller seasonal gains were also reported in men's clothing (1·7 per cent) and women's clothing (0·5 per cent). Among the remaining industries reporting increased employment were: engines-turbines-tractors (3·0 per cent), shipbuilding (2·6 per cent), textile machinery and parts (2·3 per cent), and cash registers-adding machines-calculating machines (2·1 per cent). Slight gains in employment were shown in the blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills and foundry and machine-shop industries. The gain of 0·8 per cent in employment in the machine tool industry continued the forward movement which has been reported consistently in the industry since November, 1934, the January, 1936, employment index (102·4) standing at the highest point reached since October, 1930. Additional orders for farm equipment were reflected in the gain of 3·9 per cent in employment in the agricultural implement industry between December and January. The January, 1936, employment index for this industry reached the highest point (133·9) recorded since April, 1930. While the January, 1936, level of employment in this industry is still 20 per cent below the peak of 1929, the current index shows an increase of 400 per cent over the low point of 1932.

The most pronounced decline in employment was a seasonal decrease of 74·1 per cent in the beet sugar industry. Other sharp seasonal declines in employment over the month interval were reported in cottonseed oil-cake-meal (18·8 per cent), marble-slate-granite (17·8 per cent), cement (15·5 per cent), confectionery (15·1 per cent), cigars and cigarettes (12·2 per cent), stoves (12·3 per cent), shirts and collars (11·0 per cent), brick-tile-terra cotta (8·5 per cent), jewelry (8·4 per cent), men's furnishings (8·1 per cent), canning and preserving (7·8 per cent), and radio and phonographs (7·7 per cent). Other industries of major importance in which decreases in number of workers were shown from December to January were furniture (4·2 per cent), electrical machinery (2·5 per cent), sawmills (1·9 per cent), silk and rayon goods (5·0 per cent), woollen and worsted goods (4·5 per cent), knit goods (3·6 per cent), leather (2·7 per cent), book and job printing (2·5 per cent), and newspapers (1·4 per cent).

Employment in the automobile industry showed a decline of less than one-tenth per cent, while sharp reductions were reported in pay rolls. In the 3 immediately preceding years, employment and pay rolls in this industry in January have registered pronounced gains over the preceding month. Due to the recent advancement of production schedules in

the automobile industry to an earlier period, the customary expansion in this industry in January was lacking. Consequently, the general declines in factory employment and pay rolls were not offset by the gains in this industry such as those which had occurred in the immediately preceding years.

Employment in the durable goods group declined 1·5 per cent over the month interval and the group of nondurable goods industries showed a decline of 2·0 per cent in number of workers. The January employment index of the durable goods group (74·6) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed during the base period (1923-1925=100) there were 746 at work in January, 1936, while the January index of employment for nondurable goods industries (92·3) indicates that for each 1,000 workers employed in this group during the years 1923-1925 there were 923 employed in January, 1936.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In January, 1936, reports were received from 23,325 establishments employing 3,857,341 workers whose weekly earnings were $81,998,921. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labour Statistics monthly survey.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Employment gains from December, 1935, to January, 1936, were shown in 9 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed. The anthracite, bituminous-coal, and metal-mining industries each reported additional workers over the month interval and telephone and telegraph, and electric railroad and motor-bus operation companies also reported small gains in numbers of workers. Other industries reporting increased employment from December to January were year-round hotels, laundries, insurance, and brokerage. Seasonal declines in employment in January were reported in retail trade, wholesale trade, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, and private building construction. Decreases in employment were also reported in power and light, crude petroleum producing, and dyeing and cleaning.

*Public Employment.*—There was a gain of more than 500,000 in the number of people employed on the program financed by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 during the month ending January 15. Of the 3,000,000 employed on this work nearly 250,000 were working on the Federal program while projects operated by the Works Progress Administration gave employment to more than 2,750,000 people. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to nearly $140,000,000. Materials valued in excess of $31,000,000 were purchased during the month.

There were approximately 200,000 people employed on Public Works Administration construction projects during January, a decrease of 35,000 as compared with December. Bad weather conditions and the nearing completion of the road-building program financed from old appropriations was the cause of the decrease. January pay-rolls exceeded $14,000,000. Materials valued at nearly $22,000,000 were purchased during the month.

Emergency conservation work (C.C.C. Camps) provided employment for 471,000 men during January. Of this number 421,500 were enrolled workers. In addition, there were 8,000 reserve officers, 2,000 educational advisers, and 39,000 supervisory and technical workers. January pay-rolls amounted to $20,600,000.

The regular construction program of the Federal government as distinguished from the emergency programs gave employment to nearly 50,000 workers during January. This is a decrease of 7,000 as compared with December. January pay-rolls amounted to nearly $4,000,000.

The various State governments employed in excess of 120,000 men in the construction and maintenance of roads during January. December employment totalled 150,000. These road workers earned in excess of $7,000,000 during January.

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The Italian law on Workmen's Compensation has recently been completely remodelled with the following major provisions effective July 1, 1936:—centralization of insurance in a single institution, automatic application of insurance to the worker, adequate curative assistance for all injured workers, replacement of lump-sum compensation by pensions, and reform of the procedure in disputes relating to industrial accidents.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (Chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the Labour Gazette of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

> All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the

contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

### Department of National Defence

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling etc.)*

Supply and erection of a Gravity 50,000 gallon Water Tank at Sarcee Camp, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, February 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Engineers—2 drum | $0 80 | 8 |
| —1 drum | 0 65 | 8 |
| —Gas and Electric | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Structural iron workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 75 | 8 |
| Concrete mixer operators | 0 50 | 8 |

Supply and erection of structural steel for Landplane Hangar No. 1, at R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $24,110. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Labourers | $0 40 | 8 |
| Hoist operators, gasoline | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hoist operators, steam | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel erectors | 0 80 | 8 |
| Motor truck and driver | 1 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Steel welders on erection | 0 80 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 60 | 8 |
| " *on and after Feb. 1s, 1936* | 0 65 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)*

Overhauling and modifying Fairchild Monoplane No. 640. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,086. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were embodied in this contract.

Two standard equipped Fleet Model 7 Aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft of

Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, February 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,703 each. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were embodied in the contract.

Overhauling and modifying Fairchild 71 Monoplane "XB". Name of contractors, McDonald Brothers Aircraft, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 11, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,999. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Eight Avro Avian light Aeroplanes, Mark IV. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,498 each. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Fairchild 71 Monoplane No. 636. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,069. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Fairchild Monoplane No. 645. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,952.74. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in the contract.

Six standard equipped Fleet Model 7 Aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie. Date of contract, January 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,380.20 each. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in the contract.

Overhauling and modifying Fairchild Aircraft No. 646. Name of contractors Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,912. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Atlas AC Landplane No. 16. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,794.41. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Atlas AC Landplane No. 17. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,094.41. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Moth 60M Aircraft No. 154. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Feb. 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,621. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Fairchild 71 Monoplane 629. Name of contractors, Northwest Aero Marine Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 29, 1935. Amount of contract, $4,649.00. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Moth 60M Aircraft 65. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,477.60. The "B" Labour conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Moth 60M Aircraft No. 105. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,603.88. The "B" Labour conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Moth 60M Aircraft No. 161. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,107.80. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

Overhauling and modifying Moth 60M Aircraft No. 153. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,378.70. The "B" Labour Conditions were embodied in this contract.

In addition to the foregoing, the Department of National Defence awarded the following contracts during the month of February, 1935, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" Labour Conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Cloth breeches, without stripe | Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Cloth breeches, with stripe | Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Leather mitts | Bowmanville Glove & Mitt Co., Bowmanville, Ont. |
| Horse rugs | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Enamelware | General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Moleskin pantaloons | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Cloth trousers | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mackinaw coats | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Cartridges | Canadian Industries Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Fur caps | Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Household soap | Colgate Palmolive Peet Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Overalls—combination | Canadian Converters Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q. |
| Cotton drawers and shirts | Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Service shirts | Canadian Converters Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Housewives | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Shirt drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Sun helmets | J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. |
| Peak caps | Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Tent pins | Dowsell Lees & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Cartridges | Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Ankle boots | J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |
| Leather bandoliers | J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q |
| Tent flys | J. J. Turner & Sons Ltd., Peterboro, Ont. |
| Steel lockers | Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., London, Ont. |

## Department of Public Works

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to wharf at Cowichan Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,326.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 9 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourer | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Installation of a belt distributor at Postal Station "A", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Mathews Conveyor Co., Ltd., Port Hope, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1935. Amount of contract, $5,475.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 60 | 8 |
| Cement finisher | 0 70 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 55 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 55 | 8 |
| Machinist | 0 75 | 8 |
| Millwright | 0 75 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs and extension to the wharf at Sept Isles, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cie de Construction de la Cote Nord Ltée., Québec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 4, 1936. Amount of contract approximately $56,597.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmith | $0 45 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Concrete mixer operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Divers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—gasoline | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 55 | 8 |
| Pile driver runner | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powderman | 0 40 | 8 |
| Quarrymen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |

Construction of a gun shed and caretaker's quarters addition to the Armoury at Gananoque, Ontario. Date of contract, October 23, 1935. Amount of contract, $11,795. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | 0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck and driver | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at Lac la Biche, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Lac la Biche, Alberta. Date of contract, January 28, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,990.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Carpenters and joiners | $0 75 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Blacksmith's helper | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, (team and wagon) | 0 75 | 8 |
| Drillers (machine) | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Powderman | 0 55 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timberman or cribman using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver with truck | 1 50 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers is less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a drill hall at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros., Ltd., Victor, B.C. Date of contract, February 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $55,825 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 0 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers: | | |
| Rubbers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Spreaders | 0 50 | 8 |
| Kettlemen | 0 50 | 8 |
| Lathers, Metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 85 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver with 1-2 ton truck | 1 50 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the work ing hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Russell, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Samuel Brown, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 23, 1935. Amount of contract, $20,224 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |

Construction of wharf repairs and breakwater extension at Quarantine Station, William Head, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. R. Jaynes & Co., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, January 24, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,298.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver engineer | $1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |

Construction of a public building at Richmond Hill, Ontario. Name of contractors, Anglin-Norcross Ontario Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1936. Amount of contract, $23,217 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 60 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 87½ | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 55 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers' helpers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Marble setters | 1 10 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 1 07½ | 8 |
| Lathers, metal—on metal furring | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal—on wood furring | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Spray painters | 0 85 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 55 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 55 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Regina Sash and Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 17, 1935. Amount of contract, $750. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Elkhorn, Man. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,129. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Alterations and additions to the interior fittings of the public building at Vernon, B.C. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,440. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of new interior fittings in the public building at Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,497. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $21,-435. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Valley City Seating Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, February 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,961. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Guelph, Ont. Name of contractors, Tope Construction Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 31, 1936. Amount of contract, $15,015. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in this contract.

### Post Office Department

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of February, 1936, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" Labour Conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and supplying Letter-Carriers' uniforms | Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Making and supplying Letter-Carriers' uniforms | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Making and supplying Letter-Carriers' uniforms | Wilfrid Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mail bag fittings | Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Stamping machines, etc. | Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

### Railways and Canals

*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of alterations to the floor system of the Rockfield Bascule Bridge over the Lachine Canal. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Lachine, P.Q. Date of contract, February 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,675. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Structural steel workers | $0 80 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of February, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" Labour Conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Packing cases | Cameron & Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scarlet serge cloth | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Miscellaneous badges | The J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Fish nets | John Leckie Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Electric floor machine, brushes tank, etc. | The Frank P. Lalonde Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Cotton sheets | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Hand towels | Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd., Iroquois, Ont. |
| Combination underwear | The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Electric lamps | Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Eiderdown robes | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Socks | Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |

### Co-operative Industrial Relations Plan at Consolidated Smelters

A system of co-operative working relations under which the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada and its employees operate the plants and mines at Trail and Kimberly, B.C., and determine wages on the basis of efficiency of the workmen, volume of production and net profits, is described in an article by H. B. Smith in a recent issue of the *Western Canada Coal Review.*

During its eighteen years of existence, it is pointed out that the organization plan of the company has become broadened until the "industrial life of the plants come more or less under the guidance and management of the central control body known as the Workmen's Co-operative Committee," composed of one representative from each of the departments of the plant elected by the men working in that department and the general manager.

The purpose of the committee is "to operate the plant fairly and safely for both company and men; to try to correctly interpret the ideas of the management to the men and those of the men to the management."

Among the features of the plan is what is known as the open transfer system designed "to give security to good men, and to protect them from possible unfair discharge." According to the article, wages are worked out in two ways. "Basic wages are determined by local living costs, which roughly, are the local cost of food, clothing and shelter plus a little more. Bonuses are based upon the workman's efficiency, the volume of the company's production and the net profits of operation."

With respect to the working period, it was explained that "in normal times the eight hour day and seven day week was the rule, but when production had to be cut, back in 1930, a new arrangement as regards hours had to be effected. At first, the working time of single men was reduced to 50 per cent and married men to 75 per cent. Latterly by stages, single men's time was increased until they were equal to the married men, making a 40-hour week for all hands."

Other features of this co-operative relationship include: safety committees for the conservation of health and the prevention of accidents; medical service and hospitalization for employed men and their dependents; group insurance; and an assisted home building program.

The company employs approximately 5,000 men and is engaged in the mining and smelting of copper, silver, lead, zinc, etc.

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Reference was made in the Labour Gazette for August, 1935, page 714, to the report and recommendations of the Home Office Departmental Committee (Great Britain) which had inquired into the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. During its committee stage in the House of Commons the Bill embodying the recommendations was amended whereby application to employ women and young persons on a two-shift system temporarily could be dealt with by the chief inspector of factories, or by any superintending inspector, provided that no authorization given by the inspectors should be extended for more than six months.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, N.S.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 330

The agreement covers stereotypers as well as printing pressmen.

Agrement to be in effect from January 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and foremen must also be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one half; Sundays and holidays, double time, except for night shifts which begin or extend into Sunday or a holiday.

Wage rates for journeymen pressmen and stereotypers: $24 per week for day work and $25 for night work.

Wage rates for apprentices from $12 per week during first year to $20 during second half of fifth year.

Any disputes are to be settled by conciliation and arbitration.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 255

Agreement to be in effect from May 28, 1935, to May 27, 1937, except that the wage scale may be reconsidered at the end of one year if due notice is given.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 275, and the renewal noted in the June, 1934, issue, page 565.

The wage rate is unchanged at 85 cents per hour with a 45 hour week.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 255

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1935 to May 15, 1936.

This agreement is a renewal of the agreement previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 275, and the renewal noted in the June, 1934, issue, page 566.

Wages for journeymen pressmen are unchanged at 85 cents per hour for day work and 90 cents for night work, with a 44 hour week for day work and a 42 hour week for night work.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND THE CANADIAN PRINTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from February 10, 1935, to July 7, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one made with another newspaper publisher, which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1154, with the exception of the wage scale.

Wages per hour for journeymen compositors: 75 cents per hour for both day and night work until August 1, 1935, and 85 cents thereafter. Hours are 45 per week.

(A dispute occurred in this establishment on January 10, 1935, following a decrease in wages from 85 cents per hour to 75 cents, the workers involved being replaced.)

## Construction: Buildings and Structures

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 496

Agreement to be in effect from November, 1935, to March 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed and union members are to work only for members of the employers' association.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half until midnight; after midnight double time; Saturday afternoons from noon to 5 p.m., time and one half. If required for jobbing work and emergency work on Saturday mornings, it will be done at single time. Work on Saturdays not otherwise provided for, work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Journeymen sent to work out of the city to have fare and travelling time paid, and one journeyman plumber and one journeyman steamfitter on each such job to have his board paid by the employer.

Minimum wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 90 cents per hour until April 30, 1936 and 95 cents from May 1, 1936. (The 90 cent per hour rate was established by verbal agreement September 19, 1934 and has been in effect since that date.)

Each shop allowed one plumber's apprentice only. Apprentices to serve five years. No steamfitter allowed more than one helper.

Any dispute which cannot be adjusted by the union to be referred to a Joint Conference Board.

**Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec**

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on this page:—

Building Trades, Sherbrooke

Sheet Metal Workers, Montreal

Barbers, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Granby (Amendment)

Millinery Workers, Montreal (Amendment)

Bakers and Salesmen, Three Rivers (Amendment)

Men's Clothing Workers, Province of Quebec (Amendments)

# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of two agreements which are summarized below, and of amendments and corrections to six other agreements, also noted below. Notices of applications for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: building trades, Montreal, bread salesmen, Quebec, and longshoremen (inland navigation) Montreal in the issue of February 1, and bakers, Montreal, in the issue of February 8. Notices of application for the extension of an agreement affecting stone-cutters (other than granite and marble cutters) throughout the Province was published in the issue of February 1, and a correction to it in the issue of February 8, of an agreement affecting plumbers at Hull in the issue of February 22, and of an agreement affecting printing trades at Montreal in the issue of February 29. A correction to the request for the extension of the building trades agreement in Sherbrooke was published in the issue of February 1.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreement Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and District.—An Order in Council, approved February 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 8, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between l'Association des Entrepreneurs en Construction de Sherbrooke (the Association of Building Contractors of Sherbrooke), l'Association des Maîtres-Plombiers et Mécaniciens en Tuyauterie de Sherbrooke (the Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters of Sherbrooke) and Le Conseil Central des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux de Sherbrooke, Inc. (The Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Sherbrooke, Inc.).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe,

Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome and Missisquoi.

The agreement is in effect from February 8, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change.

Wages per hour in the city of Sherbrooke and within five miles of its limits and in municipalities of a population of 5,000 or more and also in municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 for a general contract of more than $10,000: bricklayers, plasterers and masons—contractors (personal services) 70 cents, journeymen 60 cents; carpenters and joiners—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 50 cents, apprentices from 30 cents during first year to 45 cents during fourth year; painters and paperhangers—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 50 cents; painters—contractors (personal services) 55 cents, journeymen 45 cents, apprentices from 25 cents during first year to 40 cents during fourth year; plumbers and steamfitters—contractors (personal services) 75 cents, journeymen 50 cents, junior journeymen 35 cents for first six months and 40 cents for second six months, apprentices from 15 cents during first year to 30 cents during fourth year; tinsmiths and roofers—contractors (personal services) 75 cents, journeymen 50 cents; electricians—contractors (personal services) 85 cents, journeymen 50 cents, apprentices from 15 cents during first year to 30 cents during fourth year; stationary enginemen and mechanics 60 cents per hour or $30 per week; firemen 45 cents, metallic framing erectors 50 cents, labourers 30 cents. For plumbers and steamfitters and tinsmith roofers, all work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half. For work done by these trades away from the place of residence of the tradesman, travelling expenses and board to be paid by employer.

Wages per hour in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction on contracts of less than $10,000: bricklayers, plasterers and masons—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 50 cents; carpenters and joiners—contractors (personal services) 50 cents, journeymen 40 cents, apprentices from 20 cents during first year to 35 cents during fourth year; painters and paperhangers—contractors (personal services) 50 cents, journeymen 40 cents; painters—contractors (personal services) 45 cents, journeymen 35 cents, apprentices from 20 cents during first year to 32 cents during fourth year; tinsmiths and roofers—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 40 cents; plumbers and steamfitters—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 40 cents, junior journeymen 30 cents during first six months and 32 cents during second six months, apprentices from 10 cents per hour during first year to 25 cents during fourth year; electricians—contractors (personal services) 70 cents, journeymen 40 cents, apprentices from 10 cents per hour during first year to 25 cents during fourth year, labourers 25 cents.

Journeymen who, due to advanced age or infirmity, are unable to give the service of a competent worker may have their case referred to the Board of Examiners of the Joint Committee of the trade who may revise the wage rate for such journeymen.

Maintenance men employed in churches, chapels or buildings used as churches or chapels, seminaries, universities, colleges, conorphan asylums, asylums, refuges, charity vents, monasteries, public or private hospitals, workrooms, to be paid the following minimum wage rates: in municipalities of a population of 5,000 or more, skilled workmen $18 per week, labourers $12. If the employee rooms or boards in the establishment, the employer may charge a maximum of $3 per month per room and 25 cents per meal.

One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen or fraction of five, in the bricklayer, plasterer, mason, carpenter, joiner and painter trades. In the plumber and steamfitter trade, one apprentice allowed to each journeyman or junior journeyman; one junior journeyman allowed to two journeymen.

Apprenticeship to be 48 months' work under a contractor approved by the Joint Committee; however when an apprentice attends a special course in an industrial school, the months at the school to be deducted from the apprenticeship period, provided that the studies be done jointly with the work.

Building contracts signed before this Order in Council approved are not subject to its provisions, unless such provisions were included in the previous agreement which was also approved by Order in Council.

Sheet Metal Workers, Montreal and District.—An Order in Council, approved February 14 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 15, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain sheet metal firms of Montreal and the Montreal Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal, Bizard Island and the counties of l'Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Châteauguay, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères. (The application for extension of this agreement included the whole Province in the jurisdiction, but following objections it was restricted to this district.)

The agreement is in effect from February 15, 1936, to March 31, 1936.

The industrial jurisdiction exempts the manufacture, on a quantity production basis, when not of a competitive nature, of galvanized range boilers, milk cans, drinking pails, first-aid boxes, towel boxes, refrigerators, water coolers, shipping containers of ten gallon capacity and less, tin and galvanized wares. The aircraft industry was also excluded after objections had been made.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

Minimum wages per hour: sheet metal workers (skilled mechanics) 60 cents, assemblers 45 cents, machine operator 45 cents, sheet metal helper 35 cents. Workmen incapacitated by age or infirmity may be employed at a lower wage rate but not more than one such man to every ten regular men may be employed. No employee may have his wage rate reduced as a result of this agreement coming into effect.

All contracts entered into by the employers with general contractors, private owners or otherwise before the passing of this Order in Council are exempt.

Apprentices to serve four years. One apprentice allowed to every five sheet metal workers (skilled mechanics) in each shop. No wage rates are stipulated for apprentices.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Saint Hyacinthe and Drummondville.—An Order in Council, approved February 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* February 8. amends the original Order in Council for this trade

(LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 631 and amendment in October issue page 954) by including in the territorial jurisdiction the town of Granby and the area within 2 miles of its limits and providing that in this new locality barber shops may be kept open one hour later on Saturdays than in the other two towns and that in Granby the hours for hairdressers be the same as for barbers.

MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved February 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* February 8, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 732), by extending the period of the agreement to February 15, 1937 with a provision that on or about January 15, 1937, the joint committee meet and discuss the question of renewing the agreement.

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved February 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* February 8, amends the original Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, February 1935, page 148, with amendments in May issue page 426, October issue page 954 and January 1936 issue page 89) by extending the period during which the wage rate for bakery salesmen is $9 plus a commission of 7 per cent on money collected, from November 30, 1935 to November 30, 1936.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND JUVENILES' CLOTHING, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved February 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 15, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 238, with amendments in April issue page 323, August, page 733, November page 1064 and February 1936, page 200) by the limiting of the proportion of apprentices allowed as follows: in Zone I the number of apprentices in a factory may not exceed 7½ per cent of the total number of employees of that factory, in Zone II not more than 20 per cent and in Zone III not more than 25 per cent. In establishments where a higher percentage is presently employed, the manufacturer is to provide for the gradual promotion of such apprentices in order to eventually bring the proportion down to the percentage allowed. In Zones II and III, if sufficient qualified workers cannot be secured, the joint committee may give a special permit to employ an increased proportion of apprentices but such additional number may not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of employees in the factory. Basting pullers are not included in the percentages mentioned. It is also provided that, except for just causes, no employer may discharge or suspend a qualified worker or apprentice to replace such worker with an apprentice of less experience or lower standing.

A further Order in Council, approved February 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* February 22, makes a correction in the wording of the February 12 Order in Council but this does not affect the summary here given.

CLOAK AND SUIT MAKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—A correction to the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE December 1935, page 1156) was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 1, making a change in the wording of one clause which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

BUILDING TRADES, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.—A correction to the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January page 88) changes the clause concerning workmen sent to work out of their own localities to provide that the employer pay travelling expenses and board. (The original version stated that these expenses be paid only if the workmen were sent for less than week, but "less than a week" is omitted in the corrected version.)

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**Business Conditions in Canada in 1935**

The trend of economic conditions was irregularly upward during the calendar year 1935, according to a summary by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Many readjustments are still necessary, and Canadians have difficult problems to face but on the whole constructive factors dominate the situation. Dominion Government bonds sold during the greater part of the year at prices affording exceedingly low yields to the purchaser, cheap money being a potent influence for recovery. The deposit liabilities of the banks increased since the summer of 1934, the security holdings and readily available assets reached abnormally high levels.

Industrial production in the United States and Great Britain, with which Canada has close trading relations, recorded gains over 1934. The volume of Canadian crops, despite the decline in the wheat harvest, was greater than in the preceding year. The activity of the industries producing materials for the expansion of plant and equipment was considerably accelerated in 1935. This suggests that many enterprises are preparing for greater operations in the near future.

The production of manufacturing plants, according to the official index, was appreciably in advance of the preceding year, while the gain in employment was more than 7 per cent. The iron and steel and other industries engaged in the production of industrial equipment showed marked gains. The food and textile industries producing consumers' goods were also active. The automobile industry took on a new lease of life in 1935, the gain in output being about 30 per cent, and the oil industry reported further progress.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. Both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on a weekly basis were, however, somewhat lower week by week than in the previous month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.07 at the beginning of February as compared with $8.17 for January; $7.59 for February, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.83 for February, 1930; $10.61 for February, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $7.75 for February, 1914. Eggs were substantially lower in price in February than in the previous month but other changes were of a minor nature, the most important being decreases in butter, lard and sugar, and advances in meats, flour and potatoes. Of the twenty-nine items in the budget thirteen were lower, ten higher and six unchanged. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $16.58 at the beginning of February; $16.68 for January; $16.06 for February, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.54 for February, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 72.5 for the week ended February 28; 72.6 for the previous week; 72.7 for the week ended January 31, and 72.3 for the week ended March 1, 1935. On a monthly basis this index was 72.9 for January, 1936; 71.9 for February, 1935; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93.9 for February, 1930; 102.2 for February, 1926; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914. In textiles raw silk and raw cotton were lower as was also live stock in the animal products group. Copper was the only basic commodity of importance to show advance. Wheat, rubber, coffee, tin, zinc, and silver were little changed.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

(*Continued on page 284.*)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Feb. 1914 | Feb. 1918 | Feb. 1920 | Feb. 1922 | Feb. 1926 | Feb. 1928 | Feb. 1929 | Feb. 1930 | Feb. 1931 | Feb. 1933 | Feb. 1934 | Feb. 1935 | Jan. 1936 | Feb. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 48·0 | 65·2 | 73·2 | 55·4 | 57·2 | 67·0 | 69·8 | 72·6 | 62·4 | 41·0 | 41·8 | 41·8 | 45·8 | 46·4 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 32·6 | 46·4 | 47·6 | 31·4 | 31·2 | 39·2 | 43·4 | 46·2 | 37·0 | 22·0 | 22·8 | 22·6 | 25·0 | 25·8 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·0 | 25·7 | 25·9 | 18·8 | 19·2 | 22·4 | 24·3 | 25·1 | 21·6 | 12·2 | 12·5 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 14·7 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·8 | 31·9 | 33·1 | 26·2 | 29·5 | 29·8 | 30·5 | 31·3 | 27·2 | 17·3 | 19·9 | 20·9 | 21·3 | 21·8 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·9 | 34·1 | 37·0 | 27·5 | 29·1 | 25·3 | 27·5 | 30·1 | 25·2 | 12·2 | 19·4 | 19·9 | 21·1 | 21·3 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 34·6 | 63·2 | 70·6 | 51·6 | 54·0 | 50·6 | 53·0 | 54·8 | 52·6 | 27·0 | 34·8 | 38·4 | 40·4 | 40·8 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 26·0 | 45·6 | 52·2 | 39·3 | 41·7 | 36·8 | 37·8 | 39·6 | 37·1 | 17·4 | 24·4 | 31·9 | 29·3 | 29·1 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·4 | 67·4 | 78·4 | 41·6 | 49·4 | 43·8 | 45·0 | 42·8 | 40·2 | 23·6 | 27·2 | 29·8 | 35·8 | 34·4 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 42·6 | 63·8 | 83·9 | 56·2 | 50·5 | 51·8 | 49·7 | 59·7 | 35·1 | 28·8 | 35·3 | 32·9 | 41·5 | 33·9 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 35·4 | 49·0 | 63·5 | 47·7 | 41·5 | 44·2 | 41·4 | 51·8 | 27·4 | 22·5 | 28·4 | 27·0 | 33·9 | 28·9 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 55·2 | 71·4 | 91·2 | 78·8 | 73·8 | 73·8 | 75·0 | 77·4 | 72·0 | 56·4 | 58·2 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 61·4 | 95·4 | 131·8 | 77·0 | 90·8 | 84·6 | 88·0 | 84·6 | 67·0 | 44·6 | 51·4 | 48·6 | 54·0 | 52·8 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 35·3 | 52·8 | 73·9 | 44·7 | 49·8 | 46·4 | 48·3 | 46·4 | 37·7 | 25·7 | 29·7 | 28·0 | 30·6 | 30·1 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·8 | 33·2 | 40·7 | 31·9 | §32·9 | §32·2 | §33·8 | §32·6 | §28·8 | §19·4 | §20·1 | §19·7 | §20·6 | §20·5 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·6 | 30·4 | 38·0 | 28·7 | §32·9 | §32·2 | §33·8 | §32·6 | §28·8 | §19·4 | §20·1 | §19·7 | §20·6 | §20·5 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 63·0 | 112·5 | 136·5 | 105·0 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 117·0 | 97·5 | 84·0 | 87·0 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 32·0 | 65·0 | 76·0 | 47·9 | 54·0 | §52·0 | §49·0 | §52·0 | §35·0 | §26·0 | §31·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 | §35·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 21·0 | 37·5 | 40·5 | 27·5 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 25·5 | 23·0 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 20·2 | 31·6 | 19·2 | §21·8 | §21·2 | §21·0 | §20·4 | §19·2 | §16·0 | §16·2 | §15·8 | §15·6 | §15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 33·8 | 23·2 | 17·0 | 16·0 | 15·6 | 22·2 | 20·2 | 14·2 | 7·6 | 8·8 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 10·8 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 12·6 | 20·5 | 27·9 | 21·7 | 20·0 | 19·4 | 20·8 | 20·9 | 19·3 | 15·1 | 15·5 | 15·2 | 15·5 | 16·0 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·0 | 17·2 | 26·0 | 18·5 | 15·8 | 13·4 | 13·6 | 16·4 | 12·2 | 10·6 | 12·5 | 12·6 | 11·4 | 11·2 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·4 | 42·0 | 64·4 | 35·2 | 31·6 | 32·4 | 30·4 | 28·8 | 25·2 | 22·8 | 32·0 | 26·0 | 25·2 | 24·8 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·6 | 19·8 | 30·4 | 16·6 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 14·2 | 13·8 | 12·2 | 11·2 | 15·6 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·2 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·0 | 12·7 | 16·3 | 13·6 | §17·9 | §18·0 | §17·7 | §17·5 | §14·2 | §10·6 | §11·9 | §13·1 | §13·1 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·1 | 12·2 | 16·9 | 15·0 | §17·9 | §18·0 | §17·7 | §17·5 | §14·2 | §10·6 | §11·9 | §13·1 | §13·1 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 10·2 | 15·0 | 13·5 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 15·2 | 14·9 | 13·0 | 10·1 | 9·9 | 9·6 | 9·2 | 9·1 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 73·7 | 130·3 | 53·3 | 97·4 | 54·2 | 43·9 | 83·5 | 41·3 | 31·6 | 39·2 | 25·0 | 41·4 | 43·5 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·7 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | $ 5·48 | $ 5·96 | $ 6·95 | $ 7·34 | $ 7·75 | $ 12·54 | $ 15·77 | $ 19·61 | $ 11·50 | $ 11·03 | $ 11·15 | $ 11·83 | $ 9·44 | $ 6·70 | $ 7·63 | $ 7·59 | $ 8·17 | $ 8·07 |
| Starch, laundry | ⅓ lb. | c. 2·9 | c. 3·0 | c. 3·1 | c. 3·2 | c. 3·2 | c. 4·6 | c. 4·7 | c. 4·2 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·0 | c. 4·0 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·8 | 74·1 | 90·1 | 109·0 | 118·3 | 102·8 | 102·2 | 101·2 | 101·4 | 96·2 | 95·0 | 94·8 | 93·1 | 93·0 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32 3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 39·0 | 58·3 | 65·9 | 70·5 | 66·2 | 63·8 | 63·1 | 63·1 | 62·4 | 58·9 | 57·9 | 58·9 | 58·8 | 58·8 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 41·9 | 64·8 | 76·5 | 79·6 | 76·5 | 75·4 | 75·8 | 76·5 | 75·4 | 62·3 | 59·0 | 62·0 | 60·2 | 60·4 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·6 | 49·4 | 58·8 | 57·9 | 56·2 | 56·2 | 55·2 | 54·4 | 54·3 | 47·0 | 45·4 | 46·2 | 45·1 | 45·3 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·4 | 25·8 | 32·4 | 31·7 | 30·0 | 31·2 | 31·1 | 31·1 | 30·7 | 26·8 | 27·4 | 27·3 | 26·9 | 26·9 |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | $ 1·50 | $ 1·63 | $ 1·76 | $ 1·91 | $ 1·90 | $ 2·72 | $ 3·24 | $ 3·49 | $ 3·47 | $ 3·29 | $ 3·27 | $ 3·26 | $ 3·24 | $ 2·91 | $ 2·85 | $ 2·89 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·84 |
| **Rent**..... | ½ mo. | $ 2·37 | $ 2·89 | $ 4·05 | $ 4·75 | $ 4·86 | $ 4·49 | $ 5·66 | $ 6·93 | $ 6·86 | $ 6·89 | $ 6·94 | $ 6·99 | $ 7·06 | $ 5·97 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·54 | $ 5·63 | $ 5·63 |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | $ 9·37 | $ 10·50 | $ 12·79 | $ 14·02 | $ 14·54 | $ 19·80 | $ 24·71 | $ 21·07 | $ 21·87 | $ 21·25 | $ 21·41 | $ 22·12 | $ 19·78 | $ 15·61 | $ 16·09 | $ 16·06 | $ 16·68 | $ 16·58 |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·51 | 12·50 | 15·95 | 10·85 | 11·68 | 10·95 | 11·08 | 11·83 | 9·84 | 7·13 | 7·91 | 7·76 | 8·35 | 8·20 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·79 | 10·97 | 13·41 | 9·77 | 10·67 | 9·84 | 9·97 | 10·83 | 9·13 | 7·05 | 7·43 | 7·24 | 7·72 | 7·69 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 6·53 | 12·65 | 15·52 | 10·88 | 12·00 | 11·02 | 10·98 | 11·58 | 9·73 | 7·07 | 7·87 | 7·85 | 8·41 | 8·29 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·24 | 12·37 | 15·11 | 10·23 | 11·25 | 10·22 | 10·43 | 11·09 | 8·91 | 6·31 | 7·08 | 7·01 | 7·62 | 7·57 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·53 | 12·66 | 15·86 | 10·46 | 11·59 | 11·04 | 11·12 | 11·77 | 9·38 | 6·58 | 7·66 | 7·56 | 8·25 | 8·10 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·36 | 12·04 | 16·06 | 10·45 | 10·51 | 10·59 | 10·92 | 11·59 | 8·85 | 6·54 | 7·24 | 7·25 | 7·82 | 7·74 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·27 | 12·69 | 15·34 | 10·61 | 10·92 | 11·29 | 11·40 | 12·00 | 9·02 | 6·46 | 7·54 | 7·46 | 7·65 | 7·68 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·55 | 12·87 | 15·87 | 10·21 | 10·85 | 11·14 | 11·37 | 12·07 | 9·12 | 6·42 | 7·39 | 7·53 | 7·79 | 7·71 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·11 | 12·61 | 16·66 | 11·59 | 12·11 | 12·05 | 12·16 | 13·02 | 10·47 | 7·36 | 8·32 | 8·38 | 8·87 | 8·81 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·2** | **19·3** | **17·6** | **12·9** | **10·5** | **14·7** | **21·8** | **21·3** | **20·4** | **29·1** | **32·4** | **50·4** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **23·2** | **19·1** | **16·6** | **12·6** | **10·9** | **12·5** | **17·0** | **21·9** | **21·4** | **27·0** | **30·7** | **50·9** |
| 1—Sydney | 25·7 | 21·3 | 18·5 | 15·9 | 14·1 | 15 | 18 | 23·4 | 21·6 | 26·7 | 29·8 | 50 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 18 | 12·5 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 22 | 20·9 | 26·7 | 29·9 | 48·7 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 18 | 12 | 10 | 10·2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18·5 | 25 | 30·7 | 52·5 |
| 4—Halifax | 25 | 18 | 19·8 | 12·9 | 12 | 11·7 | 15 | 21·5 | 21·1 | 27·1 | 31·6 | 48·8 |
| 5—Windsor | 23·3 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 19·3 | 22·1 | 27·6 | 30·4 | 50 |
| 6—Truro | 20 | 19 | 15 | 11·5 | 9 | 12 | ..... | 25 | 24·3 | 28·8 | 31·5 | 55·5 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 20·7 | 18·7 | 19·2 | 14·5 | 12·0 | ..... | ..... | 20·7 | 18·8 | 27·9 | 30·7 | 48·0 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·2** | **18·8** | **18·7** | **12·8** | **10·1** | **11·0** | **20·7** | **22·4** | **22·2** | **27·6** | **32·2** | **51·9** |
| 8—Moncton | 22·5 | 17·5 | 16 | 11·7 | 9·5 | 8 | ..... | 20·7 | 20 | 28·2 | 32·7 | 52·2 |
| 9—Saint John | 25·8 | 17·6 | 18·2 | 13·2 | 10·4 | 10·7 | ..... | 24·2 | 20·8 | 26·7 | 31·5 | 51·5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 27·5 | 20·1 | 21 | 12·6 | 10·9 | 14·2 | 20·7 | 24·6 | 23·1 | 27 | 31·1 | 54 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 19·5 | 13·5 | 9·5 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 24·7 | 28·5 | 33·3 | 50 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **22·2** | **18·5** | **17·9** | **12·5** | **8·6** | **12·5** | **22·8** | **18·3** | **18·5** | **27·2** | **30·3** | **49·5** |
| 12—Quebec | 24·1 | 18·2 | 17 | 12·8 | 8·7 | 13·5 | 24·1 | 17·3 | 18·9 | 27·4 | 30·5 | 45·7 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 20·3 | 18·9 | 16·4 | 12·4 | 7·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 20·4 | 18·3 | 28·3 | 32 | 53·3 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 24·8 | 20·6 | 19·9 | 14·2 | 10 | 12·8 | 23·6 | 18 | 20·2 | 26·6 | 29·3 | 51·8 |
| 15—Sorel | ..... | 16·3 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 7·7 | 10·2 | 18 | 17 | 17·5 | 25 | 28·3 | 48·3 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 20·5 | 17·2 | 15·8 | 11·5 | 8·8 | 14·8 | 22·8 | 16·4 | 16 | 30 | 32·5 | 48·3 |
| 17—St. Johns | 24 | 21·7 | 20·7 | 13·7 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 19·7 | 16·8 | 29·3 | 31·2 | 50 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 16 | 15 | 14·3 | 12·3 | 8 | 10 | 19·5 | 16 | 20·4 | 25 | ..... | 45 |
| 19—Montreal | 25·3 | 19·6 | 22·1 | 11·8 | 9·1 | 10·7 | 23·2 | 19·9 | 18·7 | 26 | 29 | 52·5 |
| 20—Hull | 22·8 | 19·4 | 19·6 | 12·9 | 9·3 | 12·4 | 24·3 | 20·3 | 19·4 | 27·5 | 29·9 | 50·4 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·7** | **20·2** | **18·5** | **13·9** | **11·2** | **17·2** | **22·4** | **21·9** | **20·8** | **28·4** | **31·3** | **50·5** |
| 21—Ottawa | 26·3 | 20·9 | 22·3 | 15·4 | 11 | 15·1 | 24·4 | 21 | 18·6 | 27·7 | 31·1 | 52·5 |
| 22—Brockville | 25·7 | 22·3 | 18·3 | 13·1 | 10·5 | 12·5 | ..... | 19·3 | 18 | 29·4 | 31 | 51·5 |
| 23—Kingston | 23·6 | 19 | 19·3 | 13·9 | 10·9 | 14·5 | 20·7 | 20·4 | 18·1 | 27 | 30·9 | 48·6 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·2 | 15·6 | 18 | 12·2 | 9·2 | 16·7 | 19·3 | 20·4 | 20 | 28·3 | 30·3 | 48·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 23 | 19·8 | 18·4 | 13·8 | 10·7 | 17·7 | 21·5 | 21·2 | 21·5 | 26·5 | 30 | 51·7 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21·7 | 19·5 | 19·5 | 12·5 | 11·7 | 20 | ..... | 19·5 | 17·5 | 27·5 | 30·4 | 48·8 |
| 27—Orillia | 22 | 17·7 | 18·7 | 13·5 | 10·7 | 18·7 | 22·5 | 23 | 20·7 | 29·3 | 31·1 | 49·2 |
| 28—Toronto | 25·3 | 21·1 | 20·2 | 14 | 13·7 | 17 | 21·9 | 22·4 | 20 | 29·4 | 33·7 | 52 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 27·8 | 23 | 20·4 | 16·4 | 12 | 18·6 | 23·5 | 22·2 | 18·4 | 29·9 | 32 | 50·2 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 23·8 | 21·3 | 19·1 | 14·7 | 11·1 | 16·8 | 21·7 | 22 | 23·5 | 26·9 | 29·4 | 48·6 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·9 | 20·5 | 20·7 | 14·4 | 12·9 | 19·3 | 25·5 | 21·4 | 25 | 26·3 | 30·3 | 50·8 |
| 32—Brantford | 24·8 | 21 | 17·9 | 14·8 | 10·8 | 17·8 | 26·7 | 22·2 | ..... | 27·8 | 30·9 | 51·2 |
| 33—Galt | 26·3 | 23 | 19·5 | 16·5 | 14·6 | 18·2 | 26·5 | 25 | ..... | 28·4 | 31·9 | 50·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 22 | 19 | 19·2 | 14·5 | 13·1 | 19·8 | 18 | 19·2 | 20·4 | 25·8 | 29·5 | 50 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·8 | 19·7 | 16·9 | 14·4 | 12·4 | 18·2 | 26 | 20·9 | 18·3 | 26·6 | 29·4 | 46·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 25·2 | 22 | 19 | 14·1 | 10·4 | 15·7 | 18 | 22·7 | 21·3 | 27·6 | 29·3 | 48·7 |
| 37—Stratford | 25 | 21 | 19 | 15 | 12·2 | 18·5 | ..... | 21·5 | ..... | 27·2 | 29·7 | 49·5 |
| 38—London | 25·3 | 21·4 | 20·6 | 14·5 | 11·2 | 17·9 | 20·5 | 23·3 | 21·8 | 28·2 | 31·8 | 51 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 24 | 20 | 17·8 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 15·8 | 25 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 27·8 | 30·3 | 51·3 |
| 40—Chatham | 23·2 | 20·1 | 17·9 | 14·5 | 10·7 | 18·1 | 20 | 20·9 | 20·4 | 27·6 | 30·2 | 51·1 |
| 41—Windsor | 24 | 20·4 | 18·1 | 13·8 | 11·6 | 16·9 | 25 | 22·4 | 19·8 | 26 | 28·5 | 51·4 |
| 42—Sarnia | 23·7 | 19·5 | 16·5 | 14·7 | 11·5 | 17·2 | 24 | 20·5 | 21·7 | 27·2 | 31·7 | 48·8 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 23·4 | 19 | 17 | 13·1 | 9·8 | 16·5 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 26·2 | 29·1 | 47·8 |
| 44—North Bay | 20·5 | 16·5 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 21·5 | 21·6 | 28 | 31·5 | 49·3 |
| 45—Sudbury | 21·7 | 20·7 | 16·5 | 13 | 9·6 | 17·5 | 24 | 24·2 | 20·2 | 28·5 | 32·4 | 50·8 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 23·5 | 29·8 | 31·3 | 48·3 |
| 47—Timmins | 25 | 23 | 19 | 15·6 | 10·5 | 17·5 | ..... | 24·2 | 23·4 | 30·8 | 33·8 | 53·9 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 23·8 | 20 | 18·1 | 13·1 | 10·3 | 19·1 | 22·7 | 23·1 | 21·6 | 31 | 33·4 | 53·9 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 21·5 | 18·4 | 17·8 | 13 | 10·2 | 14·8 | 22·5 | 23·9 | 23·1 | 34 | 37·4 | 55·4 |
| 50—Fort William | 23·2 | 19·3 | 15·3 | 12·6 | 11·3 | 15·6 | 25 | 24·2 | 22·3 | 34·8 | 37·7 | 54·2 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·0** | **17·0** | **16·8** | **11·7** | **9·9** | **13·8** | **20·3** | **21·2** | **17·7** | **31·5** | **34·6** | **50·0** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·9 | 17·3 | 18·1 | 11·3 | 10·6 | 12·6 | 20·6 | 22·4 | 17·7 | 30·5 | 33·4 | 50·5 |
| 52—Brandon | 19 | 16·7 | 15·5 | 12 | 9·1 | 15 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 32·4 | 35·7 | 49·5 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **20·9** | **16·7** | **15·0** | **10·8** | **8·1** | **11·5** | **17·9** | **20·0** | **17·7** | **33·9** | **38·0** | **52·3** |
| 53—Regina | 22 | 16·6 | 15·4 | 10·7 | 8·9 | 11·8 | 16·5 | 20·4 | ..... | 33·6 | 38·6 | 55 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 19 | 16·5 | 15 | 11 | 7·2 | 11 | 17·5 | 19·5 | ..... | 36·2 | 41·2 | 51·2 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 18·6 | 15·1 | 13·4 | 9·7 | 7·7 | 10·6 | 18·7 | 18·9 | 17·7 | 32·2 | 35·6 | 49 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 24 | 18·7 | 16·2 | 11·6 | 8·4 | 12·6 | 18·8 | 21 | ..... | 33·5 | 36·7 | 54·1 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **19·5** | **16·2** | **12·9** | **9·8** | **8·4** | **10·7** | **19·0** | **18·5** | **17·4** | **29·2** | **33·3** | **48·0** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 20 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 10 | ..... | 18 | 18 | 30·2 | 35·8 | 49 |
| 58—Drumheller | 18 | 15 | 10 | 8 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 27·6 | 32·5 | 42·5 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·5 | 14·3 | 12·3 | 9 | 7·3 | 11 | 19·7 | 16·9 | 16·1 | 27·2 | 30·8 | 46 |
| 60—Calgary | 21·9 | 17·5 | 15·6 | 11·1 | 10·2 | 12 | 19·4 | 21 | 18·2 | 32·4 | 35 | 54·2 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 20 | 17 | 13·7 | 10·7 | 10 | 10·7 | 18 | 18·7 | ..... | 28·7 | 32·5 | 48·4 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **25·5** | **21·2** | **18·5** | **13·2** | **12·2** | **14·8** | **24·3** | **23·9** | **21·7** | **33·2** | **36·5** | **51·1** |
| 62—Fernie | 22 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 34 | 35 | 50 |
| 63—Nelson | 25 | 20 | 19·5 | 14·5 | 12·2 | 14·5 | 25 | 25 | 20·7 | 31·2 | 36·2 | 51·2 |
| 64—Trail | 26 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 12·7 | 15 | 26·5 | 25 | 22 | 36·7 | 40·6 | 53·5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·2 | 21·3 | 18·3 | 13·6 | 13·8 | 14·5 | 23 | 23·2 | 22 | 31·6 | 34·9 | 51·1 |
| 66—Vancouver | 26·6 | 21·5 | 18·4 | 13·3 | 13·8 | 15·4 | 24·7 | 22·9 | 23 | 32·9 | 35·7 | 50·9 |
| 67—Victoria | 29·1 | 22·7 | 20·6 | 14·3 | 13·3 | 16·5 | 26·5 | 24·7 | 21·6 | 33·3 | 36·5 | 51·7 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26·7 | 22·3 | 18 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 16·7 | 26·7 | 23·3 | 22·5 | 32 | 36·4 | 50 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24 | 19 | 18·3 | 11·2 | 9·3 | 13·1 | 21·7 | 25 | 20·6 | 33·7 | 36·7 | 50 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold,) per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking Grades B and C per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 17·3 | 22·4 | 14·5 | 12·3 | 49·9 | 17·1 | 17·1 | 22·1 | 17·2 | 33·9 | 28·9 | 10·3 | 26·4 | 30·1 | |
| 10·3 | 24·7 | ..... | ..... | 43·2 | 13·0 | 14·7 | 16·6 | 18·3 | 39·7 | 33·3 | 9·8 | 28·7 | 32·9 | |
| 10·3 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 43·6 | 12·4 | 14·1 | 16 | 17·6 | 42·8 | 35·7 | 10–12 | ..... | 30·7 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·9 | 15 | 20 | 17·9 | 39·2 | 32·9 | b10 | 29·3 | 32·9 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·3 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 37·8 | 32 | c8 | 29·7 | 33·4 | 3 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·8 | ..... | 16·5 | 17·2 | 36·8 | 29·8 | a11·8 | 28·3 | 32·4 | 4 |
| ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13·8 | 15 | 15·4 | 19·3 | 41 | 34·5 | c10 | 27 | 33·7 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42·5 | 12·9 | 14·2 | 16·5 | 20 | 40·3 | 35 | c8 | 29·3 | 34·2 | 6 |
| 14·0 | 25·0 | ..... | ..... | 51·7 | 12·5 | 16·5 | 15·8 | 17·0 | 34·8 | 28·7 | 8·0–9·0 | 25·3 | 30·1 | 7 |
| 12·8 | 24·7 | ..... | ..... | 45·8 | 13·7 | 15·2 | 17·7 | 18·2 | 35·7 | 39·0 | 10·5 | 23·4 | 32·0 | |
| 12·5 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 42·5 | 14 | 15 | 17·3 | 18·7 | 38·2 | 32·7 | 10 | 30·4 | 33·2 | 8 |
| 12·5 | 24·2 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13·7 | 13·9 | 20·3 | 17·4 | 38·2 | 30·2 | 12 | 28·7 | 32·2 | 9 |
| 13·3 | 27·5 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 14·7 | 16·8 | 19·5 | 18·6 | 32·4 | 29·5 | 10 | 29·5 | 32 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·4 | ..... | 13·6 | ..... | 34 | 27·5 | 10 | 25 | 30·4 | 11 |
| 12·9 | 22·8 | 17·2 | 8·3 | 56·3 | 14·5 | 16·8 | 16·1 | 16·3 | 35·3 | 30·2 | 9·1 | 25·4 | 28·4 | |
| ..... | 22·5 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 12·5 | 13·6 | 17·7 | 17·4 | 35·8 | 29·8 | 10 | 24 | 28·3 | 12 |
| 11·3 | 22·1 | ..... | 8 | 55 | 15 | 15·7 | 16·7 | 17·3 | 36 | 29·2 | b10 | 25 | 28·6 | 13 |
| 15 | ..... | ..... | 8·3 | ..... | 13·8 | 20·5 | 15·4 | 15·7 | 36·6 | 31·7 | 10 | 24·7 | 27·4 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 8·3 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 11·2 | 16 | 30 | 27·2 | c7 | 25 | 27·6 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·4 | 15·1 | 35 | 31·6 | b8 | ..... | 29 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 12·8 | 15·4 | 35·1 | 30·9 | 8 | ..... | 27·8 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14·6 | 13·7 | 16 | 34·7 | 29·8 | 8 | 25·7 | 28·9 | 18 |
| 12·3 | 23·4 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 13·1 | 16·7 | 20·6 | 16·9 | 36·7 | 31·1 | 10–11 | 28 | 29·4 | 19 |
| ..... | 23 | 15·5 | 8·7 | 57·5 | 14 | 17 | 20·3 | 17 | 37·4 | 30·4 | 10 | 25·6 | 28·4 | 20 |
| 14·8 | 22·4 | 16·6 | 8·8 | 54·0 | 16·4 | 16·6 | 24·9 | 16·9 | 32·3 | 28·1 | 10·7 | 26·7 | 29·4 | |
| 16 | 25·4 | 16·7 | 10 | ..... | 18·3 | 16·4 | 25·8 | 16·9 | 35·5 | 30·8 | 11 | 27·6 | 29·6 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | 15 | 19·8 | 18 | 32·7 | 29·5 | c9 | 26 | 27·5 | 22 |
| 15 | 22·5 | 15 | ..... | 60 | 15·8 | 14·5 | 20·7 | 15·6 | 31·8 | 26·8 | 10 | 25·3 | 27·4 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 15·6 | 20·8 | 16·5 | 29·4 | 27·6 | 9 | 28·8 | 28·7 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 25·5 | 18·5 | 29·8 | 25·2 | 10 | 26·7 | 28·8 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | 7 | ..... | 19 | 18 | 26·4 | 16·6 | 34·3 | 31·2 | b11 | ..... | 29·4 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 16·7 | 27·2 | 17·6 | 29·8 | 26·6 | 10 | 21·2 | 26·6 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 20 | 28·7 | 16·5 | 35·1 | 30·4 | 12 | ..... | 29·6 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·3 | 32·5 | 17 | 33 | ..... | 11 | 27·7 | 29·7 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 16·2 | 29·5 | 16 | 33·3 | 28·7 | 11 | 28·7 | 29·6 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15·6 | 27·8 | 16·3 | 32·6 | 29·5 | a11·5 | 27 | 29·4 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·7 | 15 | 25·8 | 16·2 | 29·8 | 26 | 11 | 28 | 29·4 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·5 | 26·7 | 15·9 | 28·2 | 24·7 | 11 | 25 | 28·3 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·3 | 15·6 | 26 | 15·3 | 32·2 | 28·5 | 11 | 25·5 | 28·2 | 34 |
| ..... | 20 | 15 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 16 | 20 | 15·6 | 28·5 | 25 | 11 | 26 | 28·8 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·7 | 24·7 | 16·3 | 29 | 25·5 | 10 | ..... | 29·3 | 36 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 16 | 25 | 16·3 | 29·1 | 24·5 | 10 | 27 | 28·6 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·4 | 17·4 | 29·1 | 17·3 | 31·5 | 29·7 | 10 | 27·2 | 29·6 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·2 | 15·5 | 30·4 | 16·8 | 31·9 | 29·5 | 10 | 29·8 | 31·4 | 39 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 18·4 | 23·5 | 16·8 | 28·9 | 24·9 | 10 | 26 | 29·2 | 40 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 19 | 25·4 | 15·2 | 31·8 | 29·8 | 12 | ..... | 27·8 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·2 | 15 | 26·6 | 16·6 | 30·5 | 28·7 | 10 | 26·7 | 28·8 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·5 | 20 | 15·4 | 27·8 | 24·2 | 10 | 27 | 29·5 | 43 |
| ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15 | 21·4 | 17·7 | 38·3 | ..... | 12 | 28 | 29·6 | 44 |
| 15 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 50 | 18 | 17·4 | 19·1 | 17·8 | 38 | 32·3 | 12 | ..... | 30·4 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | 18 | 21·3 | 18·2 | 37·3 | ..... | b10 | ..... | 33·2 | 46 |
| 13 | 21 | ..... | 8·3 | 60 | 18·1 | 19 | 17·7 | 18·5 | 40·1 | 33·9 | a12·5 | ..... | 30·7 | 47 |
| ..... | 20 | 20·7 | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 19·3 | 20·7 | 18·5 | 36·7 | 33·8 | 11 | 27 | 29·9 | 48 |
| 15 | 23 | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 16·2 | 28·5 | 18·8 | 31·2 | 26·6 | 11 | 25 | 30·8 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 18·5 | 30·3 | 18·8 | 30·8 | 25·9 | 11 | 27 | 31·9 | 50 |
| 19·0 | 20·7 | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | 21·0 | 16·4 | 22·4 | 16·9 | 32·5 | 26·8 | 9·4 | 25·0 | 28·2 | |
| ..... | 20·3 | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 15·6 | 27·9 | 16·7 | 33·9 | 27·9 | 10 | 26 | 28·3 | 51 |
| 19 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 17·1 | 16·8 | 17·1 | 31 | 25·6 | 8·3–9·1 | 24 | 28·1 | 52 |
| 22·2 | 22·2 | 10·4 | 13·0 | ..... | 23·4 | 18·1 | 22·6 | 17·0 | 35·1 | 28·0 | 9·8 | 23·3 | 28·5 | |
| 22·1 | 22·4 | 12·2 | 12·5 | ..... | 25 | 17·2 | 24·4 | 16·7 | 35·2 | 27·5 | 10 | 21·7 | 27·4 | 53 |
| 22·5 | 23·7 | 9·5 | 10·1 | ..... | 22·5 | 18 | 20·3 | 18·8 | 36·6 | 30·3 | 9 | 24·6 | 30·1 | 54 |
| 19·3 | 20 | 8·5 | 16·5 | ..... | 21·7 | 17·5 | 20 | 17·2 | 33·7 | 26·9 | 10 | 24·2 | 28·4 | 55 |
| 25 | 22·6 | 11·2 | ..... | ..... | 24·3 | 19·6 | 25·7 | 15·2 | 35 | 27·4 | 10 | 22·7 | 28·1 | 56 |
| 22·2 | 21·4 | 11·4 | 14·8 | ..... | 23·9 | 18·9 | 21·3 | 17·2 | 34·3 | 27·1 | 10·0 | 24·4 | 30·1 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 17·5 | 17·6 | 37·8 | 30·2 | 10 | 25·2 | 29·3 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | 10 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·1 | 18·2 | 36·7 | 29·1 | 10 | 24·5 | 30·8 | 58 |
| 22·5 | 21·2 | 12·7 | 17·5 | ..... | 21·8 | 18·7 | 20·9 | 16·6 | 29·8 | 23·8 | 10 | 24 | 29·4 | 59 |
| 23 | 21 | 11·7 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·6 | 26·3 | 16·7 | 33·6 | 26·1 | 10 | 24 | 30·5 | 60 |
| 21 | 22 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19·3 | 25·7 | 17 | 33·5 | 26·4 | 10 | 24·5 | 30·3 | 61 |
| 19·5 | 20·2 | 14·3 | 17·9 | 60·0 | 21·3 | 20·2 | 26·4 | 18·4 | 32·2 | 27·9 | 11·3 | 27·9 | 32·8 | |
| 23 | 25 | 13 | 20 | ..... | 18 | 23 | 27·5 | ..... | 40 | 35 | 10 | ..... | 34 | 62 |
| 22·5 | 22 | 14 | 16·5 | ..... | 25 | 20·7 | ..... | 18·3 | 40 | 35 | a12·5 | 25 | 33·2 | 63 |
| 21 | 23 | 15 | 20 | ..... | 22·5 | 22 | 29 | 20·7 | 37·7 | 31·5 | a12·5 | 28 | 34·7 | 64 |
| 16·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 20 | 17·8 | 24·8 | 17 | 25·5 | 22 | 10 | 30 | 31·1 | 65 |
| 16·4 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·1 | 17 | 19·8 | 16·1 | 25·9 | 24 | 10 | 25 | 31·2 | 66 |
| 17·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 18·2 | 27·1 | 17·6 | 30·9 | 25·5 | a10–12·5 | 31·3 | 31·9 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 32·5 | 19 | 27·2 | 24·3 | a10 | ..... | 33·3 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 23·9 | 20 | 30 | 26·1 | a14·3 | ..... | 32·7 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | 20·5 | 6·2a | 14·8 | 3·5 | 5·2 | 7·9 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 12·0 | 11·8 |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | 19·5 | 6·6 | 15·1 | 3·9 | 5·0 | 7·6 | 12·4 | 10·8 | 11·9 | 11·6 |
| 1—Sydney | 19·2 | 7·3 | 15·6 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·7 | 12·4 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 11·5 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 19·1 | 5·3–7·3 | 15·1 | 3·9 | 4·8 | 7·3 | 11·7 | 10 | 10·9 | 10·8 |
| 3—Amherst | 19 | 6·7–7·3 | ..... | 3·9 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 10·3 | 12 | 11 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·6 | 4–6·7 | 15·7 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 11·6 | 11·5 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·7 | 6·7 | 15·7 | 4 | 5 | 7·8 | 12·3 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 12·5 |
| 6—Truro | 20·2 | 6·7 | 13·5 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·6 | 13·2 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 12·3 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 29·0 | 6·7 | 16·2 | 3·7 | 4·7 | 7·3 | 12·8 | 10·5 | 12·3 | 12·0 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | 20·2 | 7·1 | 15·2 | 3·8 | 5·0 | 7·5 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 11·7 | 11·0 |
| 8—Moncton | 19·4 | 7·3 | 15·7 | 3·7 | 5·1 | 8 | 12·7 | 11·4 | 12·1 | 11·2 |
| 9—Saint John | 20·4 | 6–6·7 | 17·2 | 3·7 | 5·2 | 7·3 | 13·1 | 10·6 | 11·1 | 10·7 |
| 10—Fredericton | 19·8 | 7·3 | 14·3 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·2 | 14 | 10·5 | 12 | 11·5 |
| 11—Bathurst | 21·3 | 7·3 | 13·4 | 3·8 | 4·8 | 7·5 | ..... | 10·2 | 11·4 | 10·7 |
| **Quebec (average)** | 18·8 | 5·0 | 13·2 | 3·5 | 5·1 | 6·4 | 10·8 | 9·8 | 11·6 | 11·6 |
| 12—Quebec | 20·3 | 4–7·5 | 14·2 | 3·6 | 5 | 7 | 10·8 | 9·8 | 11·2 | 10·7 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19·1 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·4 | 3·7 | 4·7 | 6·4 | 12·2 | 9·9 | 12·1 | 11·5 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 19·6 | 4·7 | 12·6 | 3·2 | 5·4 | 5·7 | 11·1 | 9·8 | 11·9 | 11·3 |
| 15—Sorel | 17·7 | ..... | 13·3 | 3·3 | 5 | 5·7 | 10 | 9·8 | 12·4 | 13·5 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19·2 | 4·7 | 13 | 3·2 | 5 | 7 | 10·5 | 9·8 | 11·7 | 12·3 |
| 17—St. Johns | 17·1 | 4·7–5·3 | 13 | 3·3 | 5·2 | 6·4 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12·7 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 19·2 | 4·7 | 12·6 | 3·7 | 5·2 | 5·7 | 11 | 9·7 | 11·8 | 10·7 |
| 19—Montreal | 18·9 | 4·7–6 | 14·9 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 10 | 9·8 | 11 | 10·6 |
| 20—Hull | 18 | 4·7–5·3 | 11·7 | 3·5 | 5 | 6·6 | 12 | 9·7 | 11·1 | 10·8 |
| **Ontario (average)** | 19·8 | 6·0 | 14·3 | 3·1 | 5·0 | 8·5 | 11·0 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 11·2 |
| 21—Ottawa | 18·9 | 6–6·7 | 13·5 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 8·8 | 11·6 | 10 | 10·9 | 10·9 |
| 22—Brockville | 17 | 6 | 11·9 | 3·5 | 4·5 | 8·2 | 11·4 | 9·8 | 10·7 | 11·7 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·9 | 6 | 13·6 | 3·3 | 4·8 | 8·1 | 10·7 | 10 | 11·2 | 10·3 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·6 | 5·3 | 12·5 | 2·9 | 5 | 8·2 | 10·5 | 9·9 | 10·9 | 10·5 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·4 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 9·2 | 10·7 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 10·8 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 13 | 2·9 | 5 | 8 | 10·5 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10·8 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·2 | 5·3b | 14·7 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·2 | 11·7 | 11 | 12·1 | 11·7 |
| 28—Toronto | 21·9 | 6·7 | 15·8 | 3·1 | 4·9 | 8·8 | 10 | 10·3 | 11·1 | 10·7 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 20·6 | 6–6·7 | 16·3 | 3·1 | 4·6 | 7·7 | 10·8 | 10·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 21 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·7 | 3·1 | 5 | 9·1 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 11·3 | 10·9 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·4 | 6–6·7 | 15 | 2·9 | 5 | 8·3 | 9·8 | 10·2 | 10·6 | 10·6 |
| 32—Brantford | 20·2 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 9·1 | 10·2 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 10·5 |
| 33—Galt | 20·2 | 6–6·7 | 15 | 2·6 | 5 | 9 | 10·4 | 10·5 | 10·3 | 10·5 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·4 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·6 | 10·8 | 10·8 | 11·5 | 11·5 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·7 | 6 | 14·5 | 2·6 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 10·4 | 10·2 | 10·6 | 10·6 |
| 36—Woodstock | 20·7 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·8 | 2·7 | 4·6 | 9 | 9·7 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 |
| 37—Stratford | 19·1 | 6 | 15·8 | 2·6 | 5 | 9 | 10·9 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 10·8 |
| 38—London | 21·6 | 6–6·7 | 16·2 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·8 | 10·4 | 11 | 12·1 | 11·5 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 20·3 | 4·7–5·3 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·4 | 12·2 | 11·5 | 11·9 | 11·2 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·4 | 4·7 | 13·9 | 3·1 | 5 | 8 | 10·7 | 11 | 10·9 | 11·2 |
| 41—Windsor | 18·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 14 | 3 | 4·8 | 7·2 | 9·7 | 10·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| 42—Sarnia | 20·2 | 5·3 | 15 | 2·7 | 5 | 8·7 | 11·9 | 10·7 | 11·9 | 11·1 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 17·2 | 6 | 14·5 | 2·6 | 4·4 | 7·6 | 10·6 | 10 | 10·5 | 10·3 |
| 44—North Bay | 20·3 | 6–6·7 | 12·6 | 3·7 | 5·6 | 8·9 | 11·2 | 11 | 12 | 12·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 18·4 | 6 | 13·1 | 3·9 | 5·5 | 7·5 | 13·1 | 10·6 | 12·7 | 12 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 8·8 | 11·7 | 12·4 | 12·4 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 19·7 | 6·7 | 13·4 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 8·5 | 12 | 11·6 | 12·2 | 12·9 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·5 | 3·2 | 4·7 | 8·1 | 12 | 10·7 | 12·7 | 11·6 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 19·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·3 | 3·7 | 5·5 | 8·7 | 11·2 | 10·3 | 11·8 | 11·3 |
| 50—Fort William | 20·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·7 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 8·4 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 12·7 | 11·6 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | 22·3 | 6·1 | 14·7 | 3·7 | 5·6 | 9·8 | 11·0 | 12·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·7 | 5·6–7 | 14·4 | 3·6 | 5·4 | 9·2 | 10·5 | 12·3 | 13 | 12·8 |
| 52—Brandon | 21·8 | 5·3–6·2 | 15 | 3·8 | 5·8 | 10·3 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | 20·8 | 5·9 | 15·6 | 3·6 | 5·3 | 9·0 | 10·6 | 13·1 | 13·5 | 13·5 |
| 53—Regina | 21·5 | 5·6–6·4 | 15·7 | 3·6 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 9·5 | 13·1 | 13·2 | 13·3 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 21·1 | 4·8 | 14·5 | 3·7 | 5·3 | 8·8 | 11·9 | 13·6 | 14·3 | 14·1 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 19·8 | 6·4 | 15 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 9·4 | 10·3 | 12·6 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20·7 | 6·4 | 17 | 3·5 | 5 | 9·4 | 10·7 | 13·1 | 13·2 | 13·3 |
| **Alberta (average)** | 23·0 | 6·3 | 17·5 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 7·7 | 11·0 | 12·7 | 13·7 | 13·8 |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 23·5 | ..... | 15·5 | 3·7 | 6 | 7·9 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13·9 |
| 58—Drumheller | 23 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·7 | 5·6 | 6·1 | 11·9 | 12·7 | 14·6 | 14·1 |
| 59—Edmonton | 21 | 5·3–6·7 | 17·1 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 7·4 | 10·7 | 12·4 | 13·3 | 13·5 |
| 60—Calgary | 23 | 5·6 | 20 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 8·3 | 10·6 | 12·8 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 24·7 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·4 | 5 | 8·7 | 10·8 | 12·6 | 13 | 13·9 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | 23·8 | 7·7 | 17·2 | 4·1 | 5·9 | 6·8 | 8·4 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 12·8 |
| 62—Fernie | 25 | ..... | ..... | 4·2 | 6·2 | 8 | 9 | 13·2 | 13·2 | 13·2 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·7 | 8·3 | 17·5 | 4·3 | 5·5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14·5 |
| 64—Trail | 21·5 | 8 | 15 | 4·1 | 6 | 7·5 | 8 | 12·4 | 13·8 | 14 |
| 65—New Westminster | 23·1 | 6–7·5 | 19 | 4 | 5·7 | 5·6 | 9 | 12·3 | 11·8 | 11·9 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·1 | 6–7·5 | 18 | 3·7 | 5·4 | 6 | 6·9 | 11·8 | 11·6 | 11·2 |
| 67—Victoria | 22·8 | 8 | 18·6 | 4 | 5·9 | 6·3 | 7·7 | 12·3 | 11·8 | 12 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26 | 8 | ..... | 4·2 | 6·5 | 6·1 | 8 | 11·7 | 11·7 | 12·3 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·3 | 7·5–8·3 | 15 | 4·1 | 6 | 6·6 | 8·2 | 13·6 | 13·3 | 13·3 |

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 5·4 | 3·8 | 1·305 | 25·4 | 23·2 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 16·5 | 15·2 | 60·0 | 20·2 | 55·7 | 43·0 | |
| 5·4 | 4·5 | 1·243 | 24·0 | 16·9 | 14·2 | 11·5 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 57·8 | 20·2 | 59·6 | 44·6 | |
| 5·1 | 4·3 | 1·464 | 28·2 | 15 | 14 | 11·9 | 15·2 | 15·2 | 47·5 | 19·9 | ..... | 38·5 | 1 |
| 5·3 | 3·8 | 1·219 | 21·7 | 15 | 12·7 | 12·2 | 15·7 | 14·6 | 59 | 19·4 | 60 | 43 | 2 |
| 5·5 | 5 | ·90 | 18·2 | 18·4 | 15 | 11·1 | 15 | 15 | 60 | 20 | 60 | ..... | 3 |
| 5·6 | 4·6 | 1·496 | 29·6 | 19·2 | 14·5 | 11·3 | 17·2 | 16·8 | 65 | 21·1 | ..... | 47·5 | 4 |
| 5·9 | 4·9 | 1·275 | 25·6 | 14·2 | 15 | 11·5 | 16 | 15·2 | 60 | 21·4 | 60 | 50 | 5 |
| 5·2 | 4·5 | 1·105 | 20·6 | 19·5 | 13·8 | 11 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 55 | 19·3 | 58·3 | 44·2 | 6 |
| 5·4 | 4·4 | ·960 | 19·7 | 12·1 | ..... | 12·2 | 15·3 | 14·6 | ..... | 19·1 | ..... | 42·2 | 7 |
| 5·3 | 4·1 | 1·175 | 24·1 | 22·0 | 14·1 | 11·8 | 15·5 | 14·6 | 47·8 | 19·0 | 56·9 | 47·8 | |
| 5·4 | 3·9 | 1·254 | 22·5 | 23·6 | 14·5 | 12·7 | 15·7 | 15·1 | ..... | 20·7 | 55 | 57 | 8 |
| 5·5 | 4·3 | 1·50 | 29·3 | 21·9 | 14·9 | 11·7 | 14·9 | 13·5 | ..... | 18·9 | 60 | 41·7 | 9 |
| 5·4 | 4·1 | 1·124 | 25·2 | 20·5 | 13·4 | 11·5 | 15·7 | 14·5 | 48 | 18·9 | 55·7 | 45·7 | 10 |
| 4·8 | 4 | ·822 | 19·2 | ..... | 13·5 | 11·2 | 15·5 | 15·4 | 47·5 | 17·6 | ..... | 46·7 | 11 |
| 5·1 | 4·8 | 1·378 | 26·0 | 27·3 | 13·6 | 11·3 | 15·9 | 13·8 | 62·1 | 20·4 | 58·6 | 43·0 | |
| 5·2 | 4·5 | 1·428 | 27·2 | 27·5 | 12·6 | 11·7 | 16·4 | 14·2 | 63 | 21·7 | 55 | 42·3 | 12 |
| 5 | 5·4 | 1·484 | 27·4 | 26 | 14·2 | 10·6 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 54 | 21 | 54 | 44·5 | 13 |
| 5·3 | 4·8 | 1·439 | 28·5 | 34 | 13·8 | 10·9 | 16·6 | 14·3 | 55 | 22·7 | 64 | 44·1 | 14 |
| 5 | 4·7 | 1·007 | 18·6 | ..... | 12·6 | 11·4 | 15 | 13·1 | 50 | 18·3 | ..... | 43·3 | 15 |
| 4·8 | 5 | 1·225 | 23·6 | ..... | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13·4 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 44·2 | 16 |
| 5 | 5·2 | 1·409 | 27·1 | 25 | 13·4 | 11·5 | 16·2 | 14·8 | 58 | 19·4 | 55 | 42 | 17 |
| 4·9 | 4·9 | 1·493 | 30 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 16·3 | 13 | 65 | 20·6 | ..... | 43·7 | 18 |
| 5·6 | 4·1 | 1·514 | 27 | 28 | 13·6 | 11·5 | 15·9 | 14 | 86·7 | 20·6 | 58·8 | 40·2 | 19 |
| 5 | 4·9 | 1·40 | 24·9 | 25·8 | 15 | 10·7 | 15·3 | 13·8 | 65 | 19·2 | 65 | 42·5 | 20 |
| 5·1 | 3·7 | 1·434 | 27·5 | 24·2 | 15·9 | 11·2 | 16·7 | 15·5 | 59·8 | 19·5 | 57·6 | 41·2 | |
| 5·1 | 4·8 | 1·468 | 29·3 | 27·7 | 14 | 10·7 | 16·1 | 16·3 | 63·3 | 20·4 | 60·4 | 40·3 | 21 |
| 5 | 3·6 | 1·337 | 24·7 | 23·7 | 13·7 | 9·2 | 16·7 | 15·4 | 55 | 19 | 61·3 | 41·2 | 22 |
| 5·1 | 4·4 | 1·58 | 29·1 | 26 | ..... | 12·1 | 16 | 15·2 | ..... | 19·4 | 54 | 40·8 | 23 |
| 5·2 | 3·6 | 1·61 | 30·1 | 20·1 | ..... | 11·5 | 16·4 | 14·7 | 50·3 | 19 | 49 | 39·7 | 24 |
| 5·2 | 3·6 | 1·572 | 28·7 | 23·5 | ..... | 11·2 | 16·3 | 14·9 | 57·5 | 18·7 | 58·6 | 40·1 | 25 |
| 4·9 | 3·2 | 1·521 | 29·5 | 23·3 | ..... | 12·6 | 16·8 | 15·5 | 69 | 19·8 | 63 | 41·8 | 26 |
| 5·3 | 3·2 | 1·342 | 25·7 | 30 | 15 | 10·3 | 16·8 | 15 | 69 | 20·4 | 57 | 42·2 | 27 |
| 5·1 | 3·6 | 1·537 | 29·6 | 24·8 | ..... | 10·8 | 16·3 | 15·4 | 67 | 18·1 | 62·7 | 41 | 28 |
| 5·6 | 3·9 | 1·75 | 31·9 | 18 | ..... | 10·8 | 17·2 | 15 | ..... | 18 | 58·5 | 39 | 29 |
| 5·9 | 3·7 | 1·483 | 29·6 | 24·4 | ..... | 11·5 | 17·2 | 15·1 | 60 | 17·3 | 50 | 40·6 | 30 |
| 4·9 | 3·7 | 1·522 | 28·9 | 31·7 | ..... | 11·2 | 16·6 | 15·1 | ..... | 18 | 60 | 41 | 31 |
| 5 | 3·5 | 1·408 | 26·6 | 21·8 | ..... | 11·9 | 17·1 | 14·7 | 50 | 19·4 | ..... | 37·9 | 32 |
| 4·7 | 3·1 | 1·45 | 28·8 | 18·5 | ..... | 10·6 | 16 | 15·2 | ..... | 18·8 | ..... | 40·4 | 33 |
| 5·1 | 3·7 | 1·367 | 28·9 | 23·5 | ..... | 9·8 | 17·6 | 15·6 | ..... | 20·1 | 59 | 41·2 | 34 |
| 4·9 | 3·4 | 1·405 | 28·9 | 18·7 | ..... | 10·5 | 16·5 | 14·6 | ..... | 19·9 | 65 | 39·6 | 35 |
| 5 | 2·9 | 1·347 | 26·8 | ..... | ..... | 10·3 | 15·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 40 | 36 |
| 4·9 | 3·1 | 1·369 | 26·4 | 22·5 | ..... | 10·4 | 16·6 | 15 | 50 | 21·1 | 62·5 | 41 | 37 |
| 4·8 | 3·4 | 1·25 | 24·4 | 22·6 | ..... | 10·5 | 16 | 14·9 | ..... | 18·6 | 59·5 | 39·2 | 38 |
| 4·8 | 3·2 | 1·228 | 23·8 | 20·7 | ..... | 11·4 | 16·7 | 14·8 | ..... | 21·3 | ..... | 41·2 | 39 |
| 5 | 2·8 | 1·292 | 24·3 | 16·7 | ..... | 10·1 | 16·3 | 15·2 | ..... | 19 | 58 | 39 | 40 |
| 4·8 | 2·6 | 1·45 | 26·5 | ..... | ..... | 11·4 | 15·6 | 14·1 | 49 | 18·9 | ..... | 40 | 41 |
| 5 | 3·3 | 1·20 | 22·6 | 22·1 | ..... | 11·8 | 17·2 | 16 | ..... | 19·7 | ..... | 39·4 | 42 |
| 4·8 | 3 | 1·217 | 22·9 | 25 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·8 | 13·8 | ..... | 18·7 | ..... | 39·5 | 43 |
| 5·1 | 3·8 | 1·647 | 33·8 | 32·5 | 16·5 | 12·7 | 17·5 | 16·3 | 60·2 | 19·8 | 55·7 | 44·6 | 44 |
| 5·1 | 4·3 | 1·572 | 29·4 | 30 | 15·7 | 12·4 | 17·7 | 17·8 | 68 | 20·1 | 62·2 | 45·3 | 45 |
| 5·4 | 5 | 1·392 | 30·6 | ..... | 19 | 12·5 | 19 | 18 | 61·7 | 20·5 | 55 | 46·2 | 46 |
| 5·4 | 4·7 | 1·947 | 30·7 | ..... | 16·2 | 11·6 | 17 | 17 | 67·6 | 20·8 | 57·2 | 45 | 47 |
| 5·2 | 4·1 | 1·428 | 28·6 | 26 | 19 | 11 | 15·9 | 15 | 61·7 | 19 | 55 | 43 | 48 |
| 5·1 | 4·5 | 1·147 | 22·7 | 30 | 15·7 | 11·9 | 16·5 | 17·8 | 57·4 | 21·8 | 49·4 | 42·4 | 49 |
| 5·1 | 4·1 | 1·17 | 22·6 | ..... | 13·7 | 11·3 | 17·1 | 17·9 | 58·8 | 20·3 | 51·5 | 43·9 | 50 |
| 5·7 | 3·2 | ·752 | 15·3 | ..... | 17·2 | 10·8 | 17·1 | 15·7 | 62·8 | 19·8 | 50·8 | 43·6 | |
| 5·5 | 2·9 | ·863 | 18 | ..... | 14·3 | 10·5 | 16·5 | 15·4 | 58·4 | 19·1 | 48·9 | 43·5 | 51 |
| 5·8 | 3·5 | ·641 | 12·6 | ..... | 20 | 11·1 | 17·6 | 16 | 67·2 | 20·5 | 52·7 | 43·6 | 52 |
| 5·9 | 3·8 | ·849 | 18·0 | ..... | 18·9 | 11·4 | 17·1 | 16·2 | 63·6 | 22·3 | 53·3 | 46·8 | |
| 6 | 3·9 | ·986 | 20·4 | ..... | 21 | 11·7 | 18·1 | 15·8 | 65·7 | 21·9 | 51·8 | 47 | 53 |
| 5·8 | 4 | ·75 | 14 | ..... | 18·5 | 11·6 | 17·8 | 16·3 | 62·3 | 24·7 | 54·8 | 48·2 | 54 |
| 5·9 | 3·5 | ·806 | 17·2 | ..... | 17·7 | 10·8 | 16·8 | 16·9 | 66·2 | 22 | 53·7 | 46·2 | 55 |
| 5·8 | 3·7 | ·855 | 20·2 | ..... | 18·3 | 11·4 | 15·7 | 15·8 | 60 | 20·6 | 52·7 | 45·6 | 56 |
| 6·2 | 2·8 | ·963 | 21·2 | ..... | 17·2 | 11·4 | 17·6 | 16·0 | 62·9 | 22·3 | 52·7 | 44·9 | |
| 6 | 2·4 | 1·03 | 23·3 | ..... | 17·5 | 11·9 | 17·7 | 16·1 | 62·4 | 23·1 | 54·8 | 45·2 | 57 |
| 5·9 | 3·1 | 1·06 | 23 | ..... | 15 | 10·3 | 17·9 | 15·6 | 63·7 | 22·2 | 53·7 | 46·2 | 58 |
| 6·5 | 3·1 | ·995 | 20 | ..... | 16·2 | 11·8 | 17·3 | 15·7 | 61·9 | 22 | 52·4 | 44·8 | 59 |
| 6·4 | 2·7 | 1·01 | 23·6 | ..... | ..... | 10·5 | 17 | 15·4 | 61·4 | 21·2 | 50·4 | 42·8 | 60 |
| 6·1 | 2·8 | ·722 | 16 | ..... | 20 | 12·3 | 18·2 | 17·1 | 65 | 22·8 | 52·2 | 45·4 | 61 |
| 6·5 | 3·2 | 1·474 | 28·0 | ..... | 19·4 | 10·3 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 59·0 | 21·1 | 49·7 | 42·8 | |
| 7 | 3·2 | 1·01 | 25 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 18·7 | 16·2 | 60 | 23·5 | 65 | 47·5 | 62 |
| 7·5 | 3 | 1·61 | 29 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 62·5 | 23·5 | 50 | 47·5 | 63 |
| 7·2 | 3·5 | 1·54 | 28·7 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 18 | 15·6 | 63·2 | 24·2 | 50·7 | 48·2 | 64 |
| 5·7 | 2·8 | 1·23 | 22·5 | ..... | 20 | 9·6 | 15·6 | 13·6 | 55 | 20·3 | 45·2 | 37·8 | 65 |
| 5·3 | 3 | 1·22 | 23·2 | ..... | 15 | 8·7 | 14·7 | 13·2 | 52·6 | 17·2 | 45·3 | 37·2 | 66 |
| 5·8 | 2·9 | 1·58 | 31·5 | ..... | 22·7 | 10·3 | 15·9 | 13·2 | 57·5 | 18·9 | 43·7 | 41·2 | 67 |
| 7·2 | 3·6 | 1·45 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 15·5 | 13·5 | 59 | 19·8 | 50 | 39 | 68 |
| 6·2 | 3·5 | 2·15 | 39·4 | ..... | 18·4 | 9·6 | 17·5 | 16 | 62 | 21 | 48 | 44 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | $ |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·2** | **6·1** | **36·4** | **51·9** | **20·0** | **13·9** | **2·8** | **40·6** | **48·4** | **11·4** | **4·9** | **14·873b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·3** | **6·1** | **41·2** | **49·0** | **19·5** | **9·7** | **2·9** | **42·1** | **37·3** | **12·3** | **5·0** | **15·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·5 | 6·1 | 42·8 | 48·5 | 21·8 | 12·2 | 3·1 | 45·4 | 43·7 | 12·4 | 5 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6 | 6 | 37·7 | 47·6 | 21 | 9·1 | 3 | 46·7 | 35·1 | 12·5 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6·7 | 6·2 | 45 | 50·3 | 15 | 8·8 | 2·5 | 40 | 35 | 11·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·8 | 5·9 | 40·6 | 49·4 | 23·3 | 9·8 | 3·2 | ..... | ..... | 12·9 | 5·1 | 15·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·3 | 6·1 | 40 | 49 | 18·4 | 8·3 | 2·9 | 40 | 38·3 | 11·8 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·3 | 6 | 41·3 | 49·3 | 17·7 | 9·8 | 2·9 | 38·3 | 34·4 | 12·6 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.** Charlottetown | 5·9 | 5·5 | **37·2** | 47·8 | 15·8 | **14·7** | 2·8 | **41·3** | **36·7** | **12·8** | 5·0 | **13·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·3** | **6·0** | **41·7** | 48·3 | **18·6** | **10·4** | **2·9** | **40·5** | **37·2** | **11·9** | 5·0 | **15·000** |
| 8—Moncton | 6·3 | 6·1 | 41·4 | 49·7 | 20·7 | 10·4 | 3·1 | 44·4 | 37·5 | 12·3 | 5 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6·2 | 6 | 39·9 | 46·1 | 16·2 | 10 | 2·7 | 41·9 | 38·3 | 12·4 | 5 | 15·00 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·4 | 6 | 43·1 | 48·3 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 2·7 | 37·6 | 35·1 | 11·5 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6·2 | 5·9 | 42·2 | 49·2 | 21·6 | 9·6 | 2·9 | 38 | 38 | 11·4 | 4·8 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | 5·9 | 5·7 | **36·8** | **52·7** | **21·2** | **12·6** | **2·9** | **43·4** | **50·5** | **10·5** | **4·7** | **14·071** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·8 | 36·2 | 56 | 21·1 | 14·8 | 3·2 | 40 | 56·5 | 10·1 | 4·5 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 6 | 5·8 | 40·4 | 54·9 | 21·5 | 14·9 | 2·9 | 48·6 | 45 | 12·5 | 4·6 | 15·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·9 | 5·7 | 34·7 | 55·2 | 18·9 | 12·2 | 2·9 | 42·8 | 47·3 | 10·9 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 6 | 5·7 | 35·6 | 47 | 24 | 10·3 | 2·8 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 12·50–13·25 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·8 | 5·7 | 46·2 | 52 | 19·5 | 12·2 | 2·8 | 40 | 56·7 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 13·00 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·8 | 5·6 | 33·6 | 49 | 19·2 | 12·4 | 2·4 | 45·7 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 6 | 5·7 | 35 | 50 | 22·2 | 13 | 2·9 | 43·3 | 54 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·6 | 36·9 | 55·2 | 21·9 | 13·3 | 2·6 | 46·5 | 51·9 | 10·1 | 4·6 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 20—Hull | 5·9 | 5·8 | 32·4 | 54·8 | 22·2 | 10·7 | 3·3 | 44 | 53·3 | 10 | 4·7 | 15·00–15·50 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **36·3** | 55·5 | **19·6** | **12·2** | **2·6** | **39·1** | **48·5** | **10·6** | 4·8 | **14·737** |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·4 | 56·9 | 19·6 | 12·3 | 2·5 | 48·2 | 53·3 | 10·1 | 4·8 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·9 | 5·6 | 34·5 | 53·9 | 19·2 | 9·8 | 2·4 | 37 | 45·8 | 10 | 4·6 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·8 | 5·7 | 36·1 | 50·3 | 20 | 12·7 | 3·1 | 41·7 | 52 | 10·3 | 5·2 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6·1 | 6 | 34·5 | 53·8 | 18·4 | 10·9 | 2·6 | 38 | 53·3 | 10·5 | 5·1 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·8 | 5·7 | 40 | 54·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 3·4 | 40·6 | 50·8 | 10·7 | 5 | 15·25–15·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 42·2 | 49·4 | 20·9 | 10·7 | 2·6 | 36·7 | 55·2 | 11·2 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·8 | 5·8 | 37·3 | 55·5 | 20·2 | 10·4 | 2·5 | 37·6 | 48·8 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·7 | 5·6 | 38·8 | 54 | 19·4 | 11·5 | 2·5 | 39·5 | 40·5 | 10·1 | 4·6 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·8 | 5·7 | 39 | 54 | 18·6 | 11·7 | 2·3 | 43 | ..... | 10·4 | 5·2 | 12·75–13·75g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6·1 | 6·1 | 38 | 58·6 | 20·3 | 12·1 | 2·6 | 43·6 | 50 | 10·6 | 5·2 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·7 | 5·7 | 34·9 | 53·7 | 19·8 | 10·5 | 2·2 | 36·7 | 50·5 | 9·9 | 4·5 | 14·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 6 | 5·9 | 38·7 | 57·6 | 19·2 | 11·2 | 2·8 | 37·4 | 45·8 | 10·3 | 5·2 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·9 | 5·7 | 36·2 | 54·3 | 18·7 | 11·4 | 2·5 | 41·7 | 43·3 | 10·3 | 5 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·8 | 5·8 | 34·8 | 51·8 | 18·2 | 10·6 | 2·4 | 40 | 49·2 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·9 | 5·9 | 30·9 | 55 | 18·6 | 10·4 | 2·5 | 38·9 | 45 | 10·3 | 3·9 | 15·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 6·5 | 6·5 | 33·2 | 58·5 | 19 | 10 | 2·8 | 38·3 | 43 | 10·7 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·2 | 6·2 | 37·9 | 55·4 | 19 | 11·2 | 2·6 | 43·1 | 48·3 | 10·8 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 6·2 | 6·2 | 39·8 | 55·2 | 17·2 | 12 | 2·5 | 41·1 | 45 | 10·1 | 4·6 | 14·50 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·4 | 6·3 | 40·8 | 57·5 | 18·9 | 12 | 2·5 | 43·3 | 50 | 10·4 | 5·1 | 14·00–14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 6 | 6 | 34·3 | 52·6 | 17·6 | 11·9 | 2·4 | 38·2 | 50 | 10 | 4·4 | 15·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·9 | 6 | 33·3 | 51·5 | 17·8 | 11·3 | 2·1 | 36·6 | 56·5 | 10 | 4·3 | 13·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·2 | 6·2 | 35·2 | 55·2 | 17·6 | 11·3 | 2·3 | 34·3 | ..... | 10·6 | 5 | 15·25 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·8 | 5·8 | 38·7 | 49·8 | 20·8 | 10 | 2·5 | 35 | 40 | 10·6 | 4·3 | 15·00–15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·6 | 6·2 | 37·8 | 57·3 | 18·8 | 14·3 | 3 | 37·2 | 55 | 12·6 | 4·9 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·3 | 6·2 | 36 | 62·5 | 24·2 | 15 | 2·7 | 38·7 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7·1 | 6·9 | 35·5 | 60·7 | 22·5 | 15 | 2·7 | 36·2 | 46 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·7 | 6·5 | 31·8 | 62·7 | 21·6 | 15·8 | 3·1 | 35·8 | 35 | ..... | 4·7 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·1 | 5·9 | 31·3 | 57·8 | 19·3 | 15 | 2·4 | 35 | 45·3 | 12·4 | 4·8 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·2 | 6·4 | 33·7 | 57·5 | 23 | 16·1 | 2·8 | 38·1 | 55 | 11·1 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·7 | 6·6 | 39·5 | 56·7 | 22·2 | 15·2 | 2·5 | 41·1 | 55·5 | 11·5 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·6** | **6·5** | **33·0** | **49·1** | **19·1** | **14·4** | **2·7** | **35·6** | **52·7** | **12·9** | **5·2** | **20·000** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·6 | 33·3 | 48·9 | 17·4 | 14·1 | 2·6 | 35·4 | 53·7 | 11·8 | 5·5 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·6 | 6·3 | 32·6 | 49·3 | 20·8 | 14·6 | 2·8 | 35·8 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·8 | 21·50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·5** | **6·7** | **33·1** | **50·3** | **20·4** | **19·3** | **3·2** | **39·1** | **56·2** | **14·2** | **4·7** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·4 | 7·1 | 32·5 | 50·8 | 20 | 17·9a | 3 | 39·4 | 60 | 14·2 | 4·5 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 7 | 6·7 | 34 | 50 | 19·2 | 19·7a | 3·5 | 42·5 | 50 | 14·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·2 | 6·6 | 32·1 | 51·4 | 19·1 | 18·9a | 2·8 | 39·4 | 58·7 | 14·5 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·3 | 6·4 | 33·6 | 49 | 23·3 | 20·5a | 3·5 | 35 | ..... | 13·7 | 4·8 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·7** | **6·7** | **33·3** | **47·4** | **20·2** | **17·9** | **3·1** | **38·3** | **55·2** | **12·9** | **4·6** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·8 | 6·9 | 32·9 | 47·9 | 21·7 | 20·8a | 2·9 | 42 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·8 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 7 | 6·9 | 32·5 | 47·5 | 23·5 | 17·8a | 3·3 | 31·7 | 60 | 10 | 4·5 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·7 | 6·7 | 35·8 | 48·3 | 21·6 | 16·9a | 3·1 | 38·9 | 48·7 | 14·5 | 4·6 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·6 | 6·6 | 34 | 44·8 | 17·5 | 16·1a | 3·2 | 40 | 55 | 12·5 | 4·4 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·5 | 31·2 | 48·7 | 16·8 | 18a | 3·2 | 38·7 | 52·5 | 15 | 4·7 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·5** | **6·2** | **34·0** | **46·7** | **21·1** | **21·5** | **2·9** | **45·4** | **52·6** | **11·9** | 4·8 | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·2 | 35 | 45 | 20 | 20a | 3·1 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 7 | 7 | 30 | 50 | 20 | 25a | 2·9 | 42·5 | 57·5 | 13·5 | ..... | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·7 | 6·5 | 38·7 | 50 | 23·3 | 25a | 3·4 | 42·7 | 50 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·9 | 5·7 | 30 | 43·8 | 20·1 | 20·7a | 2·7 | 48·3 | 52·5 | 11·8 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·7 | 5·4 | 33·2 | 43·3 | 18·8 | 18a | 2·6 | 35 | ..... | 10·7 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·4 | 6 | 34·8 | 45·8 | 22·3 | 20·3a | 2·8 | 42·5 | 55·8 | 10·9 | 5 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6·2 | 5·8 | 36 | 45·9 | 21·6 | 19·6a | 2·8 | 50 | 50 | 12·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·2 | 6 | 34 | 50 | 22·8 | 23a | 3 | 52·5 | 50 | 11·8 | 5·2 | ..... |

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·402** | **12·150** | **9·666** | **11·407** | **7·242** | **8·505** | **7·454** | **26·9** | **9·6** | **22·508** | **16·262** | |
| **7·850** | **10·000** | **7·000** | **8·000** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·9** | **9·8** | **21·667** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50–7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ... | ... | ... | 30·1 | 9·8 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75–6·50 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30·2 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75–9·50 | 10·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·8 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 10·00–12·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00–8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·7 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·6 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50–9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **25·6** | **9·7** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·156** | **11·500** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·7** | **9·6** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·6g | 9·5 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00–8·00c | 28·1 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 11·00–11·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·5 | 9·3 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·7 | 9·7 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·500** | **10·399** | **11·734** | **7·868** | **8·868** | **8·250** | **23·5** | **9·3** | **19·833** | **13·688** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·5 | 9·7 | 20·00–28·00 | ... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26·6 | 9·5 | 16·00–25·00 | 10·00–18·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·7 | 9·7 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·8 | 8·3 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 20·5 | 10 | 16·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 16 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·2 | 9 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 9·1 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00–8·50 | 11·00 | 12.00-13·33 | 13·33–14·67 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 25·4 | 9·4 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·5 | 9·3 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·200** | **12·047** | **10·328** | **12·114** | **8·250** | **9·813** | **8·813** | **25·0** | **9·3** | **23·714** | **17·44$** | |
| 10·25 | 12·25–13·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 25·3 | 9·2 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50–8·50 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 8·5 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 25 | 9·7 | 18·00–23·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ... | 23·8 | 9·9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 24 | 8·9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 20·5 | 9·5 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6·50–7·00 | 7·50–8·50 | ... | 24·4 | 9·7 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 11·00 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·5 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·50–8·00g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 21g | 8·7 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50–8·50g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·2g | 9·5 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 25·6 | 9·1 | 23·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 11·75 | 11·75 | ... | 14·00 | ... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 24·5 | 9·7 | 20·00–27·00 | 13·00–20·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 23·5 | 9·4 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ... | 25 | 9·4 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ... | 24·2 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 12·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 8·8 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ... | 23·6 | 10 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 12·00 | ... | 12·00c | ... | 9·75c | ... | 24·4 | 9·5 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·50–12·00 | 10·75–12·00 | ... | 14·00–16·00c | ... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·8 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00–8·50 | 10·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·2 | 9 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ... | 14·00c | ... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | 22 | 9·1 | 22·00–32·00 | 17·00–22·00 | 41 |
| 7·75–8·25 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 9·5 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·7 | 9 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00–14·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 8·9 | ... | ... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | ... | 13·50c | ... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 29·7 | 10 | 23·00–35·00 | 20·00–25·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ... | ... | 10·50c | ... | 8·25–10·50c | ... | 31·2 | 9·6 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ... | 33·3 | 9·6 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 25 | 8·9 | 17·00–24·00 | 12·00–17·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ... | 27 | 9·6 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ... | 27 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·750** | ... | ... | **6·938** | **7·688** | **6·500** | **26·0** | **9·8** | **23·000** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 14·00–15·50 | ... | ... | 5·25–8·75 | 6·00–9·50 | 6·50 | 25 | 9·8 | 22·00–30·00 | 13·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 13·00–16·50 | ... | ... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25–9·00 | 6·50 | 27 | 9·7 | 18·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ... | ... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·2** | **9·9** | **23·500** | **16·750** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75f | ... | ... | ... | 6·50–9·00 | ... | 25 | 9·9 | 20·00–35·00 | 18·00–20·00 | 53 |
| 8·00–9·00h | 19·00 | ... | ... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00–6·00 | ... | 29·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00–8·75h | 17·50 | ... | ... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75–9·50 | 7·00 | 29·3 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 55 |
| 5·00–9·00h | 15·50 | ... | ... | ... | 9·00–10·00c | 10·00c | 29·3 | 9·5 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ... | ... | **5·500** | **6·000** | **4·000** | **29·3** | **10·0** | **22·375** | **15·875** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 32·5g | 10·1 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75–4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·3g | 9·8 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00–6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 26·7g | .... | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00–5·75h | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·00 | 27 | 10 | 17·00–25·00 | 9·00–15·00 | 61 |
| **9·886** | **11·340** | ... | ... | **6·563** | **6·929** | **4·904** | **33·7** | **10·1** | **21·688** | **16·063** | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·5 | .... | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 12·70 | ... | ... | 7·00–7·75 | 8·00–9·25 | 5·50 | 40 | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50–9·50 | 13·50 | ... | ... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25–7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·7 | 25·00–30·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ... | ... | ... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10·2 | 15·00–20·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ... | ... | ... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 30 | 10 | 16·00–22·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ... | ... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20–7·30c | 4·77c | 32 | 10·8 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70–8·25s | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·00 | ... | 33·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ... | ... | ... | 5·00-10.00i | 7·00–12·00i | ... | 33 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00 20·00 | 69 |

p Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences.
r Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s Delivered from mines.

*(Continued from page 276)*

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

With the exception of breakfast bacon meat prices averaged higher in February than in the previous month, sirloin steak advancing from an average of 22·9 cents per pound to 23·2 cents; shoulder roast of beef from 12·5 cents per pound to 12·9 cents; roast of veal from 14·1 cents per pound to 14·7 cents and fresh pork roast from 21·1 cents per pound to 21·3 cents. The price of lard averaged lower than in the previous month but considerably higher than a year ago. The figures are: 17·2 cents per pound in February, 17·9 cents in January and 14·9 cents in February, 1935.

Egg prices averaged higher in the maritime provinces than in the others. The Dominion average for the fresh grade was down from 41·5 cents per dozen in January to 33·9 cents in February and for the cooking grades from 33·9 cents to 28·9 cents. Creamery butter averaged ½ cent per pound lower at 30·1 cents. The price of potatoes averaged $1.31 per ninety pounds in February as compared with $1.24 in January and 75 cents in February, 1935. Granulated sugar was fractionally lower at 6·2 cents per pound. United States anthracite coal at $14.87 per ton was little changed from the previous month but was 30 cents per ton below the February, 1935, average price.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $16; Charlottetown, $13.40; Windsor, $16.50; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13.50; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe, $13.50; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $16.25; Kingston, $14.50; Bellevile, $15; Peterborough, $16.50; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.75; St. Catharines, $14.50; Hamilton, $15; Galt, $16.50; St. Thomas, $16; Windsor, $12.50; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18.75; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1936*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Feb. 1926 | Feb. 1928 | Feb. 1929 | Feb. 1930 | Feb. 1931 | Feb. 1933 | Feb. 1934 | Feb. 1935 | Jan. 1936 | ‡Feb. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 102·2 | ·96·8 | 95·0 | 93·9 | 75·5 | 63·5 | 72·1 | 71·9 | 72·9 | 72·5 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 102·7 | 95·2 | 89·8 | 88·7 | 59·0 | 50·6 | 65·6 | 67·1 | 67·7 | 66·6 |
| II. Animals and their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 102·5 | 106·3 | 107·8 | 109·5 | 85·2 | 55·6 | 70·6 | 69·4 | 72·9 | 71·7 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 103·6 | 94·3 | 93·2 | 87·3 | 74·1 | 67·8 | 74·4 | 71·3 | 69·9 | 69·3 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·7 | 98·5 | 94·0 | 92·7 | 81·5 | 63·1 | 65·2 | 64·8 | 67·4 | 67·8 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 100·8 | 94·1 | 93·3 | 92·7 | 87·9 | 85·2 | 87·1 | 87·2 | 87·2 | 87·3 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 104·9 | 90·4 | 99·7 | 94·8 | 67·9 | 58·4 | 66·8 | 63·9 | 68·3 | 69·1 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 93·3 | 92·6 | 93·3 | 88·9 | 84·8 | 86·2 | 86·4 | 85·3 | 85·9 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 101·1 | 96·2 | 94·9 | 94·3 | 88·2 | 81·7 | 80·5 | 80·4 | 77·3 | 77·2 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 61·9 | 107·0 | 140·0 | 95·1 | 101·9 | 96·1 | 94·2 | 95·0 | 80·6 | 68·7 | 75·9 | 74·0 | 74·2 | ..... |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·4 | 151·0 | 90·2 | 102·3 | 99·4 | 97·5 | 103·3 | 78·0 | 58·0 | 73·0 | 69·9 | 72·3 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·4 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 101·7 | 93·9 | 92·0 | 89·4 | 82·3 | 75·8 | 77·8 | 76·7 | 75·4 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·4 | 131·5 | 163·1 | 99·1 | 102·4 | 97·7 | 95·5 | 91·8 | 69·4 | 58·1 | 67·0 | 69·3 | 69·8 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 80·4 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 102·9 | 95·9 | 94·1 | 96·2 | 91·3 | 87·0 | 87·9 | 89·7 | 90·0 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 138·3 | 170·4 | 98·2 | 102·3 | 97·9 | 96·6 | 91·5 | 67·0 | 54·9 | 64·7 | 66·5 | 67·6 | ..... |
| Building and construction materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·9 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 102·4 | 95·4 | 98·9 | 96·6 | 83·5 | 74·7 | 82·3 | 81·6 | 83·6 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' materials | 267 | 69·5 | 147·2 | 176·6 | 95·8 | 102·3 | 98·4 | 94·9 | 90·4 | 63·4 | 51·5 | 61·7 | 63·9 | 64·9 | ... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 58·2 | 131·3 | 169·5 | 89·1 | 103·8 | 94·9 | 89·2 | 86·5 | 59·6 | 51·1 | 64·0 | 65·5 | 65·4 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·4 | 129·9 | 146·6 | 95·5 | 103·5 | 104·3 | 105·5 | 105·5 | 83·2 | 57·2 | 71·0 | 70·1 | 73·4 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 62·6 | 132·9 | 161·4 | 86·7 | 102·8 | 103·0 | 98·1 | 97·5 | 60·9 | 42·9 | 57·9 | 62·0 | 65·9 | 65·7 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 64·4 | 111·1 | 111·7 | 91·9 | 96·3 | 100·2 | 104·4 | 103·1 | 81·4 | 56·7 | 69·3 | 72·9 | 67·1 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·7 | 98·4 | 93·8 | 92·4 | 81·4 | 63·3 | 65·4 | 68·8 | 67·4 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·0 | 111·3 | 131·4 | 105·8 | 101·5 | 91·9 | 92·4 | 92·0 | 84·2 | 79·9 | 82·7 | 82·4 | 82·2 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·7 | 155·7 | 94·8 | 103·6 | 99·4 | 96·2 | 94·0 | 65·8 | 50·6 | 62·8 | 65·2 | 68·2 | ..... |
| All manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·6 | 156·8 | 100·5 | 102·1 | 95·4 | 93·1 | 92·3 | 78·6 | 66·8 | 74·6 | 74·4 | 72·8 | ..... |

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

‡For the week ended February 28, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and other countries.)

## Automobile Tourist Traffic

In an article aptly headed "A Neighbourly Invasion," which appears in the current issue of the *National Revenue Review* (published by the Department of National Revenue), some interesting information is given respecting the increasing importance of automobile tourist traffic. Figures compiled by the Department of National Revenue from returns furnished by its collectors show that the total number of foreign cars entered in 1935 was 3,605,086 compared with 3,261,848 entered in 1934, an increase of 343,238. Last year's figures were made up as follows: automobiles entered for periods of over 48 hours and not exceeding 60 days 971,017, increase 83,146; automobiles entered for periods over 60 days and not exceeding six months 1,128, increase 799; automobiles entered for periods up to 48 hours 2,632,941, increase 259,293.

A statement of entries by provinces shows that Ontario retained her unchallenged lead in 1935, having entered 2,374,517 foreign cars for touring purposes. This shows a drop, however, of 97,983 cars compared with 1934. Totals for other provinces, showing 1934 figures in brackets, were:—

Quebec, 481,893 (425,634); New Brunswick 545,555 (178,893); British Columbia, 116,883 (110,041); Manitoba, 40,805 (34,815); Saskatchewan, 22,983 (20,027); Alberta, 20,234 (18,135); Nova Scotia, 2,216 (1,803). The apparent increase in the New Brunswick total is due largely to account being taken last year, by some ports, of local traffic not representing tourist traffic except in a limited degree.

The three leading ports of entry in Canada for foreign automobile tourist traffic during 1935 were the Ontario ports of Windsor, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls.

# PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1935," which is a supplement to the January issue of the Labour Gazette.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91·8 for January, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. Both food and industrial materials were slightly advanced.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86·7 at the end of January, showing no change from the previous month's level. An increase in food prices was offset by a decline in the minerals and the textiles groups.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 147 at February 1, showing no change from the previous month. Food prices were slightly lower due to lower prices for eggs, partly offset by a rise in the prices of potatoes.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 103·6 for January, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. There were no very marked changes in any of the groups except rubber which advanced 7·5 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·3 for January, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. All groups showed slight advances except rent which was unchanged.

### New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1414 for December, a decrease of 0·4 per cent for the month, due chiefly to lower prices for agricultural products.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 851 for November, an advance of 1·8 per cent over the August level, due to advances in the food and the heat and light groups.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 80·9 for December, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month due chiefly to advances in farm products, foods, hides and leather products.

Cost of Living.—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 84·8 for January showing no change from the December level. A small increase in the housing group was offset by declines in food and in clothing prices.

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### Occupational Accidents in United States

Occupational accidents in 1935 resulted in approximately 16,500 deaths, 63,000 permanent disabilities, and 1,340,000 temporary injuries in the United States according to a summary published by the National Safety Council in the March issue of *National Safety News*. These are increases of about 3 per cent over the comparable figures for 1934. Wage losses, medical expense, and the overhead costs of insurance are estimated to be in the neighbourhood of $620,000,000.

Less than half as many persons are killed in occupational accidents to-day as was the case 25 years ago before the possibilities of accident prevention were recognized. The National Safety Council recently estimated that during the years of organized industrial safety work, from 1913 to 1935, the lives of about 250,000 workers have been saved. This also represents a money saving of about $3,500,000,000 to these workers, the families dependent on them, and the general public. In plants reporting to the National Safety Council the industrial accident rate per million man-hours decreased about 10 per cent from 1934 to 1935. This is at least a tentative indication that the 3 per cent increase in the national accident total came from an increase in employment rather than from a fundamentally worse accident experience.

# IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935

THE Department of Immigration and Colonization has issued information as to immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1935 and the accompanying tables show its nature and extent with some comparative figures for 1934.

The total number of immigrants during the year was 11,277, of whom 2,103 or 19 per cent were British; 5,291 or 47 per cent from the United States; 631 or 6 per cent were of Northern European races; and 3,252 or 29 per cent were of other races. In 1934 the total number of immigrants was 12,476, of whom 17 per cent were British; 49 per cent from the United States; 5 per cent were of Northern European races; and 29 per cent of other races.

The numbers of Canadian citizens who left Canada to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention of resuming their residence in Canada are not included in the statistics of immigration but are given in a separate table. These totalled 6,378 in 1935 as compared with 7,272 in 1934.

The report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, has recently been issued. It gives detailed information in tabular form as to the origin and numbers of immigrants during the year with comparative figures for earlier years. The total number for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, was 12,136 as compared with 13,903 in the previous year.

Statement of Immigration to Canada, by Origins

| — | Calendar year 1934 | Calendar year 1935 | Percentage of decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| British— | | | |
| English | 1,362 | 1,328 | ..... |
| Irish | 298 | 254 | ..... |
| Scotch | 450 | 484 | ..... |
| Welsh | 56 | 37 | ..... |
| Totals | 2,166 | 2,103 | 2·9 |
| United States | 6,071 | 5,291 | 12·8 |
| Northern European Races— | | | |
| Belgian | 62 | 80 | |
| Danish | 23 | 22 | |
| Dutch | 49 | 73 | |
| Finnish | 63 | 38 | |
| French | 79 | 90 | |
| German | 304 | 230 | |
| Icelandic | ..... | 7 | |
| Norwegian | 34 | 27 | |
| Swedish | 15 | 26 | |
| Swiss | 15 | 38 | |
| Totals | 644 | 631 | 2·0 |
| Other Races— | | | |
| Albanian | 4 | 1 | |
| Arabian | 1 | ..... | |
| Armenian | ..... | 3 | |
| Bohemian | ..... | 1 | |
| Bulgarian | 5 | 12 | |
| Chinese | 1 | ..... | |
| Croatian | 149 | 158 | |
| Czech | 68 | 111 | |
| East Indian | 33 | 26 | |
| Esthonian | 2 | 3 | |
| Greek | 39 | 49 | |
| Hebrew | 577 | 560 | |
| Italian | 320 | 333 | |
| Japanese | 125 | 70 | |
| Jugo-Slav | 102 | 116 | |
| Lettish | 1 | 2 | |
| Lithuanian | 43 | 19 | |
| Magyar | 427 | 319 | |
| Negro | 9 | 3 | |
| Polish | 392 | 405 | |
| Portuguese | 3 | 3 | |
| Roumanian | 40 | 38 | |
| Russian | 47 | 84 | |
| Ruthenian | 563 | 476 | |
| Serbian | 35 | 28 | |
| Slovak | 588 | 400 | |
| Spanish | 8 | 6 | |
| Syrian | 13 | 26 | |
| Totals | 3,595 | 3,252 | 9·5 |
| Grand totals | 12,476 | 11,277 | 9·6 |

Statement of Immigration to Canada, showing Sex, Occupation and Destination, for the Calendar Year 1935

| — | Via Ocean Ports | From U.S.A. | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex— | | | |
| Adult Males | 1,062 | 1,488 | 2,550 |
| Adult Females | 2,511 | 2,082 | 4,593 |
| Children under eighteen | 2,413 | 1,721 | 4,134 |
| Totals | 5,986 | 5,291 | 11,277 |
| Occupation— | | | |
| *Farming Class—* | | | |
| Males | 359 | 368 | 727 |
| Females | 162 | 174 | 336 |
| Children | 312 | 206 | 518 |
| *Labouring Class—* | | | |
| Males | 113 | 102 | 215 |
| Females | 27 | 25 | 52 |
| Children | 44 | 39 | 83 |
| *Mechanics—* | | | |
| Males | 157 | 224 | 381 |
| Females | 46 | 91 | 137 |
| Children | 13 | 56 | 69 |
| *Trading Class—* | | | |
| Males | 185 | 331 | 516 |
| Females | 86 | 147 | 233 |
| Children | 47 | 67 | 114 |
| *Mining Class—* | | | |
| Males | 11 | 22 | 33 |
| Females | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| Children | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| *Female Domestic Servants—* | | | |
| 18 years and over | 363 | 85 | 448 |
| Under 18 years | 63 | ..... | 63 |
| *Other Classes—* | | | |
| Males | 237 | 441 | 678 |
| Females | 1,827 | 1,556 | 3,383 |
| Children | 1,932 | 1,349 | 3,281 |
| Destination— | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 341 | 329 | 670 |
| New Brunswick | 82 | 255 | 337 |
| Prince Edward Island | 6 | 47 | 53 |
| Quebec | 1,179 | 1,079 | 2,258 |
| Ontario | 2,592 | 2,194 | 4,786 |
| Manitoba | 506 | 202 | 708 |
| Saskatchewan | 223 | 185 | 408 |
| Alberta | 367 | 368 | 735 |
| British Columbia | 679 | 617 | 1,296 |
| Yukon Territory | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| Northwest Territories | 5 | 2 | 7 |

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE YEAR 1934.

| — | British | From U.S.A. | Northern European races | Other races | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | | | | |
| January | 78 | 327 | 39 | 225 | 669 |
| February | 54 | 305 | 32 | 246 | 637 |
| March | 115 | 407 | 56 | 372 | 950 |
| April | 188 | 626 | 80 | 309 | 1,203 |
| May | 302 | 608 | 69 | 329 | 1,308 |
| June | 271 | 551 | 76 | 382 | 1,280 |
| July | 187 | 636 | 48 | 365 | 1,236 |
| August | 208 | 626 | 46 | 277 | 1,157 |
| September | 292 | 643 | 48 | 305 | 1,288 |
| October | 225 | 587 | 35 | 266 | 1,113 |
| November | 170 | 452 | 60 | 285 | 967 |
| December | 76 | 303 | 55 | 234 | 668 |
| Totals | 2,166 | 6,071 | 644 | 3,595 | 12,476 |
| | 1935 | | | | |
| January | 77 | 323 | 11 | 157 | 568 |
| February | 83 | 283 | 51 | 137 | 559 |
| March | 119 | 317 | 63 | 290 | 789 |
| April | 213 | 447 | 66 | 238 | 964 |
| May | 188 | 496 | 53 | 283 | 1,020 |
| June | 234 | 525 | 48 | 254 | 1,061 |
| July | 166 | 494 | 61 | 329 | 1,050 |
| August | 261 | 603 | 65 | 395 | 1,324 |
| September | 316 | 484 | 49 | 311 | 1,160 |
| October | 175 | 558 | 83 | 344 | 1,160 |
| November | 175 | 409 | 49 | 283 | 916 |
| December | 96 | 347 | 32 | 231 | 706 |
| Totals | 2,103 | 5,291 | 631 | 3,252 | 11,277 |

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE YEAR, 1934

| 1934 | Canadian born citizens | British subjects with Canadian domicile | Naturalized Canadians with domicile | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 326 | 20 | 19 | 365 |
| February | 331 | 33 | 13 | 377 |
| March | 416 | 39 | 25 | 480 |
| April | 449 | 51 | 18 | 518 |
| May | 535 | 17 | 30 | 582 |
| June | 537 | 13 | 30 | 580 |
| July | 538 | 63 | 25 | 626 |
| August | 835 | 91 | 133 | 1,059 |
| September | 492 | 61 | 27 | 580 |
| October | 605 | 129 | 91 | 825 |
| November | 449 | 103 | 103 | 655 |
| December | 413 | 119 | 93 | 625 |
| Totals | 5,926 | 739 | 607 | 7,272 |
| 1935 | | | | |
| January | 270 | 99 | 84 | 453 |
| February | 310 | 96 | 86 | 492 |
| March | 378 | 95 | 150 | 623 |
| April | 514 | 119 | 197 | 830 |
| May | 568 | 43 | 65 | 676 |
| June | 534 | 42 | 25 | 601 |
| July | 481 | 16 | 24 | 521 |
| August | 470 | 16 | 37 | 523 |
| September | 415 | 35 | 35 | 485 |
| October | 382 | 25 | 42 | 449 |
| November | 309 | 18 | 20 | 347 |
| December | 330 | 28 | 20 | 378 |
| Totals | 4,961 | 632 | 785 | 6,378 |

## Labour Banks in the United States

According to an article, appearing in the February issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Department of Labor, there were four labour banks in operation on June 30, 1935, with combined deposits of $17,262,281 and total resources amounting to $19,692,385. This was an increase of 8·6 per cent in deposits and of 2·7 per cent in assets from the preceding year. It is pointed out that the peak of the labour banking movement was reached in 1926, when over $108,700,000 was on deposit in 35 such banks and the total resources amounted to more than $126,500,000. The banks in operation that year had surplus and undivided profits totalling about $3,800,000. In the next year began a decline which lasted through 1933. At the end of the latter year only 4 banks were still in operation. The end of 1934 showed some decline in the surplus, but both deposits and total assets had increased during the year, an increase which continued in 1935. In 1935 the surplus also showed a rise of 4·3 per cent.

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Canada's maple trees yielded 2,251,000 gallons of maple syrup in 1935 compared with 1,838,000 gallons in 1934, an increase of 22·5 per cent. Production of maple sugar was 6,539,000 pounds compared with 4,941,000, an increase of 32·3 per cent. The entire output expressed in pounds of sugar was 29,047,000 pounds compared with 23,325,000 pounds in 1934. Of this quantity approximately 21·5 million pounds were produced in Quebec, 7 millions in Ontario, and the remainder in the Maritime Provinces. The value of the entire crop was $3,522,000, the largest figure in a number of years. The average prices were $1.24 per gallon of syrup and 11 cents per pound of sugar.

Exports during the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to the equivalent of 4,241,000 pounds of sugar, the greater part of which went to the United States, where it is used largely for flavouring tobacco.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1935

## Analyzed According to Industries, Localities and Months

An analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1935, by industries, causes, provinces and months is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course of, or arising out of, their employment. Also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly statements, each giving a table of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the Labour Gazette for May, August and November, 1935, and February, 1936.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; the Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were received from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces and Table III by months, these last two also including summary figures for 1934, which are a final revision of the figures published in the Labour Gazette, March, 1935, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1934 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the Labour Gazette, May, August and November, 1935, and February, 1936. The figures for 1935, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1934.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions. For example, in the mining group there was an increase in the number of fatalities from 144 to 170, in the manufacturing group from 103 to 123, apparently arising out of increased employment in these industries during 1935, with relative increase in exposure to risk. As compared with 1934, there were no marked changes in the accident figures for 1935 in any industry, due to major disasters.

There was one disaster during the year under review which occurred at Coalhurst, Alberta, on December 9, when sixteen coal miners were killed by an explosion caused by ignition of gas in a mine. These miners were just going on the night shift when the disaster occurred. There were only 30 men working on a slack time schedule in the mine at the time. Following the coroner's inquest and in response to a request from a delegation of miners, the provincial attorney-general announced that a complete inquiry into the disaster would be made, to open on February 3. No report of this investigation has been received to date.

About January 27 a serious accident occurred in metalliferous mining in which seven miners lost their lives when their camp was buried under a snowslide, at Taseko Lake, British Columbia.

Another serious accident occurred in coal mining when seven miners lost their lives following an explosion of an improperly loaded charge of explosive at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, on April 16. Four of these men are believed to have been killed instantly by the blast, while the other three were gassed when trapped in a shaft.

When a motor vessel foundered and sank in a storm, off Judique, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on September 22, five members of the crew, including the captain, perished. When buried under a snowslide at Coryell, British Columbia, on January 24, a railway roadmaster, foreman and labourer lost their lives. On June 26, three men died when overcome by gas in a well, on a farm near Sedalia, Alberta. A fall of rock killed three miners at Frood, Ontario, on June 25. When two ships collided in a fog, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, on June 16, a seaman, boatswain and stoker were drowned. On May 17, three firemen were crushed by a falling wall while fighting a fire at a convent, at Joliette, Quebec. While attempting to remove a public danger at an abandoned magazine at Waverley, Nova Scotia, on July 25, an explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred, causing the deaths of an explosives engineer, a district manager and a works man-

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

| CAUSE | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Metalliferous mining | Coal mining | Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s. | Structural materials | Manufacturing | Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco | Animal foods | Textiles and clothing | Leather, fur and products | Rubber products | Saw and planing mill products | Wood products | Pulp, paper and paper products | Printing and publishing | Iron, steel and products | Non-ferrous metal products | Non-metallic mineral products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Prime Movers: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .. | 2 |
| 4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| **Total** | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 3 |
| B.—Working Machines | 12 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | 3 | .. | .... |
| C.—Hoisting Apparatus: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Elevator | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 2 | .. | .... |
| 2. Conveyors and others | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .. | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .... |
| **Total** | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .. | .... | .... | 9 | .... | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .... | 3 | .. | .... |
| D.—Dangerous substances: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| 2. Explosive substances | 10 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 11 | 7 | .... | 1 | 6 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 3. Electric current | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 4 | .. | 3 |
| 5. Conflagrations | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 6. Gas fumes, etc. | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 19 | 3 | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| **Total** | 24 | 2 | 7 | 46 | 18 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| E.—Striking against or being struck by objects: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Striking against objects | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. Being struck by objects | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| **Total** | .... | 7 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| F.—Falling objects: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Collapse of structure | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .. | .... |
| 3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Objects falling in mines and quarries | .... | .... | .... | 52 | 30 | 21 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 5. Falling trees and limbs | 8 | 45 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 6. Others | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 2 |
| **Total** | 9 | 52 | .... | 53 | 31 | 21 | 1 | .... | 8 | .... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| G.—Handling of objects: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. Sharp objects | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| **Total** | .... | 14 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| H.—Tools | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.—Derailments, collisions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 3. Falling from or in cars or engines | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .. | .... |
| 4. Mine and quarry cars | .... | .... | .... | 17 | 4 | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements | 6 | 3 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements | 10 | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 7.—Water craft | .... | 11 | 22 | 4 | 4 | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 8.—Air craft | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| **Total** | 19 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 9 | 13 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .. | .... |

CANADA IN 1935, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| Chemical and allied products | Miscellaneous products | **Construction** | Building and structures | Railway | Shipbuilding | Highway and bridge | Miscellaneous | **Electric Light and Power** | **Transportation and Public Utilities** | Steam railways | Street and electric railways | Water transportation | Air transportation | Local transportation | Storage | Telegraphs and Telephones | Express | Unclassified | **Trade** | Wholesale | Retail | **Finance** | **Service** | Public administration | Recreational | Laundering, dyeing and cleaning | Custom and repair | Personal, domestic and business | Professional establishments | **Unclassified** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 3 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 7 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 9 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 5 |
| .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 24 |
| .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 27 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 9 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 8 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 17 |
| 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 8 |
| 3 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 45 |
| .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | 16 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 29 |
| 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 4 | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 6 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 31 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | 7 | 2 | | | .... | 5 | .... | .. | 16 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 14 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 19 |
| 6 | .... | 11 | 3 | .... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... | 15 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | .. | 162 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 5 |
| .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 22 |
| .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 2 | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 27 |
| .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 6 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 3 |
| .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 18 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 52 |
| .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 58 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 4 |
| .... | .... | 9 | 2 | .... | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 141 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 19 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 3 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 22 |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .. | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 10 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 9 | 9 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 9 |
| .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 53 | 40 | 2 | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 6 | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 67 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 11 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 12 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 18 |
| .... | .... | 13 | 2 | .... | .... | 11 | .. | 2 | 17 | .... | 2 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 11 | 3 | 8 | .... | 13 | 9 | .. | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .. | 68 |
| .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 17 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 20 | .... | .... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 60 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 3 |
| .... | .... | 18 | 3 | .... | .... | 14 | 1 | 2 | 113 | 59 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 21 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 19 | 4 | 15 | .... | 18 | 14 | .. | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .. | 254 |

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

| CAUSE | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Metalliferous mining | Coal mining | Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s. | Structural materials | Manufacturing | Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco | Animal foods | Textiles and clothing | Leather, fur and products | Rubber products | Saw and planing mill products | Wood products | Pulp, paper and paper products | Printing and publishing | Iron, steel and products | Non-ferrous metal products | Non-metallic mineral products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J.—Animals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Horses, n.e.s. | 20 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. Other animals | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| **Total** | 32 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| K.—Falls of persons: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. From elevations | 2 | 1 | .... | 3 | 3 | .. | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 2. From ladders | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| 3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. | 3 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 6 | .. | .... | .... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 4. Into holds of vessels | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 5. On the level | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 6. From loads, etc. | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| 7. Collapse of support | .... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 8. On sharp objects | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 9. Down stairs and inclines | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc. | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| **Total** | 12 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 13 | .. | .... | .... | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 |
| L.—Other causes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Infection, n.e.s. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| 2. Industrial disease, strain, etc. | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 12 | 1 | .... | .... | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 3. Drowning, n.e.s. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 4. Shooting and violence | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 5. Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc. | .... | 2 | .... | 9 | 9 | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke. | 13 | .... | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| 7. No particulars | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .... |
| **Total** | 13 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 23 | 1 | .... | .... | 14 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| **Grand Total** | 122 | 114 | 37 | 170 | 161 | 66 | 2 | 1 | 123 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 38 | 4 | 11 | .... | 18 | 4 | 19 |

ager of an explosives company. On October 17, three fishermen were drowned near Digby, Nova Scotia, when a scallop dragger collapsed; and four fishermen were drowned near Caraquet, New Brunswick, on November 8, when a dory capsized. On October 5, near Benito, Manitoba, a R.C.M.P. constable and a municipal constable were slain by three robbers whom they were transporting as prisoners, and two days later a R.C.M.P. sergeant and constable were shot while attempting to recapture these three bandits near Canmore, Alberta.

### Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 254, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 69, appear under the heading, automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Also 67 were caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 40 of these being engaged on steam railways; 60 were in connection with watercraft (11 of these being in logging, rafts, etc., 22 in fishing and trapping and 20 in water transportation); 18 were caused by mine and quarry cars; 17 by animal drawn vehicles and implements (10 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); 12 by persons falling from or in cars or engines; 9 were due to derailments and collisions (all of which were in steam railways); and 3 by aircraft.

Next in order as a cause came dangerous substances, 162 in number, of which 45 were due to explosive substances, 31 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 29 to electric current, 19 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc., 16 to conflagrations, 14 to gas fumes, etc., and 8 to steam escapes, boiler explosions or compressed air.

CANADA IN 1935, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| Chemical and allied products | Miscellaneous products | Construction | Building and structures | Railway | Shipbuilding | Highway and bridge | Miscellaneous | Electric Light and Power | Transportation and Public Utilities | Steam railways | Street and electric railways | Water transportation | Air transportation | Local transportation | Storage | Telegraphs and Telephones | Express | Unclassified | Trade | Wholesale | Retail | Finance | Service | Public administration | Recreational | Laundering, dyeing and cleaning | Custom and repair | Personal, domestic and business | Professional establishments | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 29 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 13 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 42 |
| .... | .... | 17 | 14 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | .... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 39 |
| .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | 5 |
| .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 10 | 1 | .... | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .. | 45 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 5 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 4 |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 13 |
| .... | .... | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 18 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 8 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | 2 | .... | .. | 6 |
| 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | 5 |
| 1 | .... | 27 | 20 | .... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 18 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .. | 148 |
| .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 4 |
| .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 28 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | ..... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | 6 | 5 | .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 16 |
| .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 26 |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 23 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 1 |
| .... | .... | 18 | 1 | .... | 1 | 13 | 3 | .... | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | 98 |
| 7 | 1 | 97 | 30 | .... | 3 | 49 | 15 | 24 | 180 | 84 | 10 | 47 | 3 | 29 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 39 | 11 | 28 | 1 | 65 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 1 | .. | 972 |

"Falls of persons" caused 148 fatalities, including 45 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 39 falls from elevations, 18 due to collapse of support, 13 falls from loads, etc., 8 on sharp objects, 6 down stairs and inclines, 5 from ladders, 5 into holds of vessels, 5 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., and 4 due to falls on the level.

Fatalities numbering 141 were caused by "falling objects," of which 58 were due to falling trees and limbs, 52 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 18 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 6 to collapse of support, 3 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., and 4 to other falling objects.

Animals caused 42 fatalities, including 29 due to horses; and 27 were caused by working machines. Fatalities numbering 27 were caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 22 were due to being struck by objects, and 5 to striking against objects. There were 24 fatalities caused by prime movers, 30 in connection with the handling of heavy or sharp objects, 17 caused by hoisting apparatus and 10 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 98 fatalities, of which 4 were deaths following infection, not elsewhere specified, 28 due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 16 to shooting and violence, 26 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 23 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 1 accident as to which no particulars were available.

### Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 327, occurred in Ontario. There were 218 in Quebec, 158 in British Columbia, 81 in Nova Scotia, 76 in Alberta, 42 in Manitoba, 39 in Saskatchewan, 22 in New Brunswick and 9 in Prince Edward Island. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in transportation and public utilities, where there were 57, with 56 in agriculture, 56 in mining, nonferrous smelting and quarrying, 45 in manufacturing, 42 in construction, 27 in logging, 19 in service, 16 in trade, 7 in electric light and

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

| Industry | 1935 | | | | | | | | | | | 1934 (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon and N.W.T. | Total | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon and N.W.T. | Total |
| **Agriculture** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 56 | 6 | 18 | 12 | 4 | ..... | 122 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 35 | 62 | 5 | 19 | 9 | 7 | ..... | 151 |
| **Logging** | ..... | 1 | 4 | 36 | 27 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 43 | ..... | 114 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 31 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 54 | ..... | 114 |
| **Fishing and Trapping** | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 37 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 11 | 4 | 47 |
| **Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying** | ..... | 24 | 1 | 16 | 56 | 5 | 2 | 34 | 32 | ..... | 170 | ..... | 34 | 1 | 11 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 32 | ..... | 144 |
| Metalliferous mining | ..... | 1 | ..... | 15 | 55 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 101 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 49 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | 81 |
| Coal mining | ..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 34 | 6 | ..... | 66 | ..... | 32 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 13 | 8 | ..... | 55 |
| Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 7 |
| Structural materials | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| **Manufacturing** | ..... | 7 | 4 | 26 | 45 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 25 | ..... | 123 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 24 | 54 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 10 | ..... | 103 |
| Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Animal foods | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| Textiles and clothing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Leather, fur and products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Rubber products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Saw and planing mill products | ..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 19 | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 18 |
| Wood products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 |
| Pulp, paper and paper products | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 15 |
| Printing and publishing | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Iron, steel and products | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Chemical and allied products | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Miscellaneous products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Construction** | 3 | 9 | 3 | 23 | 42 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 97 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 33 | 56 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 | ..... | 118 |
| Buildings and structures | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 16 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 19 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 43 |
| Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shipbuilding | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Highway and bridge | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 12 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6 | ..... | 58 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Electric Light and Power** | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 20 |
| **Transportation and Public Utilities** | 1 | 23 | 3 | 43 | 57 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 28 | ..... | 180 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 49 | 64 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 13 | ..... | 165 |
| Steam railways | 1 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 14 | ..... | 84 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 33 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 77 |
| Street and electric railways | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Water transportation | ..... | 16 | 1 | 14 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 22 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 47 |
| Air transportation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Local transportation | ..... | 1 | ..... | 12 | 12 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 29 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 9 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 27 |
| Storage | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Telegraphs and telephones | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Express | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Unclassified | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Trade** | ..... | 5 | ..... | 13 | 16 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 28 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 52 |
| Wholesale | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 18 |
| Retail | ..... | 2 | ..... | 10 | 12 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 20 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 34 |
| **Finance** | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Service** | 1 | 2 | ..... | 24 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 65 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 33 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 86 |
| Public administration | 1 | 1 | ..... | 12 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 47 |
| Recreational | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Laundering, dyeing and cleaning | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Custom and repair | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Personal, domestic and business | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Professional establishments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 9 |
| **Unclassified** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Total** | 9 | 81 | 22 | 218 | 327 | 42 | 39 | 76 | 158 | ..... | 972 | 6 | 82 | 25 | 236 | 380 | 36 | 38 | 46 | 147 | 4 | 1,030 |

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. For quarterly reports of accidents see the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November 1935, and February 1936.

(b) Revised figures for 1934.

power, and 2 in fishing and trapping. In Quebec the largest number, 43, was also in transportation and public utilities, with 36 in logging, 26 in manufacturing, 24 in service, 23 in construction, 22 in agriculture, 16 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 13 in trade, 10 in electric light and power, 4 in fishing and trapping and 1 in finance. In British Columbia there were 43 fatalities in logging, 32 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 28 in transportation and public utilities, and 25 in manufacturing. In Nova Scotia and Alberta

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1935, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

| Industry | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total, 1935 | Per cent of total | Total fatalities in 1934 (e) | Per cent of total (e) | Number gainfully employed, latest census |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | 6 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 122 | 12·55 | 151 | 15·1 | (a) 1,128,188 |
| **Logging** | 6 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 114 | 11·73 | 114 | 11·4 | (a) 49,960 |
| **Fishing and Trapping** | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 37 | 3·81 | 47 | 4·7 | (d) 70,634 |
| **Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying** | 26 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 170 | 17·49 | 144 | 14·4 | (c) 73,505 |
| Metalliferous mining | 16 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 101 | 10·39 | 81 | 8·1 | 34,143 |
| Coal mining | 10 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | 6 | 3 | 20 | 66 | 6·79 | 55 | 5·5 | 25·961 |
| Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ·21 | 7 | ·7 | 6,234 |
| Structural materials | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ·10 | 1 | ·1 | 7,167 |
| **Manufacturing** | 9 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 123 | 12·65 | 103 | 10·3 | (b) 479,186 |
| Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9 | ·93 | 10 | 1·0 | 63,337 |
| Animal foods | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 | ·51 | 3 | ·3 | 27,866 |
| Textiles and clothing | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ·31 | 9 | ·9 | 106·235 |
| Leather, fur and products | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ·31 | 5 | ·5 | 25·245 |
| Rubber products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ·10 | 1 | ·1 | 9·758 |
| Saw and planing mill products | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | 38 | 3·91 | 18 | 1·8 | 24,159 |
| Wood products | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ·41 | 4 | ·4 | 17,544 |
| Pulp, paper and paper products | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 11 | 1·13 | 15 | 1·5 | 31,737 |
| Printing and publishing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ·1 | 32,031 |
| Iron, steel and products | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1·85 | 15 | 1·5 | 70,947 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ·41 | 5 | ·5 | 25,273 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 19 | 1·96 | 14 | 1·4 | 19·296 |
| Chemical and allied products | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ·72 | 3 | ·3 | 15,397 |
| Miscellaneous products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ·10 | ..... | ..... | 10,361 |
| **Construction** | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 97 | 9·98 | 118 | 11·8 | (a) 256,282 |
| Buildings and structures | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 3·09 | 43 | 4·3 | 164,977 |
| Railway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shipbuilding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ·31 | 2 | ·2 | 6,312 |
| Highway and bridge | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 49 | 5·04 | 58 | 5·8 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1·54 | 15 | 1·5 | ..... |
| **Electric Light and Power** | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 2·47 | 20 | 2·0 | (c) 14,974 |
| **Transportation and Public Utilities** | 17 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 35 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 180 | 18·52 | 165 | 16·5 | ..... |
| Steam railways | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 84 | 8·64 | 77 | 7·7 | (c) 127,326 |
| Street and electric railways | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 10 | 1·03 | 4 | ·4 | (c) 14,544 |
| Water transportation | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 47 | 4,84 | 47 | 4·7 | (a) 37,887 |
| Air transportation | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ·31 | 5 | ·5 | (a) 745 |
| Local transportation | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 2·98 | 27 | 2·7 | (a) 96,275 |
| Storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ·21 | 2 | ·2 | (a) 35,195 |
| Telegraphs and telephones | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | ·51 | 2 | ·2 | (c) 22,915 |
| Express | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | ·1 | (c) 4,043 |
| Unclassified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 1,631 |
| **Trade** | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 39 | 4·01 | 52 | 5·2 | (a) 387,315 |
| Wholesale | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 11 | 1·13 | 18 | 1·8 | 326,528 |
| Retail | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 2·88 | 34 | 3·4 | 60,787 |
| **Finance** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ·10 | ..... | ..... | (a) 92,317 |
| **Service** | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 65 | 6·69 | 86 | 8·6 | (a) 767,705 |
| Public administration | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 3·91 | 47 | 4·7 | 116,839 |
| Recreational | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ·31 | 4 | ·4 | 16,225 |
| Laundering, dyeing and cleaning | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ·31 | 1 | ·1 | 20,468 |
| Custom and repair | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ·52 | 12 | 1·2 | 61,142 |
| Personal, domestic and business | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1·54 | 13 | 1·3 | 309,365 |
| Professional establishments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ·10 | 9 | ·9 | 243,666 |
| **Unclassified** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 77 | 81 | 68 | 79 | 69 | 78 | 100 | 83 | 94 | 91 | 79 | 75 | 972 | 100·00 | 1,000 | 100·00 | ..... |

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry, 1933. (c) Annual census of industry, 1934. (d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry, 1934. (e) Revised figures for 1934.

there were respectively 24 and 34 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In Saskatchewan the largest number, 18, was in agriculture. Transportation and public utilities, in which there were 8 fatalities, had the greatest number in Manitoba; and fishing and trapping was the highest in New Brunswick with 5 fatalities.

### Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 972, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 180, or 18·52 per cent of the total; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 170, 17·49 per cent; manufacturing, 123, or 12·65 per cent; agriculture, 122, or 12·55 per cent; logging, 114, or 11·73 per cent; construction, 97, or 9·98 per cent; service, 65, or 6·69 per cent; trade, 39, or 4·01 per cent; fishing and trapping, 37, or 3·81 per cent; electric light and power, 24, or 2·47 per cent; finance, 1, or ·10 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been reached in July, with 100 being recorded in this month, with 94 in October, 91 in November and 83 in August. The low point for the year, 69, was reached in May. The table gives the number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance and service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1933, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1934.

Prior to 1932 figures had been included showing for each industry the accident frequency, that is the number of fatalities per 1,000 persons employed. While the figures as to the numbers employed were not in any instance those for the year under review, it was considered that they afforded a reasonably accurate estimate for this purpose, namely, to show the accident ratio in each industry as compared with the others. In the case of 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, however, the difference in numbers employed has been so marked that figures for earlier years, though the latest available, do not afford even approximate estimates and frequency rates based on them would be misleading and are therefore not given. The latest figures available as to numbers employed, however, are included for general comparative purposes.

## Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the records of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the Labour Gazette, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1934 were summarized in the following issues: New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, April, 1935, pages 335-336; Nova Scotia, May, 1935, page 429, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, June, 1935, pages 537-541; British Columbia, August, 1935, pages 738-739; Quebec, November, 1935, pages 1008-1009.

None of the provinces have jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and also gives some preliminary figures for 1935. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 1,000 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1934, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 584, these figures including none for Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Boards' records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 AND 1935, REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS.

| Province | Medical aid only (a) | Temporary disability | Permanent disability | Fatal | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1929** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 2,201 | 6,729 | 480 | 64 | 9,474 |
| (b) New Brunswick | 2,458 | 4,700 | 313 | 36 | 7,507 |
| Quebec | ..... | 18,728 | 2,497 | 152 | 21,377 |
| Ontario | 34,582 | 32,920 | 3,372 | 417 | 71,291 |
| Manitoba | 4,817 | 5,278 | 283 | 71 | 10,449 |
| Alberta | 3,734 | 10,947 | 146 | 72 | 14,899 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 19,045 | 893 | 253 | 20,191 |
| Total | 47,792 | 98,347 | 7,984 | 1,065 | 155,188 |
| **1930** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 2,250 | 6,047 | 460 | 55 | 8,812 |
| (b) New Brunswick | 1,821 | 3,476 | 297 | 30 | 5,624 |
| Quebec | ..... | 16,755 | 2,927 | 168 | 19,850 |
| Ontario | 29,189 | 25,613 | 3,147 | 394 | 58,343 |
| Manitoba | 3,488 | 4,488 | 295 | 39 | 8,310 |
| (c) Saskatchewan | 1,102 (c) | 1,468 (c) | 52 (c) | 17 (c) | 2,639 (c) |
| Alberta | 4,186 | 8,232 | 140 | 49 | 12,607 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 16,718 | 940 | 277 | 17,935 |
| Total | 42,036 | 82,797 | 8,258 | 1,029 | 134,120 |
| **1931** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 1,728 | 4,172 | 388 | 61 | 6,349 |
| (b) New Brunswick | 2,243 | 3,328 | 253 | 17 | 5,841 |
| Quebec | 6,294 (d) | 16,578 | 2,901 | 148 | 25,921 |
| Ontario | 21,970 | 20,543 | 2,495 | 231 | 45,239 |
| Manitoba | 3,132 | 3,310 | 196 | 33 | 6,671 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,732 | 2,125 | 98 | 14 | 3,969 |
| Alberta | 3,065 | 6,828 | 123 | 33 | 10,049 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 12,705 | 756 | 125 | 13,586 |
| Total | 40,164 | 69,589 | 7,210 | 662 | 117,625 |
| **1932** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 1,441 | 3,221 | 326 | 36 | 5,024 |
| New Brunswick | 1,536 | 2,582 | 250 | 18 | 4,386 |
| Quebec | 15,711 | 13,482 | 1,285 | 165 | 30,643 |
| Ontario | 17,320 | 15,466 | 1,805 | 167 | 34,758 |
| Manitoba | 2,558 | 2,939 | 175 | 23 | 5,695 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,166 | 1,569 | 69 | 13 | 2,817 |
| Alberta | 3,059 | 5,786 | 98 | 31 | 8,974 |
| British Columbia | 9,211 | 9,066 | 651 | 106 | 19,034 |
| Total | 52,002 | 54,111 | 4,659 | 559 | 111,331 |
| **1933** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 1,387 | 3,430 | 318 | 33 | 5,168 |
| New Brunswick | 2,700 | 3,606 | 351 | 26 | 6,683 |
| Quebec | 14,267 | 11,235 | 1,099 | 122 | 26,723 |
| Ontario | 17,258 | 14,235 | 1,511 | 159 | 33,163 |
| Manitoba | 2,655 | 2,680 | 160 | 10 | 5,505 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,124 | 1,185 | 68 | 13 | 2,390 |
| Alberta | 2,242 | 5,840 | 57 | 21 | 8,160 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 7,575 | 502 | 97 | 8,174 |
| Total | 41,633 | 49,786 | 4,066 | 481 | 95,966 |
| **1934** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 1,916 | 5,644 | 464 | 54 | 8,078 |
| New Brunswick | 1,765 | 5,711 | 358 | 24 | 7,858 |
| Quebec | 15,773 | 14,252 | 1,390 | 142 | 31,557 |
| Ontario | 24,155 | 23,258 | 1,719 | 190 | 49,322 |
| Manitoba | 3,205 | 3,168 | 190 | 15 | 6,578 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,502 | 1,568 | 26 | 8 | 3,104 |
| Alberta | 3,212 | 6,284 | 77 | 35 | 9,608 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 9,427 | 451 | 116 | 9,994 |
| Total | 51,528 | 69,312 | 4,675 | 584 | 126,099 |
| **1935 (e)** | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 1,957 | 6,161 | 188 | 57 | 8,363 |
| New Brunswick | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 15,111 | 7,272 | 491 | 92 | 22,966 |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba | 4,052 | 3,955 | 240 | 23 | 8,270 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,651 | 1,725 | 34 | 14 | 3,424 |
| Alberta | 4,631 | 4,597 | 216 | 59 | 9,503 |
| British Columbia | 2,000 | 11,293 | 607 | 138 | 14,038 |
| Total | | | | | |

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation. The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some Boards.

(b) The province of New Brunswick Board reports 1,774 minor accidents in 1929, 1,580 in 1930, and 442 in 1931, involving no compensation or medical aid.

(c) Saskatchewan from July 1, 1930.

(d) Cases of "medical aid only" included only after Sept. 1, 1931.

(e) Preliminary figures.

# NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

## Legislation Introduced Provides for Co-operative Measures to promote Employment—National Registration and Classification of Unemployed —Special Committees for Employment of Women and Youth

IN accordance with a recommendation of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of last December, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, introduced a Bill in the House of Commons on March 19, providing for the establishment of a National Employment Commission. A resolution on which the proposed legislation is based was adopted and the Bill was given its first reading.

In moving consideration of the resolution to introduce the measure, the Hon. Mr. Rogers stated:—

"As the resolution indicates, the purpose of the legislation which is to follow is to create an agency which will facilitate co-operation between the federal government, provincial governments, municipalities, industrial corporations, labour organizations and social welfare agencies in dealing constructively with the problem of unemployment and relief. It is recognized that unemployment is a matter of national concern and calls for an organized national effort. It is the opinion of the government that such effort can be most effectively made through the advice and assistance of a national commission. Provision will also be made for the appointment of a national advisory committee, including representatives of industrial, occupational and social welfare organizations. It may also be appropriate to observe that at the dominion-provincial conference held last December the proposal to establish a national commission on unemployment and relief received the unanimous approval of the provincial delegation. . . . . ."

The Minister also expressed the government's concern to expedite this legislation.

Urging the necessity for the establishment of such a body, the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, observed that "the late government tried to deal with unemployment. . . . . through the agency of the Department of Labour and the minister at its head. In each of five consecutive years they found that they could not by that means obtain satisfactory results. Obviously it cannot be done, because the Department of Labour like other government departments is formed to carry on the business of normal times, not to deal with such abnormal and exceptional conditions as the unemployment problem in Canada has presented. . . . ."

The Bill (No. 14) as introduced, provides for the establishment of a National Employment Commission of seven members including a chairman and vice-chairman, who are to "be paid such fees or compensation for their services as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine as well as actual travelling and living expenses." Provision is also made for a secretary and "such other employees as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Commission."

In its preamble, the Bill declares that "unemployment has been for several years Canada's most urgent national problem, and until such time as the normal revival of trade and industry will absorb a large percentage of unemployed workers, it is essential that steps be taken to find ways and means of providing remunerative employment, thus reducing the numbers at present on relief, and lessening the burden of taxation." Continuing, the preamble adds that "to achieve a nation-wide co-operative effort in reducing the numbers on relief and in providing employment, it is necessary to have the effective co-operation of the provinces and municipalities, and to enlist the co-operation of employers' and employees' associations throughout the Dominion, as well as of such other public and private agencies as may be in a position to provide employment or to suggest what is practicable in the way of re-employment projects."

"It would appear," the preamble concludes, "that such nation-wide co-operative effort can best be effected through the appointment of a representative national commission, with power to co-operate with the provinces, municipalities and other agencies in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed."

### Powers and Duties

The powers and duties of the Commission are set forth in sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, as follows:—

6. The Commission shall,

(*a*) carry out as soon as possible a national registration and classification of persons on relief in co-operation with the provinces, municipalities and private and public bodies;

(*b*) recommend to the Minister conditions to be complied with by any province obtaining grants for relief purposes from the Government of Canada;

(*c*) recommend to the Minister effective means of mobilizing the agencies for relief both state and voluntary, and so co-ordinating their work as to avoid overlapping and abuses, and to secure a proper provision and auditing of expenditures of all moneys;

(*d*) investigate and report upon proposals for the carrying out of programs of public works and other projects to aid in providing employment;

(*e*) recommend to the Minister measures with respect to programs of public works and projects of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, and other agencies, intended to aid in providing employment in a manner which will serve to mobilize and co-ordinate their activities;

(*f*) investigate and report to the Minister on measures of co-operation with commercial and industrial groups in devising means under which provision may be made for the maintenance and increase of employment;

(*g*) investigate and report to the Minister upon plans for the establishment of an apprenticeship system in industry;

(*h*) to investigate and report upon ways and means of providing employment for disabled persons, and to co-operate with the Veterans' Assistance Commission in its efforts to secure suitable employment for ex-soldiers.

(*i*) recommend to the Minister comprehensive measures constituting a long-range plan of national development which may be proceeded with or discontinued from time to time as conditions may determine;

(*j*) to take such steps with the approval of the Minister to ensure such publicity as in the opinion of the Commission may be necessary to enable it effectively to discharge its powers and duties.

7. The Commission shall, under the direction of the Minister supervise the expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for purposes of relief and providing employment, and perform such administrative duties with respect to relief and employment as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Governor in Council.

*National Advisory Committee*

8. (1) The Governor in Council may with a view to more effectively enabling the Commission to carry out its functions name a "National Advisory Committee" hereinafter referred to as "the Committee" to include representatives of industrial, occupational, philanthropic, and social service organizations.

(2) No fees or emoluments of any kind shall be payable to, or received by, any member of the Committee in connection with services rendered as such member, but the said members shall be paid travelling expenses and living allowances necessarily incurred in connection with the business of the Commission.

*Women's and Youth Employment Committees*

9. (1) The Minister may appoint, from among the members of the Committee, a special Committee to be designated as the "Women's Employment Committee" to investigate and report upon measures and means to aid unemployed women to secure employment in industry and commerce.

(2) The Minister may appoint from among the members of the Advisory Committee a special committee to be designated as the "Youth Employment Committee" which will report upon measures and means in respect to the employment of youth.

(3) The Commission with the approval of the Minister may appoint honorary local advisory committees composed of persons resident in any locality willing to aid the Commission in carrying out its duties.

10. The Governor in Council may from time to time make such orders and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

11. Any report, recommendation or submission required by the Commission or any of its committees may be made available for distribution in such quantities and on such terms as the Minister may determine.

12. All Orders-in-Council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then such Orders-in-Council and regulations, or an abstract thereof, disclosing their essential provisions, shall be published in the next issue of the *Canada Gazette*.

## Unemployment Relief

The following notice of motion was given by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons on March 19:—

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure respecting relief for the unemployment and assistance for agricultural settlement and rehabilitation and development of natural and other resources, and to provide for such payments out of the consolidated revenue fund as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of the proposed legislation."

# RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Liability of Contractor and Workman for Damages by Fire

In the course of repairing a building in Montreal, a workman employed by a contractor utilized an acetylene blow-torch to cut through a steel rod or bolt, situated close to the ceiling. Shortly after the workman had finished this operation a fire broke out in the structure of the ceiling beyond the point at which the workman had used the blow torch. Action was instituted in the Superior Court by a fire insurance company against the contractor and the workman concerned (the defendants) in reimbursement of the loss paid to the insured owner.

In the judgment of the court it was held that: "Where a workman in the employ of a contractor is engaged in cutting a steel rod with an acetylene blow torch and it appears from the evidence that it is a usual precaution in doing such work to make use of a metal shield beyond the metal being cut, which precaution the workman neglected to take, the presumption arising from these facts if a fire breaks out shortly afterwards is inescapable that the fire was set by the blow torch. The contractor and the workman are liable in damages towards an Insurance company, which, after having paid the insured, had been subrogated in his rights."

Damages were awarded to the plaintiffs for $1,956.

*Royal Insurance Company, Limited, v. Canadian Structural Steel Works Company Limited and another* (1936) 74, *Rapports Judiciaries de Québec, Cour Supérieure,* 8.

## Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain

The Home Office report on Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain during the year 1934 estimates the total cost to industry under the various acts at "something under £11 millions." It is explained that only an approximate estimate can be attempted because of incomplete information, and that the above estimate includes not only compensation paid but also the working expenses of insurance companies, mutual indemnity associations, legal and medical charges, etc.

The total amount of compensation paid in the seven industries covered—shipping, factories, railways, docks, mines, quarries and construction—was £5,774,538. Collective returns covered 139,482 employers and accounted for 77·3 per cent of the cases compensated and the compensation paid. There were 7,050,177 persons employed in these seven industries.

Of this sum £2,215,281, or 38·4 per cent was paid by the mutual indemnity associations in the capacity of insurers; £1,265,206, or 21·9 per cent., was paid by the insurance companies; and £2,294,051, or 39·7 per cent., was paid by employers—either directly or through the agency of mutual indemnity associations—in respect of liabilities not covered by insurance. The sum of £658,732 was paid in compensation in respect of 2,229 fatal accidents and £5,774,538 in respect of 401,459 non-fatal accidents. The average amount of compensation was £291 in cases of death and £12 15s. in cases of disablement (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum).

The amount of compensation paid during the year per person employed in each of the seven industries was as follows:—Shipping, 31s. 2d.; factories, 7s. 10d.; docks, 48s. 11d.; mines, 67s. 10d.; quarries, 27s. 10d.; constructional work, 22s. 6d.; and railways, 11s. 6d. The corresponding figure for all seven industries was 16s. 5d. In the coal-mining industry the compensation paid amounted to 2·8d. per ton of coal raised; in the railway services it was nine-tenths of a penny for each £1 paid in wages.

There were 382,966 cases of disablement arising from accident, 331,029 being new cases and 51,937 cases continued from previous years. At the end of the year 52,067 cases were outstanding, including 25,131 cases which had lasted one year or more, and 7,001 (of which 5,664 were in the mining industry) which had lasted 10 years or over. Of every 100 cases of disablement arising from accident which were terminated during the year, 3·67 had lasted for 26 weeks or more, while the corresponding figure for cases of disease was 24·52.

The number of disease disablement cases was 18,493, including 10,153 new cases and 8,340 cases continued from previous years. At the end of the year 7, 482 cases were outstanding and 11,011 had terminated. The outstanding cases included 5,353 which had lasted one year or more and 748 (of which 725 were in the mining industry) which had lasted 10 years or over. As in previous years the bulk of the disablement cases occurred in the mining industry. The majority were due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand and beat knee. There were 1,745 new cases and 7,174 continued cases of miner's nystagmus. Cases of disablement due to dermatitis have increased from 270 in 1919 to 2,566 in 1934.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

VOLUME 36] APRIL, 1936 [NUMBER 4

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

IMPROVEMENT was recorded in employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,411 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 931,959 persons, as compared with 926,888 in the preceding month. This increase was slightly smaller than the average gain recorded in the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. Unfavourable weather conditions in some localities and industries continued adversely to affect the situation. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 98·9, as compared with 98·4 in the preceding month, while at March 1 in the last fifteen years it was as follows:—1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4; 1928, 102·6; 1927, 97·5; 1926, 92·6; 1925, 88·1; 1924, 91·8; 1923, 91·0; 1922, 82·9 and 1921, 89·1.

At the beginning of March, 1936, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 13·8, as compared with 14·8 per cent at the beginning of February, 1936, and 18·2 per cent at the beginning of March, 1935. The percentage for March was based on the returns compiled from 1,763 labour organizations, with a total of 168,853 members.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated declines during February, 1936, in the average daily placements in employment as compared with those of the preceding month, and also with February last year, the major change in the first comparison taking place in farming and in the second in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in February, 1936, numbered, 24,983, applications, 49,618 and placements in regular and casual employment, 23,687.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent at the beginning of March, 1936, was $16.63 as compared with $16.58 for February. The cost of foods was slightly higher, while fuel and rent were practically unchanged. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.10 for March, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.35 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined during March, being 72·2 for the week ended March 27, as compared with 72·6 for the week ended March 6, and 72·5 for the week ended February 28. On a monthly basis this index number was 72·5 for February, 1936; 72·0 for March, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 91·8 for March, 1930, and 101·3 for March, 1926.

The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 304. The index of the physical volume of business in February, 1936, was slightly lower than in January but more than 4 per cent higher than in February, 1935. In the former comparison the construction group was much lower, while there was a small decrease in the output of electric power. The index of mineral production was much higher than in January, due in large part to the increased shipments of copper, nickel, gold and silver and the greater production of coal. Important increases occurred also in the figures for distribution, exports being substantially higher, with smaller advances in imports, trade employment and carloadings. The index for manufacturing was little changed. Comparing February, 1936, with February, 1935, all of the principal groups show advance except construction which was considerably lower. Information available for March shows employment, contracts awarded and carloadings somewhat higher than in February and higher also than in March, 1935.

The number of strikes and lockouts on record during March was twelve, involving 1,274 workers and causing a time loss of 12,265 man working days as against six dis-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*
(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 March | 1936 February | 1936 January | 1935 March | 1935 February | 1935 January |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 101,795,596 | 95,007,600 | 107,203,253 | 84,721,128 | 81,603,021 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 41,597,398 | 40,590,276 | 48,176,831 | 37,043,710 | 37,229,405 |
| Exports, Canadian produce.. $ | ..... | 59,474,141 | 53,537,595 | 58,098,620 | 46,719,461 | 43,901,826 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 6,097,664 | 5,866,447 | 8,395,859 | 6,321,299 | 6,166,167 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,767,449,324 | 2,992,068,239 | 2,235,799,502 | 2,089,041,085 | 2,682,050,218 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 124,385,537 | 117,378,498 | 124,675,833 | 125,977,687 | 124,732,528 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,517,261,281 | 1,498,797,270 | 1,446,695,027 | 1,428,323,176 | 1,412,377,612 |
| Bank loans, commercial etc.... $ | ..... | 741,591,724 | 756,418,932 | 819,133,461 | 815,362,236 | 819,381,139 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | ..... | 120·7 | 112·9 | 84·4 | 87·8 | 88·6 |
| Preferred stocks..... | ..... | 77·2 | 74·9 | 71·2 | 73·8 | 73·5 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | ..... | 80·6 | 85·5 | 79·5 | 78·3 | 76·2 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †72·2 | 72·5 | 72·9 | 72·0 | 71·9 | 71·4 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·63 | 16·58 | 16·68 | 16·10 | 16·06 | 15·99 |
| Index, retail sales unadjusted.... | ..... | 60·5 | 59·5 | 64·8 | 56·4 | 58·6 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 69·1 | 69·9 | 69·5 | 69·1 | 69·2 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 98·9 | 98·4 | 99·1 | 96·4 | 94·6 | 94·4 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)..... | 13·8 | 14·8 | 14·6 | 18·2 | 18·1 | 18·0 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 177,341 | 173,649 | 158,810 | 171,998 | 179,225 | 170,009 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 14,470,710 | 13,066,507 | 12,742,554 | 13,842,281 | 12,423,833 | 12,110,286 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 11,279,613 | 10,828,411 | 10,440,050 | 10,944,045 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 9,280,594 | 9,323,822 | 9,515,608 | 8,656,020 | 8,266,645 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 8,413,196 | 8,711,249 | 8,468,372 | 7,805,875 | 8,062,330 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 1,762,975,763 | 1,857,714,790 | 1,685,409,910 | 1,575,962,007 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 1,911,884 | 1,283,716 | 4,009,675 | 3,598,449 | 882,878 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 10,289,100 | 8,227,700 | 13,610,400 | 8,499,000 | 10,672,200 | 10,220,100 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron.....tons | 55,009 | 55,751 | 61,336 | 44,727 | 37,259 | 44,416 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | 101,092 | 93,285 | 100,225 | 57,840 | 56,006 | 59,526 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | 5,455 | 5,114 | 4,324 | 2,715 | 2,700 | 2,807 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 28,105,650 | 31,571,048 | 27,378,211 | 22,672,565 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 27,160,676 | 26,935,011 | 20,612,690 | 24,847,485 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 34,289,634 | 31,828,906 | 33,467,044 | 33,480,418 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 14,052,702 | 10,618,462 | 8,790,996 | 9,390,437 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 277,554 | 249,479 | 229,340 | 238,651 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,213,488 | 1,278,930 | 1,018,743 | 1,243,545 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,448,620 | 1,381,944 | 1,030,159 | 1,016,668 | 1,518,857 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 39,650,000 | 61,130,000 | 43,650,000 | 53,580,000 | 59,950,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 4,256,000 | 3,938,000 | 6,071,000 | 3,491,000 | 5,981,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 11,724,000 | 19,940,000 | 11,242,000 | 6,193,000 | 11,068,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 2,670,000 | 1,948,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,378,000 | 1,382,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 107,483,790 | 171,920,135 | 181,302,852 | 92,937,309 | 63,711,569 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,019,017 | 981,988 | 1,046,087 | 941,417 | 1,024,958 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 22,330,975 | 20,769,861 | 24,044,674 | 24,415,180 | 25,678,831 | 29,801,281 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 1,835,240 | 1,513,959 | 1,938,800 | 1,580,041 | 1,329,880 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 66,812,000 | 67,452,000 | 62,695,000 | 64,409,000 | 64,928,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 30,310,000 | 34,051,000 | 31,167,000 | 28,476,000 | 32,716,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 106,080 | 181,400 | 205,680 | 180,310 | 210,960 |
| Automobiles, passenger production.. | ..... | 10,853 | 11,261 | 18,179 | 13,885 | 8,269 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 104·9 | 105·2 | 94·2 | 100·6 | 97·5 |
| Industrial Production..... | ..... | 104·9 | 107·0 | 93·3 | 101·1 | 97·8 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 186·2 | 144·4 | 143·4 | 143·5 | 140·4 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 96·2 | 96·1 | 86·8 | 92·5 | 88·9 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 52·6 | 95·3 | 48·0 | 72·0 | 73·4 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 196·0 | 197·1 | 190·5 | 188·9 | 189·7 |
| Distribution..... | ..... | 104·8 | 100·3 | 96·8 | 99·4 | 97·1 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 127·3 | 124·0 | 120·5 | 120·7 | 118·9 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 78·4 | 72·1 | 73·3 | 78·3 | 75·8 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 78·9 | 76·3 | 65·6 | 70·7 | 71·3 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 99·3 | 84·3 | 73·8 | 79·2 | 70·1 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended March 27.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 28, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 21, February 22 and January 25, 1936, March 23, February 23 and January 26, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

putes during February which involved 2,902 workers and caused time loss of 18,987 days. In March last year the number of disputes was thirteen, involving 3,303 workers with a time loss of 12,844 days. Four strikes in logging, two in Vancouver Island, B.C., and two in Ontario, with two strikes of shoe and leather workers in London and Toronto accounted for most of the workers involved and for nearly all of the time loss. Of the twelve disputes in March, five were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the employer affected, two in favour of the workers involved, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case. Seven disputes were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month and involved approximately 1,000 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Employment and relief program of Dominion Government**

Closely following this issue of the Labour Gazette there is published a supplement dealing comprehensively with the Dominion Government's program respecting re-employment, unemployment and relief.

Every factor in the complex problem is reviewed, and the tabular statistics, based largely on the results of the recently initiated re-classification of direct relief recipients, indicate the composition of the relief situation in the Dominion.

Included is the summarized speech in the House of Commons of the Minister of Labour, followed by that of the Prime Minister, both of which give a penetrating analysis of the situation and the measures underway to cope with it by co-ordinated effort.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month, the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and investigation established in connection with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees. Two applications for the establishment of a Board were also received from: (1) Employees of the city of Edmonton; and (2) pursers and steward staffs of the Canadian National Steamships on the Pacific coast.

**Mr. Humphrey Mitchell appointed Director of Labour Transference**

Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, of Hamilton, has been appointed Director of Labour Transference, charged with the responsibility of demobilizing the relief camps in conformity with the policy of the Government, which has for its purpose, the closing of the camps by July 1, 1936.

Mr. Mitchell has been for many years prominently identified with the labour movement in Canada. Formerly president of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council, he also served as its secretary for twenty-two consecutive terms. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada selected him as its representative to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress in 1933, and in the same year he also represented the Canadian body at the Brussell's convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In 1931 he was elected to the House of Commons as member for Hamilton East. In addition to his labour and parliamentary career, Mr. Mitchell has a creditable record of war service in the navy. Prior to his appointment as Director of Labour Transference, he was a member of the special committee which investigated relief camps in Canada.

**Legislative program in Quebec**

The Speech from the Throne, opening the Quebec Legislature on March 24, presaged a fairly extensive program.

In regard to relief matters, it was declared that "if the time has not yet come to put an end to the direct relief system, the Government will make every sacrifice consistent with the Provincial finances, in order to provide employment for all who ask and are willing to work."

Emphasizing the plight of unemployed youth, the Speech announced the intended establishment of a bureau to assist young men in contacting employment opportunities.

Legislation enabling the province to participate in the federal old age pension system was also forecast.

Reference was made to the assistance provided by the Department of Colonization and Diocesan Societies in placing thousands of settlers in colonization centres. It was stated that this Back-to-the-Land movement would be developed as much as possible.

With regard to the Collective Contract System, "approved by the highest civil and religious authorities of the province," it was noted that the movement had developed extensively. Contracts in force numbered 65, with "the consequent rise in salaries amounting

to over eight million dollars." It was estimated that 135,000 workmen had benefited by this enactment. Caution was urged, however, "because the State cannot overstep certain limits."

The progress and future development of rural electrification was also dealt with.

**Special Committee reports on compensation in Manitoba**

The special committee appointed by the Manitoba Legislature to survey the field of workmen's compensation in the province has made its report in which it declares that the "Workmen's Compensation Act as it now stands and the manner in which it has been and is being administered has proved and is proving to be highly satisfactory both to employers and employees."

As indicated in the Labour Gazette for May, 1935, page 420, the personnel of this Committee comprised five representatives each of employees, employers and the Legislature.

In addition to expressing satisfaction with the administration of the Act, the Committee concluded that it would not be in the interests of either employers or employees or in the public interests to suggest any changes in the said Act other than those hereinafter outlined.

Among the amendments recommended by the Committee were: (1) the inclusion of silicosis as compensable disease when contracted by workmen employed in mining, and iron, steel or metal foundries; (2) the non-withdrawal of an industry from the scope of Part One of the Act except with the consent of the Board, and the exclusion from Part One of any industry failing to pay its assessments or from which the Board is unable to collect assessment; (3) exclusion from the Act of employers having only few employees; (4) authorizing the Workmen's Compensation Board to establish superannuation allowances for its employees on a joint contributory basis.

A minority report was submitted by one member of the employees section of the committee. His recommendations included payment of 100 per cent compensation to injured workers on the basis of earnings at the time of the accident; the addition of dermatitis and cyanide poisoning as compensable; and the provision of a full-time board of three members.

**Minimum wages in Manitoba.**

In pursuance of an amendment made in 1935 to the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act, certain orders of the Board have been reviewed and re-issued. The 1935 amendment provides that the Minimum Wage Board may recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that a proposed order or an order of the Board which is already effective in cities may be extended to other parts of the province and that an order applying to persons employed in mail-order houses, shops, factories and places of amusement may be extended to employees in any trades, industries, businesses or callings. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council was given power to act on such recommendations. Accordingly, Regulation No. 17 of the Minimum Wage Board, dated December 24, 1934, which applied to all employees 18 years of age or over in all portions of the province in occupations not covered by any other regulation of the Board and not specifically excepted, has been repealed and a new Regulation 17 applying to all parts of the province was approved by order in council on March 12, 1936, and published in The Manitoba Gazette of March 21, 1936. Like the former Regulation 17, which was published in The Labour Gazette in January, 1935, p. 27, it governs the employment of "general employees, 18 years of age or over, in occupations not otherwise regulated and not specifically excepted, in all portions of the Province of Manitoba." The same minimum rates of wages and other conditions of employment are established as in the Regulation of December 24, 1934.

Similarly, in order to conform to the procedure laid down in the 1935 amendments to the Act, the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board has re-issued Order No. 18 "governing the employment of men performing work generally done by boys, persons on part-time and piece-work and apprentices." The new Order, which appears in The Manitoba Gazette of March 14, 1936, and which relates only to persons employed in cities, is to become effective on April 15, 1936, but it applies to all orders of the Minimum Wage Board made prior to that date. The terms of the Order are identical with those of Order No. 18 published in The Manitoba Gazette of March 2, 1935, and in The Labour Gazette, April, 1935, p. 332.

**Retail code in Alberta.**

Under the provisions of the Trade and Industry Act of Alberta, a "code of fair competition and business practice for the retail trade" has been made operative throughout the province, effective from April 6, by an Order in Council recently issued. Applicable to all classes of retail trade within the province, it is estimated that this "master code," the first of its kind in Canada, will govern the operations of approximately 8,000 retail merchants in Alberta.

The chief objectives of the code as explained by Hon. E. C. Manning, provincial secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry, under whose jurisdiction the Act is administered, is to establish business operations "fair and alike to buyer and seller." It is designed also to prevent exploitation by unethical practices and misleading advertising. There are sections providing for the fixing of minimum and maximum prices but it is expected that this authorization will only be invoked as far as necessary to correct any abuses.

A more detailed review of the code will appear in the next issue of the Labour Gazette.

**State Health Insurance in British Columbia.**

British Columbia's "state health insurance" Bill received its second reading in the provincial legislature on March 26 by a vote of 28 to 10. (The history of this measure prior to its submission to the Legislature was reviewed in the Labour Gazette for February, page 151).

Approximately 300,000 people of the province will be eligible for the protection afforded in the legislation. Its provisions will apply compulsorily to wage earners receiving less than $1,800 per year, except farm workers. These, together with merchants, independent producers, and other non wage-earners, may participate optionally at somewhat higher individual rates.

Each employee under the plan is assessed at 2 per cent of his salary with a maximum limit of 70 cents per week, while each employer is to contribute 1 per cent of his payroll—not less than 20 cents or more than 35 cents per week—for each employee insured.

"Mandatory benefits" include medical care by the physician or surgeon selected by the insured; free hospitalization; free diagnostic and laboratory service; and maternity cash benefit of $20 for women who do not go to hospital.

The family is dealt with as a unit, including dependent wives and children with the wage earner, as insured persons.

**Unemployment Fund in Great Britain.**

A distinctly more favourable balance sheet than for some years past in regard to the Unemployment Fund (Great Britain) was indicated in the report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for the calendar year 1935. As explained in *The Economist* of March 7, the Statutory Committee are required to furnish, not later than the end of February each year, a report on the financial condition of the Insurance Fund on December 31 of the preceding year. If the Fund is in danger of becoming insolvent, or if it is accumulating more money than is "reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities," they are required to recommend such changes in the rates of contribution, or in the rates of conditions of benefit, as, in their opinion, are required to make the Fund sufficient, and not more than "reasonably sufficient, to discharge its liabilities."

The financial statement showed a surplus for the year's operation of something over £10,000,000 and it was estimated that there would be a "disposable surplus" of approximately £6,500,000 per annum over the next eight years. The method by which the Committee worked out its estimate of a balanced Fund over a specific trade cycle is related in the following paragraphs from *The Ministry of Labour Gazette.*

The Statutory Committee adopt the view that in principle the Unemployment Fund should balance over a trade cycle, and they have taken a period of eight years, beginning with 1936, as the length of the next cycle. They assume that beyond this the general trend of unemployment is likely to be downwards.

On the advice of the Committee on Economic Information the Statutory Committee have prepared estimates of the prospects of the Unemployment Fund based on applying the adjusted experience of 1935 to assumed percentages of unemployment, over the next trade cycle, of 16·75 and 16·25 respectively. In connection with both these percentages they have assumed that, under the conditions of the scheme, 48 per cent on the average, of the total unemployment will rank for benefit. On the assumption of an average of 16·75 per cent of unemployment the Committee conclude that, with the present rates of contributions and benefit, and present conditions for the receipt of benefit, the contribution income of the Fund would exceed the expenditure by £3,588,000 a year; while, on the basis of 16·25 per cent of unemployment, the excess is £5,538,000 per year.

The Committee take the view that, if the scheme had no accumulated reserve, they would be compelled to base their estimate of the future prospects of the Fund on the higher of these two rates of unemployment. In fact, however, the Fund began the year 1936 with an accumulated reserve of nearly £21,500,000, and as, in the Committee's opinion, unemployment in the depressed staple industries should gradually diminish, they take the view that the rate of unemployment in the eight years following the next cycle should be materially less than 16·75 per cent.

Having regard to these considerations the Committee put the disposable surplus of the Fund now at nearly £6,500,000 a year. If the income of the Fund is reduced or the expenditure is increased by approximately that amount, then, on the assumption of 16·75 per cent of unemployment during the next eight years, nearly the whole of the accumulative reserve will be used up, and the Fund will continue to balance if unemployment thereafter is 16 per cent or less. These estimates are subject to various conditions, to which the Committee call attention.

To utilize this £6,500,000 in compliance with the purpose of the Fund, the Committee sets forth the arguments that can be advanced in favour of devoting the disposable surplus to reduction of contributions on the one hand or to increasing the rates of benefits on the other.

After weighing all the factors involved, the majority of the Committee recommended that the surplus should be used for reducing the weekly rates of contribution in the case of men and women, aged eighteen and over, by one penny for each party concerned—the employer, the employee and the State.

On this hypothesis, the Fund, it is estimated, should "balance out" over the eight years ending December 31, 1943.

**Annual Report of United States Secretary of Labour.**

The twenty-third annual report of the United States Secretary of Labour, covering the year closing June 30, 1935, constitutes a comprehensive review of the activities of the Department in carrying out the basic obligations of the Act which established it, viz—to safeguard the rights and opportunities of the wage earners; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunity for p ofitable employment.

In prefacing her report, Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labour, summarizes the "desirable objectives" of the Department and the progress made toward their accomplishment, as follows:

1. Unemployment compensation. This has been accomplished in the Social Security Act.

2. Old-age security. This has been accomplished in the Social Security Act.

3. Boards for hearing locally and investigating and making findings on complaints of industrial practices and in cases of industrial disputes. This has been accomplished by the setting up of the National Labour Relations Board and its regional boards, through the designation of special boards in steel textile, coal, and in the maritime and lumber industries and in the designation by the Secretary of Labour of boards to handle local disputes in different sections of the country.

4. Greater co-operation between the State and Federal labour departments. This has been greatly forwarded through regular national and regional conferences aimed to raise standards of labour legislation to a desirable common level so as to benefit the individual wage earner, employer, and investor, and ultimately to evolve a sound and unusual labour-law policy throughout the country by the historical method of State and Federal co-operation.

5. Development of the United States Employment Service in co-operation with the States. This has been largely accomplished with 40 States accepting the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, which created the Service, and with 27 of them organizing employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service.

Under respective headings, the report details the administrative activities of the Conciliation Service, the Employment Service, Division of Labour Standards, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Children's Bureau, Women's Bureau, etc.

The Secretary also reviews the development of the national social-security program, the substantial progress of collective bargaining in the field of labour relations, State-Federal co-operation to raise labour-law standards. and labour legislation (Federal and State).

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**United States Conciliation Service.**

In the annual report of the Secretary of Labour (United States) referred to elsewhere on this page, is included the report of the director of the Conciliation Service, outlining the operation of this branch during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. Within that period, the Conciliation Service utilized its good offices in 1,007 cases covering strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts, and jurisdictional disputes, involving directly and indirectly 785,077 wage earners.

Representatives of the Service were able to secure adjustments in 749 specific disputes and to have 80 cases referred to other Federal agencies for final disposition. Only 23 cases were pending at the end of the fiscal year, 76 were recorded under "unable to adjust", and in 79 cases the differences were settled before the arrival of a commissioner, the employees had returned to work, or the strike had been called off or otherwise disposed of. Of the 23 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 17 have been adjusted.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

TWO applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

1. From employees of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton, being members of Division 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute, as described in the application, relates to (i) the proposal of the civic authorities to change the system of apportioning runs as between senior and junior employees; (ii) the request of the employees for payment of time and one-half for certain holidays, and (iii) the employees' request that the agreement be changed so as to provide that an employee reaching the age of 65 years need not retire if, in the opinion of the superintendent, such employee is capable of efficiently continuing his work. One hundred and forty-two employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, and 101 indirectly. As the statutory declaration attached to the application does not comply with the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the applicants have been requested to satisfy the Minister that authority to declare a strike has been obtained from a majority of the employees affected in the manner prescribed by the Act.

2. From pursers' and stewards' staffs engaged on Canadian National Steamships in Pacific Coastal Service. One hundred and seventy-seven employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. It did not appear from the application that the proposals submitted by the employees had been the subject of direct negotiations between the management of the company and the employees' representatives. The Department, therefore, has communicated with the parties concerned indicating the desirability of their endeavouring to reach agreement on the points at issue through negotiations before consideration is given to the question of the establishment of a Board.

It was reported in the Labour Gazette for November, 1935 (page 978), that an application had been received from fifty employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of Locals 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regard to their request for restoration of wage rates as provided in the agreement with the company dated March 31, 1933. It was decided to withhold consideration of the establishment of a Board in that case until the report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., was dealing with a dispute between the same company and its substation operators and electrical workers. The recommendations of this Board, however, did not prove acceptable to the fifty employees being members of Locals 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who, on March 23, 1936, submitted a revised application. In the meantime the agreement under which the men had been working expired on January 31, 1936. The employees now desire to enter into a new agreement with the company providing cancellation of the wage reductions previously made. The revised application is receiving consideration.

## Report of Board in Dispute between Hamilton Street Railway Company and its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were received in the Department of Labour during March and copies were transmitted to the parties respectively concerned. The dispute relates to the matter of wages and hours of labour and is said to affect approximately 300 employees. The street railway is operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The Board was composed as follows: —His Honour Judge G. F. Mahon, of Walkerville, Ontario, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. John A. Munro, of Hamilton, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, nominees of the Commission and employees respectively.

The report of the Board, bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge Mahon and Mr. Bancroft, recommends an increase of 4 cents an hour to all employees concerned in

the dispute, with a 44 hour week for operators of one-man cars and buses instead of 40 hours as now prevailing. Mr. Munro in a Minority Report opposes any increase in wage rates but concurs in the Board's recommendation regarding the hours of work.

Both the Report of the Board and the Minority Report are accompanied by a copy of a draft agreement proposed by the employees. However, only those clauses of the proposed agreement which were in dispute are quoted herewith.

**Report of Board**

Hamilton, Ontario, March 16th, 1936.

Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir, Re: *The Dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its Employees.*

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed by you under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 112, and amendments thereto, to inquire into the dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees, arising out of a request for the payment of higher wages than now are and for some time past been received, begs leave to report, advise and recommend as hereinafter set forth.

The Board assembled in Hamilton on the morning of the 27th day of February, last past, and proceeded, after first taking their oath of office to familiarize themselves from the documents received from the Registrar, under the Act, with the nature of the dispute, the limitation of its duties, and the method to be employed to have each of the parties concerned present its case to the Board.

On the following day, after due notice to all parties concerned, representatives of both parties appeared before the Board, and each named its three representatives. Those named by the Railway Company were:—George E. Waller, the Railway Company's General Manager, J. L. Clifford, Operating Engineer, H. E. Minden; and by the Employees: Magnus Sinclair, General Executive Board Member of the International Union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Patterson Cheatley, President of the Local Union, and E. A. Payne, Executive Board Member of the Local Union, the last three all representing Division Number 107 of the aforesaid Union at Hamilton, Ontario.

Meetings of the Board were held on each of the following dates, namely, February 27, 28, and 29, 1936, and on March 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1936.

At all these meetings, all the members of the Board were present, with the exception of John A. Munro, who was absent one day, at his request.

At the meetings upon the 28th and 29th of February, the time was devoted to informal statements by both parties of the nature of the dispute, its limitations and the history of events leading up to the appointment of the Board.

On the second day of March, inst., the Board proceeded to hear the formal presentation of the case of each. A number of days were occupied in such presentation, and, in addition, a great mass of documentary statements were presented for the consideration of the Board, all dealing with matters calculated to support the stand taken by the party presenting the same, and thought to aid the Board to a proper appreciation of the situation, either for the purpose of conciliation and for making its report and award in the event of the failure of conciliation. Many of these were of figures of a comparative nature.

This presentation took a number of days, and, at the conclusion, the Board requested the parties to get together and reconcile their differences. This was done, and the Board, for a time, assisting in the conferences, had strong reasons for expecting that a settlement would be reached, but, in the end, after repeated conferences between the representatives of the parties and the Board, settlement was found impossible, and nothing remained but for the Board to proceed to study the facts and to make its recommendation, and the remaining meetings of the Board were employed for that purpose. Strong and repeated efforts were made to have a unanimous decision reached between the members of the Board, and report made, but that, too, was found impossible, as the absence of a signature of a member of the Board to this report attests.

The disputes between the parties were those set forth in the application for the appointment of a Board, and in a general way are two in number.

The first: Shall the Employees have a general increase in wages, and, if so, how much?

The second: Shall the working hours of the operators (those men who operate one-man cars and buses) be the present practice of five days a week, of eight hours each day—a total of forty hours each week—or shall the total hours of work per week be forty-four?

All other matters pertaining to and concerning the relationship between Employer

and Employees, and usually expressed in a written agreement, are settled between the parties.

When it came to deal with the questions for the Board, expressed in a general way as above set forth, a draft of the proposed agreement in writing was produced. This, in the main, follows an agreement in writing between the parties, dated the first day of May, 1928, under which the parties have been carrying on, subject, however, to certain departures and alterations made from time to time since.

There were a number of clauses therein which, in some way, affected the questions of wages and hours of employment, and which were not in dispute, and the parties were asked to take this draft agreement and go over same, clause by clause, and indicate to the Board the clauses agreed upon and those in dispute. That was done, and a copy of this agreement, as subsequently revised, is, for the purpose of reference, attached hereto, and marked as Exhibit "A."

All clauses therein were approved and conceded as satisfactory for the proposed new agreement, except the following, upon which the parties could not agree, and all of which fall within the ambit of the disputed questions with which this Board is empowered to deal, namely:

Section 2: The wages of operators of cars and busses in the service.

Section 3: (a) and (b). Being hours of labour and overtime rates for operators.

Section 6: Extra pay for operators working snow ploughs, sweepers and sand cars.

Section 7: Extra pay for operators training students to become operators.

Section 9: (d) Pay for reporting time for operators in the service.

Section 18: The hourly rate of wages for various classes of Shopmen in the car houses and shops.

Section 19: The hours and monthly wages of Ticket Clerks.

Section 23: Relates to the length of the agreement, and as to its retroactive features.

A review of the outstanding facts pertaining to the operation of the Street Railway in Hamilton for a few years back, and the difficulties which beset it, and the means taken to meet those difficulties, and the part the employees played, and the sacrifices made to assist the Company in the overcoming of those difficulties, necessarily finds a place in this report, that the background of the dispute may the more readily be understood.

The principal difficulties with which the Railway Company have had to contend arise, for the most part, from falling revenues, due to the business depression, and, for a time, to the competition of taxi cabs, usually referred to as "jitneys." For a time, there was a serious reduction of employment in the city: there were less workmen using the cars to go to and from work: less general use of the cars by the people, and then a fleet of "jitneys" commenced operations, and the revenues of the Railway continued to drop and grow less and less, until it seemed that the Railway Company might have to discontinue its operation. Strenuous measures were then undertaken by the Railway Company, with its employees at all times fully in co-operation, in an attempt to bring about a more favourable condition of affairs, some of which may be mentioned, viz:

1. A reduction of the Railway Company's annual financial obligation to the City of Hamilton.
2. To remove the competition of the jitneys.
3. The operation of the street cars by one man, instead of two, thus reducing the number of employees.
4. The reduction of the wages of the employees.

In order to get a reduction of the annual obligations to the City, a five cent street car fare was made a condition, which is the fare to-day. How serious was the decline in savings of the Railway is shown in a statement filed, and, as far as the Board knows, is not disputed. This shows that the gross income from the years 1930 to 1935, both inclusive, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1930 | $1,541,128 00 |
| 1931 | 1,354,912 00 |
| 1932 | 1,130,555 00 |
| 1933 | 814,335 00 |
| 1934 | 819,280 00 |
| 1935 | 920,402 00 |

In the same period, the operating costs declined from a total in 1930 of $1,161,822 to $746,337 in 1935. The net revenue over the same period was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1930 | $379,306 00 |
| 1931 | 329,895 00 |
| 1932 | 235,455 00 |
| 1933 | 84,069 00 |
| 1934 | 83,873 00 |
| 1935 | 174,065 00 |

Here is shown a sharp increase in net revenue, during the past year. The figures for 1934 were $83,873, and for 1935, $174,065.

This same statement shows the taxes to have dropped from a total in the year 1930 of $93,625, to a total in the year 1935 of $32,714.

The total amount of interest per year which the Railway Company is charged by its owners in a set-up of what is equivalent to a bonded indebtedness has dropped from a

total in the year 1933 of $164,220 to a total in the year 1935 of $138,747, a considerable decrease for so short a time, no doubt due to a lowering of the rate of interest, which the owners of the road have been able to accomplish.

The same exhibit shows what the surplus and deficits have been over the same period of years, and they are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1930.. .. .. .. | $140,324 00 | Surplus |
| 1931.. .. .. .. | 103,435 00 | Surplus |
| 1932.. .. .. .. | 21,930 00 | Surplus |
| 1933.. .. .. .. | 136,912 00 | Deficit |
| 1934.. .. .. .. | 131,177 00 | Deficit |
| 1935.. .. .. .. | 2,605 00 | Surplus |

This shows that the lowest depth was reached in the year 1933, and that a deficit of $136,912 in 1933 has been wiped out in two years, and a surplus of $2,605 was obtained in the past year.

The picture thus presented is one of rapid recovery, in spite of a reduction in street car fare to five cents.

The Employees point out to this Board the part they played, and the sacrifices they made in meeting the financial emergencies that arose through the depression and the taxi competition, and their co-operation in bringing about a reduction of the yearly financial obligation of the Company to the City.

A summary of reductions in earnings that the Employees have had are as follows:—

*Employees' reduction in 1931:*

1. Gave up time and one-half for overtime,
2. Seven cents per hour extra for Sunday work,
3. Ten minutes reporting time,
4. Time and one-half for all legal holidays,

and which they say amounted to a reduction in earnings per man, per year, of $79.56. This was for a term of one year, to save a lay-off of men, but which still obtains.

*Employees' reduction in 1932:*

The operators of cars took a three cent reduction in their hourly rate of pay—from 52 cents to 49 cents—for two-man cars, with five cents extra for one-man operated cars and bus operators, which, it was claimed, amounted to $84.24 per man, per year.

*Employees' reduction in 1933:*

In January, 1933, the operators of cars and busses, at the Manager's request, reduced their hours of work per week from fifty-four to forty hours, to save a lay-off of men. This was the time when the order went through for the entire operation of cars by one man. This was a reduction of hours of service per man of fourteen hours per week, and amounted to $7.56 per week, per man, or for a year, per man, of: $393.12, a total reduction in earnings per man, per year, of approximately $556.92. At present, third year operators of one-man cars and busses earn in one year, approximately $1,123.20.

The Employees ask for a third year operator of one-man cars and busses an increase of 11 cents per hour, or 65 cents per hour, and, on a forty hour week basis, and for first year men, 59 cents per hour, and second year men 62 cents per hour, and on a forty-hour week.

Barn, Shopmen, Trackmen, Electricians, etc., are on different rates. They aver that they took reductions in hours from fifty-five hours to a forty-eight hour week, or seven hours per week. And, in 1932, they took a three cent reduction per hour, amounting to per man, per year: $74.88. They now ask an increase of .06½ cents per hour.

The Railway representatives, in answer to the request of the Employees for the increase above referred to, raise these objections:

1. They point out the small surplus which the Company saved in 1935, ending October 31, of something slightly in excess of $2,600; of the expenditures that are absolutely necessary this year, of renewing something like a mile and a half of track on Barton Street, at an estimated cost of $150,000, and of the necessity of purchasing some ten motor busses, at a cost of forty to fifty thousand dollars—and no surplus is laid by out of which this capital expenditure can be made, and that the interest increase on this capital expenditure will amount to approximately $15,000 yearly, and, as far as the rebuilt trackage is concerned, without increasing the revenue of the Company.

2. That it should put aside $146,000 yearly to provide for depreciation.

3. That the operating costs cannot be lessened.

4. That approximately a revenue of $1,065,000 would be required to meet all these accrued expenses, including the wage increase. That the earnings in 1935 were $920,400, and that. unless industrial conditions improve, the Company would fall short of requirements by $145,000.

5. That there is not likely to be any return to a fare higher than five cents, and, even were it to be increased, it might possibly result in decreased number of passengers carried, and therefore make no improvement in earnings.

6. It is the contention of the representatives of the Company that the rate of wages—at least in so far as the operators of the cars and busses are concerned—is already the second highest in Ontario, being second only to New Toronto.

A mass of statements of all kinds have been presented by both sides, and have been examined by the Board, but, in so far as comparative hourly or weekly wages is concerned, they cannot be regarded as more than a general guide, as the circumstances and conditions under which men work in other places may not be similar to those in Hamilton.

It seems to the Board that what constitutes a fair wage for the men should be arrived at aside from what might be determined after weighing with precision all that has been presented in the way of what other street car employees are being paid, even if an exact comparison were possible, but rather in a broader way—namely, what is a fair wage under all the circumstances obtaining, both as to employees' living needs, tempered, perhaps, to some extent, by the financial position of the Company and its contemplated necessary expenditures, and its earning prospects, and as to what the prevailing wages in the district may be for employees of comparable skill and training.

It is in this last spirit that the Board has assayed to deal with the difficult problem, affecting. as it does, about three hundred men. The Board (a majority of its members) feels that somewhere between the wages paid at present and the maximum increase request of the men lies the equitable scale of wages to be paid, and hours per week to be worked; and, in arriving at the conclusion which has been reached, the method employed has not been one of mere guess, with a view of reaching a compromise without regard to the facts at all, but one reached after weighing all matters, as presented by both sides.

Wherefore, this Board recommends that the request of the Employees be not granted in its entirety, but that the following be the wage scale and hours of work per week, viz:—

An increase of four cents per hour to all employees concerned in this dispute, and, for greater certainty, they are as below set forth, viz:—

*Operators of one-man operated car and bus*

| | Per hour |
|---|---|
| First year of employment..... | 48c |
| Second year of employment.... | 52c |
| Thereafter ..... | 58c |

and that forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, instead of forty hours, as now prevailing, and the week's work shall be suitable for the service, to be incorporated in best possible schedule.

In the event of two-men cars being brought into use, the rate per hour to platform men, or operators, shall be five cents per hour less.

With respect to the wages of other employees, the Board recommends that the following wages be paid:—

| | Per hour |
|---|---|
| Blacksmiths ..... | 56½c |
| Blacksmiths' Helpers..... | 49½c |
| Painters ..... | 52½c |
| Pitmen, 1st year..... | 48c |
| Pitmen, 2nd year..... | 52½c |
| Car Placers, 1st year..... | 44c |
| Car Placers, 2nd year..... | 49½c |
| Car Cleaners, 1st year..... | 45c |
| Car Cleaners, 2nd year..... | 47½c |
| Storemen ..... | 52½c |
| Engineers ..... | 52½c |
| Janitors ..... | 47½c |
| Carpenters ..... | 57½c |
| Electricians ..... | 59c |
| Controller Men..... | 52½c |

It is not necessary to set forth the hours of work per day and week for this class of workers, as all that detail is not in dispute, and is set forth in the draft agreement, Exhibit "A," attached to this report.

Section 2 of Exhibit "A" is recommended to read as follows:—

"That, during the continuance of this Agreement, the wage scale of Motormen, Conductors, Bus and One-Man Car Operators shall be as follows:—

| | Per hour |
|---|---|
| First Year of Service..... | 48c |
| Second Year of Service..... | 52c |
| Thereafter ..... | 58c |

Two-men cars and busses shall receive five cents per hour less."

Section 3 to remain as in Exhibit "A," except for Subsection (*b*), amended as heretofore set forth, and, for clarity, there should be added at the commencement thereof, this clause:—

"For those classes of Employees mentioned in Section 2 herein, the following provisions shall apply."

Section 6 to remain as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Section 7 to remain as set forth in Section 7 of the attached draft agreement, Exhibit "A."

Section 9, ss. (*d*). The Board recommends that the crew reporting for the initial trip of each day be allowed for reporting time to this extent, that the man report for duty ten minutes ahead of the time for his scheduled run, and that he receive pay at the rate of the schedule for five minutes of such time, and a further similar allowance be made at the completion of the last trip of each day, to inspect cars, make reports, etc.

Clause (*d*) of Section 9 should be redrafted to conform to this recommendation, if this award becomes operative.

Section 18, paragraph No. 1, should be amended to conform to the recommended increase for this class of Employees.

Section 19 should remain as in the draft agreement, Exhibit "A," but the practice should be to adhere to that provision and not to extend such work to seven days per week, as seems to have been the practice for some time back.

Section 23. The Board recommends that the increase of wages in this report awarded, should take effect upon the first day of November last past, and continue to the 16th day of March, 1937, and that, if a written agreement is executed, that Clause 23 be amended to provide for these provisions.

In making the recommendation for increase, the Board—that is, the majority of its members—feel that the increase of four hours per week will, with the expanding business, affect but few, if any, men adversely, and that the increased hours per week of employment, under the rate now obtaining, is too much of a sacrifice to ask the older employees to assume, for, as long as such continues, these old employees are sacrificing as well for all new men being taken into the service, and to these they owe no particular obligation, in this respect, that a number of those who have sacrificed so generously in the past will soon have reached the time of retirement, and will not have received any adequate return for such sacrifice. The earnings of an operator, with three years of service, amounting to $21.60 per week, is, in the opinion of the Board, too low, even under all the circumstances, and $25.52 per week, under the recommended increase, is not an excessive wage.

We have no doubt that the Railway Company can take care of this increase without particular difficulty, even under all the problems of low fare and renewals of track and general depreciation. Business is showing a substantial upward trend, and the increase in savings of the Company has, since the first day of November last, the beginning of the new fiscal year, shown an increase of eight per cent.

It must not be forgotten that the Employees are likely to be faced with an increase of rent, due to the upward trend of business.

We feel that nothing further requires to be said, and so we find, report, recommend and award as above set forth.

All of which we respectfully submit.

Signed this sixteenth day of March, 1936.

(Signed) G. F. Mahon,
*Chairman of Board.*

(Signed) Fred Bancroft.

**Minority Report**

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*

*In the matter of a dispute between The Hamilton Street Railway Company (Employer) and certain of its employees, being members of Division 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (Employees). Minority Report of J. A. Munro, dissenting Member of the Board.*

Attached hereto is a copy of Agreement with the Company proposed by the men.

The following parts of the Agreement are in dispute:

Section 2; Section 3 (a) and (b); Section 6; Section 7; Section 9 (d); Section 18; Section 19; Section 23.

First, dealing generally with the whole question, in substantiation of their claims the men laid great emphasis on the removal of the jitneys (a serious competitor of the Company) from the streets of the City, alleging that this was accomplished largely through their efforts, and on the consequent increase in revenue to the Company. They pointed out in detail the items of deductions suffered by them since 1931, comprised of the following:

Time and one-half for overtime,
7c. per hour for Sunday work,
10 minutes reporting time,
And time and one-half for legal holidays,

In 1932, a 3c. reduction in hourly rate.

In January, 1933, they stated they reduced their hours from 54 to 40 hours per week at the Manager's request to save a lay off.

This was when 100% one-man cars went into operation. They also urged as an additional reason for granting an increase in pay, the improved showing of the Company in 1935 over all previous years since 1930.

They also presented statements showing comparative rates of pay in other places.

They supplied the Board with many detailed statements relative to wages in other trades and industries, and statements showing comparative costs of living in various places, statements showing percentage of wages to gross earnings on other roads, actual rates and amounts of wages paid to conductors and motormen on other roads, and gave a history of their negotiations with the Company, which on both sides seem to have been carried on in a most friendly manner, all of which has been considered.

It was also asserted by the men that the Company's revenue during the past winter was up 8% for the same period last year.

In reply it was alleged by the Company that, in order to operate the Hamilton Street Railway Company, $780,000 per annum was required and that in addition $285,000 per annum was required for interest and depreciation, making a total of $1,065,000 per annum. Balance Sheets and a Summary of operations were presented in support of this statement. The Summary showed that the gross revenue declined from over one and one-half millions in 1930 to $920,000 in 1935, and that the surplus declined over the same period from $140,000 to $2,605, without making any allowance for obsolescence or depreciation. It further showed that in each of the years 1933 and 1934 there was a deficit of over $130,000.

It was further stated, and I think not questioned, that an immedite expenditure of $150,000 is required to renew a mile and a half of track in a location very important to the System.

In addition, the Company requires ten new buses at a cost of about $50,000. In justificeaion of the $285,000 figure for interest and depreciation, it was stated, and I accept, that almost $3,000,000 has been spent by the Company (which, of course, prior to that time was a going concern) within the last eight years on equipment and car barn and tracks, that the System is comprised of forty miles of single track, the average life of which is twenty years, the cost of replacement of which is $62,500 per mile. I think it was pretty generally accepted by the parties that the great improvement in the showing of the Company in the year 1935 over the years 1933 and 1934, was due almost entirely to the lack of competition from the jitneys, and that further improvement can not safely be anticipated without improvement in industrial conditions. There was an 8 per cent improvement during the winter months with a 6 per cent increase in operating costs, which was attributed to the severity of the weather.

With regard to the request of the operators for a 40 hour week, it was pointed out by the Company that the men admitted that their hours were originally reduced at the request of the management to save laying off men, that no other operators of street cars and buses in Ontario are on a 40 hour week basis. They further urged that the rates of pay now applicable in Hamilton compare favourably with all others comparable in size in Ontario, and that they can, at their present rate of pay, materially increase their earnings by working longer hours, and, in my opinion, a 44 hour week would be reasonable in the circumstances. The chief objection of the men to this seemed to be that it would mean a lay off of men. The Company pointed out that they should not be required to employ more help than required to properly run the System, and that a number of their employees have reached the age where they will naturally be unable to continue.

Having taken into consideration the evidence and many exhibits filed, which is only shortly indicated by what is outlined above, I would report as follows with regard to the following sections of the draft Agreement attached:

*Section 3 (a)*—That time and one-half should be paid over all schedule time worked on each day to operators as their duties are more arduous, but that no higher rate of pay be paid on Sundays and holidays than at other times.

*(b)*—That instead of the 8 hour day as asked, that the operators shall work a 44 hour week.

*Sections 6 and 7*—As these duties are more onerous and require special ability, the allowance asked for should be made.

*Section 9 (d)*—In all other forms of industry, it is necessary for workmen to properly prepare themselves for their duties, but in this particular form some extra effort must apparently be made by operators prior to actually putting a bus or car in operation.

I, therefore, report that this part of the Agreement should be as follows: 10 minutes reporting time shall be required before the initial trip of each day run, for the purpose of getting the car or bus ready for its day's work, 5 minutes of the 10 minutes to be paid for at the regular rate, and five minutes shall be paid for to each operator for the purpose of inspection of the car or bus and making reports, etc., on returning the said car or bus to the barn on the last trip of each day.

*Section 18*—The evidence adduced before the Board has satisfied me that operating costs cannot be reduced and that no disproportionate part of the earnings of the Company is expended in salaries to the Executives and Officials of the Company.

While it is true that the work of an operator requires a considerable amount of skill and ability, the training period for men is only 10 days, the work steady, and congenial, and they cannot, therefore, be placed in the same category as other trades where a long apprenticeship is required, work uncertain, and conditions often severe.

The evidence also indicates to me that general conditions do not justify anticipating any immediate increase in the revenue of the Company. Consequently, it would appear

impossible for the Company to materially increase their operating cost.

As indicated above, I am of the opinion that, having regard to the type of employment, the men should work a 44 hour week through which their pay will be substantially increased, and that they will then be in receipt of a fair and equitable wage, and I report that, except as set out above, there should be no other increase in pay.

*Section 19*—I report that the ticket clerks should work only 6 days per week but should receive no increase in salary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Hamilton, this 17th day of March, 1936.

(Signed) J. A. MUNRO.

**Disputed Sections of Draft Agreement Considered by Board**

Following are the sections of the draft agreement in dispute and considered by the Board:

"*Section 2*—That, during the continuance of this Agreement the wage scale of Motormen, Conductors, Bus and One-Man Car Operators shall be as follows:

| | Per hour |
|---|---|
| First year of service..... | 50c |
| Second year of service..... | 53c |
| Thereafter ..... | 60c |
| Bus and one-man car operators | (5) Five cents per hour additional. |

"*Section 3* (*a*)—Time and one-half to be paid over all schedule time worked on each day.

(*b*)—Eight hours or as near as practicable, shall constitute a day's work, five days per week.

"*Section 6*—Operators working snow ploughs, sweepers, and sand cars, shall be paid one-man car rate, and (5) five cents extra per hour, with overalls supplied for use on such work.

"*Section 7*—Operators shall be paid (5) five cents per hour extra for training students.

"*Section 9* (*a*)—All runs must be posted for Motormen and Conductors to make their selection as to the runs they may desire, once in each three months, commencing the first day of January, April, July and October, of each year. In case a run becomes vacant before the three months are up, divide among spare men. Extra men, while operating this class of run, shall be working under the same conditions as the regular men.

"*Section 18*—During the continuance of this Agreement, the wage scale for men employed in this Department shall be as follows:—

| | Per hour |
|---|---|
| Blacksmiths ..... | 59c |
| Blacksmith's Helpers..... | 52c |
| Painters ..... | 55c |
| Pitmen, 1st year..... | 50½c |
| Pitmen, 2nd year..... | 55c |
| Car Placers, 1st year..... | 46½c |
| Car Placers, 2nd year..... | 52c |
| Car Cleaners, 1st year..... | 47½c |
| Car Cleaners, 2nd year..... | 50c |
| Storemen ..... | 55c |
| Engineers ..... | 55c |
| Janitor ..... | 50c |
| Carpenters ..... | 60c |
| Electricians ..... | 62c |
| Controller Men..... | 55c |

Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, and also for legal holidays. Work on Sundays, if not overtime, shall be paid seven (7) cents per hour extra.

"*Section 19*—Ticket Clerks shall work (6) six days per week, and shall receive ($115.00) one hundred and fifteen dollars per month salary.

"*Section 23*—This Agreement and the provisions thereof shall take effect on the first day of . . . . . , and shall continue in force and be binding on the respective parties thereto until the first of . . . . . , and shall continue thereafter in full force and effect until either party shall give thirty days' notice in writing of their desire to terminate the same or to alter any of the conditions thereof."

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**Federal Credit Unions in United States**

Some indication of the growth of the Federal credit unions in the United States is shown by figures recently made public in *Co-operative Savings*, the monthly bulletin of the Farm Credit Administration. These figures which are published quarterly show that on March 31, 1935, there were 155 Federal credit unions with a membership of 18,137 and a share balance of $202,729.21. By December 31, 1935, the number of unions had increased to 732, the membership was 113,556 and the share balance $2,080,443.45.

The Act under which these unions operate is entitled the U.S. Federal Credit Union Act (1934) and was enacted "to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available to people of small means credit for provident purposes through a national system of co-operative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States."

This Act is administered by the Farm Credit Administration. Any seven or more persons who desire to form a Federal Credit Union may do so provided they agree to conform to the requirements of the Act.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1936.

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mar., 1936 | 12 | 1.274 | 12,265 |
| *Feb., 1936 | 6 | 2,902 | 18,987 |
| Mar., 1935 | 13 | 3,303 | 12,844 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of disputes recorded shows an increase, there were substantial decreases in numbers of workers involved and in time loss as very few of the disputes involved large numbers of employees for prolonged periods. In February one strike caused considerable time loss, namely that of cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q. In March last year three strikes caused considerable time loss, those involving coal miners at Corbin, B.C., and at New Waterford, N.S., and millinery workers at Montreal, P.Q.

One dispute, involving seven workers, was carried over from February and eleven disputes commenced during March. Of these twelve disputes, five terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employers while a compromise settlement was reached in one case. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record seven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: two strikes of loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., loggers, Blind River, Ont., shoe factory workers, London, Ont., leather factory workers, Toronto, Ont., fur collar and cuff workers, Toronto, Ont., truck drivers, helpers and warehouse employees, Toronto, Ont.



The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated, Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute occurred in Toronto on March 14, 1936, when two employees in one factory processing dry fruit, etc., ceased work in protest against a new system, involving the use of a time clock, alleged to cause "speed up" in a high temperature. They were replaced within a short time.

Employees, about 1,600 in number, in a number of cloak and suit manufacturing establishments in Toronto ceased work from March 5 to March 9, 1936, claiming that the employers had resigned from the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association which had a "closed shop" agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in effect from January, 1935, to January, 1937, the wages and hours provisions of which had been extended to all employers and employees in the industry throughout Ontario under the Industrial Standards Act for one year from November 18, 1935 (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1158). As a result of a conference of representatives of the employers and the union at the provincial Department of Labour offices in Toronto, on March 6, the employers again signed the agreement and work was resumed. The authorities concerned stated that the cessation of work was not a strike.

A cessation of work during March by about eight employees in one bakery in Montreal, P.Q., has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

Waiters, Restaurant, Vancouver, B.C.—The negotiations on March 4, 1936, arranged for at the end of February, between the proprietor

and the officials of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, to settle the strike commencing on February 18, 1936, for increases in wages to the union scale and for payment of arrears, were not successful; and, the strikers having been replaced, the dispute is recorded as terminated.

Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C.—Employees in one camp of a lumber company ceased work on March 10 in protest against the discharge of two workers, alleged to be for union activity. The sawmill at Chemainus is reported in the press to have been partially affected, the night shift being laid off. Picketing was carried on at the logging camp and at localities where the employer might be securing new employees. No settlement had been reached at the end of March.

On March 20 employees in another camp of the same company ceased work in sympathy.

Wood Cutters, Nezah, Ont. (Sturgeon Lake)—Employees of one contractor for cordwood ceased work on March 14 demanding an increase in wages from $1.75 per cord to $2.25. Through the mediation of officials of the Department of Lands and Forests negotiations resulted in a settlement next day at $2.00 per cord and work was resumed.

Loggers, Blind River, Ont.—Employees of a contractor for a lumber company ceased work on March 30 demanding payment of wages due. It is reported in the press that the Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests arranged with the lumber company for the payment of the money due and that most of the men, or their wives, were paid early in April, also that work would be resumed on April 3.

Shoe Factory Employees, London, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 12, the request of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts for the restoration of wage reductions amounting to 15 per cent made during the past three years having been refused. The union also asked for a closed shop agreement. The management proposed that the dispute be arbitrated but this was refused. Operations in the factory were carried on by about twenty per cent of the workers not on strike and the management stated the others were not being replaced and would be taken back without discrimination and their complaints dealt with. On March 18, the Deputy Minister of Labour telegraphed the representatives of both parties offering mediation of the Department. At the end of the month this offer had not been accepted and no settlement had been made.

Leather Factory Workers (Handbags, Etc.), Toronto, Ont.—Three hundred workers in seven establishments ceased work on March 17, demanding recognition of the Pocketbook Workers' Union, and an increase in wages. After conferences with the Ladies' Handbag Manufacturers' Association it was reported that the union offered to arbitrate the wage scale if the union were recognized. The forty-four hour week is reported to have been in effect with overtime pay for excess hours but the union claims it was not being enforced. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Fur Workers (Collars and Cuffs), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in seven establishments ceased work on March 23 demanding the forty hour week. The fur manufacturers had agreed to grant the forty hour week when the union secured it in Montreal. This being done recently, the coat manufacturers in Toronto adopted the forty hour week but the employers engaged in collar and cuff trimming refused. A large percentage of those involved in the dispute were reported to be on part time due to the slack season.

Millinery Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from March 5 to March 7 to secure the payment of wages in accordance with an agreement with the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers' International Union, which expired at the end of February (Labour Gazette, May, 1935, p. 462), extended to all millinery establishments throughout Ontario under the Industrial Standards Act from July 23, 1935, to February 29, 1936. The agreement being renewed, work was resumed.

In another millinery establishment in Toronto the employees ceased work from March 20 to March 24, with the same result.

Silk Factory Workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—Weavers in one establishment ceased work from March 26 to March 28, the wages set for a new line of work (piece rates) being unsatisfactory. An adjustment which increased the wages for some operations by ten per cent and others by twenty per cent was agreed to and work was resumed. It was arranged also that an agreement between a newly organized local of the National Catholic Unions and the management would be negotiated. About two hundred employees in other departments were indirectly affected, the establishment being closed during the dispute.

Truck Drivers, Helpers & Warehouse Employees, Toronto, Ont.—Employees of one storage and transfer company ceased work on March 31 in protest against the dismissal of

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts prior to March, 1936** | | | |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business and Personal*— | | | |
| Waiters, Vancouver, B.C..... | 7 | 21 | Commenced Feb. 18, 1936; for increase in wages; terminated Mar. 4, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1936** | | | |
| Logging— | | | |
| Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C.. | 140 | 2,660 | Commenced Mar. 10, 1936; against discharge of workers; unterminated. |
| Wood cutters, Nezah Ont. (Sturgeon Lake)..... | 125 | 125 | Commenced Mar. 14, 1936; for increase in piece rates; terminated Mar. 14, 1936; compromise. |
| Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C... | 120 | 1,200 | Commenced Mar. 20, 1936; in sympathy with loggers on strike from Mar. 10; unterminated. |
| Loggers, Blind River, Ont..... | 167 | 334 | Commenced Mar. 30, 1936; for payment of wages due; unterminated. |
| *Boots and Shoes*— | | | |
| Shoe factory workers, London, Ont..... | 200 | 3,400 | Commenced Mar. 12, 1936; for increased wages and closed union shop agreement; unterminated. |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.* | | | |
| Leather factory workers (handbags, etc.), Toronto, Ont..... | 300 | 3,900 | Commenced Mar. 17, 1936; for union recognition and increase in wages; unterminated. |
| Fur collar and cuff workers, Toronto, Ont..... | 50 | 200 | Commenced Mar. 23, 1936; for reduction in hours (forty hour week); unterminated. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont..... | 7 | 21 | Commenced Mar. 5, 1936; for renewal of agreement; terminated Mar. 7, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont..... | 23 | 69 | Commenced Mar. 20, 1936; for renewal of agreement; terminated Mar. 24, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Silk factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q..... | 100 | 300 | Commenced Mar. 26, 1936; for increase in wages, piece rates; terminated Mar. 28, 1936; compromise. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, helpers, warehouse employees, etc., Toronto, Ont..... | 35 | 35 | Commenced Mar. 31, 1936; against discharge of workers; unterminated. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

four employees (alleged to be for union activity) when the workers transferred from a local union to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. The dispute was unterminated at the end of the month.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February was 54 and 8 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 62 disputes in progress during the month, involving 34,500 workers with a time loss of 212,000 working days for the month. Of the 54 disputes beginning in February, 7 were over demands for advances in wages, 4 over proposed wage reductions, 11 over other wage questions, 15 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 7 over other questions respecting working arrangements, 7 over questions of trade union principle; the other three disputes were sympathetic stoppages. During the month settlements were reached in 45 disputes, of which 6 were settled in favour of workers, 22 in favour of employers and 17 resulted in compromises. In one other dispute work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving 8,110 fitters and other workers employed by one firm of clothing manufacturers at Leeds was in effect from February 20 to March 13, for an increase in piece rates for fitters. Work was resumed pending an investigation of the fitters' claim by the union.

### New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the year 1935 was 12, involving 65 firms and 2,323 workers, with a time loss of 18,563 working days.

### United States

The strike of 14,000 tire and rubber workers at Akron, Ohio, which began February 17 and which was noted in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, was settled March 21, by an agreement which included no discrimination in re-employment, notice of wage change and notice of lay-offs to be given, and a work week of from 30 to 40 hours.

The strike of elevator operators and other building service employees which involved 33,000 workers in 2,400 apartment houses, hotels and office buildings in New York city which began March 1, ended March 16 when an agreement was reached by which employers agreed to re-employ the strikers and the question of wage rates and hours were to be submitted to arbitration. In some buildings, strikers were later refused employment when they returned to work and picketing continued at these buildings.

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### Wages and Employment on United States Railways

Personnel on United States railways during 1935, averaged 994,076 compared with 1,007,702 in 1934, a decrease of 1·4 per cent. However, due largely to the restoration of standard rates of pay, aggregate compensation to employees increased from $1,519,000,000 in 1934 to $1,643,000,000 in 1935, or 8·2 per cent. This information is given by the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads in its annual review of railway operations. This report also shows that average employee earnings in 1935 showed an increase, being affected by changes in force and working hours, and by the restoration on January 1 of 2½ per cent, and on April 1 of the remaining 5 per cent, of the 1932 wage deduction. Annual earnings per employee averaged $1,653 in 1935, compared with $1,508 in 1934. Hourly compensation per employee averaged 68·6 cents in 1935, against 63·5 cents in 1934. These were increases of 9·6 per cent and 8·0 per cent, respectively.

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There were five deaths due to silicosis in British Columbia during 1935, with one death in January, 1936, according to information given by the Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary, in reply to a question asked in the Legislature. He also added that silicosis deaths were not segregated prior to 1935.

# CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from December 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936. (An article covering the period August 1, 1935, to November 30, 1935, appeared in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1094.)

*Street Railway Employees, Hamilton, Ont.*—Conciliation proceedings in connection with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America were reported in the December, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette. The dispute arose over a request of the employees for increased wages and the subsequent suggestion of the Company that the working hours of certain operators be increased from forty to forty-four per week. For a time it appeared that this dispute could be settled by mediation but this did not prove to be the case and a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on December 16, 1935.

*Linemen, Cablemen, etc., Winnipeg, Man.*—Reference was made in the August and December, 1935, issues of the Labour Gazette to the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of certain employees of the City of Winnipeg being linemen, cablemen, linemen's helpers, troublemen and groundmen, members of Civic Linemen's Association, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and to the efforts which were being made to dispose of this dispute by direct negotiation. On January 31, 1936, the Department was advised that this dispute had been terminated.

*Chauffeurs, Teamsters, etc., Toronto, Ont.*—On November 25, 1935, members of Local Union Uo. 670, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, employed by the Dominion Transport Company, Limited, Toronto, made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it being stated that officials of the Company had not acknowledged the copy of a proposed agreement which had been submitted by officers of the union. Enquiry into the matter was made by the departmental conciliator at Toronto, and subsequently the conciliator at Montreal interviewed the President of the Company at that point. As a result of instructions from the President negotiations were opened between officials of the Company and a committee of the employees, and for a period it appeared that a direct settlement could be effected. This did not prove to be the case, however, and the applicants pressed for the establishment of the Board. A departmental officer again interviewed the President of the Company in Montreal, and subsequently arrangements were made for a conference between officials of the Company and representatives of the employees to be held in Toronto on March 28th. At this conference an agreement satisfactory to both parties was reached.

*Optical Workers, Toronto, Ont.*—On November 25, 1935, a committee representing the Optical Workers' Federal Union, Toronto, sought the assistance of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour in connection with a strike of members of the union employed in seven establishments in that city. The men had ceased work on November 14

when the employers had refused their demands for increases in wage rates, the establishment of an apprenticeship system, and union recognition. The conciliation officer at once interviewed the solicitor representing the employing companies and arranged for a joint conference to be held the same afternoon. At this meeting certain points were agreed upon by both parties, but the following morning the solicitor informed the departmental representative that he had been unable to secure the approval of the manufacturers. For several days the conciliator continued his efforts to find some basis of settlement and several conferences were held but no agreement was reached. It was stated that at the inception of the strike 114 employees were involved, and by December 21 the employers had secured 25 new workers and all the strikers that were required at that time had been re-employed. The remaining strikers are to be taken back as required.

*Machinists, Ingersoll, Ont.*—On November 12, 1935, a request was received from the General Representative of the International Association of Machinists for the services of a conciliation officer to assist in the settlement of a dispute which had arisen at Ingersoll, it being alleged that the Ingersoll Machine and Tool Company, Limited, had dismissed two of its employees because of their having become union members. Upon investigation by a departmental officer a general understanding was apparently reached and it seemed that any friction which had developed up to that time would disappear. However, on January 28, 1936, the machinists' representative advised the Department that three more employees had been discriminated against because of union affiliation and the assistance of the Department was requested. The conciliator again visited Ingersoll and interviewed the parties interested. It was learned that five additional employees had been dismissed, allegedly because of union membership. The management, however, denied this allegation, stating that the dismissals were for other reasons entirely, but they agreed to re-employ two of these men under certain conditions but with the definite understanding that they would not be required to drop their union affiliation. This undertaking was not at all satisfactory to the men's representative and it was intimated that there was the probability of a strike occurring. In addition to the charges of discrimination it was alleged that the wage rates were very low. The management of the Company was advised of the men's attitude in this respect. On February 17 a number of employees in this plant ceased work and picketed the establishment. The conciliator visited Ingersoll the following day by which time about one-half the strikers had returned to work. The management agreed to re-employ most of the strikers and the dispute was terminated. Work was resumed on February 19, and on March 30 the Department was advised that work had been found for all but four of the strikers. This Company employs approximately 170 men.

*Automotive Transportation Employees, Toronto, Ont.*—Early in December, 1935, the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Automotive Transportation Employees, Toronto, advised the Department that an agreement covering wages and hours, recently negotiated between that organization and the Automotive Transport Association, had been submitted to the provincial authorities for approval under the Industrial Standards Act but, as the agreement provided for a 10-hour day, the authorities had refused to sanction it in view of the requirements of the eight hour day legislation enacted by the Dominion Government. It was stated that the employees were becoming dissatisfied and that a strike would inevitably occur if the matter were not settled. At the request of this officer a conciliator of the Department held conferences with both employers and representatives of the employees, and it was finally agreed that the matter would be left in abeyance pending the findings of the Supreme Court as to the validity of The Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

*Steel Workers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*—Under date of January 6, 1936, members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, made application to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The application stated that the employees had been unsuccessful in their negotiations for increased wages and the establishment of full seniority rights. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Sault Ste. Marie and held separate and joint conferences with the management of the company and a committee representing the employees. He was successful in finding a basis of settlement which disposed of the dispute to the satisfaction of both parties. The application stated that 1,727 employees were directly affected.

*Quarry Workers, Caledonia, Ont.*—On January 15, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised that quarry workers, members of In-

ternational Quarry Workers' Union No. 265, employed by the Gypsum Lime and Alabastine Company, Caledonia, Ontario, were threatening to strike, and the services of a conciliation officer were requested. Accordingly, a conciliator visited Caledonia the following day and immediately held an interview with representatives of the workers. The officer learned that the union had only been organized a few months and that the management of the company had objected strenuously to this action. It was stated that one of the members had just been discharged and that other dismissals were imminent, and the men alleged it was solely because of their union activities. That same day and before the departmental officer had an opportunity of interviewing the management a second employee was given notice that his services were no longer required. The following morning the conciliator interviewed the manager of the employing company, who contended that the dismissals had been due to what he considered highly injudicious statements and actions on the part of certain of the employees. Further conferences with both parties to the dispute resulted in the reinstatement of one of the men and an understanding as to future relationship.

*Express Employees, Canadian National Express Company.*—Early in February the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees requested the assistance of a conciliator of the Department of Labour in connection with a dispute which had existed for several months between the Canadian National Express Company and certain of their employees, a large number of whom are members of this Brotherhood. The general policy of the Company, it is understood, is to give recognition to the general chairman representing the majority of the employees in any service, and a controversy had arisen between two unions as to which actually had as members the majority of these employees and therefore which general chairman officials of the Company should recognize. The matter was at once taken up and conferences were held with the management in Montreal and later in Ottawa with representatives of both groups of employees affected. Finally arrangements were concluded for the taking of a vote of the employees in this particular service for the purpose of ascertaining which general chairman they desired to represent them.

*Cotton Factory Workers, Three Rivers, P.Q.*—Upon receipt of advice on February 19, 1936, that a strike of approximately 2,000 employees of the Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, Three Rivers, had occurred the previous night the conciliation service of the Department of Labour was offered to both the management of the Company and to the representative of the employees. This offer was at once accepted and two conciliators of the Department arrived at Three Rivers on the 21st. Conferences with the parties interested were held but the only concession the manager of the Company would make was that he would re-employ the strikers without discrimination. The original demands of the strikers included union recognition, preference of employment for union members in case of reduction of staff, and a general increase in wages, but these demands were modified greatly during the period of negotiation, and the men would have returned to work had the Company agreed to make effective some minor concessions. In view of the position of the Company the departmental conciliators were unable to mediate further. The Department, however, kept in close touch with the situation, and finally on February 29 the strikers agreed to return to work, under the former conditions but with the definite understanding that the affairs of the company would be investigated by the Royal Commission which had been appointed to inquire into conditions generally in the textile industry. During the entire period of the strike a picket line was maintained but no disturbances occurred.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—A dispute having arisen between the Kent Coal Company, Limited, Edmonton, and certain of their miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, as a result of the miners' request for wages in accordance with the union scale in force in most of the mines in the district, a conciliation officer of the Department held conferences with the parties involved from February 24 to February 26. The employees affected had, by a unanimous vote, authorized their representatives to apply for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The management had agreed to pay union datal rates but refused the union proposals as to contract rates. As a result of the conferences a compromise was tentatively agreed upon with the understanding that a union agreement would be negotiated.

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Appointment of an advisory committee to make a complete survey of all matters pertaining to the coal mining industry, or to the business of marketing coal in the Edmonton district is announced in the Alberta Gazette of March 14. By its terms of reference the committee is empowered to draft regulations governing the industry, to submit recommendations based on its findings, and to report the result of its investigations to the Minister of Trade and Industry. The Committee is to act without remuneration.

# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

On March 11, 1936 officers of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada submitted their annual legislative program to the Quebec Government. Several of the proposals made concerned desired amendments to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act which the Confederation reported as satisfactory to labour in the main but certain weaknesses had been revealed which the amendments were designed to remedy. It was suggested that Section 2 of the Act, which gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to extend a collective agreement so as to bind all employers and employed in the same trade, industry or business within the district covered by the agreement, be altered to stipulate that the agreement when extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall bind equally every person mentioned and designated as worker or employer in the said agreement. This proposal appears to be made in order to meet the conditions revealed bv the judgment of Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain in *Hodgkin vs. Coristine Realties Ltd,* in which it was held that the agreement of the Montreal building trades did not apply to a painter employed by a company engaged in the management of office buildings, since Section 2 provided only that an agreement might be extended to bind all the employees or employers in the same trade or industry and the defendant company was not engaged in the building industry.

The second amendment suggested was that a certificate of competency should be obligatory throughout the district covered by an agreement if the joint committee appointed to enforce the agreement so decided. By an amendment of 1935, such a certificate could be made obligatory for all workmen in municipalties of a population of more than 10,000 and could be issued either by a board of examiners set up by the joint committee appointed to enforce an agreement or by the trade union concerned. Further, it was suggested that the certificate be required to be renewed yearly and, when renewed by a board of examiners, that the board should have the right to charge a fee of not more than five dollars for a qualified workman's certificate and not more than one dollar for a certificate for an apprentice. The Confederation requested, also, that the certificate of competency be issued only by the associations recognized by the joint committee, whether the associations are incorporated under the Companies Act, the Professional Syndicates Act or unincorporated. In order to facilitate the work of the inspectors of the joint committees in enforcing the agreements, it was suggested that the same powers be given to these inspectors as to government inspectors. In order that the joint committees in the smaller places might have sufficient funds to pay their expenses in ensuring the observance of the Act, it was requested that a percentage of the fines imposed for violations of the law be handed over to the joint committees in municipalities with a population between 5,000 and 40,000.

In 1935, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was amended to provide penalties for violation of any of the terms of a collective agreement which had been made binding other than the wage rates. A fine of not more than $10 and costs might be imposed for a first offence and for the second and subsequent offences a fine of not more than $50 and costs. It was provided, also, in 1935 that for violation of the wage rates established by a binding agreement, the convicted person must pay to the joint committee, as liquidated damages, an amount equal to 20 per cent of the wage claim as determined by the judgment of the court. The Confederation of Catholic Workers now proposes that provision be made for a penalty for paying lower wage rates than those fixed in the agreement. It would thus be possible to have a fine imposed or to demand liquidated damages from any person violating the wage rates. It is suggested that the penalty that may be imposed for a second or subsequent offence be raised to a minimum fine of $100 and a maximum of $200 and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not less than one month and not more than two months. Another amendment is proposed in connection with Section 14a according to which it would be an offence for an employer or employee to give false information to a joint committee or to the inspector acting on behalf of the joint committee. Previously, the section referred only to false information supplied to an inspector. For this offence, it is also proposed to raise the penalty to which any employer or employee is liable for a second or subsequent offence and to provide, in default of payment of a fine, for imprisonment from one to two months. It is suggested, also, that wherever a certificate of competency is required, a fine not exceeding $10 and costs may be imposed on any employer or employee who fails to

carry out this requirement of the law. For a second and subsequent offence a minimum fine of $25 and a maximum of $50 is suggested. Other recommendations relating to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act are to the effect that requests for exemption should be referred to the joint committees for decision and that periodical meetings of the secretaries and inspectors of joint committees should be held. It is considered that valuable service might be rendered to the Government by such meetings.

Finally, it is requested that two sections of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act be repealed. One of these declares the Act not to apply to railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. The other section permits the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to refuse to apply the provisions of the Act to any industry liable, in his opinion, to suffer, through their enforcement, serious injury from the competition of foreign countries or of other provinces.

As a supplementary measure to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, the Confederation proposes that special provision be made for the establishment of minimum rates of wages, and a plan for the fixing of minimum rates is outlined. It is pointed out in the memorandum submitted to the Government that in a number of industries the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act is for the present practically inapplicable. The Confederation proposes that where wages are unduly low and hours of labour long and these matters are not regulated by a collective agreement, the Government, on petition of a certain number of employees in such an industry, should call upon the employers and employees to form an industrial council in which each group would have equal representation, with an impartial chairman and two other persons to represent the consumers chosen by the Government. The council, so formed, would assume the task of establishing reasonable minimum wages and maximum hours of labour for the industry concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council would be given power to make effective any order arrived at by the council in a district or throughout the province according to the circumstances. It is intended that such a council should be a permanent body to see that the orders are carried out and to receive complaints. Government inspectors would make any necessary inquiries and would report to the industrial council. Severe penalties should be provided for any violation of the regulations. If, in any industry governed by an industrial council, the employers and employed wish to take advantage of the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act they should be permitted to do so. The orders of the industrial council would cease to apply to them when a collective agreement arrived at by the parties had been made binding by order in council under the Act. The Confederation proposes that this special Minimum Wage Act which is somewhat along the lines of the British Trade Boards Act, should apply not only to industry but also to commerce and to certain trades and professions where minimum wages cannot otherwise be fixed.

In view of the importance of labour legislation in Quebec, the establishment of a Labour Court is requested. It is also proposed that an Economic Council should be set up composed of technicians, economists and sociologists who would act in an advisory capacity and initiate legislation.

In order to stimulate industry, it is suggested that basic industries be subsidized by the Government and that taxes on such industries should be reduced. It is pointed out that this action has been taken in some European countries and particularly in England in connection with the shipbuilding industry. The Confederation suggests, however, that the greatest care should be taken in granting such assistance in order to insure against abuses such as the payment of low wages or the occurrence of strikes or lockouts without recourse to the provincial Trade Disputes Act. The Confederation recommends also that industrialists be required to have licences.

In regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Confederation repeated its request that an injured workman should be permitted to choose his own physician and that decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Commission may be appealed. A change was suggested in the method of computing earnings for the purpose of reckoning compensation. A fair and reasonable wage for a day's work multiplied by 300 should be regarded as the yearly wage. It was recommended that a representative of organized labour be appointed as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission and that amendments to be made to the Act should be referred to a committee of employers and workers for report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Last December, the Quebec Court of King's Bench decided certain questions submitted to it with reference to the provincial Sunday Observance Act. It was held that the Provincial Legislature could repeal Section 7 of this statute which declares persons observing the seventh day of the week as Sabbath and abstaining from work on that day not to be liable under the Act for working on the first day of the week if the work does not disturb other persons in the observance of the first

day of the week and if the place where such work is done is not open for trade on that day. In view of this decision, the Confederation requests the Provincial Government to avail itself of this right in order to require better observance of Sunday as the Sabbath.

In the matter of contracts for public works, the Confederation requested that the Government accept tenders only from persons who have signed a collective agreement with a professional syndicate having a civil personality under the Professional Syndicates Act, 1925, and that this condition be incorporated in the specifications. It is also suggested that municipalities situated within a district covered by a collective agreement made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act should be required to observe the hours of labour fixed in the agreement and that the Limitation of Hours of Work Act should be amended to this end.

To give effect to a draft convention of the International Labour Conference on night work in bakeries, the Confederation requests that all work in bakeries between 7 p.m. and 4 a.m. be prohibited. It is proposed, also, that the provincial law concerning bread be amended so as to permit the joint committee established under the Collective Agreements Act to determine the weight, quality and selling price of bread. It was pointed out in a letter to the Premier by the bakers' union in the Montreal district that the master bakers were unable to pay rates of wages fixed in the collective agreement owing to the low price of bread.

In connection with the Minimum Wage Act for women, the Confederation petitions that the Minimum Wage Commission revise, as soon as possible, the orders which still contain the 80 per cent clause, that is, the clause providing that in the case of piece-workers, with more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive the minimum rates set out in the order. Several of the Quebec Minimum Wage Orders have been revised and this clause omitted so that all employees, whether time workers, piece-workers or those paid on any other system are subject to the specified minimum wages. The Catholic Workers suggest that the Commission should first revise the orders relating to the printing and tobacco trades. Further, it is requested that the Commission should expedite the issuing of orders to cover all work carried on by women and that wherever women's trade unions exist they should be consulted regarding such orders. Another amendment to the Minimum Wage Act proposed by the Confederation would make it apply to all hotels, clubs and restaurants and not only to those in towns with a population of 5,000 or more. Finally, the Confederation recommends the appointment of a woman as a member of the Minimum Wage Commission.

An amendment is proposed to the Pipefitters Act to limit the number of apprentices, that may be employed by a contractor in installing or repairing heating systems, refrigerating systems or mechanical sprayers, to one for every five journeymen instead of one for every journeyman. A similar amendment is requested in connection with the Electricians Act.

Other recommendations of the Confederation of Catholic Workers include the exemption from seizure of the wages of a workman for the first nine months of regular employment after a period of unemployment; the more careful inspection by experienced inspectors of die-cutting and other machinery in the shoe industry; the publication by the Government of a building trades manual and free technical handbooks on the building trades; and the prohibition of dismissal of a worker on account of his membership in a recognized trade union. Finally, at the request of the painters' union it was proposed that the use of spray guns be forbidden except in workshops with special equipment for the purpose and, at the request of the wood lathers, that the use of blued nails in lathing be recognized as more sanitary.

The delegation which presented the legislative requests to the government comprised: Alfred Charpentier, president of the Federation, Montreal; Henri Quevillon, of Hull, first vice-president; Emile Tellier of Three Rivers, second vice-president; Gerard Picard of Quebec, Secretary-treasurer; and J. T. Robitaille of Quebec; Alph. Bourdon, of Montreal; Albany Blanchard, of St. Hyacinthe; Adelard Collete of Sherbrooke, and Laurent Beaulieu of Chicoutimi, directors; Rev. Father Georges Cote, chaplain. They were received by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the province, and members of the cabinet. According to press reports, the premier discussed many of the matters presented, and definitely promised the enactment of enabling legislation in respect to the Dominion Old Age pensions Act.

# CONVENTION AND LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The twenty-third Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, composed of thirty delegates representing ten localities in the Province, was held in Fredericton March 10-12, 1936, with president J. E. Tighe, Saint John presiding.

A civic welcome to the delegates was extended by His Worship Mayor G. W. Kitchen, who was introduced by Mr. Harry Ryan, president of local No. 2, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

Other speakers to address the convention were: Hon. A. A. Dysart, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health and Labour; Hon. F. C. Squires, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were:

Appointment by the Federal Government, of a fair wage officer for the Maritime Provinces.

Establishment of minimum rates of pay for all classes of workers within the province.

Reduction of interest rates on homes and farms.

Prohibition of foreclosures of mortgages on farms and dwellings.

Opposition to the granting of a franchise for the operation of commercial vehicles on highways which parallel a railway.

Issuance of an insurance policy by the Provincial Legislature, with each set of automobile licence plates, to cover personal injuries.

Enactment of legislation for the protection of workers using paint spraying machines.

Appointment of a qualified boiler inspector.

Opposition to the granting of a fixed valuation for school purposes, to a certain company in Moncton.

Redistribution of seats for the Provincial Legislature based on population.

Placement of employees of the well boring industry under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Amendment of the Intoxicating Liquor Act so as to permit newspapers and magazines printed within the province to accept advertising relating to liquor products.

Issuance of licences to operate moving picture machines only to those who have served an apprenticeship under licensed operators for a term of not less than two years.

Appointment of a board to examine moving picture machines, the board, to consist of not less than three licensed operators of more than five years actual operating experience.

Opposition to maintenance-of-way employees on the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways being required to maintain increased sections.

That those in financial difficulties may apply to a police magistrate, who would be authorized to order a debtor's employer to pay into court debtor's salary or wages, and to pay to the debtor such amount as sufficient to support himself and family, the balance to be paid monthly to the debtor's creditors, and all proceedings against the debtor in any court shall cease.

Stricter enforcement of the Motor Carrier Act.

On the last day of the convention, the entire delegation waited on the provincial government, and in addition to the foregoing recommendations, the proposed legislative program included, among others, the following requests:

Increased benefits to the citizens of the various cities and towns from the distribution of electric power from the stations operated by the provincial hydro commission.

Enactment of Fair Wage legislation.

Establishment of a Department of Labour.

The putting into effect of old age pensions, mothers' allowance, minimum wage, children's protection and housing commission Acts.

Establishment of a six-hour day and five day week.

A fairer system of relief distribution.

Distribution of free school books.

Compulsory school attendance until pupils are sixteen years of age.

Stricter enforcement of the Forest Operation Commission Act.

Re-drafting of Factories Act.

Adequate labour representation on educational commission if established.

Further amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

With respect to the British North America Act the federation urged provincial co-operation to effect the following amendments:

(a) Ensure the full competence of the Federal Parliament to enact any social and labour legislation affecting Canada as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommendations from the regular and special sessions of the International Labour Office (League of Nations).

(b) Permit the control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring observance of proper labour standards and eliminate unfair competition between provinces.

(c) To empower the Federal authorities to effectively regulate highway transport and thus eliminate unsafe standards of operation and unfair competition with other established methods of transportation.

(d) Restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed at two sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament.

(e) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John: vice-presidents, G. W. R. Myles, Moncton, J. B. Johnston, McAdam, J. H. Wallace, Reynolds; secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, Saint John.

Fredericton was again selected as convention city.

## Working Hours in Shoe Repairing Industry (Island of Montreal)

Under the Act respecting Limiting of Working Hours (Labour Gazette, July, 1933, page 695), Orders in Council have been published by the Quebec Department of Labour covering limiting of hours of work in the shoe repairing industry.

This industry was defined as comprising the making to measure of shoes and the repairing of same in shoe repairing shops.

According to the original Order (No. 580) the working period for employees in the shoe repairing industry must not exceed 64 hours per week. Other provisions governing this industry were as follows:—

*Article II.*—The division of working hours to be the following the first four days of the week, the hours of labour to be distributed between 8.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.; Friday, between 8.00 a.m. and 9.00 p.m.; and Saturday, between 8.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m.

*Article III.*—The employers must grant their employees, each day, one hour for their noonday meal, and on Friday and Saturday, one hour for their evening meal.

*Article IV.*—A workman (*operarius*) exercising the trade of shoe repairer, whether or not he employs other persons, is subject to the provisions of the present Order in Council, if he personally works in a public or private parlour.

Any person hiring the service of such a workman, contrary to the provisions of the present Order in Council, is liable to the penalties set forth in article 7 of the said Act.

*Article V.*—The present order is applicable within the limits of the city of Montreal.

However, are also governed by these provisions, all establishments operated within a radius of 10 miles from the limits of the city of Montreal, if such establishments solicit or obtain the greatest proportion of their orders, according to the opinion of the inspector, from citizens of the city of Montreal.

This Order was amended on March 11 by Order No. 764 which substituted the words "Island of Montreal" for "City of Montreal."

Another amendment dated March 18 added Article 11a to the original as follows:—

"11a.—In conformity with Section 6 of the said Act and notwithstanding Sections I and II of the present order, the Inspector of Labour may, in case of urgent work, grant an overtime permit for work not exceeding 2 hours per day and a total of 6 hours per week; no permit shall authorize overtime work on Saturday."

### Regulations Governing Apprentices in British Columbia

General regulations with respect to the obligations of apprentices and employers have recently been published in the British Columbia Gazette. (The Apprenticeship Act in British Columbia came into effect on September 9, 1935, and its provisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 522). These regulations are as follows:—

1. Obligations of apprentice during period of apprenticeship:—

(*a*) To render diligent service to his employer and to avoid damage or waste of equipment or goods.

(*b*) To attend regularly his place of employment, and in addition to make himself proficient by attending such classes in trade-training and related subjects as may be required of him, and, generally, to be subject to and obey all regulations made by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee governing his apprenticeship.

(*c*) To notify immediately the Inspector of Apprenticeship of any difficulty that may occur to interfere with the carrying out of the terms of his apprenticeship contract.

2. Obligations of an employer of an apprentice:—

(*a*) To provide adequate training of an apprentice in all branches of the trade in so far as his facilities and the character of his work will permit.

(*b*) To pay wages not less than on the scale set out in the apprenticeship contract and to keep the apprentice employed so long as work is available.

(*c*) To abide by and carry out the regulations governing apprenticeship made by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee and to facilitate the apprentice doing likewise.

(*d*) To notify immediately the Inspector of Apprenticeship when employing a minor in any designated trade and advise him of any difficulty that may occur to interfere with the carrying out of the terms of an apprenticeship contract.

To the list of trades under the Act was added that of automobile maintenance: (*a*) automobile mechanic; (*b*) automobile metal work; (*c*) automobile-tire reconditioning.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS SYSTEM

## Review of Operation, Activities, Employment, Pensions, Etc., in 1935

DURING 1935, gross operating revenues and operating expenses of the Canadian National Railways showed increases—the former of 5·2 per cent and the latter of 4·6—according to the annual report of the system for the year ending December 31.

The increase of $8,282,000, or 5·02 per cent in revenue compares with an increase of 5·5 per cent on United States Class I railroads. Freight revenue increased $7,626,496, or 6·05 per cent, while the increase in passenger revenue amounted to $313,471 or 1·9 per cent. Slight increases were also registered in mail and express traffic.

Low fare excursions again showed satisfactory results, but the reason for the small increase in passenger revenue was attributed to two factors: "First, the increased use of air-conditioning equipment, and high speed trains with intensified advertising of these features on the part of the United States railroads, which reduced travel in Canada; and second, increased highway competition."

Referring to the increase of $6.990,170, or 4·6 per cent, in operating expenses (on Class I railways in the United States this increase was 6·3 per cent) the report stated that in addition to the expense of providing additional services to accommodate increased traffic, operating expenses were increased $4,491,482 as a result of reduction in wage cuts. As explained in the section of the report dealing with wages and labour, the 15 per cent payroll deduction which was in effect in 1934, was reduced to 12 per cent on January 1, 1935, and 10 per cent on May 1, 1935 (Labour Gazette, November, 1934, page 991). Then, under an arrangement effective April 1, 1935, all deductions from basic rates of pay on the United States railways were restored. Also, the expenditure on locomotive fuel increased from $14,705,092 in 1934 to $15,585,008 in 1935, an increase of $879,-915, or 6 per cent. One-third of this increase was due to increased consumption and two-thirds to increased prices.

Net operating revenue, i.e., the amount of revenue remaining after payment of all operating expenses, was $14,258,253, compared with $12,966,423 in the previous year. Having regard to the effect on operating expenses due to wage adjustments and increased price of fuel and other materials, the improved net revenue is regarded as satisfactory.

For 1935 the cash deficit of the railways was $47,421,464 as compared with $48,407,900 in the previous year and with $58,955,388.41 in 1933.

*Employment and Wages.*—The average number on payrolls of the railway during 1935 was 75,053, as compared with 74,774 in 1932. In 1933, when the lowest level of employment was recorded, the average number in service was 70,625. The total pay in 1935 amounted to $104,861,520, an increase of $6,453.418 over 1934.

*Pension Plans.*—Dealing with pensions, the report states that under the revised Canadian National Pension Plan (Labour Gazette, April, 1935, page 329) the number of contributors at the end of the year was 18,714.

In considering this number in relation to the total number of employees, the report points out that due allowance must be made for the number engaged on lines in the United States who are excluded from the Canadian National Pension Plan because they are subject to Federal pension legislation; also for those who are members of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation Fund; also for those whose length of service does not entitle them to contribute and for those who for one reason or another have decided not to add to their service or basic pension provided at the sole expense of the Company. Allowance should also be made for the wage deductions which are still in effect and the short hours worked in various branches of the service. The gross amount of member contributions during the year was $1,172,137. Employees' funds and the accrued interest thereon are held by the Company in a separate trust account and invested in obligations of the Dominion or obligations guaranteed by the Dominion.

Apart from a comparatively few excepted positions, retirement under the Canadian National Pension Plan is compulsory at age 65.

Regulations have also been adopted to the end that as far as possible retirement at age 65 will shortly be universal rule throughout the System in Canada whether the employees are embraced within this pension plan or not.

During the year, 787 employees were retired on pension. Pensioners deceased numbered 227. The number on pension at December 31, 1935, was 3,960 and the total pensions paid during the year amounted to $2,179,054.

Under the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund

rules, 152 members were retired on pension during the year. Pensioners deceased numbered 95. The number on pension at December 31, 1935, was 1,765 and the total pensions paid during the year amounted to $1,481,002.

The situation with respect to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation Fund was also outlined.

*Unemployment Relief Expenditures.*—Referring to the work done under the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935 (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 617) the report detailed the equipment to be acquired at an estimated cost of $6,791,155. In addition to the equipment program, the report referred to an agreement between the railway and the government whereby the former would provide increased employment (for at least six months) amounting to two additional days per month for its shop forces located at various centres on condition that the cost of such additional employment was advanced by the government by way of loan, without interest, not exceeding $1,200,000.

*Land Settlement.*—Reviewing operations under the railway's department of colonization, the report emphasized that there is "still a vast amount of fertile land adjacent to Canadian National lines, unoccupied and undeveloped, contributing nothing toward the maintenance of railway services." It was pointed out that it was vitally important to the railway to develop these untapped resources in the production of new traffic. Summarizing activities in this direction, the report states that within the year, 2,863 families, 3,223 heads of families, and 2,637 single men, preparing new homes, were settled on 807,797 acres of land. This movement covers the settlement of families having agricultural experience with capital of their own, families settled under the relief settlement schemes financed by the Federal and Provincial Governments, and a limited number of immigrant families from the United States and Overseas with sufficient capital and farming experience. In addition to the foregoing settlement, a total of 5,734 single men were sent out to assured employment in farming and lumbering operations.

During the year, the Industrial and Natural Resources Department reported that 318 new industries or extensions to existing plants were established along the lines of the Canadian National, on which were expended over $10,000,000, and employment made for an additional five thousand persons.

*Medical Service.*—Reference is also made to the medical services provided by the railway in periodic examination of its employees to ascertain their physical fitness for service. On Canadian National lines during 1935 the number of examinations of men engaged in the movement of trains, dining and sleeping car employees, steamship crews and others was 9,350. In addition, 9,207 employees engaged in the movement of trains were examined as to vision, colour sense, and hearing. Medical aid is also afforded to employees injured in service.

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### Vocational Training in New Brunswick

According to the seventeenth annual report of the New Brunswick Vocational Education Board, for the year ending October 31, 1935, there were 1,392 students enrolled in full-time day vocational classes, and 193 in part-time classes, making a total of 1,585 pupils in day schools. The number of teachers for day classes was 62 full-time and 1 part-time. In the evening classes the total enrolment was 1,107, the number of teachers being 45 of whom 25 were males and 20 females.

An analysis of the history of 313 students who graduated on June 30, 1935, indicated that 105 of these secured employment along lines of their training, 19 were otherwise employed, 69 were taking advanced work, 12 were nurses in training, 100 were at home, 2 were married, one ill and 5 unknown. Considering the opportunities for securing employment, the director regarded this as "very encouraging."

During the year the director organized educational classes in three of the five districts where Federal relief projects were in operation. Arrangements have also been completed, at Fredericton, and Saint John, for unemployed men to attend night classes.

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The annual report of the chief superintendent of education for New Brunswick indicated that during the school year 1934-35, the following were the average salaries for teachers: Grammar school, $1,863.87; Superior, $1,114.20; First Class Male, $931.29; Second Class Male, $588.13; Third Class Male, $418.50; First Class Female, $832.93; Second Class Female, $491.33; Third Class Female, $391.93.

These rates show a considerable reduction from the average salaries in effect in 1925, the decreases ranging from $116.10 per year for third class male to $327.88 for first class male teachers. The total number of teachers employed was 2,733 for the first term and 2,787 for the second term.

# MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES AND CHILD WELFARE IN NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

## Annual Reports of Administration of Legislation in 1935

### Nova Scotia

THE operation of mothers' allowances in Nova Scotia during the fourteen months period ending November 30, 1935, and the special problems attendant upon the administration of this legislation under present economic conditions, are reviewed in the sixth annual report of the director.

In the period covered by the report there were 1,239 assisted families, comprising 3,720 children, and the disbursements in allowances amounted to $413,997.35. Comparing this fourteen month period with the five previous years the record indicates successive increases both in families assisted and allowances paid. During the first year of operation there were 1,030 assisted families with 3,179 dependent children and $310,602.04 paid in allowances. In the second, third and fourth years, the corresponding figures were: second year—1,108 families, 3,342 children and $331,336.72 in allowances; third year—1,158 families, 3,487 children, and $341,929 in allowances; fourth year—1,168 families, 3,549 children, and $356,074.70 in allowances. As indicative of the changed and difficult situation, the report states that general economic conditions have caused many families, normally self-supporting, to seek aid under the Act. Older children have been unable to augment the family earnings, and widows who formerly could provide in whole, or in part, for the sustenance of their families have been obliged to rely upon the assistance provided by this measure. The extent to which the administration's resources have been strained and the prevailing interpretation put upon the Act are revealed in the following observations:

"It is evident that there will always be widows with children in these classes, no matter how prosperous the country generally may be. When, however, the provisions which were primarily intended for these specific groups are extended to take in all families where there are young children in need of assistance, the matter is no longer Mothers' Allowances in the original sense of the word but becomes assistance to families in need and does not differ in any material sense from the assistance to any family requiring direct relief or financial help. To express it another way, the young children in the family where the husband is out of work through no fault of his, or ill, are often quite as much in need of assistance and equally as worthy as the children of the widow and, when the widow has older unmarried children perhaps ranging in ages from sixteen to thirty years, it is difficult to justify the payment of public funds to the one class and not to the other.

"It appears that the primary purpose and the original intention in granting Mothers' Allowances are being forgotten by the public generally and that such allowances are too commonly regarded as something due to every widow with children simply because she is a widow. Even the fundamental qualifications, namely that there is financial need which cannot otherwise be met, and that the widow is worthy, are often ignored by those pressing claims. We receive many applications which show that the families have considerable funds and property. Investigation discloses in other cases that, based on any reasonable standard, the mother is not one to whom such funds should be paid. It is also quite apparent that there is little effort made and not much consideration given by many of the applicants as to whether they can so manage their affairs that their families may be maintained without public aid. There seems to be a well settled conviction that public financial assistance is available to all widows."

The statistical tables show that the total number of applicants during the year under review was 330 of whom 99 were found ineligible, while 231 were approved. These 231 new beneficiaries had 785 children, the average number of dependent children per family being 3·39. The number of children over 16 years of age in the new families was 429, and their total reported monthly earnings were $2,217.35 of which amount $709.00 was contributed to home support. In 78 of the 231 approved applicants the families were without any property or cash assets. Of the applicants approved by the director, the number of mothers with one dependent child was 24; with two children, 63; with three children, 48; with four children, 43; with five children, 25; with six children, 15; with seven children, 6; with eight children, 4; with nine children, 1; with ten children, 1; and with 11 children, 1.

There were 211 cancellations and 20 renewals during the year. The sum required for the payment of allowances in 1936 is estimated at $368,880; the total required in connection with the operation of the Act being estimated at $382,630.00.

### Saskatchewan

A review of the administration of mothers' allowances, child welfare and old age pensions in Saskatchewan during the year ended April 30, 1935, is contained in the recently published annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection.

In an outline of the methods employed for the protection of children the Commissioner of Child Welfare points out that during the early years, the practice was to place children in shelters or institutions. The Department, however, early adopted the system of placing children in free foster homes under inspection. This method developed drawbacks due "to a tendency for good homes to deteriorate," entailing continuous inspection and removal if necessary. Within the last ten years the policy of the department has been to make increasing use of carefully selected, paid foster boarding houses. Another new departure, in all child caring agencies, is that of endeavouring to keep children in their own homes "by assisting in trying to rehabilitate poor homes and to give financial assistance where poverty is the main cause of suffering." In this respect, provision for mothers' allowances was considered to be of major importance.

Since the inception of the department in 1909, 4,340 children have been committed as wards and approximately the same number have been placed in homes without the necessity of a formal commitment. During the period under review there were 1,080 dependent children under official care, of whom 806 were wards of the Commission, the balance being under the five children's aid societies of the province. The total amount in trust accounts and bank savings in the names of children at the end of the fiscal year was $6,472.25.

Other phases of child welfare dealt with juvenile delinquency, mental defectives, legal adoption of children, children of unmarried parents, blind children, and the work of the children's aid societies.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Branch noted the "same steady increase during the year as was the case in the previous year." This increase was attributed to prevailing conditions in the province, more particularly to poor crops and unemployment, and partly to the fact that a great number of people having used up their reserve resources.

The statistics indicated the following situation as at April 30, 1935: number of widows, 1,906; number of dependents, 723; number of guardians, 110; number of deserted wives, 87; total families 2,826; amount paid, $38,192; average paid per recipient, $13.51; number of children under sixteen years, 7,368; and average paid per child, $5.18. The total amount paid in allowances throughout the year was $440,580.00.

## Invalid and Old Age Pensions in Australia, 1934-35

Statistics of invalid and old age pensions and maternity allowances in Australia for the year ended June 30, 1935, have recently been published by the Acting Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances. (An account of the Australian pension system was given in the Labour Gazette, September, 1929, page 967.) The amendment to the "property clause" in the Pensions Act (December, 1933) was reviewed in the Labour Gazette, April, 1934, page 335.

The Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 1908 established the pensionable age for men at 65 years, though in event of permanent incapacity this is reduced to 60 years. Those portions of the Act which authorize payment to women on attaining the age of 60 years and payments to invalids came into operation on December 15, 1910.

The statistics for the year 1934-35 show that there were 36,567 pensioners admitted during this period. Of this number, 25,834 were admitted on account of old age and 10,733 were invalid pensioners. The total number of pensioners (both invalid and old age) on June 30, 1935, was 273,978—an increase of 13,313. The number of old age pensioners per 10,000 of population was 293 while the number of invalid pensioners on the same population basis was 114. Exclusive of payments for the maintenance of pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, the annual liability for pensions as on June 30, 1935, was £12,028,406.

*Maternity Allowances.*—According to the provisions of the Commonwealth Maternity Act (which was outlined in the Labour Gazette, April, 1928, page 414) a sum of £5 was paid to the mother in respect to each confinement at which a living or viable child was born. No distinction is made between married and unmarried mothers. However, the Financial Emergency Act of 1931 reduced the maternity allowance from £5 to £4 as from July 20, 1931, and in respect of births occurring on and after October 12, 1932, a maternity allowance is not payable if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth exceeded £208. During the year ended June 30, 1935, a total of 76,442 claims were paid and 5,866 claims were rejected as compared with 75,781 claims paid and 7,289 rejections in the previous year. The total amount paid in allowances in 1934-35 was £329,321 as compared with £302,928 in the previous year. The cost of administration of maternity allowances totalled £12.000.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

CONSTITUTING one of the major proposals of the Second Meeting of the Dominion Conference of Mayors, held in Ottawa on March 24-25, was the recommendation that the federal government assume the administration and entire cost of unemployment relief throughout the Dominion from April 1, 1936.

Deliberations of the conference were divided into five sections with separate committees studying relief, finance, housing and public works, extension to urban property owners of the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and organization of the Conference on a permanent basis.

The report of the Relief Committee, which was adopted, declared unemployment to be "a national emergency and a national responsibility," and recognized as such by the Dominion Government. Continuing, the preamble considered that "the costs of unemployment relief have been improperly bestowed upon municipalities," resulting in breaking down the financial structures of urban centres. After pointing out the contributing factors to the mounting municipal burden and the resultant effect in dwindling revenues and impaired property values, the resolution of this committee, asserting that the conference of Mayors represented five millions of the population, called upon the Dominion Government to take over and assume the administration and entire cost of unemployment relief as from April 1, 1936. By resolution, the Dominion Government was asked to appoint at least one member from the Conference to the Commission on Employment. Consideration of the "serious condition" of the nation's youth was also requested of the federal government.

*Housing.*—The Committee on Housing and Unemployment presented a resolution, subsequently approved, which (after emphasizing the "unsatisfactory housing conditions in many Canadian cities," and the lack of private capital to construct dwellings of the type required for those in the lower income groups) recommended as follows:—

"That as an aid to a works program, the Dominion Conference of Mayors urge that the Government of Canada develop a housing plan designed to correct the aforesaid conditions, and requests that subsidies be provided for the purpose of eliminating slum conditions, by a process of rehabilitation, and by building new homes, for the purpose of adequately housing the people."

*Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.*—The committee studying the extension to urban property owners of the benefits of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act recommended that the Conference request the Dominion government to extend the provisions of this legislation to all classes of citizens. In support of the resolution it was pointed out that many urban residents were "seriously embarrassed by prevailing economic conditions" and that since the Act had been of benefit "to many farmers in providing an honourable way out of their difficulties" it "would be of equal value to many thousands of our citizens at present excluded from its provisions, and would assist them in retaining their homes and re-establishing themselves in life."

Other adopted recommendations of the Conference included: federal assistance for the blind; and federal and provincial participation "financially and administratively in a supervised policy to establish upon small acreages of garden lands families now registered upon relief."

Comparative statements of the relief situation in Canadian municipalities (prepared by Department of Social Research, McGill University) and of the financial situation in Canadian municipalities (prepared by Professor H. Carl Goldenburg of McGill University) were submitted to the Conference.

The above recommendations of the Conference were conveyed to the Dominion Government by a delegation.

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A resolution requesting the Minister of Mines to recommend and press upon the proper authorities that a fair proportion of the unemployed, who are to be released from the relief camps, be employed in cutting out and grading roads to connect the newer mining areas with the railroads was unanimously passed by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at its recent convention in Ottawa.

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There were 4,843 accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during March, as compared with 4,428 in February, and 4,880 during March a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $529,461.45, of which $434,579.88 was for compensation and $94,881.57 for medical aid.

The accidents reported during the first quarter of 1936 numbered 13,687, as compared with 13,884 during the same period last year, and the benefits awarded amounted to $1,423,914.93, as against $1,430,635.12 during the corresponding period of 1935.

# ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1934.

## Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1934 have been issued, and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all manufacturing industries from 1930 to 1934, numbers of establishments, capital invested, employees on salaries and wages, and value of production. The figures show increases in all of the items from 1933 to 1934 as contrasted with decreases in nearly all from 1930 to 1933, the numbers of establishments being the only item which increased throughout the period, while the number of employees on salary increased in 1931 and the cost of materials increased in 1933, there being substantial increases in the prices of raw materials. The decrease in wages paid each year would be due in part to short time operations, prevalent in nearly all of the industries during this period, becoming less in 1934.

The second table shows the numbers of employees on salaries and on wages with salaries and wages paid as well as the number of establishments, for 1934, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

Statistics for 1933 appeared in the issue of the Labour Gazette for April, 1935, pp. 338-340. The issue for September, 1935, pp. 823-825, contained figures as to the numbers of wage-earners classified according to the regular hours of work per week, 40 or less, 44, etc., up to 60 and over 60. Similar information for 1934 will be available for publication in a future issue.

The third table gives the figures as to numbers of employees and salaries and wages paid in the other industries for which figures are collected annually. It will be noted that all show increases in 1934 except telephones and electric railways.

Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the Labour Gazette for August, 1933, pp. 819-821; also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the Labour Gazette for November, 1933, pp. 1094-1095.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1930 TO 1934

| Items | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | Change per cent in 1934 over 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishments.....No. | 24,020 | 24,501 | 24,544 | 25,232 | 25,663 | + 1·7 |
| Capital invested..... $ | 5,203,316,760 | 4,961,312,408 | 4,741,255,610 | 4,689,373,704 | 4,703,917,730 | + 0·3 |
| Employees on salaries.....No. | 92,943 | 99,798 | 95,070 | 94,494 | 99,730 | + 5·5 |
| Salaries..... $ | 184,239,117 | 186,810,794 | 164,695,605 | 151,860,323 | 160,986,876 | + 6·0 |
| Average salary..... $ | 1,982 | 1,872 | 1,732 | 1,607 | 1,614 | + 0·4 |
| Employees on wages.....No. | 551,496 | 457,628 | 400,328 | 399,409 | 445,432 | +11·5 |
| Wages..... $ | 551,853,649 | 437,734,767 | 341,187,718 | 313,701,767 | 372,607,759 | +18·8 |
| Average wages..... $ | 1,001 | 957 | 852 | 785 | 837 | + 6·6 |
| Cost of materials..... $ | 1,666,983,902 | 1,223,880,011 | 955,968,683 | 969,188,574 | 1,230,977,053 | +27·0 |
| Value of production..... $ | 3,428,970,628 | 2,698,461,862 | 2,126,194,555 | 2,086,847,847 | 2,533,758,954 | +21·4 |
| Value added by manufacture... $ | 1,761,986,726 | 1,474,581,851 | 1,170,225,872 | 1,004,380,223 | 1,222,943,889 | +21·7 |

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1934

| — | Number of establishments | Salaried Employees | | | Wage earners | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Salaries | Male | Female | Wages |
| | | | | $ | | | $ |
| (a) PROVINCES | | | | | | | |
| **CANADA** | 25,663 | 77,721 | 22,009 | 160,986,876 | 338,953 | 106,479 | 372,607,759 |
| Prince Edward Island | 273 | 226 | 45 | 207,336 | 575 | 247 | 392,880 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,386 | 1,842 | 469 | 2,934,591 | 10,492 | 2,238 | 9,466,734 |
| New Brunswick | 847 | 1,729 | 416 | 3,145,342 | 9,477 | 1,900 | 8,222,283 |
| Quebec | 8,168 | 23,214 | 5,830 | 47,169,412 | 106,951 | 45,551 | 114,028,496 |
| Ontario | 10,322 | 38,239 | 12,479 | 84,805,090 | 160,172 | 48,731 | 186,029,012 |
| Manitoba | 1,077 | 3,534 | 912 | 6,811,494 | 14,076 | 3,201 | 15,209,496 |
| Saskatchewan | 845 | 1,726 | 305 | 2,562,585 | 3,611 | 344 | 3,531,398 |
| Alberta | 968 | 2,272 | 455 | 3,851,201 | 7,744 | 1,094 | 7,924,544 |
| British Columbia and Yukon | 1,777 | 4,939 | 1,098 | 9,499,825 | 25,855 | 3,173 | 27,802,916 |
| (b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS | | | | | | | |
| **CANADA—Total** | 25,663 | 77,721 | 22,009 | 160,986,876 | 338,953 | 106,479 | 372,607,759 |
| Vegetable Products | 5,656 | 12,292 | 3,133 | 23,946,918 | 42,780 | 19,259 | 47,442,458 |
| Animal Products | 4,504 | 8,676 | 1,954 | 14,345,616 | 36,518 | 10,051 | 35,845,752 |
| Textiles and Textile Products | 2,234 | 8,354 | 3,937 | 20,271,456 | 46,128 | 57,276 | 70,525,145 |
| Wood and Paper Products | 8,075 | 19,227 | 4,685 | 36,934,544 | 83,889 | 8,890 | 80,426,425 |
| Iron and its Products | 1,255 | 9,817 | 2,522 | 22,011,084 | 66,840 | 2,603 | 66,913,084 |
| Non-ferrous Metal Products | 488 | 4,767 | 1,535 | 11,302,042 | 20,462 | 3,413 | 23,795,944 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Products | 1,164 | 3,469 | 804 | 7,063,652 | 17,187 | 499 | 17,841,902 |
| Chemicals and Chemical Products | 736 | 4,329 | 1,500 | 10,578,367 | 8,760 | 2,541 | 10,341,373 |
| Miscellaneous Industries | 508 | 1,866 | 575 | 4,098,584 | 7,703 | 1,947 | 8,080,798 |
| Central Electric Stations | 1,043 | 4,924 | 1,364 | 10,434,613 | 8,686 | ..... | 11,394,878 |
| (c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS | | | | | | | |
| **Vegetable Products** | 5,656 | 12,292 | 3,133 | 23,946,918 | 42,780 | 19,259 | 47,442,458 |
| Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc | 237 | 1,680 | 471 | 3,630,738 | 3,635 | 4,518 | 5,232,196 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 3,173 | 2,211 | 555 | 2,669,156 | 13,870 | 1,926 | 13,124,961 |
| Breweries | 73 | 816 | 150 | 2,114,464 | 3,280 | 40 | 3,477,925 |
| Coffee, tea and spices | 71 | 651 | 175 | 1,426,800 | 653 | 536 | 1,002,826 |
| Distilleries | 17 | 254 | 68 | 810,988 | 860 | 461 | 1,001,957 |
| Flour and feed mills | 1,310 | 1,693 | 175 | 2,044,581 | 3,608 | 157 | 3,090,731 |
| Fruit and vegetable preparations | 287 | 647 | 202 | 1,270,970 | 3,130 | 3,545 | 3,433,548 |
| Rubber goods including footwear | 51 | 1,267 | 394 | 2,884,461 | 6,661 | 2,757 | 7,974,176 |
| Sugar refineries | 8 | 297 | 62 | 985,447 | 1,635 | 86 | 1,934,215 |
| Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes | 127 | 1,595 | 519 | 3,424,326 | 2,140 | 3,896 | 3,530,320 |
| Tobacco processing and packing | 22 | 121 | 9 | 248,286 | 673 | 555 | 603,669 |
| **Animal Products** | 4,504 | 8,676 | 1,954 | 14,345,616 | 36,518 | 10,051 | 35,845,752 |
| Boots and shoes, leather | 211 | 1,017 | 399 | 2,306,990 | 8,352 | 5,100 | 8,264,109 |
| Butter and cheese | 2,632 | 3,391 | 715 | 3,933,099 | 9,994 | 289 | 9,207,745 |
| Fish curing and packing | 665 | 481 | 67 | 676,124 | 3,145 | 970 | 2,193,995 |
| Fur goods | 320 | 492 | 143 | 962,760 | 1,232 | 1,021 | 2,000,870 |
| Gloves and mittens, leather | 46 | 145 | 48 | 236,549 | 635 | 932 | 895,935 |
| Leather tanneries | 90 | 285 | 67 | 815,056 | 3,124 | 104 | 2,668,245 |
| Miscellaneous leather goods | 224 | 396 | 99 | 539,262 | 1,203 | 537 | 1,215,750 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 147 | 2,057 | 308 | 4,027,768 | 6,915 | 839 | 7,580,570 |
| **Textiles and Textile Products** | 2,234 | 8,354 | 3,937 | 20,271,456 | 46,128 | 57,276 | 70,525,145 |
| Bags, cotton and jute | 24 | 103 | 34 | 314,386 | 303 | 482 | 564,712 |
| Carpets, mats, and rugs | 27 | 159 | 44 | 354,356 | 578 | 326 | 641,100 |
| Clothing, factory, men's | 165 | 1,118 | 388 | 2,088,247 | 3,753 | 3,590 | 5,800,668 |
| Clothing, factory, women's | 577 | 1,486 | 812 | 3,575,926 | 4,076 | 10,626 | 10,015,205 |
| Clothing contractors, men's and women's | 105 | 175 | 28 | 205,678 | 761 | 1,270 | 1,006,738 |
| Cordage, rope and twine | 11 | 81 | 28 | 255,014 | 597 | 246 | 726,639 |
| Corsets | 23 | 172 | 197 | 571,615 | 139 | 1,090 | 703,230 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 36 | 455 | 145 | 1,192,829 | 11,257 | 6,249 | 12,575,449 |
| Dyeing and finishing of textiles | 24 | 113 | 35 | 306,311 | 650 | 142 | 625,410 |
| Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work | 411 | 834 | 513 | 1,792,137 | 3,669 | 5,360 | 6,121,952 |
| Furnishing goods, men's | 172 | 609 | 269 | 1,406,791 | 1,094 | 6,701 | 3,942,017 |
| Hats and caps | 168 | 415 | 178 | 910,388 | 1,517 | 1,847 | 2,421,491 |
| Hosiery and knitted goods | 167 | 877 | 591 | 2,636,187 | 5,823 | 10,687 | 10,929,429 |
| Silk and artificial silk | 29 | 619 | 293 | 1,559,068 | 4,907 | 3,401 | 5,976,904 |
| Woollen cloth | 66 | 350 | 122 | 951,323 | 3,256 | 2,251 | 3,778,964 |
| Woollen yarn | 34 | 115 | 57 | 298,817 | 1,116 | 1,176 | 1,401,781 |
| **Wood and Paper Products** | 8,075 | 19,227 | 4,685 | 36,934,544 | 83,889 | 8,890 | 80,426,425 |
| Boxes and bags, paper | 143 | 667 | 258 | 1,867,148 | 2,267 | 2,038 | 3,194,744 |
| Boxes, wooden | 136 | 299 | 43 | 502,860 | 2,376 | 231 | 1,381,553 |
| Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping | 92 | 447 | 144 | 1,165,679 | 1,321 | 312 | 2,140,264 |
| Flooring, hardwood | 23 | 106 | 24 | 200,061 | 766 | 5 | 479,808 |
| Furniture | 401 | 1,073 | 230 | 1,825,755 | 6,806 | 314 | 4,634,757 |
| Lithographing | 45 | 358 | 175 | 1,297,562 | 1,332 | 494 | 1,969,229 |
| Planing mills, sash and door factories | 663 | 1,118 | 158 | 1,455,381 | 4,691 | 26 | 3,163,291 |
| Printing and bookbinding | 1,167 | 2,477 | 685 | 4,869,537 | 6,456 | 2,195 | 8,102,440 |
| Printing and publishing | 790 | 5,733 | 1,838 | 10,962,226 | 7,648 | 1,134 | 11,013,579 |
| Pulp and paper | 95 | 2,684 | 490 | 7,148,763 | 23,211 | 608 | 26,158,280 |
| Sawmills | 3,572 | 2,251 | 165 | 1,883,809 | 20,056 | 133 | 12,234,391 |
| **Iron and its Products** | 1,255 | 9,817 | 2,522 | 22,011,084 | 66,840 | 2,603 | 66,913,084 |
| Agricultural implements | 35 | 451 | 127 | 1,090,107 | 3,083 | 45 | 2,686,811 |
| Automobiles | 21 | 1,346 | 427 | 3,532,018 | 7,685 | 216 | 9,406,915 |
| Automobile supplies | 80 | 470 | 194 | 1,155,331 | 4,031 | 477 | 4,343,029 |
| Boilers, tanks and engines | 51 | 379 | 71 | 783,626 | 1,594 | 3 | 1,507,796 |
| Bridge and structural steel work | 18 | 463 | 63 | 992,681 | 1,133 | ..... | 1,096,871 |
| Castings, and forgings | 337 | 1,513 | 425 | 3,293,922 | 11,031 | 147 | 9,905,204 |
| Hardware and tools | 135 | 461 | 180 | 1,165,442 | 3,342 | 643 | 3,398,250 |
| Machinery | 198 | 1,481 | 434 | 2,974,472 | 5,528 | 83 | 5,290,629 |

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1934—*Concluded*

| — | Number of establishments | Salaried Employees | | | Wage earners | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Salaries | Male | Female | Wages |
| | | | | $ | | | $ |
| (c) Industrial Sub-Groups | | | | | | | |
| Primary iron and steel | 51 | 490 | 96 | 1,269,620 | 6,791 | 23 | 7,739,892 |
| Railway rolling stock | 37 | 1,178 | 67 | 2,424,846 | 14,827 | 23 | 13,887,425 |
| Sheet metal products | 126 | 937 | 271 | 2,010,565 | 4,227 | 683 | 4,253,445 |
| Wire and wire goods | 69 | 348 | 111 | 835,826 | 2,483 | 221 | 2,436,914 |
| **Non-ferrous Metal Products** | 488 | 4,767 | 1,535 | 11,302,042 | 20,462 | 3,413 | 23,795,944 |
| Brass and copper products | 125 | 694 | 169 | 1,455,322 | 2,825 | 244 | 2,732,330 |
| Electrical apparatus and supplies | 174 | 2,729 | 978 | 6,473,422 | 7,497 | 2,453 | 8,746,600 |
| Jewellery and silverware | 107 | 320 | 158 | 843,967 | 1,497 | 445 | 1,806,981 |
| Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining | 15 | 737 | 112 | 1,842,449 | 7,443 | 6 | 9,216,757 |
| **Non-metallic Mineral Products** | 1,164 | 3,469 | 804 | 7,063,652 | 17,187 | 499 | 17,841,902 |
| Aerated and mineral waters | 386 | 548 | 101 | 889,107 | 1,633 | 72 | 1,601,451 |
| Cement and cement products | 99 | 184 | 10 | 280,419 | 1,152 | 3 | 1,134,295 |
| Clay products | 168 | 260 | 48 | 563,048 | 1,900 | 77 | 1,372,683 |
| Coke and gas products | 44 | 932 | 338 | 2,056,736 | 3,006 | 2 | 3,592,233 |
| Glass products | 67 | 257 | 82 | 587,064 | 2,413 | 249 | 2,589,140 |
| Petroleum products | 51 | 657 | 94 | 1,440,983 | 4,196 | 10 | 4,938,243 |
| Stone, monumental and ornamental | 218 | 265 | 31 | 385,419 | 581 | 4 | 501,390 |
| **Chemicals and Chemical Products** | 736 | 4,329 | 1,500 | 10,578,367 | 8,760 | 2,541 | 10,341,373 |
| Acids, alkalies, and salts | 16 | 403 | 49 | 845,253 | 1,832 | 5 | 1,996,600 |
| Explosives, ammunition and fireworks | 9 | 189 | 23 | 443,937 | 852 | 213 | 973,887 |
| Fertilizers | 20 | 165 | 36 | 331,288 | 575 | ..... | 614,890 |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations | 180 | 971 | 496 | 2,619,210 | 938 | 1,101 | 1,687,199 |
| Miscellaneous chemical products | 117 | 401 | 137 | 864,984 | 796 | 367 | 856,660 |
| Paints, pigments and varnishes | 79 | 932 | 261 | 2,252,291 | 1,513 | 153 | 1,573,247 |
| Soaps and washing compounds | 101 | 532 | 148 | 1,245,672 | 949 | 189 | 1,056,055 |
| **Miscellaneous Industries** | 508 | 1,866 | 575 | 4,098,584 | 7,703 | 1,947 | 8,080,798 |
| Brooms, brushes and mops | 77 | 194 | 77 | 372,471 | 865 | 214 | 661,189 |
| Mattresses and springs | 61 | 218 | 63 | 528,498 | 1,114 | 222 | 1,106,697 |
| Musical instruments | 19 | 128 | 41 | 309,352 | 582 | 227 | 613,895 |
| Shipbuilding and repairs | 40 | 339 | 40 | 734,668 | 2,378 | 3 | 2,463,276 |

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1929-1934
(ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

| Industry | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fishing;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 64,083 | 63,836 | 61,832 | 64,484 | 65,506 | 68,634 |
| **Mining;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 95,102 | 89,200 | 72,809 | 61,470 | 63,334 | 73,505 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 124,490,511 | 113,975,332 | 91,969,299 | 71,772,049 | 70,031,805 | 88,126,186 |
| **Metalliferous mining;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 31,125 | 30,623 | 25,434 | 21,931 | 25,443 | 34,143 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 50,279,511 | 48,851,303 | 41,829,288 | 34,983,704 | 37,937,871 | 50,818,448 |
| **Coal Mining;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 29,739 | 29,172 | 27,860 | 26,960 | 25,375 | 25,961 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 42,376,378 | 36,442,361 | 28,802,428 | 25,042,769 | 22,378,736 | 25,662,591 |
| **Other mining;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 34,238 | 29,405 | 19,515 | 12,579 | 12,516 | 13,401 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 31,834,622 | 28,681,668 | 21,337,583 | 11,745,576 | 9,715,198 | 11,645,147 |
| **Manufacturing;** (a) | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 678,270 | 626,581 | 540,412 | 480,003 | 479,186 | 530,188 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 788,218,021 | 708,805,323 | 598,238,605 | 572,622,157 | 444,130,213 | 511,765,144 |
| **Electric light and power;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 16,164 | 17,858 | 17,014 | 15,395 | 14,717 | 14,974 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 24,831,821 | 27,287,443 | 26,306,956 | 23,261,166 | 21,431,877 | 21,829,491 |
| **Steam railways;** (b) | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 187,846 | 174,485 | 154,569 | 132,678 | 121,923 | 127,326 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 290,732,500 | 268,347,374 | 229,499,505 | 181,113,588 | 158,326,445 | 163,336,635 |
| **Street and electric railways;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 18,801 | 18,340 | 17,135 | 15,961 | 14,883 | 14,544 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 26,984,061 | 26,954,994 | 24,647,391 | 21,534,419 | 18,692,236 | 18,546,749 |
| **Telegraphs;** (c) | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 8,056 | 7,331 | 6,637 | 5,788 | 5,263 | 5,624 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 9,379,779 | 8,674,453 | 7,875,058 | 6,627,605 | 5,870,433 | 6,431,647 |
| **Telephones;** | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 27,459 | 26,575 | 23,825 | 21,354 | 18,796 | 17,291 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 31,672,277 | 32,085,948 | 28,493,252 | 24,115,545 | 21,276,406 | 21,167,834 |
| **Express;** (d) | | | | | | |
| Number of employees | 5,427 | 4,997 | 4,616 | 4,245 | 3,998 | 4,043 |
| Wages and salaries $ | 8,430,292 | 8,132,525 | 7,375,492 | 6,399,435 | 5,759,047 | 5,621,807 |

(a) Excluding Electric Light and Power, which is given separately below.
(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express, below.
(c) Not including operators paid on commission.
(d) Full time employees only.

# REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE COAL INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA, 1935

The report of the Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Bt., P.C., K.B.E., L.L.D., Minister of Labour for the United Kingdom from 1922 to 1924, appointed by the Provincial Government of Alberta, September 13, 1935, to inquire into the methods of conducting the coal mining industry and the possibilities of its future development, was presented in December, 1935, and has been issued recently.

The nature of the inquiry was outlined in the Labour Gazette, November, 1935, p. 976, i.e. to inquire into the cost of production, transportation, distribution and marketing of coal, capitalization, financial organization and cost of management; wages and working conditions, living costs and conditions of housing and general welfare of mine workers; the practicability of schemes to increase demand, improve marketing methods, establish standards of coal, bring production into relation to consumption and to promote rationalization, coordination or amalgamation in the industry or any part of it.

The report of the Commission, 102 pages, deals at some length with marketing and the regulation of mining and distribution of coal, as well as with labour relations, capitalization, etc. Developments in the industry since the inquiry by a Royal Commission in 1925 were outlined. This Commission was appointed December 1, 1924, and reported on February 15, 1926, the members being Mr. H. M. E. Evans, Chairman, Mr. R. G. Drinnan and Mr. F. Wheatley, representing the coal operators and the mine workers respectively (Labour Gazette, May, 1926, p. 439).

In the introduction to the report the Commissioner states that the two principal problems to-day in the coal industry, marketing and regulation, arose from the difficulty of finding adequate markets for the rich deposits of easily mined coal in Alberta and from unsatisfactory and even chaotic conditions due to excessive competition, price cutting, unfair practices, etc. It was found, however, that "there were no broad and contentious issues disclosed by the evidence in the relations of capital and labour" but there were certain problems relating to the welfare and social conditions of labour such as workmen's compensation, mine rescue work, housing and conditions in closed camps.

The report states that the estimates of the coal resources in Alberta made in previous years, including that given to the Evans Commission in 1925, have been considerably modified in recent years by the provincial authorities, and the coal resources are now estimated at 40,200,000,000 tons of which half is recoverable by mining. Of this tonnage sixty per cent is under the control of the provincial government. The production of coal fell off from 7,336,330 short tons in 1928 to 4,748,848 tons in 1934, including 2,295,566 tons of lignite, 537,542 tons of sub-bituminous and 1,915,740 tons of bituminous. There was also a considerable falling off in the average number of miners employed and in the average number of days worked in the year, the figures for 1934 being 153 days in lignite mines, 164 in bituminous mines and 162 in sub-bituminous mines. The Commission stated that the seasonal and irregular character of the operations in the industry was increased by the operation of too many mines and that while this gave employment to more miners it was on the basis of too few days per week and too low an average weekly wage. It also caused an unnecessarily high proportion of overhead costs per ton produced, and idle time was estimated to increase production costs by an average of 40 cents per ton. During the last three years the bituminous mines had an average profit of 13 cents per ton, sub-bituminous mines a loss of eight cents and lignite mines a loss of 15 cents per ton.

As to marketing the report gives figures as to the consumption of coal in Canada and as to the sale of Alberta coal in various provinces and in the United States. In 1934, 1,687,850 tons or 38·7 per cent of the output was sold to railways, while to other consumers 1,087,898 tons were sold in Alberta, 986,639 tons in Saskatchewan, 391,132 tons in Manitoba, 127,638 tons in British Columbia, 55,947 tons in Ontario and 13,739 tons in the United States. The report outlines the establishment of the Dominion Fuel Board in November, 1922, to promote the use of Canadian coal throughout Canada and lessen the dependence on the supply from the United States, the peril of which had been emphasized by the wartime Fuel Controller in March, 1919, already experienced as a result of strikes as long ago as 1902, and again in 1922-23 and to a less degree in 1925-26. This resulted in the granting of special freight rates on Alberta coal shipped to Ontario in 1923, 1925 and 1926, for experimental shipments, continued since, and also in Dominion Government subventions ($2.50 per ton since 1933) to further assist the movement.

In connection with unemployment relief it is stated that an additional shipment of 300,000 tons of Alberta coal to Ontario with an increase in the subvention of 50 cents per

ton would increase miners' payrolls by $489,000 and railway payrolls by $1,248,000 and would cost the Government only $150,000 extra.

The efforts of the Alberta Government to promote the sale of coal in Ontario, through the appointment of a Trade Commissioner at Toronto, and through expenditure for publicity are reviewed and suggestions made for the extension of such activities.

Regarding mine workmen and labour relations the Commissioner states that while the average number of employees throughout the year 1934 was 7,143, about the same as in 1924, the number on the payrolls on December 31, 1934, was 9,655 as against 12,061 on December 31, 1924. This indicated that the industry could not provide continuous work for all engaged in it, miners in the lignite fields particularly getting only one day's work per week (if any) during six months in spring and summer. This serious problem, it was found, was being met to some extent by consumers, especially railways, spreading their orders evenly over the year but in respect to the mines producing domestic coal the difficulty of storage was encountered.

The Commissioner states that the various associations of coal mine operators in existence some years ago had ceased to exist but that the operators conferred in groups for joint action on occasions and an association had recently been formed in the Drumheller Valley. Reference was also made to the principal miners' unions, the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and to the existence of various local groups or associations.

"In an industry of this character the ideal undoubtedly is that there should be strong and responsible associations of operators on one side and of workers on the other; and it is unfortunate that no such association of operators exists. The interests of the domestic coal operators and of those handling steam coal to some extent proceed on different lines; at the same time, there are instances (for example where negotiations with the Government or with the miners are concerned) where they have a common interest.

"In various portions of this Report recommendations are made that the Government should take action after consulting the operators as a body, and in the absence of any representative association it is not easy for such consultation to take place on organized and proper lines. It is desirable that an Association should come into existence representing the whole of the operators of the Province; it would naturally fall into two sections, (*a*) the steam coal operators, and (*b*) the domestic and sub-bituminous operators, who could each meet separately for the consideration of matters relating only to their own branch of the industry, but could confer and act together with regard to matters relating to the industry as a whole."

With reference to industrial relations the Commissioner states that no particular matters of major importance relating to agreements were brought up and though there was some objection to payment on a contract basis (piece rates) it was not seriously pressed. Proposals for a minimum day rate for miners to be paid if earnings fell below such minimum were made and the Commissioner stated this was done in Great Britain and should be discussed when agreements are revised. The wages paid in small mines were found to be low, and frequently unsatisfactory, and the establishment of minimum rates, as in Great Britain by Trade Boards for sweated trades and industries, was recommended.

Regarding wash houses, recommendations for improvements in some cases were made.

Housing for miners was found to be adequate, especially in the steam coal areas and the Lethbridge district, but improvements were recommended in certain other districts, as well as generally throughout all districts, including the installation of water supply in houses. Sanitary conditions were found to be unsatisfactory and it was recommended that better provision should be made and that municipal authorities should enforce better standards.

Closed camps were dealt with at some length, these being all located in provincial forest reserves, the area in each being under lease from the Government, the mining company in some cases owning all the buildings including houses, stores, schools, halls, etc. Some misunderstandings as to access for the public were reported but it was pointed out that the statute provided for this. It was recommended that the mining companies should not leave themselves open to suspicion of monopoly or of being arbitrary in regard to the rights of miners to their houses; that the terms of leases for sites for houses, etc., should be clear and without severe restrictions; that the terms of such leases should be approved by the Minister of Lands and Mines; also that the Government should retain the right to grant leases for sites for houses and stores.

Regarding Workmen's Compensation and mine rescue work, a proposal that the Workmen's Compensation Board should appoint safety inspectors was not approved by the Commissioner, as it would be dividing authority with the Mines Branch, and it was recommended that mine rescue work should be

transferred from the Board to the Mines Branch and that the Board should pay over to the Mines Branch that part of the assessment on operators collected for mine rescue work. Rescue cars and equipment were found to be satisfactory generally but some improvements were suggested as to the means of transportation.

With reference to miners' certificates, it was recommended that, as proposals for Class B certificates in 1929 had not been carried out, some provision should be made for young men to gain experience by working at the coal face under experienced miners.

A Mining Industry Welfare Fund was recommended, either by a levy per ton of coal produced or a percentage of wages paid, to produce $45,000 per annum to which the provincial government should add fifty per cent taken from its royalties, making $67,000. This should be administered by a Board consisting of equal representation from the operators and miners with the Minister of Lands and Mines, or his representative, as Chairman; two-thirds to be used for promoting miners' welfare, including better houses, and the remainder for research, publicity, etc., in the interests of the industry.

The most important recommendations of the Commisisoner were as to marketing and regulation of the industry including control of development, price fixing, quotas, etc., and are summarized as follows:

*Ontario Market.*—That the railway companies should be asked for an assurance that the special freight rate on coal to Ontario, $8 per ton, would be continued for five years, but reduced 50 cents; that the Dominion Government be asked for an assurance that the $2.50 per ton subvention be continued for five years, but increased by 50 cents; that the Minister of Lands and Mines determine the types of coal best suited for shipment to Ontario and establish more uniform standards as to grades and sizes of coal; that the provincial government contribute $10,000 annually for five years for publicity or until the Coal Industry Welfare Fund is constituted and able to provide for this; that the Minister take steps to secure the acceptance of these proposals by a substantial majority of the operators in each district.

*Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934.*—That the powers conferred on the Minister of Trade and Industry under the Act, in so far as they apply to coal mining and distribution, be transferred to the Minister of Lands and Mines. These powers provide for the summoning of conferences of those engaged in an industry to establish standards of wages, wholesale and retail prices, trade practices, etc., to be made binding on all in the industry by Order in Council.

*Operators' Association.*—That the Minister under this Act invite a conference of the coal mining operators with a view to constituting an operators' association for the province with separate branches for steam coal and domestic coal.

*Control of Development.*—That the Government definitely announce a policy of refusal to grant new leases of undeveloped minerals during the next five years, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the Minister arrange with freeholders and leaseholders of undeveloped lands to make inoperative for five years any obligations to commence active operations or to produce specified quantities of coal, being relieved of state charges, etc., during such period, and being assured of preference in regard to licences for commencing operations when trade improves.

*Formulation of a Code.*—That the Minister, under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, invite operators, miners and distributors to appoint representatives to confer with him for the purpose of formulating a code of methods and practices, with the object of putting an end to competitive practices detrimental to the trade, to those engaged in it and to the public.

*Fixed Prices and Minimum Wages.*—That the Minister under the Department of Trade and Industry Act confer with those in the domestic coal industry to establish pithead prices of domestic coal and a minimum wage in small mines.

*Quotas, Central Selling Agencies, Amalgamation.*—That the Minister under the Department of Trade and Industry Act promote conferences with those in the domestic coal industry and those engaged in the sale and distribution of such coal to establish a rationalization scheme, or schemes, to regulate output on a quota basis, particularly in the Drumheller Valley, with a view to the limitation or adjustment of output; to establish a central selling agency for the Drumheller Valley or any other portion of the domestic coal industry; to consider schemes of rationalization or amalgamation of mines in the domestic coal industry with a view to providing that production may be obtained from those mines which are more capable of efficient and economical operation.

# MEDIATION ON UNITED STATES RAILWAYS

THE first annual report of the National Mediation Board, created by amendments to the United States Railway Labour Act of 1926 and approved June 21, 1934 (Labour Gazette, July, 1934, page 655) has been published recently. Provision was also made in the amended Act for the establishment of a National Railroad Adjustment Board, and annual reports of the four divisions of that Board are also included in the publication.

As pointed out in the introduction, the amended Railway Labour Act is the culmination of 45 years of experience with legislation to govern the relations of employers and employees on the railroads and to promote peace and order in those relations as a means of preventing interruptions to interstate commerce.

In reviewing the work of the National Mediation Board during 1934-35, the report noted that in that period there were no strikes in the railroad industry. The employees of two roads voted to strike but at the request of the Board action was postponed pending mediation. Apparently this freedom from major industrial disturbances on the railways in the year 1934-35 was consistent with the almost perfect record over a period of nearly ten years. In this respect the report observes:

"Since the enactment of the Railway Labour Act in 1926 there has been an almost unbroken record of peaceful settlement of labour disputes on the railroads. . . .That the railroad industry could maintain such a peaceful record especially since 1932 when strikes and industrial unrest have been prevalent in other industries throughout the country, is testimony to the soundness and effectiveness of the labour policies formulated by Congress in the Railway Labour Act. . . But there has been no lack of labour disputes in the railroad industry. It differs from other industries only in that its disputes are amicably adjusted with the aid of the agencies set up by the Act."

The record of cases is summarized in the following paragraphs:

As indicated in the final report of the former United States Board of Mediation, there were on the open docket at the beginning of the fiscal year 317 pending and unsettled cases. During the year 252 additional cases were filed with the present Board, making a total of 569 cases in which the services of the Board were required.

Of these, 221 were grievance cases involving the interpretation or application of existing agreements. Since the amended Act created the National Railroad Adjustment Board to render final decisions in all such cases, the parties were asked to withdraw these from mediation and to submit them to the Adjustment Board. This was done in all the 221 cases, leaving 348 subject to the jurisdiction of the National Mediation Board. The Board disposed of 166 cases during the year, and there remained pending on June 31, 1935, 182 cases.

The cases subject to the jurisdiction of the National Mediation Board are, broadly speaking, of two general kinds: (1) Mediation cases, involving disputes between carriers and employees regarding changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; (2) Representation cases, involving disputes among employees as to who shall be their duly designated and authorized representatives.

The 166 cases disposed of by the Board during the year involved more than 100,000 employees on 117 different railroads.

Of these cases, 96 were representation disputes among the employees, requiring an investigation by the Board and a certification of representatives to the carrier and to the parties. In 56 of these 96 cases the Board took secret ballots of the employees involved, and issued certifications on the basis of the results of the elections. Two cases required a second election to be held so that the Board conducted 58 elections during the year. In 33 cases signed authorizations of employees designating their representatives were checked against the payroll records of the carriers, and representatives were certified on the basis of the proved authorizations. Four cases were adjusted by the carrier recognizing the employees' representatives without a formal certification. Two were withdrawn and one was dismissed by the Board on the ground that the employees for whom an election was requested did not constitute a craft or class within the meaning of the Railway Labour Act.

Many more than 96 disputes were involved in these 96 cases. In most of the cases several different crafts or classes of employees were in disagreement as to their representatives, and the Board was required to ascertain the choice of representatives by each craft or class separately. A total of 273 certifications were made by the Board determining the choice of authorized representatives by the various crafts or classes of employees involved in disputes in the 96 cases.

In addition to the representation cases the Board handled 70 disputes between carriers and employees requiring mediation services. Twenty-four of these were settled by written mediation agreements entered into by the parties with the assistance of the Board, and one case was adjusted without a written agree-

ment. The efforts of the Board's mediators resulted in the withdrawal of 19 cases, and 21 were withdrawn before mediation began. Two cases were referred back to the parties for further negotiations at the request of the employees' representatives; and two others were dismissed by the Board when investigation developed that the employer was not subject to the Railway Labour Act.

Two cases the Board was unable to settle. All efforts through mediation having failed, the parties were asked to submit these disputes to arbitration under the provisions of section 7 of the act. In both cases, however, the carriers refused to arbitrate, and the Board therefore closed the cases, all the procedures under the Railway Labour Act having been exhausted.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Revision of Minimum Age Conventions

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its 74th session, which was held in Geneva from February 12-22, 1936. decided to take up with all of the Member States of the International Labour Organization the desirability of amending four Conventions of the International Labour Conference which were adopted in 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1932, laying down a minimum age limit of fourteen years for admission to employment in industry, at sea, in agriculture, and in non-industrial employment respectively. The amendment which is in contemplation would raise the minimum age limit in each case from fourteen to fifteen years.

The proposed revision procedure has not as yet been definitely inscribed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, as the Governments of the Member States will first be asked for an expression of their views on this matter.

### Wages and Hours Statistics

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has decided to call a technical conference of statisticians in 1937 to consider a proposal for the adoption of an international Convention on the subject of statistics on wages and hours of work.

### The 1937 Conference Agenda

The Governing Body has decided to place the following questions on the agenda of the 1937 session of the International Labour Conference: (1) organization of public works in relation to employment; (2) reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades; and (3) reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.

### Working Hours in Australia

The Prime Minister of Australia recently announced that in view of the importance of obtaining information and considered opinions on the question of working hours the Government had decided to convene a Conference to enquire into and report upon the question whether any or what general reduction of working hours in Australia is desirable and practicable. having regard to the social, economic and national interests of Australia as a whole.

The Prime Minister stated that the Conference would consist of the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, a representative of State Industrial Tribunals, four employers representing primary industries and manufacturing and commercial interests, four representatives of organized labour, an economist, a medical man, a woman representing consuming interests, and (as non-voting members) a Commonwealth Treasury officer and a Customs officer. Sittings would normally be held in private, witnesses being called only in special cases on the direction of the Chairman.

In announcing this decision, the Prime Minister added that the Commonwealth Government realized that the Commonwealth Parliament had no power to legislate generally with respect to hours of labour, which must still largely be controlled by State Parliaments and by industrial tribunals exercising their own judgment in particular cases. The Government, nevertheless, felt that on this matter as much guidance as possible should be obtained from a full examination of the relevant social, economic and financial considerations.

### New Zealand Government and Shorter Hours

The New Zealand Minister of Labour has recently convened a conference of employers' and workers' representatives to meet at an early date for the purpose of discussing the Government's proposals for changes in the existing labour legislation. Among other things, the conference will consider the reduction of hours of work.

The Minister made the following statement:

> One of the major questions to be submitted to the Conference for consideration is the contemplated shorter working week or its alternative. Personally I am decidedly in favour of a 40-hour week. It is part of the Government's policy. The question of how it will be applied and also to what industries it can be made applicable will, of course, be one of the most important phases of the subject and it will be gone into most carefully with the parties concerned.

The Minister mentioned that the question of hours was to be discussed at the International Labour Conference in June and added that he had been giving some thought to the advisability of introducing modified working hours in New Zealand before the subject was discussed by the Geneva Conference.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1936

## Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1936, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Little activity was reported in farming in the Maritimes, although spring ploughing had started in some sections. River driving was under way in the logging industry and a number of men had been sent out for that purpose. Sawmills were also being set up in preparation for spring work. Fishing was much handicapped owing to drift ice, but lobster fishermen were getting ready to set their traps. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated one and two days a week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to five days, with one mine reporting a week's idleness. Although there were no new developments in manufacturing, manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs, pulp and paper mills, sugar refineries, wood products and steel industries reported conditions more favourable and factories busy. Building construction remained practically unchanged, with all buildings in course of erection progressing favourably. Reconstruction work at West Saint John, however, had been stopped and 140 men laid off. Civic street and sewer work continued. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was well up to the average. Trade was seasonally good with collections fair. The usual number of placements was made for women workers in household service.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec. Logging, also, reported lessened activity, due to mild weather, although a few river drivers had been hired. Industrial conditions throughout the province showed little change. Tobacco was quiet, but a slight improvement was noted in the clothing and shoe trades and iron and steel plants. Not much building construction was in evidence, other than repairs and minor alterations. A number of men found employment in the larger centres in snow removal. Transportation was good at Quebec City, but slackened at Three Rivers. Slightly more trade was recorded, particularly in Montreal. The demand continued active for domestic help, but few openings were available for those desiring clerical positions.

Activity in farming in Ontario increased with the advancing season; a number of orders was received and wages offered were somewhat higher. Logging operations were almost completed and bushmen were returning to the cities until such time as river driving should commence. Mining was rather quiet and would likely remain so until after the snow was gone. Manufacturing establishments were running fairly steadily, with little change in staffs. Some industries reported slackness, while others were busier, due to seasonal conditions. One office reported that fewer skilled workers in a number of trades were out of work, the call for this type of employee having been greater than usual. Very slight improvement was noted in building construction. Several special works programs were awaiting government approval, and other building construction was held up until the advent of more favourable weather for outdoor work, but prospects were brighter in this line for the coming months. Domestic work in the Women's Department was plentiful, with suitable applicants scarce. Many were inexperienced; others were unwilling to leave the city, while some were young and employers did not wish to hire those whom they would have to train. Little demand was recorde l for clerical workers, but the industrial departments were busier with the placement of women and girls in factories.

Owing to unfavourable weather, the placement of farm hands in the Prairie Provinces was somewhat retarded. The heavy fall of snow, however, was of great value to the farmers in many districts, in that it provided additional moisture for the land. Logging was quiet, except in the Edmonton zone. The colder weather caused renewed employment at some of the coal mines, but this was only of a temporary character. Manufacturing was fairly good at Winnipeg and Edmonton, but slow at Calgary and Medicine Hat. Quietness prevailed in building, although a number of men were placed on various municipal and provincial projects. Some activity was noted in railway operation, but there was no extra call for help. Trade was slack. Fewer calls were received for city domestics in the Women's Division, however the demand for country and farm domestics was greater than the supply of applicants willing to take such positions.

There was a fair number of calls for farm workers in British Columbia, although few men were sent to orchard growers, as the season was late in starting. Logging was active, with the prospects favourable for a busy year. Saw and shingle mills, also, were operating fairly steadily. Mining was brisk, but there was no movement of workers. Manufacturing showed some improvement at

Kamloops; elsewhere the situation was unchanged. Conditions were also somewhat better in the building industry, although some lines of work were handicapped by adverse weather. Employment at Prince Rupert was increased, mainly in connection with the fishing industry. Relief projects continued in various centres. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were fairly active, but quiet at Victoria. The waterfront was busy at Prince Rupert, and at Victoria and Vancouver plenty of work was to be had, although not sufficient to provide employment for all idle longshoremen. Trade was slow. Little change was noted in the Women's Division. Casual work was slack, but a good demand existed for experienced cooks-general, however, the applicants available were not sufficiently experienced to fill all positions offered.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 9,411, the employees on their payrolls numbering 931,959 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,763, having an aggregate membership of 168,853 persons, 13·8 per cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1936, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed moderate improvement, although the situation in some localities and industries continued to be adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions. Reports were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,411 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 926,888 persons at February 1, to 931,959 at March 1, or by 0·5 per cent. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 98·9 at the latest date, compared with 98·4 in the preceding month, and with 96·4 at March 1, 1935. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that the average change in employment between February 1 and March 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in nine of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance at the date under review was very slightly below the average, with the result that the index, after adjustment for seasonal trend, declined by 0·2 points from 103·9 at February 1 to 103·7 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index was also lower than at January 1, 1936, but with these exceptions, was higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

The greatest improvement at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing; the additions to staffs in leather, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, steam railway transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The largest gains were in construction and trade, where they compared favourably with the declines that have usually occurred in these industries in the late winter; the increase in the former was due in the main to snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, logging reported very pronounced seasonal contractions that greatly exceeded the average loss indicated at March 1 in the years since 1920, while the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals also showed curtailment.

For March 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 9,062 employers with a combined

working force of 902,301 persons, compared with 885,961 in the preceding month. Although this increase had been on a larger scale than that noted at the same date of the present year, the index number was then 2·5 points lower than at March 1, 1936, when it stood at 98·9.

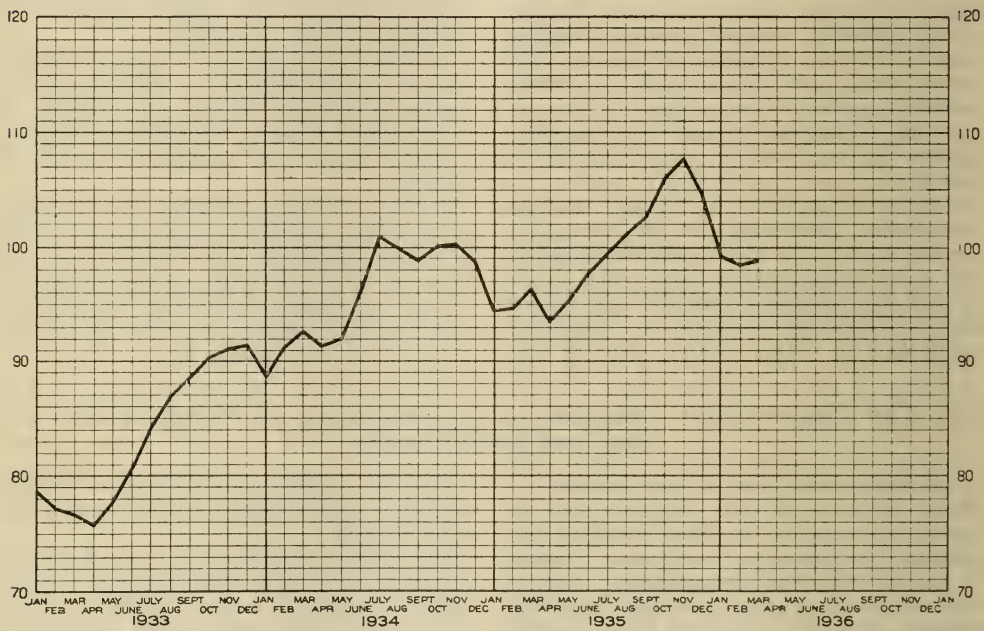
The index numbers of employment at March 1 in the sixteen years for which data are now available are as follows:—1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4; 1928, 102·6; 1927, 97·5; 1926, 92·6; 1925, 88·1; 1924, 91·8; 1923, 91·0; 1922, 82·9 and 1921, 89·1.

quieter, and there were decreases in steam railway operation and highway construction; little general change occurred in manufacturing. Employment at March 1, 1935, had shown a much larger contraction; the index then was some three points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 101·7. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 626 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 70,280 persons, compared with 71,256 in the preceding month.

*Quebec.*—Employment in Quebec showed a small decrease, comparing unfavourably with the considerable increase recorded at March 1,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**




### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend of employment was upward in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while activity declined in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. The situation in each of the five economic areas was better than at the same date of last year.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a moderate reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 649 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 72,951 at February 1, to 72,582 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in shipping and railway construction, those in the latter being considerable. On the other hand, logging was seasonally

1935, and also comparing unfavourably with the small gain which is the average change between February and March in the last fifteen years. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing and railway construction; within the former group, leather, lumber, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants were decidedly more active. Logging recorded pronounced losses as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in mining, transportation and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,235 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 262,617 employees, as against 263,193 at the beginning of February. The index, at 95·1, was moderately higher than at March 1, 1935, when it stood at 91·3; the

index then was computed from statistics furnished by 2,157 establishments, with 250,572 persons on their payrolls, an increase of 5,000 over their staffs in the preceding month.

*Ontario.*—Expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 4,176 co-operating establishments added 5,680 persons to their forces, bringing them to 398,449 at March 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1936, though considerably exceeding the average increase indicated at March 1 in the years since 1920, was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1935. The index then, at 103·5, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 103·8. The 4,010 firms whose returns were included in the tabulation for March 1, 1935, had employed 394,882 workers.

There was an advance in factory employment in Ontario at the beginning of March, 1936, manufacturers having added 2,139 workers to their staffs. Leather, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works showed greater activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, highway construction recorded substantial improvement, and there were gains on a smaller scale in mining, transportation, railway construction and trade. On the other hand, logging showed a decline as the season's operations neared completion, and shipping and building construction also released employees.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was a contra-seasonal increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at March 1; this was especially interesting because the trend has been downward at that date in fourteen of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The index number at the date under review, at 95·1, compared favourably with that of 87·2 at March 1, 1935. Data were tabulated from 1,380 firms with 120,280 employees at the beginning of March, compared with 118,548 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a decrease in animal food factories, but improvement was indicated in vegetable food, textile and some other divisions, resulting in a moderate increase in the group as a whole. Steam railway operation, highway and railway construction, services and trade also showed heightened activity, the gains in trade being especially noteworthy. On the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally slacker. The

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1, 1921 | 89·1 | 101·8 | 84·6 | 91·8 | 90·4 | 77·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1922 | 82·9 | 90·6 | 76·8 | 87·0 | 83·8 | 75·7 |
| Mar. 1, 1923 | 91·0 | 101·7 | 83·8 | 96·7 | 88·3 | 81·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1924 | 91·8 | 92·5 | 89·1 | 95·6 | 88·9 | 86·2 |
| Mar. 1, 1925 | 88·1 | 91·7 | 85·4 | 90·5 | 84·4 | 87·0 |
| Mar. 1, 1926 | 92·6 | 99·6 | 89·6 | 95·0 | 88·0 | 91·6 |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 97·5 | 97·4 | 96·2 | 100·1 | 95·2 | 93·0 |
| Mar. 1, 1928 | 102·6 | 97·5 | 100·9 | 106·3 | 101·8 | 97·0 |
| Mar. 1, 1929 | 111·4 | 106·8 | 104·7 | 118·4 | 112·3 | 103·7 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 110·2 | 110·2 | 106·6 | 115·6 | 105·3 | 104·2 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 100·2 | 104·5 | 99·7 | 101·6 | 98·6 | 93·8 |
| Mar. 1, 1932 | 88·7 | 93·1 | 86·5 | 91·8 | 88·2 | 78·7 |
| Mar. 1, 1933 | 76·9 | 76·8 | 74·1 | 79·8 | 80·0 | 67·7 |
| Mar. 1, 1934 | 92·7 | 103·2 | 89·1 | 97·8 | 83·8 | 85·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·9 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| Apr. 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 7·8 | 28·2 | 42·7 | 12·9 | 8·4 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1,331 employers making returns for March 1 of last year had reported 109,938 employees, compared with 112,360 at the first of February, 1935.

*British Columbia.*—The manufacture of lumber and food products showed a decline, and logging construction, services and trade also afforded less employment. On the other hand, mining and shipping and stevedoring showed improvement. The working forces of the 971 co-operating employers aggregated 78,031 persons, as compared with 79,427 in the preceding month. The index, at 92·4, was fractionally higher than at March 1, 1935, when it had stood at 91·9; the 937 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 76,629 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showing an upward movement, while in Windsor and Vancouver contractions were indicated. The gain in Toronto was most pronounced.

*Montreal.*—Further additions to staffs were reported on the whole in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile, tobacco and iron and steel factories), but transportation, trade and construction showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,303 firms employing 133,207 workers, as compared with 131,733 in the preceding month. The advance indicated at the beginning of March in 1935 had been decidedly larger, but the index then was lower by over two points than at the date under review, when it stood at 88·5.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, but transportation, construction and other industries were slacker. The working forces of the 168 co-operating employers totalled 12,359 persons, compared with 12,207 at February 1, 1936. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1935, when a larger gain had been indicated.

*Toronto.*—Activity increased in the textile, leather and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in food and printing and paper establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 1,425 firms, employing 119,562 workers at the beginning of March, as com-

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1, 1922 | 81·6 | ..... | 90·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84·5 | 78·9 |
| Mar. 1, 1923 | 87·0 | ..... | 94·7 | 98·2 | 93·9 | ..... | 88·4 | 78·3 |
| Mar. 1, 1924 | 88·9 | ..... | 93·4 | 95·1 | 87·6 | ..... | 85·8 | 81·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1925 | 87·8 | 94·2 | 90·4 | 92·2 | 84·3 | ..... | 84·6 | 88·1 |
| Mar. 1, 1926 | 90·8 | 93·3 | 96·2 | 90·8 | 93·1 | 100·1 | 92·9 | 93·2 |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 95·8 | 99·9 | 99·6 | 96·0 | 99·1 | 102·4 | 99·4 | 99·1 |
| Mar. 1, 1928 | 101·0 | 106·3 | 106·4 | 105·2 | 101·7 | 103·4 | 101·9 | 99·0 |
| Mar. 1, 1929 | 107·5 | 121·8 | 116·6 | 109·4 | 123·5 | 168·5 | 107·6 | 104·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 108·7 | 110·0 | 115·9 | 116·0 | 120·4 | 136·7 | 104·6 | 108·3 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 105·1 | 123·3 | 107·5 | 117·5 | 105·6 | 95·5 | 98·0 | 108·2 |
| Mar. 1, 1932 | 89·8 | 101·9 | 97·8 | 96·6 | 90·4 | 80·4 | 88·5 | 87·8 |
| Mar. 1, 1933 | 75·8 | 92·3 | 84·4 | 85·5 | 70·8 | 70·5 | 78·0 | 80·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1934 | 82·6 | 93·2 | 91·1 | 96·7 | 81·0 | 97·7 | 79·7 | 84·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·6 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 88·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1936 | 14·3 | 1·3 | 12·8 | 1·4 | 3·3 | 1·7 | 4·3 | 3·3 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

pared with 117,772 at February 1. The index, standing at 97·8, was higher than at March 1, 1935, when a smaller gain had occurred.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed improvement; construction, manufacturing and a few other groups were rather more active, while trade released some workers. The 173 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 13,152 at the date under review, as compared with 12,888 at February 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of March, 1935, when little general change had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—A further moderate gain, on the whole, occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, while other industries showed only small fluctuations. An aggregate payroll of 31,167 persons was reported by the 277 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 30,968 in their last report. Greater improvement had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 85·8 as compared with 97·1 at March 1, 1936.

*Windsor.*—A decrease was indicated in Windsor, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which there was a falling-off in activity in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 171 employers with 15,993 workers, or 282 fewer than at February 1. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of March, 1935, when a large gain had been recorded; this difference was mainly due to a change in the active season in the motor industry, resulting from the earlier production of the year's model cars.

*Winnipeg.*—Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 463 firms reported 40,319 employees, as against 39,061 in the preceding month. There was a large increase in trade, while manufacturing, transportation, services and construction also showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at March 1 of last year, when a smaller gain had been registered.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing recorded a loss in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills, and trade also was not quite so active. On the other hand, transportation showed improvement. On the whole, there was a decrease of 258 persons in the payrolls of the 416 co-

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926 = 100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1, 1921 | 89·1 | 91·6 | 147·7 | 97·1 | 89·4 | 88·5 | 54·7 | 80·5 | 91·3 |
| Mar. 1, 1922 | 82·9 | 84·5 | 98·9 | 94·5 | 83·8 | 89·7 | 51·3 | 77·7 | 87·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1923 | 91·0 | 94·7 | 160·3 | 103·1 | 83·7 | 92·1 | 51·4 | 78·0 | 88·2 |
| Mar. 1, 1924 | 91·8 | 93·1 | 163·9 | 104·3 | 90·5 | 93·2 | 57·0 | 88·7 | 90·5 |
| Mar. 1, 1925 | 88·1 | 88·6 | 146·2 | 97·2 | 91·3 | 90·1 | 58·8 | 88·7 | 91·3 |
| Mar. 1, 1926 | 92·6 | 94·9 | 139·0 | 93·0 | 94·7 | 92·3 | 65·6 | 93·0 | 95·8 |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 97·5 | 99·8 | 137·5 | 101·6 | 99·8 | 95·7 | 72·3 | 97·3 | 101·2 |
| Mar. 1, 1928 | 102·6 | 104·7 | 159·6 | 111·4 | 101·2 | 97·3 | 73·3 | 105·3 | 109·7 |
| Mar. 1, 1929 | 111·4 | 115·7 | 167·8 | 115·9 | 112·0 | 99·8 | 80·0 | 118·4 | 117·8 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 110·2 | 110·9 | 178·3 | 119·8 | 118·7 | 97·7 | 83·7 | 125·0 | 123·0 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 100·2 | 97·6 | 82·7 | 109·5 | 103·9 | 93·2 | 101·1 | 121·8 | 122·0 |
| Mar. 1, 1932 | 88·7 | 87·0 | 60·6 | 101·1 | 95·2 | 81·9 | 83·3 | 114·7 | 113·6 |
| Mar. 1, 1933 | 76·9 | 75·8 | 57·1 | 94·6 | 85·6 | 74·1 | 56·5 | 102·9 | 107·3 |
| Mar. 1, 1934 | 92·7 | 86·5 | 153·3 | 108·9 | 76·7 | 78·0 | 100·8 | 109·3 | 112·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1, 1936 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1, 1936 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 53·8 | 4·5 | 6·3 | 2·2 | 10·2 | 9·9 | 2·7 | 10·4 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

operating firms, who had 31,012 employees. An advance had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but the index was then nearly seven points lower than that of 96·9 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,581 manufacturers employing 501,370 operatives as compared with 495,690 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but the vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-ferrous metal industries also showed gains. On the other hand, animal food factories were slacker. The improvement in manufacturing generally was on a smaller scale than that noted at March 1, 1935, or, in fact, than in most of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. This was largely due to the fact that employment in lumber, textiles and iron and steel at the latest date did not show such pronounced advances as are usual at the time of year; nevertheless, activity in each of these divisions was maintained at a higher level than at March 1 in any of the last five years.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 98·5 at February 1, 1936, to 99·5 at the date under review, as compared with 92·7 at March 1, 1935, and 86·5 at March 1, 1934. After adjustment for seasonal influences, however, the index declined from 102·3 in the preceding month to 101·3 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index numbers in the last five months have been higher than in any other period since the winter of 1930-1931.

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Average 1926 = 100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | Mar. 1, 1936 | Feb. 1, 1936 | Mar. 1, 1935 | Mar. 1, 1934 | Mar. 1, 1933 | Mar. 1, 1932 | Mar. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 53·8 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 92·7 | 86·5 | 75·8 | 87·0 | 97·6 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·2 | 107·2 | 108·5 | 101·7 | 96·0 | 88·3 | 91·6 | 95·0 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 81·3 | 81·3 | 75·4 | 71·8 | 65·0 | 79·8 | 89·1 |
| Leather and products | 2·4 | 111·7 | 104·5 | 104·0 | 97·0 | 84·0 | 89·5 | 89·9 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·7 | 116·3 | 108·1 | 108·4 | 105·1 | 91·1 | 97·2 | 97·2 |
| Lumber and products | 3·7 | 65·9 | 65·9 | 63·3 | 59·5 | 44·5 | 58·2 | 70·5 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·0 | 55·3 | 55·3 | 51·2 | 48·0 | 31·4 | 42·2 | 51·8 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 77·6 | 78·7 | 72·1 | 72·9 | 64·1 | 84·9 | 105·5 |
| Other lumber products | 1·0 | 89·7 | 88·9 | 93·4 | 85·1 | 69·6 | 86·1 | 99·3 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 42·0 | 41·9 | 33·0 | 33·2 | 20·5 | 48·7 | 49·1 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·0 | 96·7 | 96·4 | 90·9 | 88·0 | 87·3 | 93·2 | 97·6 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·3 | 96·3 | 96·2 | 91·1 | 88·2 | 83·9 | 87·2 | 95·4 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·7 | 84·8 | 83·9 | 78·4 | 75·6 | 68·3 | 71·4 | 82·7 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 114·5 | 112·8 | 106·4 | 100·4 | 96·9 | 95·6 | 99·1 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·6 | 105·3 | 106·8 | 102·6 | 100·8 | 100·3 | 105·2 | 111·1 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 95·5 | 94·0 | 94·1 | 91·0 | 76·7 | 91·1 | 102·8 |
| Textile products | 10·7 | 116·9 | 115·2 | 110·1 | 106·9 | 91·1 | 100·2 | 102·5 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4·2 | 132·3 | 134·8 | 125·7 | 122·8 | 97·8 | 108·6 | 103·2 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 2·0 | 93·8 | 95·6 | 86·8 | 88·1 | 66·6 | 82·1 | 83·3 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·9 | 139·7 | 143·4 | 133·9 | 132·2 | 107·3 | 114·9 | 101·2 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·1 | 519·0 | 529·1 | 509·3 | 460·1 | 376·5 | 367·7 | 322·8 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·1 | 123·0 | 120·4 | 114·9 | 116·1 | 103·1 | 109·6 | 106·6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·3 | 105·9 | 100·8 | 97·7 | 91·7 | 84·2 | 92·6 | 106·1 |
| Other textile products | 1·1 | 94·8 | 192·3 | 93·8 | 90·6 | 73·7 | 83·2 | 89·0 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·9 | 136·4 | 135·6 | 120·2 | 120·2 | 117·4 | 120·9 | 114·6 |
| Tobacco | 1·2 | 138·8 | 135·7 | 118·5 | 119·9 | 124·2 | 121·1 | 105·4 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 129·9 | 133·3 | 120·9 | 120·5 | 106·8 | 120·0 | 127·7 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 146·0 | 148·2 | 129·6 | 141·4 | 108·6 | 113·5 | 122·4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·2 | 132·5 | 130·2 | 123·2 | 116·1 | 104·7 | 109·6 | 118·9 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·8 | 67·5 | 64·4 | 55·5 | 55·5 | 48·2 | 76·0 | 95·4 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 111·5 | 110·7 | 105·8 | 104·7 | 106·7 | 116·0 | 118·4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 115·9 | 115·4 | 105·2 | 97·5 | 88·1 | 123·1 | 136·2 |
| Iron and steel products | 12·8 | 90·6 | 89·8 | 82·9 | 70·5 | 59·3 | 74·9 | 96·0 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·5 | 110·6 | 113·9 | 91·8 | 83·1 | 39·6 | 67·0 | 106·8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·2 | 98·0 | 95·5 | 85·5 | 71·1 | 63·3 | 81·8 | 99·8 |
| Agricultural implements | ·6 | 65·5 | 65·5 | 56·0 | 44·1 | 33·1 | 32·4 | 45·8 |
| Land vehicles | 5·9 | 91·3 | 90·3 | 88·4 | 74·6 | 68·8 | 80·7 | 97·0 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2·1 | 135·8 | 138·2 | 152·0 | 96·2 | 69·3 | 74·8 | 94·4 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 63·5 | 59·0 | 65·1 | 45·4 | 57·5 | 65·8 | 98·5 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 99·6 | 95·1 | 88·5 | 82·1 | 58·6 | 73·2 | 87·0 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | ·6 | 81·8 | 83·6 | 63·0 | 50·6 | 45·0 | 83·2 | 146·7 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·6 | 98·6 | 92·7 | 88·4 | 70·7 | 56·1 | 74·2 | 97·3 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 85·9 | 85·6 | 77·3 | 70·2 | 57·9 | 76·8 | 91·0 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 127·1 | 123·2 | 114·2 | 99·7 | 77·4 | 95·9 | 116·7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 130·2 | 130·3 | 126·7 | 128·3 | 114·1 | 116·2 | 122·6 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 117·7 | 116·7 | 114·2 | 102·8 | 91·9 | 100·4 | 105·7 |

[1]The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers as at March 1 in the sixteen years for which statistics are now available: 1936, 99·5; 1935, 92·7; 1934, 86·5; 1933, 75·8; 1932, 87·0; 1931, 97·6; 1930, 110·9; 1929, 115·7; 1928, 104·7; 1927, 99·8; 1926, 94·9; 1925, 88·6; 1924, 93·1; 1923, 94·7; 1922, 84·5; and 1921, 91·6.

A review of the data for March 1, 1935, shows that returns had then been received from 5,355 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 464,265, compared with 451,362 in the preceding month. Although the improvement then indicated had, as already stated, exceeded that noted at the latest date, the index then was lower by over seven per cent than at the beginning of March of the present year.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Employment in this industry showed a further moderate decrease, mainly in meat-packing plants. The index number stood at 107·2, as compared with 101·7 at March 1, 1935, when similar curtailment had been noted. The working forces of the 266 reporting establishments aggregated 20,564 persons, as compared with 20,803 at February 1, 1936.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a considerable advance in employment in this division at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 293 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 22,820 persons, compared with 21,301 in the preceding month. The gains reported were mainly in footwear factories in Quebec but also to some extent in Ontario. A smaller increase had been made at the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was nearly eight points lower than at March 1, 1936.

*Lumber and Products.*—Little general change was indicated in the lumber group. Statements were tabulated from 810 employers, whose staffs totalled 34,536 workers, compared with 34,479 at February 1. The tendency was moderately favourable in four of the five economic areas, only British Columbia showing a general reduction. The index number was higher than at March 1, 1935, when a much larger advance had been reported.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—An increase was recorded in the edible plant products group, chiefly in flour and cereal and fruit and vegetable canning factories. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 447 in number, had 27,968 workers in their employ, or 146 more than at the beginning of February. Quebec, Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces reported improvement. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 90·9, compared with 96·7 at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this division showed a small advance, chiefly in the production of pulp and paper and paper goods, while the printing and publishing division reported a moderate loss; the changes in the various economic areas were slight. A combined working force of 58,497 persons was recorded by 593 co-operating manufacturers, who had 58,388 employees at February 1. The situation was more favourable than in the late winter of 1935, when a contraction on the whole had occurred.

*Rubber Products.*—There was an increase in employment in rubber factories, 52 of which employed 12,172 workers, as compared with 11,981 in their last report. The index number, at 95·5, was slightly higher than at March 1, 1935, when a larger advance had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Important increases were registered in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, headwear, hosiery and knitting factories, while cotton, woollen and silk mills were slacker. The level of employment was higher than that reported at March 1, 1935, although considerably greater gains had then been noted. The payrolls of the 990 co-operating establishments aggregated 100,076 persons, as compared with 98,713 at February 1, 1936. All provinces except British Columbia showed improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Losses in employment were noted at March 1 in beverage factories, while the tobacco division showed heightened activity. The index number in the tobacco and beverage group, standing at 136·4, was higher by 16·2 points than at the same date a year ago. Data were received from 169 firms employing 17,837 workers, or 117 more than in their last report.

*Chemical Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 201 chemical plants showed that they employed 10,890 persons, compared with 10,742 in the preceding month. Employment in this industry was brisker than at March 1 of a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was an increase in activity in building material plants, in which employment was at a higher level than at the corresponding date in 1935. Statements were compiled from 191 manufacturers with 7,361 employees, as against 7,063 in the preceding month.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a slight

gain, according to the 99 co-operating firms who employed 14,080 workers, compared with 13,979 at February 1. Most of the improvement occurred in British Columbia. The index number, at 111·5, was nearly six points higher than at March 1, 1935, when a slight reduction had been noted.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in electrical appliances was somewhat brisker than in the preceding month; 118 factories reported 12,806 persons on their payrolls, or 79 more than at February 1. A similar increase had been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, when the index number was nearly eleven points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Continued advances were made in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in much greater volume than in the early spring of 1935, 1934, 1933, or 1932. Automobile and crude, rolled and forged factories registered declines, but there was an upward movement in the railway car, heating appliance, machinery, shipbuilding, foundry and machine shop and other divisions. Returns were tabulated from 842 establishments having 119,582 persons in their employ, or 1,113 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Quebec, but improvement was also noted in Ontario.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelters and refineries and other non-ferrous metal industries showed heightened activity; 164 firms had 20,234 workers on their payrolls, as against 19,591 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Ontario. The level of employment was considerably higher than at March 1, 1935, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated.

*Mineral Products, n.e.s.*—Statistics tabulated from 136 employers in this group showed a slight decrease in their forces, which aggregated 13,216. Moderate improvement had been recorded at the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was between three and four points lower.

### Logging

There were marked seasonal contractions in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were approaching completion; 322 firms had 41,566 men in their employ, or 7,362 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was many points higher, standing at 166·9, compared with 147·0 at the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—On the whole, employment in the mining of coal showed a reduction; moderate improvement in British Columbia was more than offset by a seasonal falling-off in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. One hundred and two operators decreased their labour forces from 25,596 persons at February 1, to 24,939 at the beginning of March, 1936. A larger loss in personnel had been indicated at March 1, 1935, and the index number was then fractionally lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was an upward trend in employment in this group at the date under review. Data were received from 170 mines employing 28,168 workers, as against 27,376 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 234·9, as compared with 204·6 at March 1, 1935, when a smaller gain had been noted.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Curtailment was registered in these industries, according to statistics from 77 employers having 6,132 persons on their payrolls. Employment on the whole had remained almost stationary at March 1 of a year ago; the index then was decidedly lower.

### Communications

Small additions to staffs were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 85 companies and branches with 20,573 employees, compared with 20,453 in the preceding month. A slight decline had occurred at March 1, 1935, when employment was at practically the same level.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Statistics were tabulated from 217 employers in this division, whose staffs included 25,309 persons, as compared with 25,262 at the beginning of February. A small gain had also been noted at the same date in 1935, but employment then was in less volume.

*Steam Railways.*—An increase was registered in steam railway operation, in which 860 more workers were employed than in the preceding month: 100 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents reported 57,796 persons on their payrolls. A decline had been indicated at March 1 of last year, when the index number was nearly three points lower. Improvement occurred at the date under review in all except the Maritime Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a slight decrease in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was not quite so brisk as at March 1, 1935; at the

date under review, 107 employers reported a staff of 11,497 persons, or 94 fewer than in the preceding month. Gains were indicated at the Eastern ports and British Columbia, while the trend was downward in Quebec and Ontario.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—A contraction was reported in building activities at the beginning of March, there being losses in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The 652 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 21,038 employees, as against 21,676 at February 1. The level of employment was higher than in the late winter of 1935, when no general change had taken place.

*Highway.*—Highway construction registered improvement at March 1, 1936, when 309 employers reported 41,583 workers, as compared with 40,278 at the beginning of February. Gains were indicated in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while there were contractions in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Employment in this group at March 1, 1935, was in greater volume than at the date under review, due mainly to the larger number then engaged on unemployment relief projects.

*Railways.*—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed a pronounced increase on the whole, according to data received from 32 companies and divisional superintendents employing 29,086 persons, or 3,802 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia. A small gain had been noted at the beginning of March of last winter, when the index was nearly ten points lower.

### Services

A slightly larger number of workers was employed in the service group, in which 452 establishments reported a staff of 25,324 as compared with 25,177 at February 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1935, when moderate curtailment in staffs had been shown.

### Trade

Retail trade reported a substantial increase, while wholesale establishments were slightly slacker; the market improvement in the former was contra-seasonal. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,343 in the personnel of the 1,205 firms furnishing data in the trade group, who had 97,578 employees. The index stood at 123·1 at March 1, 1936, compared with 116·7 at the beginning of March, 1935, when only a slight advance had been recorded in the group as a whole.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1936

Unemployment, as used in the following report, has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Activity for local trade union members at the close of February tended more favourably than in the preceding month, the slight gain shown being the first that has been registered since the end of September last year. For the month reviewed a total of 1,763 labour organizations made returns to the Department, involving a membership of 168,853 persons, 23,310, or 13·8 per cent, of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 14·8 in January. Conditions were substantially improved from February a year ago when 18·2 per cent of idleness was reported. Moderate industrial expansion was evident among Quebec and Alberta unions when compared with January, the manufacturing industries in the former province particularly showing gains, though building and construction, and railway operation also contributed to the total advancement. In Alberta the increases were confined more specifically to the coal mines. The variation in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from January was very slight, though favourable. Retarded activity on a small scale, however, was shown by British Columbia members and in New Brunswick and Ontario the

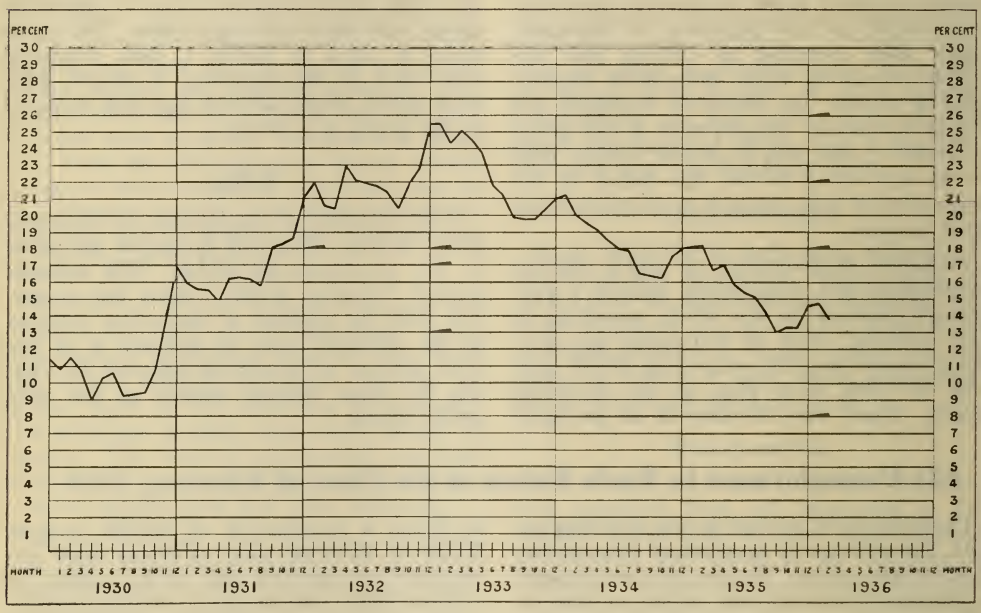
situation remained practically unchanged, though the tendency was toward lessened employment. When a comparison is made with the returns for February a year ago, Quebec and Ontario unions maintained a much better level of activity during the month reviewed, which was more particularly marked in building and construction operations. In British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba also, gains of moderate proportions were reflected, New Brunswick unions recording slight advancement. Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia unions alone showed some slackening in work available from February last year.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Montreal and Regina members during February were afforded a considerably greater volume of work than in the previous month, and in Edmonton also, improvement of more moderate degree was shown. Winnipeg unions registered slight employment advances. Halifax unions, however, showed some curtailment in available work and the recessions evident among Saint John, Toronto and Vancouver unions were of minor importance. A decidedly better situation than in February, 1935, was reflected by Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver and Regina unions, while in Winnipeg the employment increases recorded were fairly small. Saint John and Halifax unions, however, showed curtailment on a rather noteworthy scale from February a year ago.

From the chart which appears with this article it will be noticed that the curve during February projected in a downward direction from the previous month, an indication of a greater employment volume accorded, this being the first favourable tendency reflected by the curve since the end of September, 1935. The level for February, however, remained considerably below that of the corresponding month last year, denoting important employment recovery during the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries, with 479 organizations reporting for February a total of 51,596 members, showed that 7,184, or a percentage of 13·9, were out of work at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 15·4 in January and 16·0 in February a year ago. The textile and carpet, and garment trades were considerably more active during February than in the preceding month and among brewery workers and metal polishers moderate increases were recorded. The tendency was also more favourable for cigar makers, iron and steel, and glass workers, and paper makers, though the variation from January was slight. On the other hand, hat and cap, leather and fur workers showed a marked slackening off in employment, and

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



noteworthy curtailment was indicated by general labourers. Among wood workers lesser declines occurred. Jewellery workers and printing tradesmen showed little change in conditions from January, though the tendency was adverse. Compared with the situation for February, 1935, glass, jewellery and wood workers and general labourers were much busier during the month reviewed and marked advancement was evident among paper makers, garment, and iron and steel workers, and metal polishers. Bakers and confectioners and cigar makers indicated gains of somewhat smaller proportions, and among textile and carpet and brewery workers nominal increases in activity only were recorded. There was, however, a large drop in available work for hat and cap and leather workers from February last year and among fur workers employment was considerably retarded. Printing tradesmen also showed some slight curtailment.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| Feb., 1919..... | 5·7 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 2·8 | 4·5 | 4·2 | 7·8 | 5·2 |
| Feb., 1920..... | 5·1 | 2·4 | 2·3 | 2·9 | 4·6 | 5·2 | 5·1 | 10·2 | 4·0 |
| Feb., 1921..... | 14·4 | 7·3 | 10·7 | 14·8 | 9·9 | 12·1 | 10·3 | 42·1 | 16·1 |
| Feb., 1922..... | 11·0 | 7·4 | 7·5 | 10·1 | 17·0 | 9·9 | 8·5 | 20·1 | 10·6 |
| Feb., 1923..... | 5·7 | 1·7 | 6·4 | 7·0 | 9·5 | 5·2 | 4·8 | 6·4 | 6·4 |
| Feb., 1924..... | 3·1 | 2·7 | 7·9 | 9·1 | 8·0 | 4·8 | 7·6 | 8·1 | 7·8 |
| Feb., 1925..... | 8·8 | 4·2 | 11·4 | 9·2 | 9·0 | 5·3 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 9·5 |
| Feb., 1926..... | 22·2 | 2·2 | 6·6 | 7·9 | 8·7 | 8·7 | 6·8 | 6·7 | 8·1 |
| Feb., 1927..... | 3·8 | 2·3 | 7·2 | 7·2 | 8·1 | 5·3 | 4·2 | 7·4 | 6·5 |
| Feb., 1928..... | 9·0 | 1·7 | 9·1 | 5·6 | 7·3 | 6·0 | 4·4 | 8·0 | 7·0 |
| Feb., 1929..... | 6·0 | 1·8 | 9·0 | 5·3 | 9·6 | 7·0 | 5·4 | 7·3 | 6·8 |
| Feb., 1930..... | 6·1 | 3·2 | 12·1 | 11·1 | 10·4 | 15·0 | 14·9 | 14·8 | 11·5 |
| Feb., 1931..... | 6·7 | 8·5 | 15·7 | 17·1 | 15·6 | 19·0 | 18·2 | 16·3 | 15·6 |
| Feb., 1932..... | 8·3 | 14·9 | 23·1 | 23·0 | 19·6 | 19·5 | 20·2 | 21·1 | 20·6 |
| Feb., 1933..... | 9·2 | 17·1 | 27·5 | 28·8 | 22·0 | 21·8 | 19·8 | 21·9 | 24·3 |
| Jan., 1934..... | 10·7 | 9·4 | 23·6 | 24·2 | 21·2 | 17·9 | 16·4 | 25·0 | 21·2 |
| Feb., 1934..... | 10·8 | 9·8 | 21·9 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 17·1 | 21·2 | 20·0 |
| Mar., 1934..... | 9·1 | 10·7 | 22·3 | 19·9 | 21·8 | 18·5 | 20·3 | 19·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934..... | 10·9 | 9·6 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 19·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934..... | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934..... | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934..... | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | 17·9 |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |

Coal miners during February were afforded a slightly greater volume of employment than in either the previous month or February a year ago according to the reports received from 50 unions with an aggregate of 15,943 persons. Of these, 1,276 or 8·0 per cent, were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 8·9 in January and 9·4 in February, 1935. Increased activity in the Alberta mines was a large factor in the better situation shown in the mining industry from January, while conditions in Nova Scotia varied slightly, though the tendency was favourable. In British Columbia a fractional decline in employment only was registered. Compared with the returns for February last year Alberta and British Columbia unions recorded noteworthy improvement during the month reviewed, while in Nova Scotia there was a slight falling off in available work. A number of members, however, continued to be employed at reduced time.

The building and construction trades showed little change in the situation during February from the previous month, though the trend was toward greater employment. This was evident from the reports furnished by 195 associations, combining a total of 19,592 members, 7,886, or 40·3 per cent, of whom were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 41·5 in January. Especially pronounced were the gains in activity recorded by painters, decorators aind paperhangers from January, while bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen, and hod carriers and building labourers all showed more moderate improvement. Of the recessions which were almost sufficient to offset these gains those registered by carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters involved the greatest number of members, though viewed from a percentage basis the most outstanding reduction occurred among bridge and structural iron workers, whose combined membership, however, was rather small. Among granite and stonecutters some slackening off in employment was apparent, electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers indicating but fractional declines in activity. In the building and construction trades, as a whole, decided improvement was shown during February from the corresponding month last year when unemployment stood at 65·1 per cent, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners,

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February, 1919 | 17·5 | .... | 3·8 | 4·1 | 8·6 | ·8 | 1·0 | ·7 | .... | 2·8 | 4·8 | 13·0 | ·3 | .... | 4·9 | 4·7 | 6·9 | 9·4 | 4·6 | .... | 16·4 | 3·6 | 13·6 | 2·7 | 3·5 | ·0 | ·0 | .... | 1·8 | 2·4 | ·5 | 4·8 | 5·2 |
| February, 1920 | 3·6 | .... | 4·5 | 2·5 | 2·0 | ·9 | ·1 | 1·3 | .... | ·3 | ·1 | ·0 | ·2 | .... | 6·3 | 2·5 | 4·9 | 1·9 | 2·2 | 7·6 | 12·1 | 1·8 | 3·9 | 2·4 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·0 | 3·3 | 1·6 | 4·5 | 4·0 |
| February, 1921 | 69·1 | 65·6 | 8·4 | 11·3 | 16·2 | 4·0 | 3·0 | 4·6 | .... | 7·7 | 3·5 | 5·2 | 2·7 | .... | 7·4 | 18·7 | 34·8 | 20·4 | 6·0 | 28·2 | 31·4 | 10·1 | 56·6 | 8·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·2 | .... | ·4 | 3·6 | 3·6 | 3·6 | 16·1 |
| February, 1922 | 63·5 | 9·2 | 7·9 | 7·5 | 11·4 | 5·7 | 6·3 | 5·4 | .... | 36·6 | 2·3 | 5·1 | 1·3 | .... | 10·3 | 8·1 | 14·1 | 32·6 | ·0 | 12·4 | 29·2 | 6·9 | 12·6 | 7·0 | 4·4 | ·7 | ·6 | .... | ·2 | 7·0 | 5·5 | 10·1 | 10·6 |
| February, 1923 | 1·4 | 4·5 | 3·1 | 6·1 | 15·6 | 3·4 | 1·9 | 4·1 | .... | 22·0 | 3·5 | 2·7 | 3·8 | ·0 | 24·3 | 4·1 | 4·3 | 6·2 | ·0 | 10·8 | 24·1 | 4·9 | 38·4 | 3·5 | 1·9 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | 1·9 | 2·9 | 1·2 | 7·0 | 6·4 |
| February, 1924 | 38·0 | ·0 | 6·2 | 7·0 | 7·0 | 5·4 | 6·7 | 4·6 | .... | 16·1 | 9·4 | 7·1 | 10·2 | ·4 | 13·7 | 5·1 | 10·6 | ·0 | ·0 | 1·9 | 28·7 | 3·5 | 7·3 | 4·0 | ·6 | ·1 | ·1 | ·0 | 3·3 | 3·0 | 1·7 | 6·4 | 7·8 |
| February, 1925 | 6·5 | 53·4 | 10·6 | 9·7 | 8·2 | 6·9 | 1·6 | 9·6 | .... | 11·9 | 11·4 | 18·6 | 10·7 | 14·2 | 13·0 | 9·9 | 12·5 | 20·1 | ·0 | 10·3 | 26·1 | 5·9 | 8·6 | 6·4 | 2·7 | 2·4 | 2·4 | ·0 | ·2 | 5·3 | 1·3 | 14·6 | 9·5 |
| February, 1926 | 4·4 | 26·4 | 21·8 | 5·2 | 10·2 | 4·1 | ·1 | 5·9 | .... | 8·3 | 7·2 | 20·8 | 6·5 | ·3 | 6·9 | 3·0 | 8·4 | 37·2 | ·0 | 13·7 | 26·6 | 5·0 | 12·9 | 5·7 | ·3 | 1·3 | 1·3 | ·0 | 3·9 | 3·4 | 1·3 | 8·0 | 8·1 |
| February, 1927 | 4·1 | ·0 | 3·2 | 6·8 | 14·2 | 4·2 | ·2 | 6·3 | .... | 9·5 | 5·2 | 3·7 | 5·5 | 4·9 | 22·5 | 6·9 | 4·0 | 6·8 | ·0 | 20·0 | 24·3 | 4·0 | 27·1 | 3·7 | ·1 | ·7 | ·7 | ·0 | ·1 | 3·0 | 1·5 | 6·5 | 6·5 |
| February, 1928 | 27·5 | ·0 | 6·3 | 7·3 | 8·0 | 2·6 | 1·2 | 3·4 | .... | 15·7 | 10·5 | ·0 | 11·8 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 6·7 | 2·2 | 20·5 | ·0 | 11·1 | 23·2 | ·4 | 42·7 | 3·4 | ·1 | ·5 | ·5 | ·0 | 1·2 | 2·9 | ·9 | 8·0 | 7·0 |
| February, 1929 | ·0 | 5·5 | 5·5 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 2·6 | 2·7 | 2·6 | .... | 25·9 | 3·0 | ·0 | 3·2 | 4·9 | 9·3 | 5·9 | ·0 | 18·6 | ·0 | 22·2 | 19·8 | 4·5 | 35·4 | 4·0 | ·2 | ·2 | ·2 | ·0 | 8·8 | 3·2 | ·8 | 6·3 | 6·8 |
| February, 1930 | 2·4 | 13·0 | 8·4 | 8·5 | 8·0 | 4·8 | 6·4 | 4·1 | .... | 9·4 | 8·2 | 18·8 | 7·2 | 21·4 | 18·6 | 6·7 | 11·5 | 30·8 | ·0 | 37·2 | 34·0 | 8·1 | 27·5 | 9·0 | ·6 | 3·2 | 3·2 | ·0 | ·0 | 5·6 | 1·6 | 9·6 | 11·5 |
| February, 1931 | 19·2 | 32·4 | 6·2 | 10·6 | 12·8 | 10·7 | 18·7 | 7·1 | .... | 30·0 | 11·6 | 19·1 | 11·2 | 7·6 | 12·0 | 7·9 | 7·9 | 20·3 | ·0 | 38·0 | 47·1 | 10·4 | 28·3 | 11·9 | 1·0 | 7·0 | 7·2 | ·0 | 1·5 | 8·7 | 1·9 | 15·7 | 15·6 |
| February, 1932 | ·0 | 21·2 | 6·9 | 17·4 | 13·9 | 16·4 | 24·6 | 13·0 | .... | 54·1 | 9·1 | 17·2 | 7·1 | 35·1 | 16·3 | 16·7 | 13·8 | 5·8 | ·0 | 66·4 | 65·3 | 13·5 | 46·7 | 15·5 | ·8 | 8·2 | 8·4 | ·0 | ·7 | 12·3 | 6·3 | 20·6 | 20·6 |
| February, 1933 | 13·2 | 31·4 | 6·8 | 25·6 | 15·3 | 17·5 | 18·6 | 17·1 | 0 | 43·8 | 21·6 | 28·1 | 21·3 | 20·0 | 30·5 | 29·4 | 27·9 | 8·9 | 0 | 60·1 | 71·7 | 15·4 | 28·7 | 18·2 | 1·0 | 15·5 | 15·8 | 0 | 2·0 | 12·7 | 7·5 | 22·5 | 24·3 |
| January, 1934 | 27·0 | 21·8 | 7·8 | 21·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 0 | 19·3 | 13·6 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 48·7 | 34·9 | 24·5 | 43·3 | 45·4 | 0 | 70·7 | 69·2 | 13·8 | 59·3 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 13·6 | 13·7 | 6·3 | 0 | 8·2 | 2·1 | 18·6 | 21·2 |
| February, 1934 | 2·1 | 19·8 | 8·2 | 19·7 | 13·1 | 13·3 | 12·6 | 13·6 | 0 | 13·8 | 15·9 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 48·7 | 24·1 | 22·9 | 36·7 | 44·5 | 0 | 34·9 | 69·2 | 12·5 | 46·7 | 12·7 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 5·0 | 5·1 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 18·5 | 20·0 |
| March, 1934 | 1·3 | 9·1 | 14·4 | 16·6 | 6·8 | 11·1 | 9·2 | 12·0 | 0 | 15·9 | 7·6 | 7·6 | 5·0 | 24·8 | 15·9 | 21·3 | 30·0 | 21·9 | 0 | 65·4 | 69·6 | 12·6 | 39·6 | 13·3 | 1·0 | 13·4 | 13·6 | 6·1 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 2·7 | 16·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934 | 2·2 | 29·9 | 19·3 | 16·4 | 7·2 | 10·4 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 0 | 21·4 | 11·2 | 23·8 | 11·4 | ·4 | 11·2 | 19·5 | 33·3 | 10·2 | 0 | 65·2 | 61·3 | 11·4 | 40·4 | 11·9 | ·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 7·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 15·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | ·0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | ·0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | ·0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | ·0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | ·0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | ·0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |

electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and steam shovelmen all sharing quite substantially in the total expansion. A considerable increase in slackness, however, was evident among bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers, and the situation for granite and stonecutters also declined.

The trend of activity in the transportation industries during February was slightly better than in either the previous month or February, 1935, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 794 organizations covering 56,940 members. Of these, 4,776, or 8·4 per cent, were unemployed on the last day of the month, as compared with a percentage of 9·2 in January and 9·9 per cent in February last year. Appreciable betterment of conditions was indicated by navigation workers than in January. Participating also in the total advance, though in slight degree, were steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 78 per cent of the entire group membership recorded, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs. As in the previous comparison all divisions of the transportation industries shared slightly in the expansion noted from February last year, the increases shown by steam railway employees affecting the largest number of members.

Employment was brisk for retail shop clerks at the end of February, the percentage of idleness standing at 1·9, as contrasted with 3·7 per cent in January and 3·8 per cent in February last year. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports compiled from 4 associations, with 1,641 members.

The 76 unions of civic employees making returns, with a membership aggregate of 8,367 persons during February, showed that 417, or 5·0 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month, as compared with a percentage of 2·1 in both the previous month and February, 1935.

There was a slight gain in the volume of work afforded members in the miscellaneous group of trades during February over the previous month and improvement on a larger scale was apparent from February a year ago. This was manifest from the returns forwarded to the Department by 118 organizations, with 5,165 members, 537, or 10·4 per cent, of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with 11·5 per cent in January and 16·0 per cent in February last year. Theatre and stage employees were afforded a considerably better volume of work than in January, and among stationary engineers and firemen heightened activity on a rather small scale was shown. Unclassified workers, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers, however, reflected a slightly unfavourable tendency. In making a comparison with the returns for February, 1935, in the miscellaneous group of trades, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees indicated marked advancement during the month reviewed, and gains in activity of more moderate proportions were evident among stationary engineers and firemen. Unclassified workers, however, showed but a nominally adverse change from February last year, while barbers maintained the same level of employment in both months under comparison.

Fishermen reported substantial increases in available work during February from the previous month, the 3 unions making returns, with 590 members, indicating an unemployment percentage of 37·3 in contrast with 49·3 per cent in January. The situation was decidedly improved from February a year ago, when 88·5 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Reports were tabulated at the close of February from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers, with a combined membership of 615 persons, 14·0 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 11·6 in January and 46·3 in February a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1934, to date. Table II summarises the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1936, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed losses of about 15 per cent from the previous month and of nearly 6 per cent from February, 1935. Declines from January were reported in farming, logging, services and construction and maintenance, of which that in farming was by far the most pronounced. Gains were registered in manufacturing, mining, trade and transportation. In comparison with February a year ago, construction and maintenance, logging and manufacturing reported fewer placements, the largest loss being in construction and maintenance, where placement of workers on relief projects was registered. Farming showed quite a sub-

stantial gain and services one of smaller proportions, while increases in mining, trade and transportation were nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noticed that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed only fractional variation throughout the month, the levels being slightly higher during the first half of February than during the latter half of the same month, and also during the second half of the previous month, but they were considerably lower than those attained at the close of February a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications were 51·0 and 49·7 during the first and the second half of February, 1936, in contrast with ratios of 59·5 and 63·4 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 48·7 and 46·8, as compared with 56·4 and 60·0 during the corresponding month of 1935.

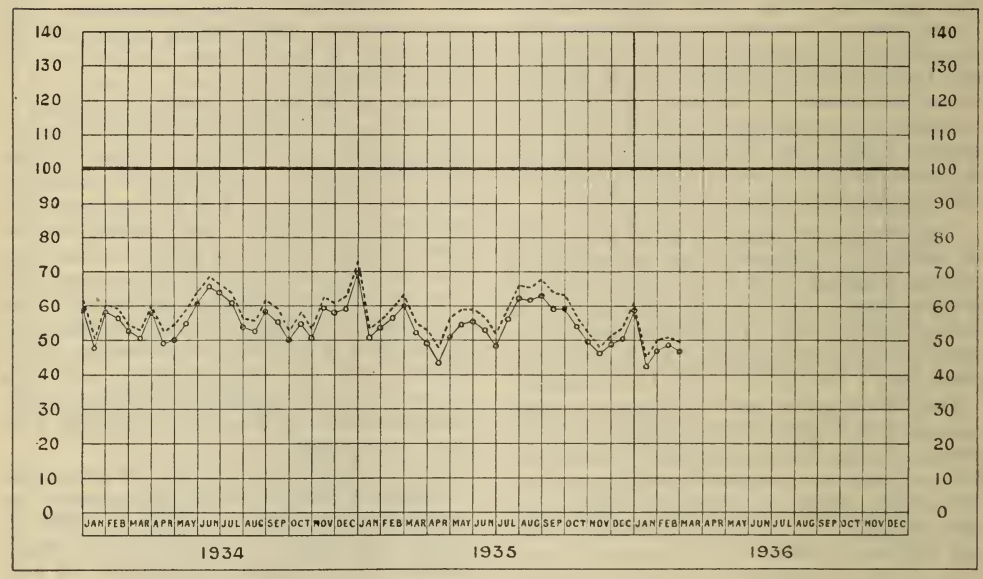
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1936, was 1,000, as compared with 1,171 during the preceding month and with 1,061 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,985, as compared with 2,467 in January, 1936, and with 1,729 during February, 1935.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1936, was 948, of which 552 were in regular employment and 396 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,109 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 1,006 daily, consisting of 618 placements in regular and 388 in casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o




During the month of February, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 25,097 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,687 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,787, of which 10,168 were of men and 3,619 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,900. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,732 for men and 7,251 for women, a total of 24,983, with applications for work numbering 49,618, of which 37,646 were from men and 11,972 from women. Reports for January, 1936, showed 29,270 positions available, 61,655 applications made and 27,716 placements effected, while in February, 1935, there were recorded 25,453

vacancies, 41,487 applications for work and 24,138 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226.345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (2 Months) | 31,791 | 19,612 | 51,403 |

### Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during February, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 3 per cent higher than in January, but nearly 4 per cent less than during February, 1935. The only decline of importance in placements from February last year was in the highway division of construction and maintenance and this loss was to a large extent offset by an increase in services. Minor changes, only, were reported in all other groups. Of the 913 placements made during the month, 577 were in construction and maintenance and 266 in services. Of the latter, 205 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 111 of men and 61 of women.

### New Brunswick

During February, orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 19 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 18 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 18 per cent lower under both comparisons. Except for nominal gains in trade and manufacturing, all industrial groups showed losses in placements when compared with February, 1935, but the only important decline was in construction and maintenance and was due to a reduction in relief placements. During the month 112 placements were made in this group and 458 in services. Of the latter 363 were of household workers. There were 89 men and 61 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Quebec

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for over 9 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 4 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of over 5 per cent in comparison with February, 1935. There were substantial increases in placements in logging and services when compared with February of last year, supplemented by a small gain in farming. These increases, however, were partly offset by declines in all other groups, the largest being in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 221; logging, 434; construction and maintenance, 1,267; trade, 79; and services, 1,950, of which 1,768 were of household workers. During the month 1,690 men and 1,371 women were placed in regular employment.

### Ontario

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February, were less than one per cent below the preceding month and 8 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal gain only in placements when compared with January and a loss of 8 per cent in comparison with February, 1935. There was a large reduction in bush placements when compared with February of last year and a somewhat smaller decline in manufacturing. These losses were responsible for the adverse change under this comparison, but minor declines were also reported in construction and maintenance and services. Moderate gains were reported in farming, trade, mining and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 533; logging, 318; farming, 389; mining, 88; transportation, 71 construction and maintenance, 3,999; trade, 275; and services, 2,922, of which 1,863 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,054 of men and 1,116 of women.

### Manitoba

There was a decline of over 41 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during February, when compared with the preceding month and of over 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 42 per cent less than in January and nearly 5 per cent below February, 1935. A

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **943** | **98** | **1,115** | **919** | **172** | **741** | **1,901** | **195** |
| Halifax | 325 | 97 | 479 | 294 | 93 | 201 | 1,231 | 95 |
| New Glasgow | 194 | 1 | 211 | 200 | 69 | 125 | 338 | 65 |
| Sydney | 424 | 0 | 425 | 425 | 10 | 415 | 332 | 35 |
| **New Brunswick** | **587** | **2** | **648** | **584** | **150** | **434** | **974** | **184** |
| Chatham | 24 | 0 | 43 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 202 | 14 |
| Fredericton | 66 | 0 | 88 | 65 | 59 | 6 | 149 | 45 |
| Moncton | 158 | 2 | 156 | 156 | 35 | 121 | 94 | 76 |
| St. John | 339 | 0 | 361 | 339 | 46 | 293 | 529 | 49 |
| **Quebec** | **4,568** | **353** | **7,734** | **4,995** | **3,061** | **934** | **2,647** | **3,209** |
| Chicoutimi | 262 | 0 | 478 | 262 | 252 | 10 | 108 | 77 |
| Hull | 592 | 5 | 1,031 | 613 | 381 | 223 | 342 | 527 |
| Montreal | 2,000 | 177 | 3,684 | 2,041 | 1,346 | 281 | 1,541 | 869 |
| Quebec | 894 | 125 | 1,469 | 1,118 | 467 | 273 | 434 | 521 |
| Rouyn | 80 | 0 | 101 | 81 | 66 | 14 | 18 | 89 |
| Sherbrooke | 299 | 11 | 475 | 331 | 264 | 23 | 139 | 830 |
| Three Rivers | 441 | 35 | 496 | 549 | 285 | 110 | 65 | 296 |
| **Ontario** | **9,080** | **312** | **24,136** | **8,905** | **3,170** | **5,442** | **51,598** | **4,787** |
| Belleville | 126 | 0 | 124 | 126 | 43 | 83 | 195 | 131 |
| Brantford | 91 | 1 | 244 | 89 | 78 | 11 | 1,840 | 68 |
| Chatham | 102 | 0 | 180 | 102 | 86 | 16 | 626 | 71 |
| Fort William | 233 | 0 | 260 | 233 | 93 | 140 | 600 | 115 |
| Guelph | 70 | 37 | 130 | 89 | 25 | 33 | 912 | 28 |
| Hamilton | 342 | 3 | 1,066 | 364 | 149 | 169 | 5,687 | 203 |
| Kingston | 233 | 16 | 335 | 219 | 162 | 57 | 500 | 151 |
| Kitchener | 446 | 0 | 600 | 448 | 42 | 399 | 1,087 | 59 |
| London | 531 | 27 | 798 | 600 | 222 | 305 | 2,803 | 242 |
| Niagara Falls | 135 | 1 | 203 | 137 | 41 | 93 | 1,843 | 60 |
| North Bay | 60 | 0 | 94 | 77 | 61 | 16 | 499 | 154 |
| Oshawa | 464 | 0 | 1,052 | 462 | 44 | 418 | 1,031 | 140 |
| Ottawa | 456 | 6 | 1,596 | 458 | 334 | 114 | 1,573 | 323 |
| Pembroke | 246 | 0 | 413 | 239 | 110 | 129 | 78 | 477 |
| Peterborough | 83 | 13 | 156 | 87 | 56 | 18 | 709 | 77 |
| Port Arthur | 523 | 0 | 368 | 450 | 358 | 92 | 481 | 525 |
| St. Catharines | 233 | 4 | 322 | 225 | 70 | 156 | 2,018 | 66 |
| St. Thomas | 164 | 12 | 190 | 155 | 53 | 102 | 411 | 56 |
| Sarnia | 136 | 0 | 181 | 137 | 50 | 87 | 551 | 76 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 292 | 0 | 1,046 | 297 | 220 | 70 | 195 | 107 |
| Stratford | 200 | 0 | 392 | 200 | 61 | 139 | 217 | 47 |
| Sudbury | 55 | 4 | 698 | 52 | 27 | 25 | 567 | 231 |
| Timmins | 240 | 0 | 557 | 219 | 69 | 150 | 638 | 281 |
| Toronto | 3,229 | 177 | 12,554 | 3,049 | 559 | 2,386 | 24,061 | 736 |
| Windsor | 390 | 11 | 577 | 391 | 157 | 234 | 2,476 | 363 |
| **Manitoba** | **2,009** | **14** | **3,388** | **2,014** | **1,715** | **290** | **13,736** | **1,780** |
| Brandon | 137 | 11 | 178 | 126 | 124 | 2 | 697 | 106 |
| Winnipeg | 1,872 | 3 | 3,210 | 1,888 | 1,591 | 288 | 13,039 | 1,674 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,474** | **475** | **2,464** | **2,329** | **2,003** | **324** | **1,368** | **852** |
| Estevan | 51 | 12 | 58 | 41 | 25 | 16 | 28 | 41 |
| Moose Jaw | 282 | 94 | 284 | 243 | 168 | 73 | 483 | 136 |
| North Battlefofd | 49 | 13 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 1 | 8 | 35 |
| Prince Albert | 177 | 38 | 154 | 134 | 86 | 48 | 73 | 71 |
| Regina | 414 | 150 | 444 | 413 | 360 | 53 | 343 | 267 |
| Saskatoon | 241 | 13 | 236 | 228 | 205 | 23 | 306 | 178 |
| Swift Current | 53 | 46 | 57 | 44 | 40 | 4 | 112 | 39 |
| Weyburn | 93 | 11 | 81 | 77 | 43 | 34 | 3 | 9 |
| Yorkton | 204 | 98 | 205 | 203 | 131 | 72 | 12 | 76 |
| Sub-offices | 910 | 0 | 910 | 910 | 910 | 0 | 0 | — |
| **Alberta** | **1,980** | **178** | **3,637** | **1,932** | **1,552** | **377** | **9,167** | **1,705** |
| Calgary | 466 | 11 | 1,326 | 472 | 444 | 28 | 3,906 | 560 |
| Drumheller | 130 | 1 | 333 | 109 | 93 | 16 | 160 | 56 |
| Edmonton | 754 | 162 | 1,183 | 722 | 664 | 55 | 4,235 | 955 |
| Lethbridge | 258 | 3 | 389 | 257 | 61 | 196 | 653 | 90 |
| Medicine Hat | 372 | 1 | 406 | 372 | 290 | 82 | 213 | 44 |
| **British Columbia** | **3,342** | **37** | **6,496** | **3,419** | **1,964** | **1,358** | **8,079** | **2,127** |
| Kamloops | 93 | 5 | 245 | 95 | 84 | 1 | 34 | 206 |
| Nanaimo | 332 | 0 | 425 | 322 | 225 | 97 | 425 | 508 |
| Nelson | 216 | 15 | 228 | 221 | 84 | 137 | 9 | 59 |
| New Westminster | 154 | 0 | 233 | 154 | 137 | 17 | 328 | 88 |
| Penticton | 207 | 2 | 227 | 203 | 177 | 21 | 51 | 87 |
| Prince Rupert | 117 | 0 | 143 | 117 | 2 | 115 | 180 | 9 |
| Vancouver | 1,337 | 15 | 3,948 | 1,420 | 1,154 | 184 | 6,426 | 1,087 |
| Victoria | 886 | 0 | 1,047 | 887 | 101 | 786 | 626 | 83 |
| **Canada** | **24,983** | **1,469** | **49,618** | **25,097** | **13,787** | **9,900** | **89,470** | **14,839** |
| Men | 17,732 | 664 | 37,646 | 17,504 | 10,168 | 7,326 | 76,669 | 11,167 |
| Women | 7,251 | 805 | 11,972 | 7,593 | 3,619 | 2,574 | 12,801 | 3,672 |

large reduction in placements under construction and maintenance, supplemented by a decline in logging, accounted for the decrease from February of last year. Farm placements, on the other hand were much higher and small gains were recorded in services, manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 161; farming, 811; construction and maintenance, 457; and services, 518, of which 383 were of household workers. During the month 1,444 men and 271 women were placed in regular employment.

### Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 34 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 55 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 35 per cent when compared with January, but a gain of over 60 per cent in comparison with February, 1935. The substantial gain in placements over February of last year was due to a large increase in farm placements under the $5 Farm Relief plan. Small gains were also reported in services, manufacturing and logging. Construction and maintenance showed the only loss of importance, as reductions in transportation and mining were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 1,509; construction and maintenance, 123; and services, 599, of which 411 were of household workers. During the month 1,654 men and 349 women were placed in regular employment.

### Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during February, were nearly 27 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 10 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. Placements in construction and maintenance, farming and logging were less than during February, 1935, and accounted for the decline under this comparison. These losses were offset, in part, by gains in all other groups, but none of these were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 188; farming, 486; mining, 65; construction and maintenance, 753; and services, 347, of which 268 were of household workers. During the month 1,345 men and 207 women were placed in regular employment.

### British Columbia

There was a decline of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month,, and of nearly 9 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. Construction and maintenance showed the only decline of importance in placements, when compared with February, 1935, but losses were also reported in farming, mining and manufacturing. There was a substantial increase in services and small gains in trade, logging and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 12; farming, 51; construction and maintenance, 2,543; and services, 670, of which 316 were of household workers. There were 1,781 men and 190 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 13,794 placements in regular employment 6,060 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate territory of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 484 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 416 journeying to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 68 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Ontario issued 313 certificates for reduced transportation during February, all to provincial points. Of these, 282 were granted at Port Arthur to 138 bush workers, 104 mine workers, 37 highway construction workers, 2 fishermen and one domestic going to various centres in the Port Arthur zone. From Sudbury, 10 bushmen, 2 miners and one labourer, and from Fort William 6 bushmen were carried to employment within their respective zones. Destined to the Timmins zone were 11 bushmen travelling from North Bay, while to the Port Arthur zone one highway construction labourer was transferred from Pembroke. Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during February numbered 72, of whom 4 proceeded to situations within the province and 68 to other provinces. The provincial move-

ment was from Winnipeg and included transfers of 2 mine workers, one bushman and one hotel cook to points within the territory covered by that office. The Winnipeg office also arranged transfers outside the province, despatching 65 bushmen and one mine cook to Port Arthur, one hotel waitress to Estevan and one farm hand to Yorkton. On certificates issued at Saskatchewan offices during February 41 persons were conveyed to provincial employment. To points within their respective zones the Regina office assisted in the despatch of 22 teachers and one housekeeper, the Prince Albert office of 15 bushmen, the Yorkton office of 2 bushmen and the Saskatoon office of one teacher. Business transacted by Alberta offices during February involved the issue of 51 reduced transportation vouchers, these all for centres within the province. From Edmonton one painter journeyed to Calgary and 37 bush workers, 3 fishermen, 2 farm hands, 2 carpenters, one sawmill worker, one housekeeper and one cook to employment at points in the Edmonton zone. Receiving certificates at Calgary 2 farm hands and one farm domestic were carried to Drumheller. The labour movement in British Columbia during February was entirely provincial and comprised the transfer of 7 persons. Of these, 4 were tie makers going from Nelson to the Penticton zone, which zone was also the destination of one miner and one farm hand despatched from Vancouver. From Vancouver, in addition, one mine blacksmith travelled to Kamloops.

Of the 484 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February 319 proceeded over the Canadian National Railways, 152 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 11 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 over the Northern Alberta Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During February, 1936

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 58 cities stood at $1,911,844 in February, 1936; this was an increase of $628,168 or 48·9 per cent over the total of $1,283,716 for the preceding month, but a decline of $1,689,753 or 46·9 per cent as compared with the aggregate of $3,601,637 in February of last year, when authority had been granted for the erection of a large public building in one of the co-operating cities. The unusually severe weather of the present winter has retarded operations in building in many parts of the Dominion.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 100 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $310,000, and not quite 600 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $1,580,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 95 dwellings and 380 other buildings, estimated at approximately $376,000 and $556,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1936; the greatest gain, of $756,311 or 176·8 per cent took place in British Columbia. The remaining provinces showed declines in this comparison, that of $80,656 or 28·4 per cent in Quebec being largest.

As compared with February, 1935, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia recorded increases; the gain in the latter was considerable, amounting to $932,638 or 370·9 per cent. Of the decreases in the other provinces, that of $1,957,703 or 81·7 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced.

Of the four largest cities only Vancouver reported an increase in the value of the building authorized as compared with either January, 1936, or February, 1935. Toronto showed an improvement in the former, but a loss in the latter comparison, while in Montreal and Winnipeg the total was lower in each case.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Belleville, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and Victoria reported improvement over the preceding month and also as compared with the same month of last year.

*Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1936.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during February, and in the first two months of each

| Year | Value of permits issued in February | Value of permits issued in first two months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 1,911,884 | 3,195,600 | 26·9 | 83·6 |
| 1935..... | 3,601,637 | 4,484,515 | 37·8 | 81·8 |
| 1934..... | 894,102 | 1,601,914 | 13·5 | 82·2 |
| 1933..... | 925,894 | 2,111,856 | 17·8 | 75·2 |
| 1932..... | 2,845,271 | 6,056,283 | 51·1 | 79·4 |
| 1931..... | 6,395,659 | 14,797,115 | 124·8 | 83·8 |
| 1930..... | 8,919,078 | 16,136,475 | 136·1 | 96·8 |
| 1929..... | 10,465,330 | 18,882,210 | 159,2 | 99·6 |
| 1928..... | 10,318,338 | 18,034,925 | 152·1 | 96·4 |
| 1927..... | 7,638,176 | 13,314,713 | 112·3 | 97·1 |
| 1926..... | 7,139,549 | 11,859,083 | 100·0 | 102·4 |
| 1925..... | 5,902,118 | 11,349,388 | 95·7 | 103·2 |
| 1924..... | 4,093,800 | 8,554,379 | 72·1 | 112·3 |
| 1923..... | 5,679,671 | 9,819,169 | 82·8 | 110·1 |
| 1922..... | 4,738,105 | 8,064,642 | 68·0 | 108·3 |
| 1921..... | 3,683,359 | 6,278,923 | 52·9 | 140·5 |
| 1920..... | 6,156,287 | 10,173,311 | 85·8 | 137·5 |

year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926 = 100).

The aggregate for the first two months of 1936 was lower than in 1935, but was higher than in 1934 or 1933. The totals for January-February in these four years were lower than in any other year for which statistics for the 58 cities are available. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last few years have also been considerably below the average for the years since 1920.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

## Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at February 24 showed a marked improvement as compared with January 20. Outdoor work in January, however, had been seriously affected by the severe weather, and the improvement at February 24 was partly due to the milder conditions prevailing at that date. The improvement was most marked in the building and public works contracting industries, and there were also substantial increases in employment in stone and slate quarrying, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the tinplate industry, pottery, earthenware, etc. manufacture, brick and tile making and shipping service. On the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in coal mining, and employment showed a further decline in port transport, the distributive trades and the motor vehicle industry.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at February 24, 1936, was 10,475,000. This was 126,000 more than at January 20, 1936, and 378,000 more than at February 25, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at February 24, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 15·4, as compared with 16·3 at January 20, 1936, and with 17·5 at February 25, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at February 24 was 15·3 compared with 16·1 at January 20, and with 17·3 at February 25, 1935.

At February 24, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,677,077 wholly unemployed, 259,292 temporarily stopped, and 88,652 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,025,021. This was 134,701 less than a month before and 260,442 less than a year before. The total included 1,589,316 men, 65,564 boys, 308,357 women, and 61,784 girls. The persons on the Registers included 950,988 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 720,415 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 212,480 insured persons (including 24,726 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,138 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at February 24, 1936, was 2,093,900.

## United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment increased 0·4 per cent between January and February, 1936, and pay rolls increased 0·1 per cent. These gains raised the level of the preliminary February, 1936, employment index to 83·3 and the February pay-roll index to 72·3.

The February, 1936, employment index compared with the index of February, 1935 (81·4) shows an increase of 2·3 per cent and the February, 1936, pay-roll index shows a gain of 4·6 per cent over the February, 1935, index (69·1).

Gains in employment from January to February were shown in 48 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increases in pay rolls were also shown in 48 industries. The locomotive industry reported the most pronounced gain in employment over the month interval (18·0 per cent). Seasonal increases in number of workers were reported in the following industries: shirts and collars (9·6 per cent), stoves (9·0 per cent), men's furnishings (7·6 per cent), cigars and cigarettes (7·3 per cent), steam and hot-water heating apparatus (4·2 per cent), men's and women's clothing (4·1 per cent each), engines, turbines and tractors (4·0 per cent), millinery (3·1 per cent), and boots and shoes (2·4 per cent).

Industries of major importance in which increases were reported were: steam-railroad repair shops (4·4 per cent), book and job printing (1·9 per cent), knit goods (1·8 per

cent), furniture (1·3 per cent), foundries and machine shops (1·2 per cent), and sawmills (1·0 per cent).

The machine-tool industry continued to absorb more workers, the gain of 1·2 per cent from January to February continuing the unbroken expansion which began in November, 1934. The February, 1936, employment index for this industry is above the level recorded in any month since October, 1930. The seasonal increase of 1·8 per cent in employment in the agricultural implement industry raised the February, 1936, employment index to 136·3, indicating a gain of more than 400 per cent in employment in this industry since the low point October, 1932. The index of employment in this industry in February, 1936, stands above the level recorded in any month since March, 1930.

Among the 42 industries in which decreases in employment were shown over the month interval, seasonal declines were reported in beet sugar (24·5 per cent), radios and phonographs (8·6 per cent), slaughtering and meat packing (3·7 per cent), and brick-tile-terra cotta (3·3 per cent). Employment in the cottonseed oil-cake-meal industry fell 8·4 per cent from January to February, in canning and preserving (7·9 per cent), and in silk and rayon goods mills 7·3 per cent.

The automobile industry, which customarily reports increased employment from January to February, showed a decline of 3·6 per cent in February, 1936, due largely to the recent shift in production schedule to an earlier period. Employment in the blast furnace, steel works, rolling mill industry in February, 1936, was 0·6 per cent below the level of January, the electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies industry showed a drop of 1·0 per cent and the cotton goods and woollen and worsted goods industries showed decreases of 0·6 per cent and 0·4 per cent, respectively, in number of workers.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In February, 1936, reports were received from 23,762 establishments employing 3,885,645 workers whose weekly earnings were $83,056,573. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labour Statistics' monthly survey.

Small gains in employment were shown in both the durable and non-durable goods groups. In the durable group, the gain of 0 3 per cent was attributed largely to gains in railroad-repair shops while in the non-durable group the gain of 0·7 per cent was due primarily to seasonal gains in the wearing-apparel industries. The February employment index for the durable goods group (74·5) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed in the index-base period (1923-1925=100) there were 745 workers employed in February, 1936, while the February index of employment in the non-durable goods industries (92·1) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed in this group in 1923-25 there were 921 employed in February, 1936.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Gains in number of workers were shown in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, hotels, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, insurance, and brokerage offices. These gains, however, were not sufficiently large to offset the losses reported in the remaining non-manufacturing industries surveyed. Based on reports supplied by 49,754 retail-trade establishments employing 776,405 workers, it is estimated that approximately 28,000 fewer employees were working in retail-trade establishments in February than in the preceding month. The major portion of this decline was in the general-merchandising group which is composed of department, variety, and general-merchandising stores and mail-order houses and in which there was an estimated decline of over 24,000 workers. The continued cold weather also caused a sharp reduction in employment in the private-building-construction industry. With the exception of the decrease of approximately 10,000 workers in wholesale-trade establishments and 2,400 workers in the quarrying and non-metallic-mining industry, the decreases in the remaining industries were not of appreciable volume.

*Private Building Construction.*—Reports received from 8,776 contractors employing 53,695 workers in February showed a decrease of 15·7 per cent in number of employees over the month interval, while pay rolls decreased 19·9 per cent. These decreases are somewhat larger than the declines shown in February of the immediately preceding years for which information is available and are attributable to reduced operations caused by the sub-zero weather prevalent in many localities during the February 15 pay period. The information furnished by reporting contractors relates to employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and does not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the Labour Gazette of June, 1930, p. 652 The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

> All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for

governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest, to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

### Department of National Defence

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition)*

Supply and installation of electric lighting and power for the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, La Cie Electrique Goulet Ltee, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, March 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $55,300.00. A fair wages schedule was embodied in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Electricians | $0 65 | 8 |
| Electricians' helpers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of six steel stairs, four steel fire escapes, and two steel ladders in the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. B. Poulin, Limoilou, P.Q. Date of contract, March 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,825.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Ornamental iron workers | $0 55 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 |
| Cement Finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of an Officers' Mess and Single Officers' Quarters at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 13, 1936.

Amount of contract, $105,782.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 80 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 50 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 90 | 8 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 50 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—1 drum | 0 65 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—2 drum | 0 80 | 8 |
| Cement mixer operator—gas or elec. | 0 50 | 8 |
| Cement mixer operator—steam | 0 60 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 60 | 8 |
| Excavator, bearcat and gas. shovels | 0 75 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stone cutters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel erectors | 0 80 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Metal lathers | 0 06* | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 90 | 8 |
| Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Reinforcing steel rod men | 0 50 | 8 |
| Shinglers | 0 75 | 8 |

*Per yard.

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of March, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Lecture hall seats | Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont. |
| Blankets | The West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. |
| Blankets | Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont. |
| Tent Pins | Dowsell Lees & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Shirt Drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Trouser drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Socks | George E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q |
| Tables | Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Kit Bags | Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. |
| Housewives | Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Target Frames | Mis-Canada Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Service Shirts | The Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |
| Canvas shoes | The Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont. |
| Folding forms | The Canadian Office & School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. |
| Tap soles | Beardmore Leathers, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Shaving brushes | T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. |
| Tent poles | M. N. Cummings, Westboro, Ont. |

In addition to the foregoing, the Department of National Defence awarded the following contracts containing the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supply and installation of kitchen and serving equipment in the Mess and Recreation Building at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, George R. Prowse Range Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $17,039.00.

Complete overhaul and modification of Bellanca Aircraft VC. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,595.00

Department of Public Works

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)*

Construction of a public building at Hollyburn, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Baynes & Horie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $27,987.00 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 60 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 1 10 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 1 10 | 8 |
| Stone cutters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Marble setters | 1 10 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 1 12½ | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 1 00 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 62½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of partitions and other work in the Customs Building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Redfern Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 21, 1936. Amount of contract, $9,150.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters and joiners | $0 80 | 8 | 40 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 90 | 8 | 40 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 | 40 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 | 48 |
| Lathers—metal | 0 90 | 8 | 40 |
| Lathers—wood | 0 70 | 8 | 40 |
| Painters | 0 75 | 8 | 40 |
| Spray painters | 0 85 | 8 | 40 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 40 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 60 | 8 | 40 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 | 40 |

Construction of a public building at Sidney, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $17,955.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 42½ | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the breastwork at Anse au Griffon, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Dunn, Cap des Rosiers, P.Q. Date of contract, February 10, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,247.86. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger) | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 35 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 50 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements at Sacre Cœur (Grosse Roche), Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Jos. E. Tremblay and Hector Bouchard, both of La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, February 17, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $10,290.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour nor more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Blacksmiths | $0 45 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers and 1½-2 ton truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen using such tools interchangeably as X-cut saws, broad axe, adze, auger, etc. | 0 37½ | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an office block at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 9, 1936. Amount of contract, $26,000.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Mastic floor layers: | | |
| Rubbers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Spreaders | 0 50 | 8 |
| Kettlemen | 0 50 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 85 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver with 1–2 ton truck | 1 50 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a pile and timber protection wall at the mouth of the Fraser River, District of New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. R. R. Christie, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, March 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,718.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Boom man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to Dredge "P.W.D No. 13" at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, February 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,240.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.



Construction of repairs to the Tug "Fredericton" at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, February 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,855.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Construction of repairs to Dredge "P.W.D. No. 9" at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, February 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $16,200.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work in the North Arm of the Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge and Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $74,942.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at New Waterford, N.S. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,326.20. The "B" Labour Conditions above referred to were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Campbellford, Ont. Name of contractors, The Valley City Seating Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, March 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,296.00. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Thorold, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,562.50. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

## Post Office Department

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of March, 1936, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts in-

cluded in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contracts |
|---|---|
| Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms. | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms. | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms. | Wilfrid Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms. | Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. |
| Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms. | Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms. | Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Stamping machines, etc. | Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Locks | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition)*

Construction of two steel cruisers. Name of contractors, Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11. 1935. Amount of contract, $182,085.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or Class of Labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Welder | $0 58 | 8 |
| Angle-smith | 0 58 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 58 | 8 |
| Boilermaker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Chipper and Caulker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Coppersmith | 0.58 | 8 |
| Electrician | 0 58 | 8 |
| Loftsman | 0 58 | 8 |
| Machinist | 0 58 | 8 |
| Patternmaker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Steamfitter | 0 58 | 8 |
| Rivetter | 0 58 | 8 |
| Template-maker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Plater | 0 58 | 8 |
| Shipwright | 0 58 | 8 |
| Joiner | 0 58 | 8 |
| Moulder | 0 58 | 8 |
| Driller and Reamer | 0 45 | 8 |
| Heater | 0 40 | 8 |
| Bolter-up | 0 40 | 8 |
| Holder-on | 0 45 | 8 |
| Rigger | 0 48 | 8 |
| Crane Operator | 0 48 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 48 | 8 |

N.B. Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

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In reply to a question in the British Columbia Legislature as to exemptions authorized under the Hours of Work Act in the past year, Hon. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour, stated the number of such exemptions to be as follows: mercantile industry, 240; lumber industry, 52; miscellaneous industries, 22; bakeries, 17; hotels, 12; laundries, 7; jewellery-manufacture, 6; contractors, 5; electrical undertakings, 5; printing and publishing. 3; garages, 2.

Explaining the reason for the exemptions in the above industries the minister's notation was as follows:—

"The majority of mercantile permits were granted for the purpose of taking annual inventory. In the lumber industry changes of sailing-dates of deep-sea shipments accounted for many of the permits; also where a major breakdown occurred permit was granted to make up part of the time lost and in order that the workers would not suffer loss in earnings. Bakery permits were granted where two consecutive days were holidays, such as Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Contractors, when pouring concrete which must be completed. Electrical undertakings due to storm damage. In all cases the Department requires employers to furnish certified complete returns showing number of employees working overtime, number of overtime hours worked by each employee, employee's regular rate of pay, and amount of overtime pay received by each employee.

### Canada's Tourist Trade in 1935

A preliminary estimate of Canada's tourist trade in 1935 places the total expenditures of tourists from other countries at approximately $201,000,000 and the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries at approximately $91,000,000. The corresponding estimates for 1934 were $130,000,000 and $61,000,000 respectively.

It is estimated that the expenditure of tourists by automobile from the United States last year was $131,806,000 as against $86,259,000 the year before, and by rail and steamer from the United States $59,109,000 as against $34,260,000. The estimated expenditure by tourists from overseas countries was $10,117,000 compared with $9,455,000.

The estimated expenditure of Canadian tourists in overseas countries in 1935 was $16,486,000 compared with $14,272,000 in 1934; tourists by automobile to the United States $50,206,000 compared with $32,645,000, and to the United States by rail and steamer $24,592,000 compared with $13,988,000.

The favourable balance accruing to Canada on tourist trade account may, therefore, be placed somewhere in the neighbourhood of $110,000,000 as compared with $69,000,000 in 1934.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

### Montreal, Quebec.—Various Steamship Companies and Stevedoring Companies and the National Independent Union of Longshoremen (Island of Montreal) Incorporated

The agreement applies to all ocean steamships coming into the harbour of Montreal under the Companies' jurisdiction.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Preference of work to be given to members of this union. The union has the right to appoint an elected representative on the wharves. The union agrees to supply the necessary men to do the work during the period of the agreement. Walking bosses need not be union members.

Hours: both parties to endeavour to ensure that the average number of hours per week shall not exceed 48.

Work on Sundays, St. Jean Baptiste Day and Dominion Day, double time. Double time also for work during any meal hour and thereafter until discharged.

Wages per hour: from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., 65 cents; from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., 75 cents; from midnight to 5 a.m., 85 cents. For work on nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal and handling cargo in refrigerators which is being transported at 32 degrees F. or lower, for grain trimming and bagging, for work performed in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with this open deck, 15 cents per hour extra. (The wage rates are in all cases an increase of 3 cents per hour over the rates in effect for this work last year.)

In grain trimming and bagging, the running of grain in the pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work, two men to stand on deck during that time, if necessary.

Men ordered out to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and paid full time until discharged or sent to work, with a minimum of one hour's time. Men ordered out on Sunday and not beginning work to be paid a minimum of one hour's pay.

Sixteen men to constitute a regular gang for loading or unloading ships except when loaded or unloaded overside of vessel when eighteen men in a regular gang. Maximum weights of slingloads to be handled by these gangs are specified and for heavier slingloads extra men are to be employed, the employers to judge the number of extra men required. The number of pieces or packages of various commodities allowed per sling is specified.

Any dispute as to the interpretation of the working conditions is to be taken up by the union's representative on the wharves with the employer, and if it cannot be settled in this way, then it will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final. No stoppage of work to occur on account of any such dispute.

The employers and the union each agree to put up a bond of $5,000 for their guarantee in carrying out the agreement.

### Victoria, B.C.—Certain Stevedoring Companies and the Victoria Longshoremen's Association

Agreement to be in effect from July 25, 1935 to July 24, 1936, and thereafter until either party gives 30 days notice of change.

Preference in employment to be given to union members, the union agreeing to supply satisfactory gangs. When possible the union to be advised of the expected arrival of vessels in order to have men on hand, but the employer reserves the right of picking his own men. The employer or his foreman to decide as to the size of gangs or number of men to be employed on any particular job.

Straight time to be paid between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., except for the noon meal hour, and except Sundays and eight specified holidays. For work at all other times, overtime rate to prevail. For working through meal hours, time and one-half to be paid until released.

Basic wage rates in the Port of Victoria to be governed by the rates prevailing in the Port of Vancouver (81 cents per hour for dock work and 85 cents for ship work, straight time; $1.22 per hour for dock work and $1.28 for ship work, overtime). Ten cents per hour over the basic wage to be paid to cranemen, double winch drivers, donkey drivers, hatch tenders, sidrunners, holdmen and winch drivers working on lumber and piling from water, to men working on creosoted products, on coal, ballast, ore, sulphur, bulk grain, fertilizer, bone dust, lime, cement in bags and nitrate, when these commodities are in lots of fifty tons or over. Twenty cents per hour over the basic wage to be paid to boom men and sling men working on lumber and piling from water; for bulk salt, the same rate to be paid as in Vancovuer. For work on high explosives and for work on damaged cargo $1.20 per hour straight time and $1.80 overtime. When a vessel is stranded or gets into such a position that she cannot reach port without first discharging or shifting cargo, the men employed to be paid at the rate of $1.50 per hour straight or overtime while working

and 75 cents per hour straight or overtime while travelling or standing by.

When men are ordered for work and report and no work is provided and they are released, one, two or three hours' pay is to be guaranteed depending on the hour for which they are called out. When called out and not provided with work at the specified time, waiting time to be paid at half pay, except that if standing by on a vessel is due to a shortage of men, such time will not be paid for. Half pay for travelling time.

Any disputes which cannot be adjusted between the men and their employer are to be referred to arbitration. In no case will there be any suspension of work.

### Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on page 370 of this issue:

Stonecutters, Province of Quebec except Hull district.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Hull.

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation) Montreal (Amendment).

Bakers, Montreal (Amendment).

Bakery Salesmen, Quebec (Amendment).

Cloakmakers, Province of Quebec (Correction).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedule has been made binding by Order in Council and terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 372.

Loggers, Port Arthur District.

### Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedule has been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 372.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Edmonton.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of two agreements which are summarized below and amendments to three other Orders in Council, a correction to another Order in Council, all of which are noted below. Notices of Application for changes in agreements already in effect under Orders in Council have appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: barbers, Quebec, in the issue of March 14; bakers and bakery salesmen, Quebec, and shoe factory workers throughout the Province in the issue of March 21. Notices of application for the extension of new agreements appeared in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: stonecutters, Hull and district, in the issue of March 7; building trades Montreal, longshoremen (inland navigation) Montreal (correction in issue of March 28) in the issue of March 14; granite cutters throughout the Province in the issue of March 21, building trades, Quebec, and barbers of Portneuf County in the issue of March 28. Corrections to the request for the extension of the agreement affecting printing trades at Montreal appeared in the issue of March 14 and March 21.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreement Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless ex-

pressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Stonecutters (other than Granite and Marble), Province of Quebec except Hull and District.—An Order in Council, approved March 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain owners of limestone, sandstone, artificial stone and other stone quarries, except granite and marble quarries, and the association of stonecutters.

The agreement is in effect from January 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect under Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, April 1935, page 322 and October page 953) with the following exceptions:

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Province of Quebec with the exception of the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Wright, Labelle and Papineau.

Wage rates for planermen, apprentice planermen and sawyermen are omitted. (The wage rate for stonecutters is unchanged at 50 cents per hour, and for apprentice stonecutters at from 15 cents per hour during first year to 40 cents during fourth year.) Employers may now employ handicapped workers at less wages but not more than one such man to each ten stonecutters.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved March 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* March 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain plumbing and steamfitting contractors and L'Association des Employés en Plomberie et en Chauffage (The Plumbing and Heating Employees' Association).

The agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, July 1935, page 629. The period is from March 28, 1936 to March 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Wages are unchanged at 75 cents per hour for journeymen, $1.25 for master plumbers (personal services), 40 cents for improvers during the first six months, 50 cents during second six months, and from 10 cents per hour for first year apprentices to 25 cents for fourth year apprentices.

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved March 6 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* March 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette July 1935, page 632, August, page 733, January, 1936, page 90, February page 200) by changing the date, before which notice must be given of any change desired, from February 1 to March 1 of any year.

Bakers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved March 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* March 14, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade by eliminating some of the employers' names and adding others, by changing the name of the union to Le Syndicat des Employés de la Boulangerie et de la Pâtisserie, Inc. (The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union Inc.). The territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Island of Montreal but those master bakers outside the Island of Montreal who sell part or all of their production on the Island of Montreal are also included.

Bakery Salesmen, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* March 14, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette July 1935 page 629 and February 1936, page 199) by providing that there be no reduction in the weekly minimum wage rate of $15 for these men on account of the holidays named in the agreement.

Cloakmakers, Province of Quebec.—A correction to the Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, December 1935, page 1156 and March 1936, page 275) states that employers paying higher than the minimum rates provided in the agreement may not reduce such higher rates during the time this agreement is in effect.

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During the quarter ending March 31, a total of 12,586 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 48 of which were fatal accidents; in Schedule 2 industries 475 accidents were reported including 7 fatal cases; and 626 Crown, 11 of which were fatal, were reported during the last quarter, making in all 13,687, of which 66 were fatal.

# INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

## Agreement Recently Approved by Order in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Loggers, Port Arthur District.—An Order in Council, dated March 7, 1936, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, March 14, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the logging industry in the Port Arthur Forestry Division of the Thunder Bay District.

The schedule is in effect from March 24, 1936, to October 1, 1936.

Minimum wage rates: cookees and kitchen staff $35 per month and board; general bushmen $37.50 and board; loaders $40 per month and board; teamsters $45 and board; river drivers $2.25 per day and board. Pulpwood cutters employed on a piece-work basis to be paid $3.50 per double cord of spruce and balsam pulpwood, $2 per single cord of spruce and balsam pulpwood, $6 per double cord of spruce and balsam sap-peeled wood, $3.25 per single cord of spruce and balsam sap-peeled wood; hewed ties 12 cents each, tie peeling (wet) 2 cents each, tie peeling (dry) 3 cents each, tie skidding 2½ cents each, tie loading (by hand off the ground) 2 cents each, tie logs (eight foot) 8 cents each, tie logs (sixteen foot) 14 cents each, cutting of piling 1¼ cents a foot. Employees on a piecework basis may be charged a maximum of 75 cents per day for board and lodging. The Board appointed under the Act may set a rate less than the above for handicapped workers. In poor or scattered timber, the operator to give special rates to the piece-worker. There shall be no change in rates of employees now receiving higher wage rates. The wood to be scaled once a week for all piece-workers.

All tools, goods and merchandise sold by an employer to employees must be sold at a price not exceeding the prevailing retail prices at Port Arthur.

The operators are to maintain the camp in sanitary condition as provided by Department of Health regulations.

# INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

## Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The act provides that the Minister of Labour for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order

in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. The following is the second schedule approved under this Act, the first having been summarized in the September, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette.

Plumbers, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated February 24, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, February 29, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all employees in the plumbing, heating and gas fitting industry employed on plumbing or steamfitting work, including plumbing, steam and hot water heating, gas fitting, pipe work and pipe installation within a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive; not more than 40 hours a week except in cases of emergency, the Advisory Board to determine emergency work.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter and all work on Saturday after 5 p.m., on Sundays and holidays, double time. Work on Saturdays from noon to 5 p.m., time and one-half. Men required for jobbing work and emergency work on Saturday mornings, single time.

Minimum wages for journeymen: 90 cents per hour until May 1, 1936, and 95 cents thereafter. All work contracted for before February 11, 1936, of which due notice has been given to the Advisory Board on or before March 14, 1936, may be completed at a rate approved by the Board.

Journeymen required on out of town work to have fare and travelling time paid by employer, and for one plumber and one steamfitter on each such job the employer will pay the board.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1936

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight as in recent months. The cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was somewhat higher, due to advances in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was lower toward the end of March than in the previous month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices was $8.12 at the beginning of March as compared with $8.07 for February. This slight advance was due mainly to higher prices for eggs though there were increases also in potatoes, beef, veal and mutton. Declines were of a minor nature, the most important being in butter, lard, rolled oats and prunes. Of the twenty-nine items included in the budget eight were higher, ten were lower and eleven were unchanged. Comparative figures for the cost of this list of foods for certain earlier dates are $7.63 for March, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.67 for March, 1930; $10.54 for March, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.68 for March, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $16.63 at the beginning of March; $16.58 for February; $16.10 for March, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.35 for March, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged in March from the levels in February.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 has showed little change during the last two years. The movement in March was to slightly lower levels week by week, the index being 72·2 for the week ended the twenty-seventh as compared with 72·6 for the week ended the sixth. On a monthly basis the index number was 72·5 for February; 72·0 for March, 1935; 72·1 for March, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·6 for March, 1929; 98·3 for March, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·7 for March, 1914. During the month under review the price of raw silk advanced more than 20 cents per pound recovering more than half the loss of the previous two months. The price of wheat rose about 2½ cents per bushel during the first half of the month but lost most of this gain during the last half. Production of fresh eggs increased substantially during the month and the price fell more than 15 cents per dozen. Tin and copper prices were lower but in zinc and silver little change was recorded as was the case also with the price of rubber, coffee, hogs and cattle.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of

commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1035.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

*(Continued on page 382)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Mar. 1914 | Mar. 1918 | Mar. 1920 | Mar. 1922 | Mar. 1926 | Mar. 1928 | Mar. 1929 | Mar. 1930 | Mar. 1931 | Mar. 1933 | Mar. 1934 | Mar. 1935 | Feb. 1936 | Mar. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 48·0 | 66·6 | 74·6 | 56·6 | 58·0 | 66·6 | 70·0 | 72·4 | 58·6 | 41·0 | 43·0 | 42·4 | 46·4 | 47·0 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 32·8 | 47·6 | 48·8 | 32·2 | 31·6 | 39·6 | 43·6 | 46·4 | 34·2 | 21·8 | 24·0 | 23·4 | 25·8 | 25·8 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·3 | 26·0 | 26·3 | 19·7 | 19·3 | 22·0 | 24·9 | 25·7 | 20·8 | 12·5 | 13·2 | 12·8 | 14·7 | 15·1 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·9 | 32·3 | 33·9 | 26·6 | 29·5 | 30·1 | 30·5 | 31·5 | 26·5 | 17·7 | 20·8 | 20·9 | 21·8 | 22·3 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·2 | 34·4 | 37·5 | 29·5 | 29·7 | 25·1 | 28·0 | 30·6 | 22·9 | 12·1 | 21·2 | 20·0 | 21·3 | 21·2 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 36·8 | 65·2 | 71·6 | 52·4 | 54·8 | 50·6 | 53·0 | 55·4 | 49·4 | 27·0 | 37·2 | 38·4 | 40·8 | 40·6 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 25·9 | 46·5 | 52·6 | 40·5 | 41·9 | 35·8 | 37·9 | 40·1 | 34·3 | 17·2 | 28·7 | 31·6 | 29·1 | 29·0 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·6 | 68·0 | 79·2 | 43·0 | 49·4 | 43·4 | 44·4 | 43·0 | 36·8 | 23·0 | 27·6 | 30·4 | 34·4 | 33·2 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 37·0 | 58·9 | 73·9 | 50·7 | 46·4 | 46·1 | 51·3 | 52·0 | 34·0 | 27·8 | 40·5 | 31·4 | 33·9 | 38·1 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 33·3 | 50·5 | 63·3 | 45·6 | 38·7 | 40·1 | 44·7 | 45·8 | 27·6 | 22·6 | 34·6 | 25·9 | 28·9 | 31·6 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 53·4 | 72·0 | 90·6 | 76·2 | 73·2 | 73·8 | 75·0 | 76·8 | 71·4 | 56·4 | 58·2 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 61·2 | 97·6 | 132·6 | 75·0 | 91·2 | 83·2 | 89·0 | 83·2 | 66·6 | 46·2 | 56·6 | 51·0 | 52·8 | 51·2 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 35·5 | 54·3 | 72·9 | 43·5 | 50·7 | 45·6 | 49·0 | 45·4 | 37·6 | 26·9 | 32·5 | 29·6 | 30·1 | 28·7 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·2 | 33·1 | 40·7 | 31·1 | §32·7 | §32.3 | §33·8 | §32·8 | §28·2 | §19·3 | §20·3 | §19·9 | §20·5 | §20·6 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·2 | 30·4 | 38·2 | 28·4 | §32·7 | §32·3 | §33·8 | §32·8 | §28·2 | §19·3 | §20·3 | §19·9 | §20·5 | §20·6 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 64·5 | 114·5 | 136·5 | 105·0 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 117·0 | 96·0 | 82·5 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 32·0 | 67·0 | 76·0 | 48·0 | §54·0 | §52·0 | §49·0 | §51·0 | §34·0 | §26·0 | §31·0 | §33·0 | §35·0 | §35·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 21·0 | 37·5 | 41·5 | 27·5 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 25·5 | 22·5 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 25·5 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·8 | 20·6 | 32·0 | 19·2 | §21·8 | §21·2 | §20·8 | §20·4 | §19·0 | §16·0 | §16·4 | §16·0 | §15·8 | §15·6 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 12·0 | 33·6 | 23·4 | 17·2 | 15·8 | 16·6 | 23·4 | 19·8 | 13·0 | 7·6 | 9·0 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 10·8 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 12·5 | 21·3 | 28·7 | 22·6 | 19·6 | 20·3 | 21·2 | 20·9 | 18·7 | 14·7 | 14·9 | 15·0 | 16·0 | 15·8 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 17·1 | 27·0 | 18·4 | 15·7 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 16·3 | 12·2 | 10·8 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 11·2 | 10·9 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·4 | 42·4 | 72·8 | 34·4 | 31·6 | 32·0 | 30·0 | 28·8 | 25·2 | 22·4 | 32·0 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 24·8 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·4 | 20·0 | 33·8 | 16·4 | 15·0 | 15·2 | 14·2 | 13·8 | 12·2 | 11·0 | 15·4 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·2 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 12·7 | 16·4 | 13·6 | §17·9 | §17·9 | §17·6 | §17·1 | §14·1 | §10·3 | §12·2 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·1 | 12·1 | 16·9 | 14·7 | §17·9 | §17·9 | §17·6 | §17·1 | §14·1 | §10·3 | §12·2 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 10·2 | 15·2 | 13·3 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 15·1 | 14·7 | 12·9 | 9·9 | 9·8 | 9·5 | 9·1 | 9·1 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 40·5 | 72·2 | 140·3 | 52·0 | 98·0 | 55·4 | 43·8 | 83·2 | 38·7 | 31·0 | 44·9 | 25·9 | 43·5 | 45·1 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | 5·48 | 5·96 | 6·95 | 7·34 | 7·68 | 12·66 | 15·98 | 10·54 | 11·46 | 10·92 | 11·23 | 11·67 | 9·14 | 6·67 | 8·04 | 7·63 | 8·07 | 8·12 |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·1 | 4·6 | 4·6 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 54·6 | 71·7 | 92·8 | 108·7 | 112·7 | 102·8 | 102·4 | 101·5 | 101·5 | 95·9 | 94·9 | 94·7 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32 3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 38·6 | 57·9 | 66·8 | 68·7 | 65·7 | 63·8 | 63·2 | 63·4 | 62·5 | 59·0 | 57·8 | 58·8 | 58·8 | 58·9 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 41·9 | 68·6 | 77·5 | 78·7 | 76·7 | 75·4 | 76·9 | 76·1 | 75·3 | 62·7 | 60·3 | 61·9 | 60·4 | 60·0 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·9 | 49·4 | 59·4 | 58·5 | 55·6 | 56·2 | 55·7 | 54·0 | 54·1 | 47·4 | 45·9 | 46·1 | 45·3 | 45·3 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·7 | 26·3 | 33·1 | 31·8 | 30·1 | 31·1 | 31·0 | 31·2 | 30·5 | 26·8 | 27·7 | 27·3 | 26·9 | 27·0 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | 1·50 | 1·63 | 1·76 | 1·91 | 1·91 | 2·74 | 3·30 | 3·46 | 3·41 | 3·29 | 3·29 | 3·26 | 3·24 | 2·92 | 2·87 | 2·89 | 2·84 | 2·84 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Rent**..... | ¼ mo. | 2·37 | 2·89 | 4·05 | 4·75 | 4·47 | 4·56 | 5·69 | 6·91 | 6·86 | 6·90 | 6·96 | 6·99 | 7·06 | 5·97 | 5·57 | 5·54 | 5·63 | 5·63 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | 9·37 | 10·50 | 12·79 | 14·02 | 14·35 | 26·60 | 25·01 | 20·96 | 21·77 | 21·15 | 21·52 | 21·96 | 19·47 | 15·59 | 16·51 | 16·16 | 16·58 | 16·63 |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·46 | 12·61 | 16·24 | 10·83 | 11·72 | 10·85 | 11·17 | 11·68 | 9·59 | 7·03 | 8·34 | 7·76 | 8·20 | 8·11 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·70 | 11·07 | 14·17 | 9·80 | 10·97 | 9·58 | 9·93 | 10·77 | 9·08 | 6·74 | 7·56 | 7·21 | 7·69 | 7·51 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·36 | 12·61 | 15·80 | 10·78 | 12·08 | 10·86 | 11·00 | 11·49 | 9·57 | 7·09 | 8·16 | 7·85 | 8·29 | 8·29 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·23 | 12·62 | 15·26 | 10·10 | 11·16 | 10·11 | 10·49 | 10·86 | 8·57 | 6·16 | 7·70 | 7·06 | 7·57 | 7·58 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·60 | 12·72 | 16·03 | 10·39 | 11·53 | 10·97 | 11·16 | 11·62 | 9·07 | 6·56 | 8·17 | 7·68 | 8·10 | 8·10 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·28 | 12·07 | 15·90 | 10·41 | 10·52 | 10·56 | 11·14 | 11·60 | 8·52 | 6·71 | 7·38 | 7·33 | 7·74 | 7·89 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·24 | 12·63 | 15·67 | 10·58 | 10·92 | 11·04 | 11·62 | 11·84 | 8·62 | 6·61 | 7·58 | 7·49 | 7·68 | 7·88 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·35 | 12·98 | 15·78 | 10·17 | 10·84 | 10·91 | 11·65 | 11·93 | 8·65 | 6·42 | 7·44 | 7·46 | 7·71 | 8·03 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 8·91 | 12·95 | 16·95 | 11·47 | 12·03 | 11·91 | 12·23 | 12·71 | 10·24 | 7·31 | 8·50 | 8·26 | 8·81 | 8·96 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·5** | **19·2** | **17·6** | **12·9** | **10·6** | **15·1** | **22·3** | **21·2** | **20·3** | **29·0** | **32·2** | **50·4** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·2** | **19·0** | **17·1** | **13·3** | **11·5** | **11·8** | **18·0** | **21·5** | **20·7** | **27·3** | **30·5** | **50·8** |
| 1—Sydney | 26·6 | 21·7 | 19·1 | 15·2 | 13·8 | 11·5 | ..... | 23·6 | 21·3 | 26·6 | 29·8 | 49 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 18 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 10 | ..... | 22·3 | 19·3 | 27·3 | 30·3 | 51·1 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 18 | 16 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17·4 | 27·5 | 30·7 | 51·7 |
| 4—Halifax | 25·3 | 18·1 | 18·1 | 12·8 | 12·2 | 11·5 | 18 | 21·5 | 20·9 | 27·2 | 31·4 | 48·7 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 16·5 | 13 | 10 | 14 | ..... | 20 | 21 | 27·7 | 30·4 | 51·2 |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 27·7 | 30·4 | 53·2 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **22·0** | **19·5** | **18·2** | **13·1** | **12·0** | ..... | ..... | **19·5** | **17·5** | **27·2** | **30·0** | **49·5** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·1** | **19·3** | **18·9** | **12·7** | **10·5** | **12·6** | **22·5** | **21·9** | **23·0** | **27·9** | **31·5** | **51·4** |
| 8—Moncton | 23·3 | 18·3 | 16·3 | 12·6 | 10 | 12·3 | ..... | 21·3 | 20·2 | 28·7 | 31 | 51·5 |
| 9—Saint John | 25·7 | 18·1 | 18·2 | 13 | 10·7 | 11·7 | 22·5 | 23·7 | 21·4 | 27·1 | 31·2 | 51·2 |
| 10—Fredericton | 26·3 | 20·8 | 22·5 | 14 | 11·3 | 13·7 | ..... | 22·7 | 25·3 | 27·7 | 30·4 | 53 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 18·5 | 11 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 25 | 28·2 | 33·4 | 50 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **24·0** | **18·3** | **18·6** | **12·2** | **8·7** | **13·0** | **23·1** | **18·2** | **18·7** | **27·6** | **30·7** | **49·9** |
| 12—Quebec | 24·4 | 18·4 | 19·3 | 13·2 | 8·9 | 15·1 | 23·9 | 18·1 | 18·8 | 26 | 29·3 | 45·9 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 25·8 | 19·2 | 18·6 | 13 | 8·2 | 13·4 | 24·5 | 19·5 | 18·3 | 30·5 | 32·4 | 50·2 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 25·4 | 20·6 | 21·9 | 13·7 | 9·8 | 12·8 | 25·1 | 18·7 | 20·6 | 25·4 | 28·3 | 52·7 |
| 15—Sorel | 24·3 | 17·3 | 17 | 9·8 | 7·3 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 17·2 | 30 | 35 | 47·5 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19·3 | 17·1 | 15·8 | 12·4 | 9·8 | 16·7 | 21 | 16·4 | 16·8 | 29·4 | 31·8 | 51·2 |
| 17—St. Johns | 25 | 19·7 | 19·3 | 11·7 | 10 | ..... | 22·5 | 16·7 | 17·7 | 26·5 | 29·5 | 50 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 15 | 13 | 12 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 25·6 | 18·6 | 21·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 11·4 | 23·5 | 19·9 | 18·9 | 26·2 | 29·6 | 52·4 |
| 20—Hull | 22·5 | 18·8 | 20·8 | 12·7 | 8·7 | 12·4 | 25·9 | 20·1 | 19·1 | 27·1 | 29·8 | 49·5 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·7** | **19·9** | **18·1** | **13·8** | **11·1** | **17·3** | **22·7** | **21·9** | **20·5** | **28·1** | **31·1** | **50·3** |
| 21—Ottawa | 26·1 | 20·1 | 21·1 | 14·8 | 9·6 | 15·4 | 25 | 20·1 | 19·5 | 29·1 | 31·9 | 52·4 |
| 22—Brockville | 26·6 | 21·7 | 20·3 | 13·4 | 10 | 15·7 | 25 | 20·5 | 19 | 28 | 30·3 | 52·4 |
| 23—Kingston | 23·1 | 19·3 | 18·6 | 13·6 | 9·8 | 14·4 | 19·7 | 21·4 | 18·6 | 26·5 | 30·1 | 48·7 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·4 | 16·2 | 17 | 12·8 | 9·5 | 17 | 20·7 | 20·2 | ..... | 27·8 | 29·7 | 48·7 |
| 25—Peterborough | 21·7 | 19 | 16 | 12·8 | 10·7 | 18·3 | 23·2 | 21·8 | 20 | 26·1 | 28·8 | 48·6 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·3 | 18·5 | 19·5 | 12·7 | 9·1 | ..... | ..... | 19·7 | 17·5 | 26·7 | 30 | 50·1 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·5 | 17·5 | 19 | 13 | 10·5 | 18 | ..... | 21 | 20 | 28 | 31·8 | 50 |
| 28—Toronto | 24·9 | 20·6 | 19·8 | 13·7 | 13 | 16·6 | 24·3 | 22 | 20·3 | 29·6 | 34·4 | 52·8 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 27·2 | 21·4 | 18·5 | 14·3 | 11·8 | 18·6 | 22·5 | 21·8 | 20·7 | 29·3 | 32 | 50·8 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·7 | 19·8 | 18 | 14·2 | 11·7 | 17·8 | 18·5 | 21·4 | 22·3 | 25·4 | 28·5 | 48·2 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·1 | 20·3 | 20·3 | 14·6 | 12·2 | 18·4 | 21 | 21·8 | 21·8 | 27 | 30·1 | 51·2 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·5 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 13·4 | 10·4 | 18·2 | 25 | 22·9 | 23·5 | 27 | 31 | 49·7 |
| 33—Galt | 26·2 | 21·7 | 18·7 | 16·5 | 14 | 18·2 | 25 | 23·7 | ..... | 28·5 | 31·1 | 51·2 |
| 34—Guelph | 21·8 | 19·2 | 18 | 14·1 | 12·2 | 18·2 | 18 | 20·2 | 19·2 | 26·1 | 30·4 | 49·8 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·3 | 19·2 | 16·1 | 13·4 | 11·5 | 18·9 | 26·5 | 21·1 | 18·8 | 26·3 | 28·3 | 46·3 |
| 36—Woodstock | 24·8 | 21·4 | 20 | 13·4 | 10·6 | 16 | ..... | 22 | 20·7 | 28·3 | 30·9 | 48·8 |
| 37—Stratford | 24·3 | 21·3 | 17·3 | 14·1 | 12·2 | 17·7 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 26·5 | 30·1 | 50·6 |
| 38—London | 24·6 | 20·9 | 18·9 | 14·2 | 10·9 | 17·3 | 19·7 | 22·8 | 21·7 | 26 | 29·7 | 49·3 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 24·6 | 21·2 | 18·8 | 14·8 | 12·1 | 16·4 | 25 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 26·7 | 29·5 | 49·4 |
| 40—Chatham | 23·3 | 20 | 17·6 | 14·4 | 10·4 | 18·6 | 20·8 | 21·5 | 20 | 28·2 | 30·7 | 50·7 |
| 41—Windsor | 24·1 | 19·4 | 18·1 | 14 | 10·4 | 17·3 | 22·7 | 22·4 | 19·7 | 26·1 | 28 | 50·2 |
| 42—Sarnia | 22·5 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 11·7 | 17·7 | 21·7 | 19·7 | 20·5 | 25·3 | 27·3 | 48·6 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 23·6 | 18·8 | 17·2 | 13·2 | 11·4 | 17·6 | ..... | 21·3 | 18·7 | 28 | 30·1 | 46·9 |
| 44—North Bay | 24 | 18·5 | 17·5 | 13 | 10·5 | ..... | ..... | 20·5 | 22 | 30·2 | 33·4 | 50·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 23·7 | 19·5 | 16·2 | 12·1 | 10 | 17·7 | 22·5 | 24·5 | 19 | 27·7 | 32·6 | 51·1 |
| 46—Cobalt | 24 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 25 | 31 | 32·3 | 48·2 |
| 47—Timmins | 25·7 | 22·5 | 19 | 15 | 10·5 | 18 | 25 | 24·5 | 21·4 | 30·6 | 33·7 | 52 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 23·6 | 19·6 | 18·2 | 13·4 | 10·2 | 19·2 | 22·5 | 22·4 | 20·7 | 30·8 | 33·2 | 52·5 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 23·2 | 18·5 | 17·2 | 12·7 | 12 | 14·7 | ..... | 24·7 | 23 | 32·7 | 36·2 | 55 |
| 50—Fort William | 25·4 | 20·3 | 16·9 | 13·2 | 11·6 | 16·5 | 24 | 25·1 | 21·8 | 34·2 | 36·7 | 55 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **20·2** | **16·5** | **15·9** | **11·3** | **9·7** | **13·2** | **21·5** | **21·3** | **20·2** | **32·1** | **34·4** | **59·2** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 21·4 | 16·5 | 17·3 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 13·3 | 20·9 | 22·6 | 20·2 | 30·8 | 33·3 | 50·3 |
| 52—Brandon | 19 | 16·5 | 14·5 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 20 | ..... | 33·4 | 35·5 | 50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·0** | **16·9** | **15·0** | **10·9** | **8·8** | **12·4** | **18·2** | **19·7** | **18·7** | **32·9** | **37·3** | **52·1** |
| 53—Regina | 21 | 15·9 | 14·9 | 9·9 | 9·7 | 11 | 16·9 | 19·8 | 16·5 | 33·5 | 38·5 | 54 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 20 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 32·6 | 38·1 | 51·2 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·1 | 15·9 | 14 | 10·3 | 8·4 | 11·2 | 19·1 | 19·2 | 20·8 | 33·4 | 36·9 | 48·8 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 23 | 17·9 | 16·1 | 11·5 | 8·9 | 12·2 | 16·7 | 19·7 | ..... | 32·2 | 35·5 | 54·5 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·6** | **16·9** | **14·5** | **10·8** | **9·0** | **12·4** | **19·6** | **18·8** | **17·9** | **29·1** | **32·8** | **47·5** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 21·5 | 18 | 17·5 | 12·2 | 10·2 | 15·5 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 30·1 | 35·5 | 48·7 |
| 58—Drumheller | 20 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 11·5 | 8 | 12·5 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 27·7 | 31·8 | 43·3 |
| 59—Edmonton | 19 | 15·1 | 13·3 | 9·8 | 7·6 | 11·2 | 19 | 17·4 | 17·1 | 28·2 | 31·4 | 46·2 |
| 60—Calgary | 22·6 | 18·2 | 15·4 | 10·8 | 10·4 | 12·2 | 20·5 | 21·3 | 18·2 | 31·7 | 34·7 | 50·9 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 19·7 | 16·5 | 13 | 9·7 | 8·7 | 10·5 | 18·5 | 17·5 | 18 | 27·6 | 30·7 | 48·3 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **25·4** | **20·8** | **18·0** | **13·0** | **12·5** | **15·4** | **24·9** | **24·0** | **21·9** | **32·6** | **36·1** | **51·6** |
| 62—Fernie | 23·5 | 20 | 15·5 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 13·5 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 31·2 | 35 | 50 |
| 63—Nelson | 24 | 20 | 18 | 14·5 | 13·7 | 14·5 | 25 | 25 | 21·5 | 32·5 | 36·5 | 52·5 |
| 64—Trail | 26·3 | 22·7 | 19·3 | 14·7 | 13 | 15 | 25·7 | 27 | 22 | 34·7 | 38·2 | 56·5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·6 | 21·6 | 16·5 | 12·2 | 13 | 14 | 22·5 | 23·3 | 21·7 | 31·8 | 34·6 | 50 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·9 | 20·7 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 12·8 | 16·6 | 25·4 | 23·5 | 22·5 | 33·2 | 36·1 | 51·6 |
| 67—Victoria | 27 | 22·4 | 20·2 | 14·3 | 13·7 | 16·2 | 25·3 | 25·1 | 23·8 | 33·6 | 36·2 | 51·8 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26·2 | 21·3 | 17·8 | 13 | 12·6 | 18 | 27·4 | 24 | 22 | 31·3 | 35 | 51·4 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | ..... | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 25 | 22 | 20·7 | 32·8 | 37 | 49·2 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold,) per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 17·3 | 22·7 | 15·0 | 12·1 | 49·9 | 17·4 | 17·1 | 21·9 | 16·6 | 38·1 | 31·6 | 10·3 | 25·6 | 28·7 | |
| 10·3 | 24·3 | ..... | ..... | 44·6 | 13·0 | 14·1 | 16·1 | 17·4 | 37·8 | 31·4 | 9·8 | 28·0 | 31·8 | |
| 10·6 | 22·3 | ..... | ..... | 42·8 | 12·6 | 13·8 | 15·8 | 16·9 | 42·3 | 32·1 | 10–12 | 26·5 | 29·7 | 1 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·2 | 14·2 | 17·7 | 16·1 | 36·3 | 29 | 10b | 28·7 | 32·3 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 14·2 | 15 | 14·5 | 17 | 31·4 | 26·5 | 8 | 29·3 | 32·6 | 3 |
| 10 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·5 | 12·3 | 16·1 | 16·4 | 41·3 | 35 | 11·8a | 27 | 30·5 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·9 | 15 | 15·8 | 18·8 | 39·3 | 33·7 | 10c | 27 | 33·6 | 5 |
| ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·6 | 14·3 | 16·6 | 19 | 36·1 | 32 | 8c | 29·4 | 32·2 | 6 |
| **18·0** | **25·0** | ..... | ..... | **45·0** | **12·4** | **15·0** | **16·2** | **17·1** | **30·1** | **24·1** | **8·0–9·0** | **25·2** | **28·9** | 7 |
| **13·1** | **26·1** | **15·0** | ..... | **51·5** | **13·8** | **15·3** | **18·5** | **17·1** | **36·6** | **29·8** | **10·5** | **27·6** | **30·6** | |
| 12·3 | 24·3 | ..... | ..... | 45·8 | 13·5 | 14·7 | 18·4 | 17·4 | 34·5 | 28·3 | 10 | 28·5 | 30·5 | 8 |
| 14 | 25 | 15 | ..... | 50 | 13·4 | 13·9 | 19·9 | 16·5 | 40·4 | 32·8 | 12 | 27·5 | 31·3 | 9 |
| 13 | 27·5 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 15·1 | 17·3 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 35 | 30·4 | 10 | 29·5 | 31·3 | 10 |
| ..... | 27·5 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 13·1 | ..... | 14 | 16 | ..... | 27·7 | 10 | 25 | 29·2 | 11 |
| **12·4** | **23·4** | **17·2** | **8·0** | **52·5** | **14·8** | **16·1** | **15·6** | **16·2** | **35·8** | **31·0** | **9·1** | **24·3** | **26·9** | |
| ..... | 22·4 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16 | 15·1 | 17 | 39 | 34·4 | 10 | 22·2 | 26·4 | 12 |
| 9·5 | 22·5 | 16·5 | ..... | 56·7 | ..... | 14·5 | 17·6 | 17·2 | 38·7 | 32·8 | 10b | 25 | 27 | 13 |
| 14·5 | 25·5 | ..... | 7·8 | ..... | 16·5 | 18·3 | 15·7 | 16·3 | 39·7 | 34·9 | 10 | 23·5 | 26·5 | 14 |
| 10 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 50 | ..... | 18 | 11·2 | 15·3 | 30 | 28 | 7c | 25 | 27·4 | 15 |
| 14·6 | 21·2 | ..... | 8·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·6 | 15·3 | 32 | 29·5 | 8b | ..... | 27·5 | 16 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15·8 | 33·8 | 27·5 | 8 | ..... | 25 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·2 | 16·2 | 31·4 | 26·5 | 8 | 24·5 | 28·1 | 18 |
| 13·3 | 24·4 | 15 | 7 | 53·2 | 12·5 | 15·8 | 19·8 | 15·8 | 39·4 | 33·9 | 10–11 | 26 | 27·9 | 19 |
| ..... | 22·8 | ..... | 8·7 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 17·1 | 16·9 | 38·3 | 31·2 | 10 | 23·8 | 26·1 | 20 |
| **14·7** | **22·5** | **16·9** | **9·0** | **51·3** | **16·2** | **16·8** | **24·7** | **16·3** | **35·1** | **30·0** | **10·7** | **25·3** | **27·8** | |
| ..... | 25·2 | 17·2 | 8·1 | ..... | 18 | 15·9 | 28·6 | 15·9 | 38·2 | 34·1 | 11 | 24·3 | 27·3 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 16 | 15 | 21·8 | 16·8 | 31·7 | 29·3 | 9c | 24 | 26·2 | 22 |
| 15 | 20 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15·4 | 15·4 | 21·8 | 15·2 | 32·5 | 28·5 | 10 | 24·6 | 26·2 | 23 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 17·8 | 21·4 | 15·6 | 31·2 | 28·7 | 9 | 29·6 | 27·3 | 24 |
| ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·3 | 15 | 22·7 | 18·1 | 32·6 | 28·2 | 10 | 25·7 | 27·3 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 | 25·9 | 15·9 | 37·3 | 33·2 | 11 | 25 | 28·2 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 | 23·5 | 17·4 | 31 | 27 | 10 | 25·9 | 28·7 | 27 |
| 15 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17·4 | 30·6 | 16·1 | 37·4 | 31·9 | 12 | 23 | 28·5 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·6 | 25·4 | 16·8 | 35·8 | 28 | 11 | 27 | 28·5 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14·8 | 29·1 | 15·1 | 35·9 | 33 | 11 | 26·5 | 27·7 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16·2 | 27·3 | 15·6 | 36·3 | 32·4 | 11·5a | 25·3 | 27·8 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 27 | 14·8 | 33 | 29·1 | 11 | ..... | 27·7 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·6 | 18·1 | 24·9 | 15·4 | 33 | 27·7 | 11 | 25 | 27·5 | 33 |
| ..... | 21 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 16·5 | 25·9 | 14·8 | 38·1 | 32·3 | 11 | 25 | 27·3 | 34 |
| 15 | 21·5 | 16·7 | ..... | 55 | 15 | 16·8 | 21 | 15·1 | 33·2 | 29·5 | 11 | 24·9 | 27·4 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16·5 | 24 | 16·1 | 30·6 | 24·3 | 10 | ..... | 27·8 | 36 |
| ..... | 21 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | 15·7 | 25 | 15·9 | 32 | 25·2 | 10 | 24·3 | 26·7 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·2 | 16 | 29·2 | 15·5 | 34 | 30 | 10 | 25·5 | 27·2 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 15·1 | 16·4 | 30·1 | 17·4 | 32·5 | 28·2 | 10 | 27·5 | 28·9 | 39 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 19·3 | 26·2 | 15·5 | 31·7 | 27·1 | 10 | 25 | 27·3 | 40 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | 19·3 | 25 | 15·1 | 36·5 | 31·3 | 12 | 25 | 26·9 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·7 | 25·9 | 15·6 | 35·4 | 28 | 10 | 26·2 | 27·4 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·2 | 20·8 | 14·8 | 31·3 | 27·6 | 10 | 25·7 | 27·5 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | 15 | 10 | ..... | 15·7 | 16·2 | 24·4 | 16·7 | 38 | ..... | 12 | 25·5 | 28·5 | 44 |
| 13·7 | 19·3 | 16·5 | 10 | 55 | 14·8 | 17 | 18·7 | 17·4 | 39·1 | 35·2 | 12 | 23 | 28·4 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | 18 | 17·2 | 20 | 40·6 | 32 | 10b | ..... | 30 | 46 |
| ..... | 21·7 | ..... | 9 | 50 | 17·9 | 21·2 | 15·1 | 16·3 | 40·4 | 34·6 | 12·5a | ..... | 28·6 | 47 |
| ..... | 22 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 16·8 | 17·2 | 23·6 | 17·8 | 38·5 | 34·3 | 11 | 23 | 27·5 | 48 |
| ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18·3 | 17·2 | 31 | 17·7 | 38·4 | 31·5 | 11 | 28 | 28·7 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17·5 | 26·9 | 17·2 | 36·8 | 29 | 11 | 25 | 29·4 | 50 |
| **18·5** | **21·3** | **15·6** | ..... | **60·0** | **21·8** | **16·7** | **21·1** | **15·4** | **41·8** | **36·3** | **9·4** | **22·5** | **26·4** | |
| 17 | 20·5 | 15·6 | ..... | 60 | 21·5 | 16 | 26·4 | 15 | 43 | 35·5 | 10 | ..... | 26·1 | 51 |
| 20 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 17·4 | 15·7 | 15·7 | 40·6 | 37 | 8·3–9·1a | 22·5 | 26·7 | 52 |
| **21·6** | **21·1** | **9·8** | **14·3** | ..... | **23·0** | **18·7** | **19·6** | **16·2** | **45·8** | **38·2** | **9·8** | **22·8** | **27·6** | |
| 20·9 | 21·8 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 18·7 | 19·2 | 16·3 | 48·1 | 42·5 | 10 | 20·7 | 25·9 | 53 |
| 22·5 | 20 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 20 | 18 | 20·9 | 17·8 | 36·4 | 29·9 | 9 | 23·9 | 29·7 | 54 |
| 18 | 19 | 8 | 16·5 | ..... | 22 | 17·6 | 19 | 16·1 | 50 | 42·2 | 10 | 23 | 27·5 | 55 |
| 25 | 23·6 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 20·3 | 19·4 | 14·5 | 48·8 | ..... | 10 | 23·6 | 27·3 | 56 |
| **23·6** | **22·1** | **11·1** | **16·0** | **50·0** | **23·9** | **19·1** | **21·7** | **16·3** | **48·4** | **38·1** | **10·0** | **24·2** | **28·9** | |
| 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 21·5 | 16·5 | 17·5 | 49·6 | 40·5 | 10 | 25 | 29·3 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 11·5 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 17·5 | 17·3 | 17·3 | 49·6 | 38·6 | 10 | 24·3 | 29·4 | 58 |
| 23·3 | 20·9 | 11·6 | 15 | 50 | 23·3 | 18·6 | 20·7 | 16·7 | 43·9 | 36·8 | 10 | 23·7 | 28·7 | 59 |
| 23·8 | 22 | 11·2 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 19·3 | 26·8 | 15·8 | 50·6 | 37·1 | 10 | 24 | 29·2 | 60 |
| 21 | 20 | 10 | 18 | ..... | 22 | 18·7 | 27·4 | 14·1 | 48·3 | 37·5 | 10 | 23·9 | 28 | 61 |
| **18·9** | **20·2** | **15·5** | **16·9** | ..... | **21·7** | **20·2** | **26·8** | **18·3** | **42·2** | **33·3** | **11·3** | **28·6** | **31·7** | |
| 22·5 | 23·5 | 12 | 19 | ..... | 22·7 | 22 | 31·7 | 20 | 52·5 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 32·1 | 62 |
| 21 | 23·5 | 14 | 16·5 | ..... | 25 | 20·7 | 22 | 19 | 46·7 | 36·5 | 12·5a | 27·5 | 33·3 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 23·7 | 14·3 | 19·7 | ..... | 23·6 | 21 | 35 | 20·7 | 45 | ..... | 12·5a | 29 | 33·6 | 64 |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 26 | 17·1 | 37·9 | ..... | 10 | 28·2 | 30 | 65 |
| 15 | 15·5 | 17 | 12·5 | ..... | 20·3 | 17·9 | 25·3 | 15·8 | 37·7 | 33·3 | 10 | ..... | 29·6 | 66 |
| 15·5 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19·2 | 24·8 | 16·8 | 39·2 | 36·5 | 10–12·5a | 29·2 | 31·2 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 26·7 | 17·6 | 36·8 | 27·5 | 10a | ..... | 32·4 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 23·1 | 19·2 | 41·5 | 32·5 | 14·3a | 29 | 31·7 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb | Rolled oats, per lb | Rice (kind most sold), per lb | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·6** | **6·2a** | **14·9** | **3·5** | **5·1** | **7·8** | **10·8** | **11·1** | **11·9** | **11·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·4** | **6·6** | **15·1** | **3·8** | **5·0** | **7·4** | **12·4** | **10·9** | **11·9** | **11·6** |
| 1—Sydney | 19·6 | 7·3 | 16·3 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·5 | 11·6 | 10·7 | 12·1 | 11·5 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 18·7 | 5·3–7·3 | 15·6 | 3·9 | 4·8 | 7·3 | 12·5 | 9·7 | 10·6 | 10·5 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·5 | 6·7–7·3 | 13·5 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·6 | 12·2 | 10 | 12 | 11·6 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·3 | 4–6·7 | 16·5 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 7·9 | 13 | 11·2 | 11·6 | 11·5 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·1 | 6·7 | 15·7 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·6 | 12·5 | 11·9 | 12·8 | 12·4 |
| 6—Truro | 20·3 | 6·7 | 13·2 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·4 | 12·7 | 11·7 | 12·1 | 12 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **19·5** | **6·7** | **15·7** | **3·7** | **4·8** | **7·7** | **13·2** | **10·2** | **12·0** | **11·5** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·0** | **7·1** | **16·2** | **3·8** | **5·0** | **7·5** | **13·5** | **10·9** | **11·6** | **11·1** |
| 8—Moncton | 19·9 | 7·3 | 16·6 | 3·7 | 5 | 8·6 | 14·4 | 11·6 | 12·1 | 11·4 |
| 9—Saint John | 20 | 6–6·7 | 17·7 | 3·7 | 5·1 | 7·1 | 13·1 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·4 | 7·3 | 15·3 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·1 | 13·5 | 10·7 | 11·8 | 11·6 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19·5 | 7·3 | 15 | 4 | 4·7 | 7·2 | 13 | 10·8 | 11·6 | 11·2 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **18·9** | **5·0** | **13·3** | **3·5** | **4·9** | **6·3** | **10·8** | **9·9** | **11·8** | **11·3** |
| 12—Quebec | 19·4 | 4–7·5 | 13·7 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·6 | 10·9 | 10 | 11·5 | 11·2 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·4 | 3·7 | 4·5 | 6·6 | 12·9 | 9·9 | 14 | 11·3 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 20·1 | 4·7 | 12·6 | 3·3 | 5·2 | 5·5 | 11·4 | 9·9 | 12·3 | 12 |
| 15—Sorel | 18·2 | ..... | 14 | 3·2 | 4·3 | 5·9 | 9·7 | 10 | 11·5 | 12·3 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18·2 | 4·7 | 13·6 | 3·3 | 5·2 | 6·6 | 10 | 10 | 12·5 | 12·2 |
| 17—St. Johns | 17·8 | 4·7–5·3 | 13 | 3 | 4·8 | 6·3 | 10 | 9·9 | 10·6 | 10·4 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 20·2 | 4·7 | 13·1 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 5·6 | 10·5 | 9·6 | 11·4 | 10·5 |
| 19—Montreal | 20 | 4·7–6 | 13·8 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 10·1 | 9·9 | 11·1 | 10·7 |
| 20—Hull | 17·4 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·1 | 3·5 | 4·8 | 6·4 | 11·3 | 9·8 | 11·3 | 10·7 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **20·0** | **6·0** | **14·6** | **3·1** | **5·0** | **8·5** | **10·9** | **10·5** | **11·3** | **11·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 19·1 | 6–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·9 | 5·1 | 8·5 | 11 | 10·1 | 11·3 | 10·9 |
| 22—Brockville | 18·3 | 6 | 12·6 | 3·5 | 4·7 | 8·4 | 11·2 | 9·7 | 10·4 | 10·4 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·3 | 6 | 13·8 | 3·3 | 4·8 | 8·1 | 10·7 | 10 | 10·7 | 10·1 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·7 | 4·7–5·3 | 14·4 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·2 | 10·8 | 9·9 | 10·6 | 10·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·4 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·7 | 10·6 | 9·7 | 10·1 | 10·4 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 13 | 2·9 | 5 | 8·2 | 10·8 | 10·3 | 10·5 | 11·1 |
| 27—Orillia | 20·4 | 5·3b | 16·3 | 2·8 | 4·7 | 8·6 | 11·5 | 10·4 | 12·1 | 11·6 |
| 28—Toronto | 22·9 | 6·7 | 16·8 | 3·2 | 5·1 | 9 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 11·1 | 11·3 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 18·6 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 3·1 | 4·7 | 8·2 | 10·7 | 10·1 | 11·1 | 11·2 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 21·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·3 | 3·1 | 5 | 9·2 | 11·6 | 10·1 | 11·8 | 11·1 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·3 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 2·9 | 5·1 | 8 | 9 | 10·3 | 10·6 | 10·7 |
| 32—Brantford | 21·3 | 6–6·7 | 15·6 | 2·9 | 5 | 9·5 | 10 | 10·2 | 10·5 | 10·3 |
| 33—Galt | 22·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·7 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 9·8 | 10·4 | 10·7 | 10·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 19·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·5 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·7 | 10·9 | 10·5 | 11 | 11·2 |
| 35—Kitchener | 22·3 | 6 | 14·3 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 8·6 | 10·2 | 10·3 | 10·7 | 10·7 |
| 36—Woodstock | 21·4 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·1 | 2·7 | 4·7 | 8·9 | 9·8 | 11·1 | 11·7 | 11·4 |
| 37—Stratford | 19·3 | 6 | 15·5 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 9·4 | 10·9 | 10·3 | 11·1 | 11·2 |
| 38—London | 19·9 | 6–6·7 | 16·1 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 11·6 | 10·7 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 20 | 4·7–5·3 | 15·7 | 2·8 | 5·1 | 9·4 | 12·2 | 11·7 | 11·5 | 11·3 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·2 | 4·7 | 14·5 | 3·1 | 4·7 | 7·8 | 10·1 | 10·5 | 11·2 | 11·7 |
| 41—Windsor | 18·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·7 | 3 | 4·7 | 7·2 | 9·8 | 10 | 10·7 | 10·8 |
| 42—Sarnia | 21 | 5·3 | 16·3 | 2·6 | 5 | 8·3 | 12·1 | 10·8 | 11·9 | 10·9 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 17·8 | 6 | 14·6 | 2·8 | 4·4 | 7·5 | 10·6 | 10 | 11·3 | 10·5 |
| 44—North Bay | 20·9 | 6–6·7 | 13·9 | 3·7 | 5·5 | 9·4 | 12·1 | 10·8 | 12·5 | 12·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 18·8 | 6 | 12·9 | 3·9 | 5·3 | 8·5 | 13·2 | 11 | 12·9 | 11·6 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·7 | 8·7 | 11·2 | 12·4 | 12·2 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 19·4 | 6·7 | 13 | 3·8 | 5·5 | 8·5 | 11·1 | 11·5 | 11·7 | 12·2 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·5 | 3·6 | 4·8 | 7·8 | 12·5 | 10·6 | 12·8 | 11·6 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 19·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·5 | 3·6 | 5·4 | 8·9 | 11·2 | 10·4 | 11·9 | 11·6 |
| 50—Fort William | 20·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·7 | 5·2 | 7·7 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 12·2 | 11·6 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **22·9** | **6·1** | **14·8** | **3·7** | **5·4** | **9·6** | **10·8** | **12·3** | **13·1** | **13·3** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23·3 | 5·6–7 | 14·8 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 8·6 | 9·8 | 11·9 | 12·6 | 12·7 |
| 52—Brandon | 22·4 | 5·3–6·2 | ..... | 3·8 | 5·6 | 10·6 | 11·8 | 12·6 | 13·5 | 13·8 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **20·6** | **5·9** | **15·3** | **3·6** | **5·2** | **8·9** | **10·8** | **13·3** | **13·2** | **13·7** |
| 53—Regina | 20·5 | 5·6–6·4 | 15·7 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 8·8 | 10·5 | 13·3 | 13·1 | 13·2 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 21·8 | 4·8 | 14 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 8·1 | 11·4 | 13·1 | 13·5 | 13·9 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·1 | 6·4 | 15 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 9·2 | 10·8 | 12·6 | 13 | 13·3 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20·1 | 6·4 | 16·5 | 3·5 | 5 | 9·3 | 10·3 | 14·1 | 13·2 | 14·3 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·4** | **6·3** | **15·2** | **3·5** | **5·5** | **7·4** | **10·7** | **12·8** | **13·4** | **13·6** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 24·6 | ..... | 15 | 3·6 | 5·7 | 7·4 | 10·3 | 13·2 | 13·7 | 14 |
| 58—Drumheller | 23·3 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·7 | 5·4 | 6·2 | 11·2 | 12·7 | 13·6 | 13·8 |
| 59—Edmonton | 20·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·3 | 3·6 | 5·7 | 7·7 | 10·8 | 12·5 | 12·9 | 13·4 |
| 60—Calgary | 23·7 | 5·6 | 14·5 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 7·8 | 10·1 | 12·6 | 13·4 | 13·2 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 24·5 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·3 | 5·2 | 8 | 11 | 13·1 | 13·2 | 13·7 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·9** | **7·7** | **17·0** | **4·0** | **5·8** | **6·8** | **7·9** | **12·6** | **12·7** | **12·9** |
| 62—Fernie | 25·3 | ..... | 14 | 3·5 | 5 | 7·5 | 8·7 | 13 | 14·2 | 14 |
| 63—Nelson | 23 | 8·3 | 18 | 4 | 5·7 | 7·2 | 8·7 | 13·1 | 14 | 14·5 |
| 64—Trail | 22·7 | 8 | 15·5 | 4 | 6·2 | 7·8 | 8 | 12·2 | 13·7 | 13·5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 22·7 | 6–7·5 | 19 | 4 | 5·8 | 5·6 | 8·2 | 11·8 | 12·4 | 11·9 |
| 66—Vancouver | 23·6 | 6–7·5 | 18·4 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 6·5 | 7·4 | 12·9 | 11·4 | 11·8 |
| 67—Victoria | 23·8 | 8 | 18·8 | 4 | 6·1 | 7 | 7·6 | 12·4 | 12 | 12·1 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26 | 8 | ..... | 4·2 | 6·5 | 6 | 7 | 11·9 | 11·5 | 12·4 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·3 | 7·5–8·3 | 15 | 4·1 | 5·9 | 6·5 | 7·8 | 13·1 | 12·7 | 13·2 |

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 5·4 | 3·9 | 1·354 | 26·2 | 24·7 | 15·8 | 10·9 | 16·5 | 15·2 | 59·9 | 20·0 | 55·9 | 42·9 | |
| 5·4 | 4·7 | 1·274 | 24·1 | 18·6 | 14·0 | 11·0 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 56·0 | 19·8 | 59·1 | 45·5 | |
| 5 | 4·7 | 1·509 | 29·4 | ..... | 13·2 | 11·3 | 15·2 | 15·2 | ..... | 19·6 | ..... | 44·5 | 1 |
| 5·1 | 4·3 | 1·227 | 21·7 | 16·2 | 12·7 | 11 | 16·1 | 14·7 | 52 | 18·4 | ..... | 43 | 2 |
| 5·5 | 4·7 | 1·056 | 18·7 | 17·5 | 15 | 11·1 | 15 | 15 | ..... | 19·5 | 60 | 45 | 3 |
| 5·6 | 4·6 | 1·369 | 28·2 | 21·2 | ..... | 11·2 | 17·1 | 16·6 | ..... | 21·6 | ..... | 47 | 4 |
| 6 | 5 | 1·37 | 26·1 | ..... | 15 | 11 | 16 | 15·6 | 60 | 21·2 | 59 | 48·3 | 5 |
| 5·2 | 4·6 | 1·113 | 20·4 | 19·3 | 14·3 | 10·4 | 15·6 | 15·2 | ..... | 18·6 | 58·3 | 45 | 6 |
| 5·0 | 4·8 | ·850 | 19·3 | 14·9 | ..... | 12·0 | 15·0 | 14·5 | 50·0 | 19·7 | ..... | 45·0 | 7 |
| 5·4 | 4·3 | 1·169 | 23·6 | 18·9 | 14·6 | 11·6 | 15·3 | 14·8 | 50·0 | 19·2 | 56·3 | 47·0 | |
| 5·2 | 4·2 | 1·325 | 23·1 | 20 | 14·4 | 12·8 | 15·6 | 15·2 | 50 | 20·5 | 55 | 48 | 8 |
| 5·2 | 4·3 | 1·435 | 28·2 | 14 | 15·4 | 11·4 | 14·5 | 14 | ..... | 19·2 | 55 | 47·5 | 9 |
| 6·5 | 4·4 | 1·075 | 25·7 | 22·6 | 14·2 | 11 | 15·5 | 14·8 | ..... | 18·7 | 59 | 44·3 | 10 |
| 4·7 | 4·2 | ·839 | 17·5 | ..... | 14·3 | 11·2 | 15·6 | 15 | ..... | 18·4 | ..... | 48·3 | 11 |
| 5·1 | 4·8 | 1·378 | 26·3 | 28·0 | 13·6 | 11·4 | 16·2 | 14·2 | 59·6 | 19·8 | 61·7 | 42·6 | |
| 5 | 4·5 | 1·373 | 27·6 | 25 | 13 | 12·2 | 16·7 | 14 | 70 | 21·6 | 62·6 | 43·1 | 12 |
| 5 | 5·1 | 1·489 | 26·6 | 27·7 | 14·1 | 10·3 | 15·4 | 14·7 | 55 | 19·4 | 62 | 43·5 | 13 |
| 5·2 | 5·6 | 1·471 | 28·4 | 40·3 | 14·3 | 11·8 | 16·7 | 13·8 | 50 | 20·9 | 60·7 | 44·9 | 14 |
| 4·8 | 5 | 1·107 | 21·5 | ..... | 12·8 | 12·1 | 17 | 13·5 | 50 | 18·4 | ..... | 41·4 | 15 |
| 6 | 4·8 | 1·265 | 24·1 | ..... | 13·7 | 13 | 15·7 | 13·8 | ..... | 19·3 | 58 | 43·4 | 16 |
| 5 | 5 | 1·374 | 26·1 | 20 | 13·7 | 9·7 | 17 | 15 | 55 | 20·5 | 65 | 40·5 | 17 |
| 4·7 | 4·7 | 1·498 | 30·5 | 30 | 14·2 | 10·7 | 16 | 13·2 | 60 | 19·5 | ..... | 45·5 | 18 |
| 5·6 | 4 | 1·472 | 26·8 | 28·7 | 13·3 | 11·5 | 16·2 | 13·8 | 72 | 19 | 58·6 | 40·5 | 19 |
| 4·7 | 4·8 | 1·35 | 25·3 | 24·6 | 13·7 | 11·1 | 15·4 | 15·6 | 65 | 19·2 | 65 | 41 | 20 |
| 5·0 | 3·7 | 1·509 | 29·1 | 25·7 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 16·5 | 15·4 | 60·9 | 19·2 | 56·9 | 41·0 | |
| 5 | 5 | 1·467 | 28·8 | 29·1 | 14·4 | 11·1 | 16·2 | 16 | 63·5 | 20·5 | 61·4 | 40·5 | 21 |
| 5 | 4·5 | 1·41 | 25·7 | 30·7 | 12·7 | 9·1 | 16·3 | 15 | ..... | 18·3 | 63·3 | 41·3 | 22 |
| 4·9 | 3·9 | 1·585 | 29·6 | 27·1 | 15 | 11·3 | 16·2 | 15·1 | ..... | 18·3 | 56·6 | 41·5 | 23 |
| 5·2 | 3·6 | 1·625 | 31·2 | 23·3 | ..... | 11·5 | 16·8 | 14·9 | 48·7 | 18·9 | 53·5 | 40·6 | 24 |
| 5·1 | 3·6 | 1·612 | 30 | 20·6 | ..... | 10·8 | 16·4 | 14·6 | 60 | 19·1 | 56 | 39 | 25 |
| 4·9 | 3·3 | 1·611 | 31·1 | 23 | ..... | 12·9 | 16·5 | 15·3 | 69 | 19·3 | 66 | 41·8 | 26 |
| 5·3 | 3·1 | 1·442 | 27·2 | 27·5 | 15 | 10·3 | 16·2 | 15 | 67 | 21 | 59 | 41·7 | 27 |
| 5 | 3·6 | 1·63 | 30·7 | 26·2 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·3 | 15·5 | 69·5 | 18·3 | 61·2 | 40·9 | 28 |
| 5·8 | 3·9 | 1·759 | 33·6 | 20 | ..... | 11 | 16·9 | 15 | 55 | 18·4 | 58 | 41·7 | 29 |
| 5·8 | 3·5 | 1·625 | 30·7 | 25·8 | ..... | 11 | 16·7 | 15·2 | 60 | 18 | 50 | 39·7 | 30 |
| 5 | 3·6 | 1·528 | 30·4 | 31·2 | ..... | 10·1 | 16·3 | 14·8 | ..... | 17·6 | 60 | 40·4 | 31 |
| 4·8 | 3·1 | 1·621 | 29·5 | 23·4 | ..... | 11·3 | 16·8 | 14·5 | 53 | 18·6 | 57·5 | 39·4 | 32 |
| 4·7 | 3·3 | 1·512 | 30·7 | 24·5 | ..... | 10·3 | 16 | 14·8 | 60 | 19·2 | 58 | 40·1 | 33 |
| 5·2 | 3·7 | 1·445 | 30·2 | 21·6 | ..... | 9·9 | 17·8 | 16·2 | ..... | 19·2 | 59 | 40·5 | 34 |
| 5 | 2·9 | 1·51 | 30·8 | 23·1 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·5 | 14·8 | ..... | 19·6 | 63·3 | 39·8 | 35 |
| 5 | 3·4 | 1·394 | 27·8 | ..... | ..... | 11·6 | 16 | 14·6 | ..... | 19·4 | ..... | 40 | 36 |
| 5·1 | 3·3 | 1·427 | 28·3 | 30 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·2 | 14·9 | ..... | 19·3 | 59·5 | 40·1 | 37 |
| 4·7 | 3·4 | 1·322 | 25·5 | 25·7 | ..... | 10·2 | 15·7 | 14·6 | ..... | 18·8 | 54 | 39·5 | 38 |
| 5 | 3·3 | 1·263 | 24·2 | 18·8 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·8 | 14·8 | ..... | 21·1 | ..... | 40·9 | 39 |
| 4·8 | 2·8 | 1·40 | 27·3 | 34·2 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·2 | 14·9 | ..... | 19·5 | 53·5 | 39·2 | 40 |
| 4·8 | 3·1 | 1·631 | 28·1 | 24·7 | ..... | 10·1 | 15·8 | 14·6 | ..... | 19·2 | ..... | 39·9 | 41 |
| 5 | 3·4 | 1·225 | 23·5 | 17·8 | ..... | 11·4 | 16·8 | 15·7 | ..... | 19·2 | ..... | 39·2 | 42 |
| 4·4 | 2·9 | 1·24 | 24 | 15 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·2 | 14·2 | ..... | 18·7 | ..... | 38·5 | 43 |
| 5 | 4·4 | 1·756 | 33·4 | 28·3 | 17 | 12·2 | 17·1 | 16·7 | 61·4 | 19·2 | 54·5 | 43 | 44 |
| 4·7 | 4·3 | 1·675 | 31·4 | 27·5 | 15·4 | 11·2 | 16·8 | 17·7 | 62·4 | 20·2 | 56·2 | 43·2 | 45 |
| 5 | 5 | 1·467 | 31 | 30 | 19 | 11·8 | 19·2 | 17·2 | 65 | 20 | 55 | 46·2 | 46 |
| 5·2 | 4·8 | 1·817 | 33·4 | 30 | 15·2 | 12 | 17 | 16·6 | 69 | 19·9 | 57 | 43·7 | 47 |
| 5·2 | 4·5 | 1·478 | 29·7 | 27·5 | 17·5 | 9·3 | 15·2 | 15 | 57·5 | 18 | 49 | 43 | 48 |
| 4·8 | 4·6 | 1·412 | 27·8 | 32·5 | 15·4 | 12·5 | 16·7 | 16·7 | 57 | 21·2 | 50 | 41 | 49 |
| 5·2 | 4·2 | 1·369 | 26·5 | ..... | 14 | 10·6 | 16·6 | 17·8 | 57·4 | 19·3 | 51·7 | 43·4 | 50 |
| 5·6 | 3·6 | ·836 | 17·5 | ..... | 17·1 | 10·1 | 16·9 | 15·5 | 61·9 | 20·5 | 50·7 | 43·5 | |
| 5·4 | 3·2 | ·998 | 20 | ..... | 14·1 | 9·9 | 16·1 | 15 | 57·4 | 18·9 | 47·1 | 42·4 | 51 |
| 5·7 | 4 | ·673 | 15 | ..... | 20 | 10·3 | 17·7 | 16 | 66·3 | 22 | 54·3 | 44·5 | 52 |
| 5·7 | 3·9 | ·905 | 18·8 | ..... | 18·0 | 11·0 | 17·0 | 15·0 | 63·2 | 22·2 | 53·6 | 46·4 | |
| 5·7 | 3·8 | 1·18 | 23·3 | ..... | 22·5 | 11·3 | 18·1 | 16 | 62 | 21·1 | 52·3 | 46·9 | 53 |
| 5·8 | 3·8 | ·693 | 13·4 | ..... | 18 | 10·8 | 17·6 | 16·2 | 64·3 | 23·6 | 56·1 | 47·7 | 54 |
| 5·7 | 3·5 | ·832 | 17·8 | ..... | 16·4 | 10·5 | 16·4 | 16·3 | 66·9 | 21·7 | 53·1 | 44·9 | 55 |
| 5·4 | 4·6 | ·914 | 20·6 | ..... | 15 | 11·2 | 15·7 | 15·5 | 59·5 | 22·2 | 52·8 | 46 | 56 |
| 6·0 | 2·9 | 1·079 | 22·0 | ..... | 17·2 | 11·1 | 17·6 | 16·0 | 60·9 | 22·2 | 53·1 | 44·9 | |
| 6·4 | 2·5 | 1·19 | 24 | ..... | 15·5 | 11·2 | 16·8 | 16·3 | 62·1 | 23 | 57·5 | 45 | 57 |
| 5·5 | 3·2 | 1·16 | 22·8 | ..... | 16·2 | 10·9 | 18·7 | 16·4 | 63·3 | 23 | 53·8 | 45·5 | 58 |
| 6·7 | 3·3 | 1·07 | 22·2 | ..... | 17 | 11·5 | 17·8 | 15·7 | 61 | 21·5 | 53 | 45·1 | 59 |
| 6 | 2·8 | 1·15 | 23·6 | ..... | ..... | 9·9 | 16·7 | 15·4 | 58·4 | 20·9 | 49·6 | 44·1 | 60 |
| 5·2 | 2·8 | ·825 | 17·5 | ..... | 20 | 11·8 | 18 | 16·2 | 59·5 | 22·8 | 51·6 | 44·7 | 61 |
| 6·4 | 3·4 | 1·489 | 27·9 | ..... | 18·5 | 10·1 | 16·7 | 14·7 | 58·5 | 21·2 | 50·3 | 42·8 | |
| 7 | 2·7 | 1·21 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 12 | 18·2 | 16·7 | 65 | 24 | 65 | 47·7 | 62 |
| 7·2 | 4·3 | 1·66 | 29·7 | ..... | 22·5 | 11·5 | 18 | 15 | 61 | 23 | 52·2 | 47 | 63 |
| 7·1 | 2·9 | 1·49 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 9·2 | 17·3 | 15·7 | 62·3 | 24 | 51 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·9 | 3·8 | 1·18 | 24·2 | ..... | 16·5 | 9·6 | 15·4 | 13·3 | 54·4 | 20·3 | 43·6 | 37·4 | 65 |
| 5·3 | 3·2 | 1·27 | 24·8 | ..... | 17·5 | 10·2 | 15·4 | 14·4 | 56·5 | 18·4 | 45·4 | 39 | 66 |
| 5·6 | 3·3 | 1·57 | 28·7 | ..... | 20·5 | 9·9 | 16·1 | 13·5 | 55·9 | 19·4 | 46·4 | 42·3 | 67 |
| 6·7 | 3·4 | 1·35 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 15·5 | 13·7 | 53 | 19·5 | 50 | 39 | 68 |
| 6·6 | 3·9 | 2·17 | 35·6 | ..... | 17·5 | 9·6 | 17·5 | 15·4 | 60 | 21 | 49 | 45 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | $ |
| **Dominion (average)** | 6·2 | 6·1 | 36·2 | 51·9 | 19·9 | 14·0 | 2·8 | 40·1 | 48·6 | 11·3 | 4·9 | 14·885b |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | 6·3 | 6·0 | 39·8 | 48·0 | 19·1 | 10·1 | 3·0 | 40·1 | 38·5 | 12·0 | 5·0 | 15·500 |
| 1—Sydney | 6·5 | 6 | 41·5 | 49·1 | 21·6 | 12·6 | 3·1 | 43·6 | 45·7 | 12·6 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6 | 6·1 | 37·2 | 47·2 | 19·1 | 9·1 | 2·8 | 42 | 34·2 | 12·1 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6·5 | 6 | 43·7 | 50 | 16 | 9·7 | 2·8 | 37·5 | 38·6 | 11·6 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·8 | 5·7 | 37·7 | 47·7 | 21·7 | 10·4 | 3·3 | 40 | 40 | 12·2 | 5·1 | 15·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·2 | 6 | 36 | 44·8 | 18·8 | 8·9 | 2·9 | 40 | 38·3 | 11·8 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·5 | 6·1 | 42·4 | 49·3 | 17·5 | 9·8 | 2·8 | 37·6 | 34·4 | 11·8 | 5 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.** Charlottetown | 5·9 | 5·4 | 44·3 | 47·5 | 17·4 | 14·0 | 3·0 | 42·8 | 37·8 | 13 | 5·1 | 13·400 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | 6·2 | 6·0 | 42·2 | 48·4 | 18·5 | 10·0 | 2·8 | 41·2 | 37·2 | 11·8 | 5·1 | 15·000 |
| 8—Moncton | 6·1 | 5·9 | 41·7 | 49·6 | 19·1 | 9·5 | 3 | 47·1 | 39 | 12·1 | 5·1 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6 | 6 | 42 | 45·5 | 17·6 | 10 | 2·6 | 40·5 | 37·2 | 12·3 | 5 | 15·00 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·4 | 6 | 41·8 | 48·6 | 16·4 | 10·4 | 2·7 | 37·3 | 34·3 | 11·3 | 5·3 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6·2 | 5·9 | 43·3 | 50 | 20·7 | 10 | 2·8 | 40 | 38·3 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | 5·9 | 5·7 | 36·1 | 52·7 | 21·2 | 12·9 | 2·9 | 43·3 | 51·0 | 10·3 | 4·7 | 14·071 |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·7 | 33·2 | 55·4 | 21 | 14·8 | 2·9 | 38·6 | 56·7 | 10·5 | 4·7 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·7 | 37·6 | 57·5 | 22·5 | 15·1 | 2·7 | 50 | 50 | 11·3 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·7 | 5·6 | 32 | 55·6 | 19·6 | 12·3 | 2·8 | 48 | 50·6 | 11 | 4·8 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 6·1 | 5·8 | 34·4 | 49·5 | 19·7 | 10·6 | 2·7 | 40 | ..... | 10 | 4·6 | 12·50–13·25 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·8 | 5·7 | 46·9 | 49·4 | 23 | 12·3 | 3·2 | 40 | 53·2 | 10 | 4·8 | 13·00 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·7 | 5·6 | 32·2 | 46·8 | 21 | 12·7 | 2·6 | 43·3 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 6·1 | 5·7 | 37·2 | 52·8 | 19·7 | 13 | 3·1 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·6 | 37·9 | 53·5 | 21·7 | 13·5 | 2·6 | 45 | 51·5 | 10·2 | 4·5 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 20—Hull | 6 | 5·7 | 33·6 | 53·7 | 22·3 | 11·4 | 3·2 | 45 | 46 | 10 | 4·6 | 15·00–15·50 |
| **Ontario (average)** | 6·1 | 6·0 | 35·8 | 55·2 | 19·4 | 12·3 | 2·6 | 38·2 | 49·2 | 10·7 | 4·8 | 14·754 |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 34·2 | 57·5 | 18·9 | 13·1 | 2·5 | 46·3 | 53·7 | 10·5 | 5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·9 | 5·7 | 34·8 | 54·3 | 21·6 | 10 | 2·5 | 35·8 | 49 | 10·3 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·8 | 5·6 | 36·5 | 52 | 19·9 | 11·8 | 2·8 | 42 | 45 | 10·4 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6 | 6 | 32·8 | 53·1 | 19·6 | 11·2 | 2·5 | 37·8 | 55 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 6·2 | 6·1 | 39·7 | 52·6 | 19·4 | 13·1 | 2·8 | 35 | 49·3 | 10·8 | 5 | 15·25–15·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·8 | 5·7 | 37·7 | 56 | 19·4 | 11·3 | 2·5 | 37·3 | 51·5 | 11·2 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·7 | 5·7 | 36·5 | 55·8 | 20·6 | 10·3 | 2·5 | 36·7 | 42·8 | 10 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·8 | 5·6 | 41·1 | 57·1 | 20·1 | 11·5 | 2·6 | 42·6 | 43·9 | 10·1 | 4·8 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·9 | 5·7 | 35·4 | 57·2 | 19·3 | 12·3 | 2·1 | 41·9 | 50 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 12·75–13·50g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6 | 6 | 36·2 | 59·2 | 20·5 | 12 | 2·5 | 44·8 | 45 | 11·4 | 5·5 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·7 | 5·7 | 37·5 | 52·6 | 18·7 | 10·4 | 2·4 | 35·2 | 52·6 | 9·8 | 4·5 | 14·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·8 | 5·8 | 39·2 | 58·1 | 18·4 | 11·3 | 2·6 | 40 | 50·7 | 10 | 5·3 | 14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 6 | 5·9 | 33 | 53·5 | 18·1 | 12 | 2·5 | 45 | 55·3 | 10·2 | 5 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·7 | 5·6 | 33·1 | 51·4 | 19·2 | 10·5 | 2·5 | 40 | 48·6 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·8 | 5·8 | 31·1 | 56·2 | 18·2 | 10·6 | 2·6 | 38·1 | 42·1 | 10·2 | 4·3 | 15·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 5·8 | 5·8 | 38·4 | 56 | 19 | 10·4 | 2·8 | 36·8 | 54·5 | 10·6 | 5·2 | 14·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·2 | 6·3 | 37·9 | 54·7 | 18·6 | 11·6 | 2·7 | 42 | 50 | 10·9 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 6·2 | 6·1 | 41 | 52·5 | 16 | 11·8 | 2·5 | 38·3 | 44·2 | 10 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·6 | 6·5 | 36·5 | 56·8 | 18·9 | 12·1 | 2·4 | 39·6 | 49·2 | 10·4 | 5·5 | 14·00–14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 6 | 6 | 34·5 | 50·4 | 18·8 | 11·8 | 2·4 | 36 | 59·5 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 6 | 5·8 | 32·5 | 55·4 | 18·5 | 11·2 | 2·1 | 33·9 | 51 | 10 | 4·4 | 13·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·3 | 6·1 | 33·2 | 53·6 | 15 | 11·2 | 2·3 | 35 | 45 | 10 | 5 | 15·25 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·8 | 5·8 | 39 | 50·8 | 19·6 | 10·5 | 2·8 | 33 | 40 | 10·2 | 4·7 | 15·00–15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·7 | 6·4 | 37·2 | 59·4 | 20·9 | 14·9 | 2·9 | 37·2 | 55·3 | 12·7 | 4·6 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·4 | 6·3 | 34·3 | 59·2 | 21·7 | 16·4 | 2·6 | 36·8 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·7 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7 | 6·9 | 40·1 | 57·5 | 20 | 15 | 2·8 | ..... | 50 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·6 | 6·6 | 32·5 | 59·5 | 20·7 | 15·4 | 3·1 | 33·3 | 35 | ..... | 4·8 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·3 | 6 | 27·9 | 57·2 | 19 | 15 | 2·5 | 31·7 | 44 | 11·7 | 4·2 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·1 | 6·1 | 33·9 | 55 | 21·5 | 15·8 | 2·7 | 37·8 | 55 | 11 | 4·7 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·7 | 6·6 | 34·9 | 52·1 | 21·9 | 14·8 | 2·4 | 42·1 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | 6·7 | 6·7 | 32·2 | 48·6 | 21·2 | 14·2 | 2·8 | 35·8 | 54·2 | 13·2 | 5·1 | 20·00 |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·8 | 32 | 47·5 | 19·5 | 13·7 | 2·8 | 35·6 | 56·7 | 12·3 | 5·4 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·7 | 6·5 | 32·4 | 49·7 | 22·9 | 14·6 | 2·8 | 36 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·7 | 21·50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | 6·6 | 6·8 | 33·3 | 50·9 | 21·3 | 19·4 | 3·2 | 39·4 | 54·3 | 14·3 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·2 | 7·4 | 32·2 | 50·3 | 20·3 | 16·9a | 2·8 | 36·4 | 60 | 13·7 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·9 | 6·7 | 32·8 | 51 | 18·4 | 21·5a | 3·5 | 39·4 | 50 | 14 | 5 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·9 | 6·8 | 32·8 | 51 | 22·2 | 19·1a | 2·7 | 39·4 | 53 | 14·5 | 5·8 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·5 | 6·4 | 35·5 | 51·3 | 24·2 | 20a | 3·6 | 42·5 | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | 6·7 | 6·8 | 32·7 | 47·4 | 20·1 | 18·0 | 3·1 | 37·9 | 53·7 | 13·5 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 7 | 6·8 | 35·4 | 47·9 | 21·3 | 20a | 2·8 | 37·1 | 60·3 | 12 | 5 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 6·9 | 7 | 30·8 | 48·7 | 22 | 18·2a | 3 | 32·5 | 55 | 15 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·8 | 6·8 | 35·4 | 47·9 | 21·3 | 17·3a | 3·2 | 41·6 | 48·3 | 13·6 | 4·7 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·4 | 6·7 | 28·5 | 44·9 | 19·1 | 16·4a | 3·3 | 35 | 55 | 12 | 3·8 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·8 | 33·2 | 47·8 | 16·7 | 18a | 3 | 43·3 | 50 | 15 | 4·6 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | 6·5 | 6·2 | 36·0 | 47·8 | 21·2 | 21·4 | 3·0 | 45·7 | 52·5 | 12·0 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 7·9 | 7·2 | 38·7 | 47·5 | 16·7 | 21·2a | 3·1 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 4·3 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 6·9 | 6·6 | 38·7 | 51·2 | 22·5 | 23·3a | 3 | 41·2 | 57·6 | 13·1 | 5 | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·7 | 6·4 | 41 | 50 | 19·7 | 25a | 3·1 | ..... | 50 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 6 | 5·7 | 31·1 | 44·3 | 20·4 | 20·6a | 2·7 | 47·8 | 49·4 | 11·8 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·7 | 5·5 | 34·1 | 44·5 | 19·4 | 18·5a | 2·7 | ..... | 57·5 | 10·5 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·5 | 6·1 | 35·1 | 46·9 | 22·5 | 20·2a | 2·9 | 42·7 | 53·3 | 10·5 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6·2 | 5·9 | 37·5 | 47·6 | 24·2 | 19·6a | 3·1 | 52·5 | 50 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·2 | 6 | 32 | 50 | 24·2 | 23a | 3 | 50 | 50 | 11·8 | 5·3 | ..... |

a Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b For prices of Welsh coal see text. c Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| 9·422 | 12·207 | 9·592 | 11·376 | 7·242 | 8·505 | 7·454 | 27·0 | 9·6 | 22·523 | 16·269 | |
| 7·850 | 9·825 | 7·000 | 8·000 | 5·250 | 6·250 | 6·250 | 29·7 | 9·8 | 21·667 | 14·583 | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ... | ... | ... | 29·6 | 10 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75– 6·50 | 8·30 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·7 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 10·00–12·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·6 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·6 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| 8·50– 9·40 | 10·800 | 8·750 | 10·250 | 6·250 | 7·250 | 9·000c | 25·6 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 7 |
| 10·156 | 11·500 | 7·000 | 8·500 | 5·500 | 6·500 | 7·500 | 29·0 | 9·7 | 22·125 | 17·125 | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 31·4g | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00–8·00c | 28·5 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 11·00–11·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·5 | 9·4 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·4 | 9·7 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| 9·150 | 11·500 | 10·399 | 11·734 | 7·868 | 8·868 | 8·250 | 23·6 | 9·3 | 19·833 | 13·688 | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·9 | 9·9 | 20·00–28·00 | ... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 25·6 | 9·6 | 16·00–25·00 | 10·00–18·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·8 | 9·2 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·6 | 9·3 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·1 | 10 | 16·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 16 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·5 | 9 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 9 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 12.00-13.33 | 13·33–14·67 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 12·00 | 25·3 | 9·3 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 8·7 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| 10·242 | 12·177 | 10·203 | 12·068 | 8·250 | 9·813 | 8·813 | 25·1 | 9·4 | 23·714 | 17·446 | |
| 10·25 | 12·25–13·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 25·7 | 9·6 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·7 | 8·6 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 24·9 | 9·7 | 18·00–23·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ... | 23·7 | 9·9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 23·7 | 8·9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 20·7 | 9·6 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6·50–7·00 | 7·50– 8·50 | ... | 24·5 | 9·4 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 11·25 | 11·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25·7 | 9·1 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·50–8·00g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 24·2g | 9 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50–8·50g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·5g | 9·8 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·8 | 9·3 | 23·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·25 | 12·25 | ... | 14·00 | ... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 24·8 | 9·3 | 20·00–27·00 | 13·00–20·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·6 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ... | 24·4 | 9·6 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ... | 23·8 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·7 | 8·6 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–12·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ... | 23·4 | 9·7 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 12·00 | ... | 12·00c | ... | 9·75c | ... | 24·3 | 9·4 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·50–12·00 | 10·75–12·00 | ... | 14·00–16·00c | ... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·9 | 9·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 10·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·7 | 8·8 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ... | 14·00c | ... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ... | 9·3 | 22·00–32·00 | 17·00–22·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 13·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·2 | 9·8 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 9 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00–14·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·6 | ... | ... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | ... | 13·50c | ... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·5 | 10 | 23·00–35·00 | 20·00–25·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ... | ... | 10·50c | ... | 8·25–10·50c | ... | 31·2 | 10 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ... | 33·7 | 9·6 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 25 | 9·1 | 17·00–24·00 | 12·00–17·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00 | 6·25 | 7·50 | ... | 26·7 | 9·1 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ... | 26·2 | 8·9 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| 10·250 | 14·750 | ... | ... | 6·938 | 7·688 | 6·500 | 26·7 | 9·3 | 23·500 | 15·750 | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 14·00–15·50 | ... | ... | 5·25–8·75 | 6·00– 9·50 | 6·50 | 25·7 | 9·5 | 22·00–30·00 | 13·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 13·00–16·50 | ... | ... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25– 9·00 | 6·50 | 27·7 | 9 | 18·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 52 |
| 8·000 | 16·938 | ... | ... | 5·250 | 7·719 | 8·500 | 28·3 | 10·2 | 23·000 | 16·750 | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75f | ... | ... | ... | 6·50– 9·00 | ... | 25 | 10·2 | 20·00–35·00 | 18·00–20·00 | 53 |
| 8·00– 9·00h | 19·00 | ... | ... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ... | 29·6 | 10·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ... | ... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·4 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ... | ... | ... | 9·00–10·00c | 10·00c | 29·2 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| 5·156 | 10·000 | ... | ... | 5·500 | 6·000 | 4·000 | 29·3 | 9·9 | 22·375 | 15·875 | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 31·7g | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29·7 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75–4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·3g | 10·1 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00–6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 28g | 9·5 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00–5·75h | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·00 | 27 | 10·4 | 17·00–25·00 | 9·00–15·00 | 61 |
| 9·886 | 11·340 | ... | ... | 6·563 | 6·929 | 4·904 | 33·8 | 10·2 | 21·813 | 16·125 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·7 | .... | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 12·70 | ... | ... | 7·00–7·75 | 8·00– 9·25 | 5·50 | 40 | 11·7 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ... | ... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ... | 9·5 | 25·00–30·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ... | ... | ... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10 | 15·00–22·00 | 11·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ... | ... | ... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 31 | 9·9 | 16·00–22·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ... | ... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20– 7·30c | 4·77c | 30·8 | 10·6 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·00 | ... | 33·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ... | ... | ... | 5·00–10·00i | 7·00–10·00i | ... | 33 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

p Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences.
r Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Mar. 1926 | Mar. 1928 | Mar. 1929 | Mar. 1930 | Mar. 1931 | Mar. 1933 | Mar. 1934 | Mar. 1935 | Feb. 1936 | ‡Mar. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·0 | 97·3 | 101·3 | 97·7 | 95·6 | 91·8 | 74·5 | 64·3 | 72·1 | 72·0 | 72·5 | 72·2 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 99·9 | 97·9 | 88·5 | 84·9 | 58·7 | 51·8 | 65·8 | 67·5 | 66·3 | 66·4 |
| II. Animals and their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 103·7 | 107·1 | 110·0 | 106·1 | 80·6 | 58·4 | 70·4 | 69·8 | 72·1 | 69·4 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 103·1 | 93·3 | 92·8 | 85·8 | 74·3 | 67·7 | 74·5 | 70·7 | 69·4 | 69·7 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·4 | 98·8 | 94·9 | 91·8 | 81·3 | 62·7 | 65·3 | 64·6 | 67·8 | 67·9 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 100·6 | 94·1 | 93·5 | 92·5 | 87·8 | 85·0 | 87·2 | 87·6 | 87·3 | 87·3 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 103·1 | 90·2 | 107·1 | 93·1 | 68·6 | 59·8 | 66·0 | 65·2 | 68·6 | 69·4 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 101·7 | 93·0 | 92·7 | 93·3 | 86·9 | 84·8 | 86·2 | 85·9 | 85·9 | 85·9 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 99·9 | 96·1 | 95·0 | 94·1 | 87·9 | 81·8 | 81·0 | 80·5 | 77·2 | 77·3 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 61·9 | 107·0 | 140·0 | 95·1 | 101·9 | 96·1 | 94·6 | 93·3 | 79·2 | 69·3 | 75·9 | 73·7 | 73·9 | ..... |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·4 | 151·0 | 90·2 | 102·3 | 100·2 | 98·8 | 100·2 | 76·2 | 59·8 | 72·8 | 70·2 | 71·3 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·4 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 101·7 | 93·5 | 91·8 | 88·7 | 81·2 | 75·7 | 78·0 | 76·1 | 75·7 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·4 | 131·5 | 163·1 | 99·1 | 100·7 | 99·0 | 96·1 | 89·5 | 69·0 | 59·5 | 67·1 | 69·3 | 69·3 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 80·4 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 103·3 | 95·7 | 94·1 | 96·2 | 90·6 | 87·1 | 87·9 | 89·7 | 90·3 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 138·3 | 170·4 | 98·2 | 100·4 | 99·4 | 96·3 | 88·8 | 66·6 | 56·4 | 64·8 | 67·0 | 67·0 | ..... |
| Building and construction materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·9 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 101·4 | 96·0 | 100·6 | 96·1 | 83·8 | 75·1 | 82·2 | 81·4 | 84·2 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' materials | 267 | 69·5 | 147·2 | 176·6 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 100·1 | 95·4 | 87·2 | 62·8 | 53·2 | 61·8 | 64·5 | 64·1 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 58·2 | 131·3 | 169·5 | 89·1 | 100·8 | 96·9 | 88·1 | 83·1 | 59·3 | 52·5 | 64·2 | 65·7 | 64·4 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·4 | 129·9 | 146·6 | 95·5 | 104·2 | 105·2 | 107·0 | 103·0 | 80·2 | 59·5 | 71·0 | 70·2 | 72·5 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 62·6 | 132·9 | 161·6 | 86·7 | 101·0 | 107·1 | 98·0 | 91·1 | 59·4 | 44·6 | 56·9 | 62·7 | 66·0 | 64·6 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 64·4 | 111·1 | 111·7 | 91·9 | 97·3 | 94·2 | 105·4 | 97·4 | 75·3 | 58·5 | 68·5 | 74·1 | 68·3 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·4 | 98·7 | 94·7 | 91·6 | 81·2 | 63·1 | 65·5 | 68·6 | 67·8 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·0 | 111·3 | 131·4 | 105·8 | 101·4 | 91·8 | 93·5 | 91·2 | 84·2 | 80·0 | 82·7 | 82·5 | 82·6 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·7 | 155·7 | 94·8 | 101·7 | 101·4 | 96·6 | 89·8 | 64·4 | 52·1 | 62·3 | 65·5 | 67·7 | ..... |
| All manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·6 | 156·8 | 100·5 | 101·5 | 97·5 | 93·2 | 91·3 | 78·0 | 67·8 | 75·1 | 74·3 | 72·2 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended March 27, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 374)*

### Retail Prices

Changes in meat prices were small. In beef, sirloin steak continued to slightly higher levels averaging 23·5 cents per pound in March as compared with 23·2 in February. Veal and mutton again increased also, the former being up from an average price of 14·7 cents per pound for shoulder roast to 15·1 cents and the latter from 21·8 cents per pound for leg roast to 22·3 cents. Fractional decreases occurred in the prices of fresh pork and of breakfast bacon, pork roast averaging 21·2 cents per pound and bacon 29 cents. Lard was down in the average from 17·2 cents per pound to 16·6 cents.

Egg prices at the beginning of March averaged considerably higher than in the previous month following a general decline from January levels. The fresh grades averaged 38·1 cents per dozen in March, 33·9 cents in February and 41·5 cents in January. In the western provinces large increases occurred in all localities, while in eastern provinces many declines were recorded. Creamery butter was down from an average price of 30·1 cents per pound in February to 28·7 cents in March. Prices were lower in nearly all cities. Bread and flour prices continued to show little change. Potatoes were again higher averaging $1.35 per ninety pounds as compared with $1.30 the previous month. Anthracite coal changed little in the average in recent months. Increases of 25 cents to 50 cents per ton in the price of coke were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price advanced from $12.15 per ton to $12.21. A slight increase in rent was reported from New Westminster.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $16; Windsor, $16.50; Charlottetown, $13.40; Moncton, $16;

Saint John, $13.50; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe, $13.50; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.50; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.75; St. Catharines, $14.50; Hamilton, $15; Galt, $16.50; St. Thomas, $16; Windsor, $12.50; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18.75; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index numbers, on the base 1930 = 100, was 91·7 for February, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. This decrease was due almost entirely to the lower level of cereal, meat, fish and eggs prices; textiles other than wool also were lower priced than in January.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 86·7 at the end of February, showing no change on the whole from the previous month. A decrease in food prices, except animal foods and a slight decrease in textiles prices were partly offset by slightly higher prices for minerals and sundries.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 146 at the end of February, a decrease of one point for the month due to lower food prices. All other groups were unchanged for the month.

### France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100 (gold index) was 77 for February, an advance of 4 per cent for the month due to increases in animal and vegetable foods and in minerals and metals.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 103·6 for February, showing no change from the previous month's level. Except for an increase of 7·8 per cent in rubber prices, the changes in all groups were small.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 124·3 for February, also showing no change from the previous month.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was $9·9196 at March 1, a fall of one per cent for the month, due chiefly to lower prices for foodstuffs, hides and leather and some textile products.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was $179·601 at March 1, a rise of 0·3 per cent for the month due to an advance in breadstuffs and dairy and garden produce.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | | Belgium | France | | Germany | | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description of Index | 29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour | Cost of Living, Department of Labour | Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board | Cost of Living (h) | Foods, Paris | Cost of Living, Paris | Foods | Cost of Living | Foods | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Amsterdam | Cost of Living, Warsaw | Cost of Living, Bombay | Cost of Living, Tokyo | Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns | Cost of Living |
| Base Period | (d) | 1913 | 1913 | 1913 | 1923 | 1921 | 1914 | 1914 | 1913-1914 | | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | June, 1927 | Oct. 1923—Sept. 1924 | 1928 | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | 1923-1927=1000 | 1926-1930=1000 |
| | $ | | (c) | | | | | | | | (b) | (b) | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 7·34 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914—July | 7·42 | (i) 103 | 102 | (i) 102·7 | 62·0 | | (a) 100 | (a) 100 | | | 100 | 100 | | | | 100 | 100 | | 628 |
| 1915—July | 7·74 | (i) 107 | 100 | (i) 104·7 | 62·2 | | | | | | 132 | 125 | | | | | | | (a) 676 |
| 1916—July | 8·46 | (i) 124 | 111 | (i) 116·6 | 66·8 | | | | | | 161 | 148 | | | | | | | (a) 724 |
| 1917—July | 11·62 | (i) 143 | 146 | (i) 136·3 | 79·4 | | | | | | 204 | 180 | | | | | | | (a) 786 |
| 1918—July | 13·00 | (e) 152 | 167 | (i) 166·9 | (e) 92·6 | | | | | | 210 | 203 | | | | | | | (a) 850 |
| 1919—July | 13·77 | (e) 166 | 190 | (e) 171·1 | 104·6 | | | | | | 209 | 208 | | | | 186 | | | (a) 912 |
| 1920—July | 16·84 | (e) 200 | 219 | (e) 211·3 | 123·6 | | | | | | 258 | 252 | | | | 190 | | | (a) 1019 |
| 1921—July | 10·96 | (e) 165 | 148 | (i) 174·8 | 101·4 | (a) 100 | | | | | 220 | 219 | | | | 177 | | (a) 977 | (a) 1034 |
| 1922—July | 10·27 | (e) 156 | 142 | (e) 169·0 | 96·9 | 91·20 | | | | | 180 | 184 | | | | 165 | | | (a) 952 |
| 1923—July | 10·17 | (e) 156 | 147 | (e) 171·8 | 100·3 | 107·51 | | | | | 162 | 169 | | | | 153 | | | (a) 959 |
| 1924—July | 9·91 | (e) 153 | 143·3 | (e) 172·3 | 100·6 | 124·21 | | | 131·6 | 126·4 | 162 | 170 | | | | 157 | | | (a) 984 |
| 1925—July | 10·49 | (e) 155 | 159·9 | (e) 176·7 | 104·3 | 130·37 | | | 153·8 | 143·3 | 167 | 173 | | | | 157 | | | (a) 1004 |
| 1926—July | 11·07 | (e) 157 | 157·0 | (e) 178·7 | 102·7 | 166·35 | | | 145·3 | 142·4 | 161 | 170 | | (e) 96·8 | | 157 | (a) 199·0 | (a) 1015 | (a) 1010 |
| 1927—July | 10·92 | 155 | 153·4 | (e) 177·7 | 100·7 | 199·35 | | | 156·8 | 150·0 | 159 | 166 | 96·89 | (e) 94·8 | | 156 | (a) 188·5 | (a) 1002 | (a) 1001 |
| 1928—July | 10·80 | 155 | 152·8 | (e) 172·9 | 100·1 | 205·36 | (a) 111 | 105 | 154·1 | 152·6 | 157 | 165 | 92·18 | (e) 96·5 | | 147 | (a) 184·2 | (a) 1004 | (a) 1006 |
| 1929—July | 10·98 | 156 | 158·5 | (e) 172·8 | 100·0 | 218·01 | 123 | 113 | 155·7 | 154·4 | 149 | 161 | 93·64 | (e) 95·7 | | 148 | (a) 181·4 | (a) 1044 | (f) 1003 |
| 1930—July | 10·91 | 156 | 144·0 | (e) 170·3 | 95·2 | 223·94 | (a) 125 | (g) 120 | 145·9 | 149·3 | 141 | 155 | 91·25 | (e) 91·8 | | 139 | (a) 155·1 | (g) 963 | (f) 980 |
| 1931—July | 8·11 | 137 | 119·0 | (e) 153·9 | 85·9 | 201·59 | 124 | (g) 115 | 130·4 | 137·4 | 130 | 147 | 82·12 | (e) 86·9 | | 108 | (a) 135·5 | (g) 827 | (f) 891 |
| 1932—July | 6·78 | 125 | 101·0 | (e) 138·9 | 77·0 | 179·53 | (a) 111 | (g) 105 | 113·8 | 121·5 | 125 | 143 | 77·76 | (e) 79·8 | | 109 | (a) 136·8 | (g) 796 | (f) 821 |
| 1933—July | 6·95 | 120 | 104·8 | (e) 129·8 | 75·2 | 177·84 | (j) 104 | (g) 105 | 110·5 | 118·7 | 118 | 138 | 74·34 | (e) 77·8 | 72·3 | 103 | 143·2 | (g) 771 | |
| 1934—July | 7·43 | 122 | 109·9 | (e) 136·5 | 79·1 | 169·84 | 99 | (g) 104 | 117·8 | 122·9 | 122 | 141 | 68·98 | | 65·9 | 97 | 147·3 | (g) 792 | |
| 1935—January | 7·51 | 123 | 118·5 | | 81·6 | 173·37 | 93 | (g) 100 | 119·4 | 122·4 | 125 | 143 | 69·74 | | 63·6 | 98 | 150·9 | (g) 805 | |
| February | 7·59 | 124 | 122·0 | | 82·4 | 170·72 | 92 | | 119·5 | 122·5 | 124 | 142 | 69·87 | | 62·9 | 99 | 151·0 | | 826 |
| March | 7·63 | 124 | 121·7 | 140·4 | 82.4 | 165.26 | 91 | | 118·8 | 122·2 | 122 | 141 | 69·97 | 77·4 | 62·5 | 98 | 149·9 | | |
| April | 7·50 | 123 | 124·1 | | 83·2 | 167.41 | 89 | (g) 99 | 119·0 | 122·3 | 119 | 139 | 70·83 | | 62·4 | 98 | 149·4 | (g) 809 | |
| May | 7·52 | 123 | 124·0 | | 82·9 | 168·63 | 89 | | 120·2 | 122·8 | 118 | 139 | 71·22 | | 63·0 | 100 | 149·5 | | 835 |
| June | 7·54 | 123 | 123·0 | | 82·7 | 171·51 | 89 | | 120·6 | 123·0 | 120 | 140 | 71·72 | 76·9 | 63·8 | 101 | 148·3 | | |
| July | 7·53 | 123 | 121·7 | 140·2 | 82·6 | 173·45 | 87 | (g) 95 | 122·9 | 124·3 | 126 | 143 | 71·95 | | 65·7 | 101 | 149·5 | (g) 824 | |
| August | 7·73 | 124 | 122·3 | | 83·0 | 176·52 | 85 | | 123·2 | 124·5 | 126 | 143 | 71·67 | | 65·1 | 103 | 151·9 | | 836 |
| September | 7·74 | 124 | 123·9 | | 83·5 | 181·28 | 86 | | 120·9 | 123·4 | 125 | 143 | 71.87 | 76·8 | 65·6 | 103 | 154 | | |
| October | 7·93 | 126 | (k) 126·6 | 140·8 | 83·9 | 184·45 | 89 | | 119·6 | 122·8 | 128 | 145 | | | 65·8 | 103 | 154 | | |
| November | 8·04 | 126 | 129·2 | | 84·3 | 187·12 | 91 | (g) 97 | 119·9 | 122·9 | 131 | 147 | | | 65·4 | 104 | | | 851 |
| December | 8·14 | 127 | 130·0 | | 84·8 | 185·72 | 91 | | 120·9 | 123·4 | 131 | 147 | | 77·4 | 61·1 | 105 | | | |
| 1936—January | 8·17 | 127 | 129·5 | 141·7 | 84·8 | | 92 | | 122·3 | 124·3 | 31 | 147 | | | 60·3 | 103 | | | |
| February | 8·07 | 126 | 127·8 | | 84·4 | | 92 | | 122·3 | 124·3 | 130 | 147 | | | 59·7 | | | | |
| March | 8·12 | 126 | 126·0 | | | | | | | | 129 | 146 | | | 59·7 | | | | |

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles. (k) Revised index number.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | Belgium | France | Germany | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | Spain | Switzerland | South Africa | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authority | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Bank of Commerce | Bureau of Labour Statistics | Bradstreet (j) | Ministry of Industry and Labour | General Statistical Bureau | Federal Statistical Bureau | Board of Trade | Statist | Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, Milan | Central Bureau of Statistics | Central Statistical Office | Director General of Statistics | Official (g) | Census and Statistics Office | Labour Office, Bombay | Bank of Japan | Commonwealth Statistician | Government Statistician |
| No. of Commodities | 502 (h) | 81 | 550 | 96 | 126 | 45 | 38 | 150 | 45 | 125 | 48 | — | 74 | 71 | 188 | 43 | 56 | 92 | — |
| Base period | 1926 | 1923 | 1926 | (f) | April, 1914 | 1914 | 1913 | 1930 | 1867-1877 | 1913 | 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | July, 1914 | 1910=1000 | July, 1914 | Oct., 1900 | 1911=1000 | 1909-1913=1000 |
| | | (c) | | (b) | | | | | (d) | | | | | (b) | | | | | |
| 1913 | 64·0 | ..... | 69·8 | $ 9·2076 | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 85·0 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 1125 | ..... | (a)132·3 | 1088 | (a) 1055 |
| 1914—July | 64·4 | ..... | 67·3 | 8·6566 | ..... | (a) 100 | ..... | ..... | 82·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 101 | 100 | (a) 1090 | 100 | (a)126·3 | (a) 1098 | (a) 1098 |
| 1915—July | 70·3 | ..... | 69·3 | 9·8698 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106·4 | ..... | (a) 146 | ..... | (a) 119 | ..... | (a) 1204 | ..... | (a)127·8 | (a) 1822 | (a) 1235 |
| 1916—July | 81·4 | ..... | 83·4 | 11·5294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130·5 | ..... | (a) 226 | ..... | (a) 141 | ..... | (a) 1379 | ..... | (a)154·9 | (a) 1505 | (a) 1328 |
| 1917—July | 118·6 | ..... | 123·0 | 16·0680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176·9 | ..... | (a) 276 | ..... | (a) 166 | ..... | (a) 1583 | ..... | (a)196·4 | (a) 1715 | (a) 1511 |
| 1918—July | 127·7 | ..... | 132·0 | 19·1624 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193·1 | ..... | (a) 373 | ..... | (a) 207 | ..... | (a) 1723 | (a) 237 | (a)259·1 | (a) 1954 | (a) 1778 |
| 1919—July | 129·8 | 136·15 | 141·1 | 18·8964 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206·4 | ..... | (a) 304 | ..... | (a) 204 | ..... | 1810 | (a) 222 | 326·8 | (a) 2008 | (a) 1858 |
| 1920—July | 164·1 | 186·49 | 165·8 | 19·3528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254·6 | ..... | (a) 292 | ..... | (a) 221 | ..... | 2613 | 221 | 316·6 | 2671 | (a) 2181 |
| 1921—July | 104·8 | 107·36 | 93·4 | 10·7284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158·2 | 466·06 | (a) 182 | ..... | 186 | 178·6 | 1688 | 200 | 259·8 | 1813 | (a) 2025 |
| 1922—July | 98·7 | 98·65 | 99·4 | 12·1069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134·0 | 524·54 | 164 | ..... | 174 | 161·3 | 1423 | 190 | 266·0 | 1789 | (a) 1736 |
| 1923—July | 98·3 | 98·54 | 98·4 | 13·0895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124·8 | 538·65 | 145 | ..... | 170 | 179·0 | 1395 | 178 | 254·5 | 2052 | (a) 1666 |
| 1924—July | 98·5 | 95·57 | 94·9 | 12·2257 | ..... | ..... | 127·9 | ..... | 138·4 | 544·88 | 151 | ..... | 182 | 173·3 | 1404 | 184 | 258·4 | 1855 | (a) 1739 |
| 1925—July | 101·2 | 101·25 | 104·3 | 13·8526 | ..... | ..... | 142·5 | ..... | 134·3 | 667·83 | 155 | ..... | 188 | 161 | 1424 | 158 | 262·4 | 1846 | 1698 |
| 1926—July | (e)100·1 | 98·09 | 99·5 | 12·7378 | ..... | ..... | 133·1 | ..... | 126·0 | 676·73 | 141 | ..... | 178 | 145 | 1368 | 149 | 236·5 | 1843 | 1644 |
| 1927—July | 98·5 | 98·81 | 94·1 | 12·3803 | 122·9 | ..... | 137·6 | ..... | 122·0 | 491·35 | 151 | ..... | 168 | (g)147 | 1356 | 147 | 224·6 | 1833 | 1541 |
| 1928—July | 96·0 | 95·66 | 98·3 | 13·1418 | 122·4 | (a) 129 | 141·6 | ..... | 120·8 | 488·11 | 148 | (a)100 | 164 | 144·1 | 1335 | 147 | 223·2 | 1795 | 1557 |
| 1929—July | 97·2 | 104·25 | 98·0 | 12·4853 | 124·9 | 127 | 137·8 | ..... | 115·2 | 477·27 | 141 | (a) 96·3 | 169 | 142·8 | 1289 | 145 | 219·6 | 1813 | 1557 |
| 1930—July | 85·3 | 86·24 | 84·0 | 10·5611 | 107·9 | 111 | 125·1 | 99·7 | 94·4 | 401·50 | 115 | 86·4 | 170 | 125·8 | 1121 | 124 | 176·6 | 1644 | 1515 |
| 1931—July | 71·3 | 70·56 | 72·0 | 8·7756 | 92·7 | 95 | 111·7 | 85·8 | 80·2 | 337·43 | 97 | 76·0 | 175 | 109·5 | 1104 | 108 | 152·8 | 1428 | 1377 |
| 1932—July | 66·5 | 63·36 | 64·5 | 6·7266 | 74·1 | 82 | 95·9 | 83·1 | 78·9 | 299·93 | 76 | 65·0 | 172 | 93·6 | 1002 | 106 | 147·7 | 1397 | 1308 |
| 1933—July | 70·5 | 72·39 | 68·9 | 8·3373 | 72·9 | 81 | 93·9 | 86·8 | 81·7 | 283·26 | 73 | 60·6 | 164 | 91·7 | 1072 | 100 | 182·1 | 1455 | 1327 |
| 1934—July | 72·0 | 72·39 | 74·8 | 9·2351 | 67·9 | 73 | 98·9 | 87·3 | 82·4 | 272·91 | 77 | 55·9 | 165 | 88·9 | 1102 | 95 | 174·1 | 1483 | 1336 |
| 1935—January | 71·4 | 72·13 | 78·8 | 9·4925 | 68·0 | 71 | 101·1 | 88·3 | 83·6 | 280·23 | 78 | 52·7 | 174 | 88·3 | 1074 | 100 | 181·5 | 1459 | 1345 |
| February | 71·9 | 71·85 | 79·5 | 9·7800 | 67·2 | 71 | 100·9 | 88·0 | 83·4 | 281·51 | 77 | 52·2 | 172 | 87·6 | ..... | 99 | 184·1 | 1451 | 1361 |
| March | 72·0 | 71·11 | 79·4 | 9·7954 | 64·6 | 70 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 82·9 | 289·44 | 75 | 52·1 | ..... | 86·4 | ..... | 98 | 183·5 | 1443 | 1365 |
| April | 72·5 | 72.54 | 80·1 | 9·6643 | 55·1 | 70 | 100·8 | 87·5 | 84·1 | 298·70 | 76 | 52·2 | ..... | 87·1 | 1044 | 98 | 182·3 | 1444 | 1367 |
| May | 72·3 | 71·60 | 80·2 | 9·7965 | 57·3 | 72 | 100·8 | 88·2 | 85·2 | 304·38 | 75 | 52·7 | ..... | 87·6 | ..... | 99 | 182·4 | 1458 | 1365 |
| June | 71·5 | 70·43 | 79·8 | 9·9070 | 57·6 | 70 | 101·2 | 88·4 | 88·7 | 314·51 | 75 | 52·6 | ..... | 88·6 | ..... | 99 | 180·2 | 1466 | 1374 |
| July | 71·5 | 71·01 | 79·4 | 9·8416 | 57·4 | 68 | 101·8 | 88·0 | 84·3 | 319·12 | 74 | 52·9 | ..... | 89·9 | 1069 | 100 | 180·2 | 1479 | 1386 |
| August | 71·6 | 69·87 | 80·5 | 9·9185 | 57·2 | 70 | 102·4 | 88·4 | 84·1 | 329·21 | 73 | 53·5 | ..... | 91·4 | ..... | 99 | ..... | 1498 | 1393 |
| September | 72·3 | 71·93 | 80·7 | 10·0085 | 58·2 | 70 | 102·3 | 89·6 | 85·1 | 337·39 | 75 | 54·2 | ..... | 92·2 | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1419 |
| October | 73·1 | 71·79 | 80·5 | 10·1762 | ..... | 71 | 102·8 | 91·1 | 85·8 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 93·3 | 1080 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1434 |
| November | 73·7 | 71·37 | 80·6 | 10·2834 | ..... | 72 | 103·1 | 91·2 | 86·3 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 92·8 | ..... | 98 | ..... | ..... | 1419 |
| December | 72·6 | 70·47 | 80·9 | 10·4029 | ..... | 72 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 86·7 | ..... | 78 | 52·7 | ..... | 92·1 | ..... | 97 | ..... | ..... | 1414 |
| 1936—January | 72·9 | 70·84 | 80·6 | 10·3641 | ..... | 74 | 103·6 | 91·8 | 86·7 | ..... | 77 | 52·1 | ..... | 91·1 | 1120 | 96 | ..... | ..... | 1405 |
| February | 72·5 | 70·61 | ..... | 10·0204 | ..... | 77 | 103·6 | 91·7 | 86·7 | ..... | ..... | 52·2 | ..... | 91·0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March | 72·4 | ..... | ..... | 9·9196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236 and from January 1926 to December 1933, 502. (i) Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

# RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Action against One Big Union not Properly Constituted

IN October, 1933, an action was brought by two individuals against the One Big Union, the Winnipeg Central Labour Council of the One Big Union and certain officers or agents of the One Big Union for an accounting by the two organizations, a refund of money improperly paid to the individual defendants, an injunction prohibiting the defendants from taking any steps to expel the plaintiffs from the One Big Union and the distribution of the assets of the organization among such members as might be entitled to them. The individual defendants applied to the Referee in Chambers to require the plaintiffs to elect as to whether they were proceeding against the One Big Union and the Central Labour Council as partnerships or as associations and to amend their statement of claim accordingly. A defendant, R. B. Russell, was ordered by the Referee to reply to certain questions and produce certain documents. The individual defendants appealed from this order and made the same application as before with regard to the plaintiff's statement of claim. On consent of the parties, the appeal and application were dismissed and the question came before the Court of Appeal. Judgment given on March 12, 1934, was to the effect that the defendant, Russell, should not be required to comply with the order as to questions and documents and that the action was not properly constituted since the statement of claim did not allege that the One Big Union and the Winnipeg Central Labour Council "were legal entities entitled to sue and be sued in their own names and although it did allege that the former of them was a partnership or association with funds or property in which the plaintiffs claimed that the members have a partnership interest and that the latter was an organization forming a part or department of the One Big Union, these allegations did not show that they were a partnership within the legal definition of the term." The appeal was therefore allowed and the plaintiffs directed to apply within twenty days to amend the statement of claim as to the parties, including the addition of representative parties. In the meantime all other proceedings were ordered to be stayed. (Labour Gazette, vol. 34, p. 387).

Thereupon, the plaintiffs applied to the Referee for an order that the plaintiffs as representatives of all members of the One Big Union, except the individual defendants and the members of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council, may sue all the members of the Council by representatives and that the individual defendants for the purposes of the action represent and defend the action on behalf of all other members of the Council. An order in the terms of the application was granted. On appeal, it was set aside by Montague, J., on the ground that the statement of the two plaintiffs, Sykes and Moore, that they were members of the One Big Union, was denied by the defendants. He held that an action by the plaintiffs could not be gone on with until "this preliminary issue" of the right of the plaintiffs to act as representatives of the other members of the One Big Union was determined.

An appeal was then made against the order setting aside the order of the Referee in Chambers and the order of Montague, J., was reversed in part by the Manitoba Court of Appeal on January 20, 1936. Pending the appeal, however, the plaintiff, Moore, who was alleged not to be a member of the One Big Union, died, and application was made to substitute as party plaintiff, Alfred Crisp, a member in good standing. Judgment of the court was given by Trueman, J. A., with whom Dennistoun and Richards, JJ. A., concurred. Under the Manitoba Rules a plaintiff can only sue when he has the same interest as all the members of the class he claims to represent; when he is not entitled to sue on his own behalf, he cannot do so on behalf of others interested. It was pointed out, too, that there is nothing in the Rule which requires plaintiffs bringing an action on behalf of themselves and others to obtain authority to do so from the Court. The first part of the order of the Referee giving leave to the plaintiffs to bring the action as the representatives of others was therefore held to be properly struck out by Montague, J. As to the second part of the order, which was also set aside by Montague, J., the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment, holding that as the plaintiffs had been ordered by the Court of Appeal in March, 1934, to amend the statement of claim with regard to the defendants and to add parties to represent the One Big Union and the Central Labour Council, the right to this amendment should not be challenged by the defendants and it was unaffected by the error in connection with the first part. The application to substitute Crisp as a party plaintiff in place of Moore, deceased, was granted while to the defendants was reserved the right to have Moore's status to bring the action determined and in the event of it being found that he lacked the proper status, the substituted plaintiff must be struck out. Costs are to be paid to the successful party in the action.

Robson, J. A., and Prendergast, C. J. M., dissented in part from the above judgment, holding that while there was no need to obtain leave to bring an action representatively, yet the right to do so may be challenged at once by the defendant and as objection in this instance was made, the plaintiffs' status is too doubtful to authorize them to proceed with a representative action intended to be as far-reaching as the present one. Robson, J., considered that the appeal should be dismissed with costs to the defendants in the action and that leave to plaintiffs should be renewed to apply to the Court of King's Bench for amendment or addition or substitution of parties.

*Sykes et al* (plaintiffs) appellants v. *One Big Union et al* (defendants) respondents, No. 2. (1936) 1 D.L.R. 662.

### Claim for Wages Disallowed as Procedure under Professional Syndicates Act not Followed

In a Quebec case, a bricklayer brought action against the construction company which employed him, and the University of Montreal, which had let the building contract, for an amount equal to the difference between the wages actually paid him and the wages calculated at the bricklayers' rate fixed in the collective agreement between the National Catholic Building Trades Council of Montreal and the defendants. It appears from the judgment that for a time the plaintiff was paid at the rate of $1.20 per hour which was the rate fixed in the agreement of July 19, 1930. Later, he received $1 an hour and still later he was paid at the rate of 35 cents an hour. He claimed payment after the expiration of his contract at the rate of $1.20 for the time he had worked. The plaintiff was a member of the bricklayers' union, affiliated with the National Catholic Building Trades Council.

The building trades council was registered under the Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec and accordingly had power to enter into an enforceable agreement. The Act, however stipulates that an agreement becomes legally effective only when a copy has been deposited with the Minister of Labour. It was pointed out that there was no evidence that this procedure had been followed in the case of the agreement under consideration. In the opinion of the Court, therefore, the Professional Syndicates Act did not apply to the agreement. Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain stated that he agreed with the decision in *Juneau* v. *Plamondon et Cité de Québec* (Labour Gazette, Vol. 31, p. 1052) which was to the effect that a workman could not claim wages at a rate fixed in a contract to which he was not a party if he had agreed to work at a lower rate. The latter action was based not on a collective labour agreement but on a contract between the building contractor and the city of Quebec containing a "fair wages" schedule. Following the judgment in this case, Article 14a was added (Stat. of Que. 1930-31, c. 98) to the Professional Syndicates Act to provide that "if it be stipulated in any contract that workmen, or the members of a syndicate, union or federation of syndicates, shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them." As article 14a makes an exception to the general law which permits persons to accept whatever remuneration they wish, Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain pointed out that it must be narrowly construed and "in the present case, it ought, in the opinion of the Court, to be interpreted as applying exclusively to contracts made in virtue of" the Professional Syndicates Act in which it was inserted. To hold that the article was applicable to the case before the Court would mean applying one section of the Professional Syndicates Act to the agreement while refusing to apply another on the ground that the conditions laid down as to registration of the agreement were not fulfilled. The plaintiff's claim, therefore, was not supported by the Professional Syndicates Act.

As to Article 1029 of the Civil Code which permits a stipulation for a third party to be made in a contract when such is a condition of the contract, it was pointed out that there was nothing in the Code which prevented the plaintiff as a third party abandoning his rights under the contract and accepting a lower wage than that stipulated, which he had apparently done. Contrary to the plaintiff's statement it was not proved that he accepted the lower rate as a result of threats or intimidation on the part of the defendant.

Accordingly, the claim was disallowed and costs of the action awarded to the defendant.

*Gougeon* v. *Damien Boileau (ltée) et une Autre et Université de Montréal et un Autre, Mis-en-cause,* (1936) Q.R. 74 C.S. 19.

### Contract at Fixed Price not Affected by Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

A painter brought action against his employer for the sum of $174.30 being the difference between the wages actually received

by him and the amount he claimed he should have received according to the painters' wage rate fixed by the building trades agreement made binding in Montreal by order in council under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. It was admitted by both plaintiff and defendant that the contract between them had provided a fixed price for the job. According to Articles 1690, 1696 of the Civil Code, if a contract is made at a fixed price, no additional sum may be claimed on the ground of a change in the specifications or of an increase in labour and materials unless such change is authorized in writing and agreed upon. Judgment was therefore given for the defendant, the plaintiff to pay the costs.

*Blanc* v. *Forest* (1936) Q.R. 74 C.S. 5.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,474 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, the reported staffs aggregating 918,716 persons, compared with 933,221 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in all but one of these years, employment at April 1 has experienced a between-seasons' contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, before any considerable numbers of persons have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1936, rather exceeded the average decrease at that date in the years for which statistics are available, although it was smaller than the reduction indicated at the beginning of April in each of the years 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1935. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) declined from 98.9 at March 1 to 97.4 at the beginning of April; at the same date in preceding years of the record it was as follows: 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8; and 1921, 85.1.

There was a large increase at April 1 in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining and services also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported very decided seasonal reductions, and there were important declines in railway and highway construction and maintenance. Curtailment of a seasonal nature occurred in coal-mining, while trade also afforded less employment, partly as a result of unfavourable weather.

At the beginning of April, 1936, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 14.5 as contrasted with percentages of 13.8 at the beginning of March, 1936, and with 16.7 at the beginning of April, 1935. The April percentage was based on the reports tabulated from a total of 1,778 labour organizations, including 168,712 members.

The reports for the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1936, as indicated by the average daily placements, was below that of the preceding month and also that of the corresponding month last year, construction and maintenance being the group in each instance in which the major decline was recorded. Vacancies in March, 1936, numbered 24,050, applications 51,395, and placements in regular and casual employment 22,181.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was lower at the beginning of April at $16.33 as compared with $16.63 for March. The decrease was due almost entirely to the lower cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $15.97 for April, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.53 for April, 1930; $20.66 for April, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.32 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 changed little during the month and was 72.1 for the week ended May 1 as compared with 72.2 for the week ended March 27 and 72.5 for the week ended February 28. On a monthly basis this index number was 72.4 for March, 1936; 72.5 for April, 1935; 71.3 for April, 1934; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 91.2 for April, 1930; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 61.0 for April, 1914.

The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 390. The index of the physical volume of business in March was 1½ per cent lower than in February but nearly 9 per cent higher than in March, 1935. In the former comparison the main groups to show decline were mineral production, trade employment, carloadings, imports, exports and construction, the latter group showing only

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*
(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | March | February | April | March | February |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 125,931,362 | 101,795,596 | 74,933,039 | 107,203,253 | 84,721,128 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 52,765,031 | 41,597,398 | 36,636,702 | 48,176,831 | 37,043,710 |
| Exports, Canadian produce.. $ | ..... | 72,029,854 | 59,474,141 | 37,575,362 | 58,098,620 | 46,719,461 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 7,508,479 | 6,097,664 | 6,257,948 | 8,395,859 | 6,321,299 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,598,810,717 | 2,767,449,324 | 2,366,725,309 | 2,235,799,502 | 2,089,041,085 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 123,665,982 | 124,385,537 | 121,419,937 | 124,675,833 | 125,977,687 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,532,157,747 | 1,517,261,281 | 1,451,711,330 | 1,446,695,027 | 1,428,323,176 |
| Bank loans, commercial etc.... $ | ..... | 732,657,582 | 741,591,724 | 823,135,289 | 819,133,461 | 815,362,236 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 116·0 | 117·4 | 120·7 | 86·4 | 84·4 | 87·8 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 76·0 | 76·3 | 77·2 | 69·2 | 71·2 | 73·8 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 78·5 | 77·3 | 80·6 | 80·8 | 79·5 | 78·3 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †72·1 | 72·4 | 72·5 | 72·5 | 71·9 | 71·9 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·33 | 16·63 | 16·58 | 15·97 | 16·10 | 16·06 |
| Index, retail sales unadjusted.... | ..... | 65·1 | 60·8 | 72·9 | 64·8 | 56·4 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 71·7 | 69·5 | 69·5 | 69·5 | 69·1 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 97·4 | 98·9 | 98·4 | 93·4 | 96·4 | 94·6 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)..... | 14·5 | 13·8 | 14·8 | 16·7 | 18·2 | 18·1 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 179,258 | 177,341 | 173,649 | 169,229 | 171,998 | 179,225 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 15,041,771 | 14,470,710 | 13,066,507 | 14,006,144 | 13,842,281 | 12,423,833 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 11,285,344 | 10,451,767 | 10,828,411 | 10,440,050 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 10,679,577 | 9,280,594 | 9,986,543 | 9,515,608 | 8,656,020 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 9,331,843 | 8,413,196 | 8,573,945 | 8,468,372 | 7,805,875 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 1,814,161,858 | 1,797,106,839 | 1,857,714,790 | 1,686,267,299 |
| Building permits..... $ | 3,183,336 | 2,361,771 | 1,911,884 | 6,292,000 | 4,023,000 | 3,598,449 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 9,815,100 | 10,289,100 | 8,227,700 | 11,379,000 | 8,499,000 | 10,672,200 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron.....tons | ..... | 55,009 | 55,751 | 43,388 | 44,727 | 37,259 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | ..... | 101,092 | 93,285 | 68,530 | 57,840 | 56,006 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | ..... | 5,455 | 5,114 | 5,147 | 2,715 | 2,700 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 27,149,114 | 24,811,329 | 31,571,048 | 27,378,211 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 20,678,372 | 23,611,883 | 26,935,011 | 20,612,690 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 32,911,842 | 38,847,833 | 37,828,906 | 33,467,044 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 16,151,374 | 11,836,091 | 10,618,462 | 8,790,996 |
| *Gold.....ounces | ..... | 299,102 | 266,422 | 245,697 | 249,479 | 229,340 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,235,039 | 1,013,805 | 1,278,930 | 1,018,743 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,025,892 | 1,448,620 | 881,661 | 1,037,909 | 1,016,668 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 65,380,000 | 39,650,000 | 40,450,000 | 43,650,000 | 53,580,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 4,052,000 | 4,256,000 | 2,380,000 | 6,071,000 | 3,491,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 13,558,000 | 11,724,000 | 8,836,000 | 11,242,000 | 6,193,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 3,831,000 | 2,670,000 | 1,865,000 | 1,135,000 | 1,378,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 208,370,230 | 107,483,790 | 231,370,647 | 181,302,852 | 92,937,309 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,171,741 | 1,019,017 | 965,765 | 1,046,087 | 941,417 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 46,454,928 | 22,330,975 | 20,769,861 | 49,612,873 | 24,415,180 | 25,678,831 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 2,110,598 | 1,835,240 | 2,026,464 | 1,938,800 | 1,480,041 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 68,886,000 | 66,812,000 | 62,701,000 | 62,695,000 | 64,409,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 31,514,000 | 30,310,000 | 28,649,000 | 31,167,000 | 28,476,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 239,250 | 106,080 | 222,240 | 205,680 | 180,310 |
| Automobiles, passenger production.. | ..... | 14,488 | 10,853 | 20,688 | 18,179 | 13,885 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 103·3 | 104·9 | 98·3 | 94·2 | 100·6 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 104·1 | 104·9 | 97·7 | 93·3 | 101·1 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 158·2 | 186·2 | 156·4 | 143·4 | 143·5 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 98·7 | 96·2 | 94·0 | 86·8 | 92·5 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 52·0 | 52·6 | 35·6 | 48·0 | 72·0 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 209·3 | 196·0 | 195·9 | 190·5 | 188·9 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 101·3 | 104·8 | 100·0 | 96·8 | 99·4 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 124·2 | 127·3 | 121·0 | 120·5 | 120·7 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 75·4 | 78·4 | 79·1 | 73·3 | 78·3 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 71·4 | 78·9 | 71·5 | 65·6 | 70·7 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 91·0 | 99·3 | 81·5 | 73·8 | 79·2 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended May 1, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 2, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 18, March 21, and February 22, 1936, April 20, March 23, and Febuary 23, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

a fractional decline, while advances were recorded in manufacturing and in electric power output. Comparing March, 1936, with March, 1935, all of the above groups were higher. Information available for April shows improvement in carloadings both as compared with the previous month and with April last year. Sugar manufactured during the four weeks ended April 18 was much higher than during the previous four weeks but lower than the same period in 1935. Contracts awarded were lower both as compared with March, 1936 and with April, 1935. Wholesale prices also were slightly lower in the same comparison.

The number of strikes and lockouts on record during April was fifteen, involving 1,844 workers and causing time loss of 17,790 man working days as against twelve disputes during March, involving 1,274 workers and 12,265 days' time loss. In April last year there were fourteen disputes, involving 4,429 workers and resulting in time loss of 19,472 days. During April this year strikes of loggers on Vancouver Island, B.C., shoe factory workers, London, Ont., leather workers, Toronto, Ont., dress cutters, Montreal, P.Q., and moulders at Brantford, Ont., accounted for about eighty per cent of the workers involved and time loss incurred. Of the fifteen disputes in April, twelve were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the employer, six in favour of the workers, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases. Three disputes, involving approximately three hundred workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Personnel of National Employment Commission.**

Appointed under Order in Council on May 14, the personnel of the National Employment Commission is a cross-section of national interests. As indicated by its composition, the Commission in its individual members, combines wide administrative experience with specialized knowledge in the social and economic sphere.

The chairman is Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, of Montreal, who is president and managing director of Canadian Industries Limited. As attested by directorships in various large enterprises, Mr. Purvis is one of the most outstanding industrial executives in the Dominion. In addition to prominent association with Canadian Industries Limited, he is vice-president and director of Barclays Bank (Canada) Ltd., a director of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Ltd., also of the Canadian Safety Fuse Co., Ltd., and the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co. of Canada, Limited. Mr. Purvis came to Canada in 1925 after holding various responsible positions with the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, of London, England, which company he represented in South America, Africa and the United States.

The other members of the Commission, with a brief summary of their careers, are as follows:—

Mr. A. Neil McLean, a native of New Brunswick, is a student of fiscal and trade problems, banker, and businessman. After an extensive banking and mercantile experience, he became interested in the firm of Connors Brothers, Limited, of Blacks Harbour, N.B., and in 1923 was made president of this fish products business, one of the largest of its kind in the world. In addition to heading this corporation, he is a director of the New Brunswick Publishing Company, Maritime Trust Company, Scovil Brothers, Limited, and the Fundy Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Alfred Marois, of Quebec City, after graduating in applied sciences from Laval University, practised his profession of civil engineer in railway construction. In 1918 he joined his father's firm of A. E. Marois, Limited, shoe manufacturers of Quebec, of which he is at present the vice-president. Mr. Marois is now president of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the province of Quebec, president of the Board of Trade of Quebec, director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, president of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada; vice-president of the joint committee of the shoe industry in Quebec, vice-president of the Safety League of Quebec and former president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association (Quebec section).

Mr. Tom Moore is labour's representative on the Commission. Prominently identified with the labour movement throughout his career, he is a recognized authority on labour problems. His instinct for sound leadership brought him from the trade union ranks to the presidency of the Trades and Labour Congress in 1918. He held that office until 1935 when he was appointed to the Employment and Social Insurance Commission. He has been a member of several prominent national bodies and commissions, including the Employment Service Council, the National Research Council, and was labour's representative on the directorate of the Canadian National Railways. On several occasions he has represented the Canadian workers at the Conferences of the International Labour Organization at Geneva.

Mrs. Mary McCallum Sutherland, now of Wells, British Columbia, is the wife of a doctor in the mining district of that province.

Previous to 1922, Mrs. Sutherland was the Mary McCallum identified with the Grain Growers' Guide in the capacity of associate editor. She was known throughout Western Canada as a speaker on farm problems at all of the Grain Growers' conventions and farmers' meetings held in the three prairie provinces. Mrs. Sutherland has taken part in all social and public activities in any community where she has lived. She is recognized as one of the most effective public speakers in Canada.

Professor W. A. Mackintosh has been head of the Department of Political Economy at Queen's University since 1927. He joined that department after brilliant scholastic achievements both at Queens and Harvard. His extra-University activities have given him wide experience. For some months he worked in the Department of Labour and in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. He made a report for the Registrar under the Combines Investigation Act into the operation of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in 1926. Later, he did some special work for the Tariff Commission. For some years, he has been in charge of research for the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee which has been making intensive studies of pioneer settlements in Canada, particularly in the prairie provinces, with a view to indicating some solution of the problems of certain areas. Last year, he spent in England and on the Continent where he had an excellent opportunity of studying economic conditions of different countries and the measures taken to improve them.

Mr. E. J. Young, of Dummer, Saskatchewan, from an intimate knowledge of prairie life and conditions, possesses an authoritative understanding of the problems confronting agriculture in Canada. After a short time in the teaching profession, he changed to homesteading and progressively acquired three quarter-sections which constitute his present farm. He participated actively in community affairs, and became in turn secretary-treasurer and trustee of his local school district. He was, at other times, councillor and assessor of his municipality. He took keen interest in the problems of his fellow farmers and of the country at large. As a result of this interest he was nominated as a candidate in the 1925 Federal elections and was elected to the House of Commons, where he sat as a Member until the 1935 elections. As a member of the Price Spreads and Mass Buying Commission he submitted a minority report, and emerged from that inquiry as a national figure.

Commenting on the appointment of the above personnel, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, declared:

"I have great confidence in this new venture in nation-wide co-operation as an approach to stubborn economic problems. The personnel of the Commission has been selected with the utmost care. Each member will be able to contribute a specialized fund of knowledge and experience to the study of the complex problem of unemployment and relief. The Chairman and members of the new Commission may be assured from the outset of the full co-operation of the Department of Labour."

In his first public statement as chairman of the Commission, Mr. Purvis outlined the approach to the problem as follows:—

"The National Employment Commission has been set up by the Government to bring about the re-employment of those who would normally be self-supporting, were it not for the dislocation of trade.

"In recent years, we as citizens have been far too prone to lean upon the Government for the solution of all our problems, and have fallen into a habit of destructively criticising the Government, or the economic system—a course which can get us nowhere.

"Our Government believes, and the National Employment Commission believes, that Canadians are ready to move out of this atmosphere of doubt and criticism. More—that they are prepared to take their part in a nation-wide co-operative effort to face squarely the problems before us, and make such sacrifices as will bring about their solution.

"With this end in view the National Employment Commission will seek the co-operation of every man and woman, young and old, in a team effort to win back for all the right to a true feeling of independence."

**Negotiations with Provinces Respecting Relief.**

As a result of recent negotiations between the federal and provincial governments respecting relief agreements based upon the Unemployment and Relief Act 1936 (which received Royal Assent on May 7) it was announced on May 12 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, that grants in aid of direct relief by the Dominion to the provinces will be continued for the months of May and June at the same rates as were in effect in April. This means that the fifteen per cent reduction (in the Dominion contribution) from the winter rates will be operative in May and June. Accordingly, the Dominion's quota to the provinces will approximate $2,206,000 a month for the two-month period.

The new relief agreements will also provide for a review of the relief situation at the end of each quarter by the National Employment Commission and the Department of Labour. Following is the statement of the Minister of Labour under date of May 12:

"Although expanding employment has brought about an encouraging improvement in the relief situation since April 1st it has been decided to continue during May and June the revised grants-in-aid from the Dominion Government to the provinces which were announced for April.

"During the summer months it is anticipated that there will be a further improvement in the employment situation through relief works which will result from conferences which are now taking place between the Dominion and provincial governments, and through other public works for which provision has been made in the special supplementary estimates. This will be in addition to an expected increase in private employment during the same period.

"The new relief agreements with the provinces will contain a provision for a quarterly review of the relief situation by the National Employment Commission in association with the Department of Labour. It is believed that such a review at quarterly intervals will permit a more accurate check on the relief problem in the various provinces, and a corresponding readjustment of grants-in-aid to meet the changing situation.

"Preliminary discussions took place to-day regarding the works program which will be carried on in Ontario by joint action of the Ontario and Dominion Governments. Very satisfactory progress was made. Similar conferences have taken place during the past week with delegations from other provinces and agreements with these provinces are now in course of preparation."

**Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Relief Act, 1935, a report on its operations during the fiscal year has been submitted to Parliament. The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Labour, Mr. Harry Hereford being the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief. The report gives detailed relief statistics as reported by the Provinces and Federal Departments for the fiscal year up to and including February, 1936.

According to a recapitulation of relief statistics (preliminary figures) reported by provinces and federal departments, the total number of individuals assisted, including dependents, during the month of February, 1936, was 1,314,082.

In addition to a comprehensive review of relief administration under the 1935 Act, the report gives tabular summaries of Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation of 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934. The total of Dominion expenditure (exclusive of loans and advances) under the six relief measures as at March 31, 1936 amounted to $204,838,007.90.

In view of the publication of a supplement with the April issue of the Labour Gazette which dealt entirely with the unemployment and relief situation in Canada, it is not considered necessary to duplicate this presentation by any detailed analysis of the Commissioner's report.

There is possibly one explanation of the statistics that should be made. In the April supplement to the Labour Gazette, the number given on relief in the month of February was 1,310,423. In the Commissioner's report this total is given as 1,314,082. Both figures are preliminary. The difference is accounted for by the receipt of additional information.

**"Labour Legislation in Canada, 1935."**

Under the title, "Labour Legislation in Canada, 1935," the Department of Labour has published the seventh annual supplement to the volume, "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928." The new supplement follows the lines of its predecessors, and contains the texts of the various Dominion and provincial laws together with certain Orders in Council and regulations made under statutory authority. Notes are inserted in the text where necessary in interpretation of new amendments.

The substantial addition of new enactments and amendments reflects the latest trends in labour and social legislation.

In addition to detailing the legislation of the period, the report contains a cumulative index covering the contents of the basic volume and its supplements.

The main volume in this series may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, the charge for each of the seven supplements being 25 cents.

**Legislation concerning Collective Labour Agreements.**

Legislation concerning Collective Labour Agreements is the title of a comprehensive article of some forty pages by Miss Margaret Mackintosh of the Department of Labour in the *Canadian Bar Review* for February and March, 1936.

Part I of the article, after a brief introduction on the nature and extent of collective bargaining, deals chiefly with the statutory law on collective agreements in European countries and in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In most of these states, legal effect is given in some measure to collective agreements governing working conditions, and in Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Austria, the law provides for the application, on certain con-

ditions, of the operation of an agreement to all employers and workers in the industry concerned whether or not they were parties to the original agreement. Similar legislation was in force in Germany from 1918 to the beginning of the National Socialist regime in 1933.

The situation in Great Britain is outlined also in Part I. In general, collective agreements have no legal consequences in Great Britain but collective bargaining has been longer and probably more widely practised than in any other country and agreements are loyally observed. There has, however, been some pressure for legislation to permit collective agreements to be made legally binding. In 1934, moreover, a provisional Act applying to cotton weaving provided for the legalization throughout the industry of the wage-rates agreed upon by the employers' associations and trade unions.

Part II of the article is devoted to the law relating to collective agreements in Canada. This includes a statement of the relative significance of the Trade Unions Act of the United Kingdom and the Trade Union Act of Canada and an analysis of certain legal decisions involving the question of the effect of a collective agreement on the contract of employment between an employer and an individual workman. The greater part of this section of the article, however, is given up to a description of the statute law in three Canadian provinces providing for the legalization of certain terms of collective agreements.

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec and the Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario and Alberta are outlined and the effect of the judicial decisions interpreting them is indicated in several cases. The attitude of employers and trade unions to the legislation is shown as definitely as possible through quotations from various bodies.

**Old Age Pensions in Quebec and New Brunswick.**

Old Age pension legislation providing for old age pensions in Quebec and New Brunswick will shortly be in effect. In the Quebec Legislature a Bill has been introduced and given its first reading to bring the province within the old age pensions scheme in agreement with Dominion legislation.

Prior to the prorogation of the New Brunswick Legislature, it was announced by the Hon. A. A. Dysart, Prime Minister, that old age pensions legislation would become effective on July 1. New Brunswick enacted agreeing legislation in 1930, the Act to become operative upon proclamation (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1153).

Old age pensions will now be in effect in all the provinces of the Dominion pursuant to the provisions of the Federal statute.

**Credit Union Act in P.E.I.**

Among the measures enacted at the 1936 session of the Prince Edward Island Legislature was an Act providing for the establishment of credit unions in the province. In introducing the Bill, Hon. Mark R. McGuigan, Minister of Education, declared that "the purpose of the act is not to change the social structure of the province but merely to assist ordinary people to solve their own financial problems."

He also believed that credit union organizations would promote thrift. Describing such a union as a "bank of credit," he considered that it would provide its members with immediate constructive loans, encourage buying on a cash basis and break up the instalment plan system

The Bill defined a credit union as a "co-operative credit society organized for the two-fold purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for its members at legitimate rates of interest for provident and productive purposes."

**Canada Shipping Act in effect on August 1.**

By recent Order in Council the Canada Shipping Act, with some minor amendments, will be proclaimed in effect on August 1. This Act, after extensive study and investigation, was amended and revised during the Parliamentary session of 1934, and was to come into effect on proclamation of the Governor in Council. (The events leading up to the revision of the Act and those sections which dealt with its labour provisions were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1934, page 629).

In moving leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Act, the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Marine, explained that this extensive piece of legislation (it contains some 719 clauses) though passed in 1934 was not yet in operation "due to the fact that it was considered advisable to allow the shipping interests of Canada reasonable time to become familiar with the changes proposed, and also to enable the Department of Marine to prepare the regulations called for by the act."

He added that the amendments now proposed "are not very extensive, and are largely for the purpose of clarifying the intent and meaning of the 1934 measure and rendering it more effective in its application to the existing situation."

**Work of the National Research Council in 1934-35.**

The activities of the National Research Council of Canada are reviewed in the eighteenth annual report of that body, covering the year ending March 31, 1935. In a summary of the Council's operation during its eighteen years existence, it is stated that during that period the total public expenditure has been approximately $8,000,000. Of this amount "more than half has been for permanent work, expressed in building and equipment, and remains a permanent investment for the country." The balance represents current expenditure in the eighteen years. During that period, the report points out that 152 researches have been completed, some of major economic importance. Approximately 100 are now being carried on, some of which are nearing completion, while others will extend over a considerable period of time.

Over 500 scientific papers have been published in Canadian and foreign journals as the result of the work of the staff of the Council and subventions granted to university laboratories. In addition, 382 men have been trained or are training under the scholarship system inaugurated by the Council. Further, every university in Canada where facilities for research exist has been stimulated to participate actively in the study of the scientific problems related to the development of natural resources.

Emphasizing the national importance of the Council's service, the report declares:

"It can be said without fear of contradiction that the National Research Council has already returned to the people of Canada in economic benefits far more than the total expenditure, both current and capital, made to date, and this with the current expenditure reduced to such an extent that if further reductions were made the laboratories would of necessity in part cease to function."

Drawing attention to the emphasis placed on research in other industrial countries, with which Canada competes in the world's markets, the report points to the government support accorded in Japan with its 45 research institutes "reaching into every phase of national industry"; to Russia with its 840 research institutes and 47,900 trained personnel; and to the "slower but equally sure development" in Great Britain.

Some idea of the spheres of activity in the Council's research work is indicated in the various chapters of the report.

The scope of its investigations and studies is revealed in the reports of the laboratory division—biology and agriculture, chemistry, physics and engineering, etc. and in the reports of joint associate committees, associate committees and assisted researches.

Reference is again made to the relation of the Council to industry in the solution of problems.

**Insurance of Non-manual workers in Great Britain.**

To the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (Great Britain) was referred the question of extending unemployment insurance to non-manual workers* whose remuneration exceeds the present limit of £250. Reporting on this question, which has been considered at various times during the past few years, the Committee found that the demand for the raising of the non-manual limit has grown during the depression years.

The Committee point to the anomalies arising out of the present system, particularly in differentiating between manual and non-manual workers. "The typist who strikes the keys of a typewriter, or a computer who strikes the keys of a calculating machine, are held to be non-manual, while a compositor striking the keys of a linotype or monotype machine is held to be manual."

There were also a number of anomalies arising out of the fact that the limit is taken to be remuneration at the rate of £250 per annum. In other words, the limit is not based on annual earnings but at a rate equivalent to £250 a year, however short the period of employment, and in consequence the limit excludes from insurance many people whose work is irregular, so that they are paid at relatively high rates by the week or the hour, but who never expect to earn £250 a year or anything near it; they may have lower incomes and more unemployment than many of those covered by insurance. This excludes from insurance actors, musicians, variety artists, and casual workers who receive high hourly rates but whose work is intermittent.

After discussing various alternatives the Committee suggest a new limit of £400 a year. They were of the opinion, however, that the extension of unemployment insurance in this way would entail the establishment of special employment exchanges in some at least of the principal cities to serve those who would be brought into insurance by the raising of the remuneration limit.

*All manual workers are at present insured.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of April a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The original application in this matter was received in the Department in November, 1935, and a revised application on March 23, 1936 (see Labour Gazette April, 1936, page 309). The employees directly concerned, 50 in number, desire to enter into a new agreement with the company providing for cancellation of the wage reductions previously made. Members of the Board have been appointed by the Minister as follows: on the company's recommendation, Mr. C. A. Clendening, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario. Messrs. Clendening and Bancroft have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for a third member, who will be chairman of the Board.

It was reported in the April issue of the Labour Gazette, page 309, that an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been submitted by employees of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton in street railway service, being members of Division 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application was defective in certain respects, and on April 27 an amended application was received in the Department from these employees. The new application was under consideration at the close of the month.

In the April issue of the Labour Gazette, page 309, there appeared the text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The report of the Board, which was signed by the chairman, His Honour Judge Mahon, and the member nominated by the employees, Mr. Fred Bancroft, recommended an increase of 4 cents an hour to all employees concerned in the dispute, with a 44-hour week for operators of one-man cars and buses, instead of the prevailing 40 hours. The Department has been advised that both the employees and the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which controls the street railway, have accepted the Board's recommendations as a settlement of the dispute.

Reference was made in the December issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1089) to the receipt in the Department of Labour of an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from employees of the Dominion Transport Company, Ltd., at Toronto, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 670, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. The applicants claimed that the officials of the company had not acknowledged the copy submitted to them of a proposed agreement involving increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. Sixty employees were stated to be directly affected, and 20 indirectly. Officers of the Department interviewed officials of the company in Toronto and in Montreal on various occasions, and as a result of their intervention direct negotiations took place between the parties concerned which resulted in an agreement being reached on March 28. The application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees.

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## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of three cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the Labour Gazette, January, 1936, page 25, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

**Case No. 122.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Central Region)**

This case, concerning the complaint of an ex-business car steward in regard to his seniority status, was heard at the May, 1933, meeting and was later withdrawn by joint request of the disputants.

**Case No. 167.—Transportation Department (Western Region)**

This case concerned the claim of certain freight shed employees at Port Arthur for wages and conditions of employment as set forth in the schedule for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees."

The case was to be heard on February 19, 1935, but before that time it was referred back to the parties for further negotiations.

At the request of the employees, the Board withdrew the case.

**Case No. 173.—Operating Department (Western Region)**

An employee entered the Railways' service as a call boy at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, on October 31, 1926, and held that position continuously since that date, with the exception of one month in 1928 when he was laid off and two other occasions when he was employed as car checker for short periods. This employee received all scheduled increases as they became due until he reached the salary of $45 per month on May 1, 1928. From 1928 to 1934 he did not receive any further increases.

On September 17, 1934, a claim was made on his behalf for the schedule rate of $50 per month, with retroactive pay from May 1, 1927, and on October 8, this claim was amended to read as from January 1, 1929. The Railway applied the schedule rate of $50 per month retroactive to August 1, 1934.

The employees contended that according to Article 13, effective August 1, 1929, this employee should have received $50 a month from January 1, 1929, to August 1, 1934. The employees further contended that Article 16, Section (*d*), which states that the settlement of a dispute shall not involve retroactive pay beyond 45 days, does not apply to this case as no dispute exists.

The company's contention was that as application for the $50 rate was made on September 17, 1934, and as the company granted the rate from August 1, 1934, they had fulfilled their responsibility under Article 16, section (*d*).

The case was heard on November 19, 1935, and referred back to the disputants. A satisfactory settlement has since been reached and the case withdrawn.

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**New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission**

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission, established on April 3, 1934, for the purpose of fixing minimum wage scales in the lumbering industry (Labour Gazette, 1934, page 418), has recently announced the following rates:—

1. For stream driving the average rate of wages paid by any employer to his employees shall not be less than Two Dollars per day and board or its equivalent in the case of piece work provided however that the wages paid to cooks shall not be included in determining the average rate.

2. For Booming and Sorting the minimum rate shall be twenty cents per hour without board, provided however where board is furnished by the employer the amount charged for same shall not exceed fifty cents per day.

Employers have to submit their payrolls to the Commission for auditing when necessary. In determining an average rate, the wages of foremen, book-keepers and clerks are not included as these workers do not come within the jurisdiction of the Act.

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A Bill covering State Health Insurance is now being considered by the New York State Legislature. This bill would establish a system covering all persons (including dependents) earning $60 a week or less. It would be financed by contributions equal to 6 per cent of the wages paid to the insured employees, 1½ per cent of which would be paid by the State and the remaining 4½ per cent divided between employers and employees.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1936.

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Apr., 1936 | 15 | 1,844 | 17,790 |
| *Mar., 1936 | 12 | 1,274 | 12,265 |
| Apr., 1935 | 14 | 4,429 | 19,472 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The figures as to the number of disputes, the number of workers involved and as to time loss show increases in April over those for March, but only six of the disputes involved fairly large numbers of workers and caused time loss of over 1,000 days, namely those involving loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C. (two disputes), shoe factory workers, London, Ont., leather factory workers, Toronto, Ont., dress cutters at Montreal, P.Q., and moulders, etc., at Brantford, Ont. The first three of these were also in progress in March, being the only disputes of importance during that month. In April last year, while the number of disputes was smaller, the number of workers involved and the time loss were greater as a result of a one day strike of millinery workers in Montreal which involved 1,400 workers and a strike of coal miners at Corbin, B.C., which caused 5,000 days' time loss. Strikes of millinery workers at Toronto and boom log workers at Vancouver also caused considerable time loss.

Seven disputes, involving 960 workers, were carried over from March, and eight disputes commenced during April. Of these fifteen disputes, twelve terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer, six in favour of the workers, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: two strikes of loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., and truck drivers, helpers and warehouse employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistance for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving five to seven dress cutters in one children's clothing establishment in Montreal from March 13 to the end of March has been reported to the Department. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union claimed that several cutters were dismissed for joining the union and picketed the establishment. The employer stated that several cutters were dismissed for unsatisfactory work and were replaced three days later. No settlement of the dispute has been reported.

A strike of women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits) in one establishment in Toronto, from March 17 to March 24, was recently reported to the Department. The dispute involved 45 employees and resulted in the employer conceding the workers' demand for an agreement as to wages and working conditions with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This dispute followed immediately after the cessation of work in a number of such establishments from March 5 to March 9, noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1936, page 313.

A cessation of work on April 21 by men engaged in land clearing as a relief project by the city of Port Arthur has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. The men objected to a piece work system of payment, claiming the rates

were too low, and demanded payment by the hour.

A cessation of work on April 25 by thirty-seven carpenters on one job in Toronto, demanding punitive overtime rates for work on Saturday afternoon has been reported in the press. It is stated that the employer refused to pay overtime rates as the carpenters had not worked forty hours during the week and that there was, therefore, no overtime. The strikers were replaced.

A cessation of work during March by employees in a bakery in Montreal, P.Q., was noted in the April issue of the Labour Gazette. Reports from the parties to the dispute, received later, state that from three to five bakers ceased work from the third of March to the thirteenth, demanding that only members of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers would be employed. This was finally conceded.

A minor dispute in March involving two restaurant workers in one establishment in Toronto has been reported. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance demanded that none but union members were to be employed. This being refused one employee ceased work on March twenty-fifth and one on the twenty-seventh. Apparently these were replaced but no settlement of the dispute has been reported.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C.—The strike of loggers in one camp of a lumber company, which commenced March 10, against the discharge of two employees, alleged to be for union activity, was unterminated at the end of the month, the employer being reported to have refused to negotiate with the union representatives. The sawmill of the employer was reported to be operating on logs purchased from small independent logging firms operating in timber patches too small for the outfits of the logging companies. The strikers were members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union but this union has been transferring its membership to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Workers' Unity League in 1935 and applied by the various central bodies and local unions affiliated with it. It was announced that a general strike of loggers in Vancouver Island would be called on May 5 if the employer refused to negotiate.

The sympathetic strike of loggers in another camp of the employer near Cowichan Lake was reported as still in effect.

Loggers, Blind River, Ont.—A strike of loggers employed by a contractor for a lumber company, demanding payment of wages due on March 30, was noted in the April issue of the Labour Gazette. Further reports indicate that the men ceased work on March 21 and work was resumed on April 2 when arrangements for payment were made. Later in the month it was reported in the press that the men were leaving their employment as money for the next pay period was not available.

Shoe factory workers, London, Ont.—The strike of employees in one establishment, for the restoration of wage reductions of fifteen per cent made during the past three years and a closed shop agreement with the Canadian Shoe Workers' and Allied Crafts, which commenced on March 12, was terminated by direct negotiations on April 18, an increase in wages of 7½ per cent being made but a union agreement was refused. The union reported that increases for the lowest paid workers later on were promised and that recognition of the union was granted, with the possibility of a closed shop after one year.

Leather factory workers, Toronto, Ont.—The strike of employees in eleven establishments manufacturing handbags, etc., on March 17, for union recognition and wages increases of twenty per cent, terminated April 8. An agreement between the International Pocket Book Workers' Union and the Ladies' Handbag Manufacturers' Association was signed providing for the closed union shop, the forty-four hour week and time and one-quarter for overtime. The agreement provides that the wage scale is to be fixed by arbitration, the board to consist of a representative of each party and a third member chosen by these two, or by the Minister of Labour for Canada if they did not agree. The result of the arbitration has not been reported. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Truck drivers, helpers and warehouse employees, Toronto, Ont.—The strike of employees in one establishment, March 31, was reported as unterminated at the end of April but a number of the strikers resumed work for the moving period apparently under a temporary arrangement pending negotiations for an agreement between the union and the Toronto Cartage and Warehousemen's Association.

Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on April 20, conditions as to shovelling coal, loading "dirty" coal, etc., being in dispute. The points in dispute were settled between officers of

the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia and the management on the next day and work was resumed on April 22.

Bakery drivers, Toronto, Ont.—The bread wagon drivers employed in one establishment ceased work on April 9, the management having refused to meet a committee of the Bread Salesmen and Helpers' local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers to discuss a proposed increase in wages. The union had requested a minimum of $22.00 per week and an increase in the commisison on certain sales. A minimum of $20.00 per week with the increase in commisison being granted, work was resumed on April 13.

Hat Factory Workers, Brockville, Ont.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work from April 6 to April 20 in protest against a new system of wage payment alleged to reduce earnings. The employer stated that adjustments would be made as the new system was tried out for two weeks and these would be made retroactive. Negotiations after the cessation of work did not result in a settlement. A representative of the Department of Labour reached Brockville on April 16 and on the eighteenth a settlement was reached. Adjustments in some of the rates being agreed upon with provision for such further adjustments as seemed suitable, work was resumed on April 20.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dress Cutters), Montreal, P.Q.—The dress cutters in about 150 shops ceased work on April 22, their demand for an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union having been refused by the members of the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild. Other employees in these shops, stated to number between 8,000 and 10,000, were, therefore, indirectly affected. An agreement between the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union and the employers had expired in August, 1934. A number of the employers were reported to have applied for individual contracts with the union. By April 25 the terms of an agreement between the employers' association and the union had been drawn up, subject to ratification, and work was resumed in most of the large shops on April 28. Most of the smaller shops were reported to have accepted the terms of the agreement by the end of the month. The agreement provides for higher wages: $30 per week for skilled cutters, $20 for choppers and $15 for apprentices; the forty-four hour week, overtime not to exceed eight hours, no work on Saturday afternoon. The parties to the agreement were to apply to the Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec for the extension of the agreement to all dress factories in Montreal under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

Furniture Factory Workers (Chesterfield), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 4, alleging that the employer was violating the agreement by having goods made in other shops. The employer stated that the goods in dispute were purchased samples. Work was resumed on April 7 when it was agreed that no contracting out would be done and that any dispute of this kind would be referred to arbitration. The employees were members of the Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Workers' International Union, the local having been transferred by arrangement from the Furniture and Chesterfield Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, which has had agreements with various chesterfield shops in Toronto since August 6, 1933.

Moulders, Etc., Brantford, Ont.—Moulders, core makers, furnace men, labourers, etc., in one establishment ceased work on April 1 against a ten per cent reduction in wage rates. After negotiations between the management and a committee of the employees the question was referred to the head office of the company. The representatives of the strikers conferred with the Mayor and the member of Parliament for Brantford, the latter taking up the matter with the Department of Labour at Ottawa. On his return to Brantford he arranged for a meeting between the management and the strikers' committee and a settlement was reached, the wage cut being cancelled. Work was resumed on April 9.

Restaurant Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Cooks, waiters, etc., in one restaurant ceased work for one day, April 1, demanding an agreement with the Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance providing for increases in wages for the lower paid employees, also the nine-hour day, six days per week instead of twelve hours per day, seven days per week. Work was resumed when an agreement was signed providing for these terms.

Restaurant Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in the kitchen of a cafeteria in a manufacturing establishment ceased work from April 7 to April 24 demanding an agreement with the Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance providing for the eight-hour day instead of eleven and one-half hours per day, and $1 per week wage increase. The employees in the factory informed the management that they would not patronize the restaurant until a union agreement was signed. This being done, work was resumed.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to April, 1936.** | | | |
| LOGGING— | | | |
| Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C... | 140 | 3,500 | Commenced Mar. 10, 1936; against discharge of workers; unterminated. |
| Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C... | 120 | 3,000 | Commenced Mar. 20, 1936; in sympathy with loggers on strike from Mar. 10, 1936; unterminated. |
| Loggers, Blind River, Ont..... | 140 | 140 | Commenced Mar. 21, 1936; for payment of wages due; terminated April 1, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Boots and Shoes*— | | | |
| Shoe factory workers, London, Ont..... | 200 | 3,000 | Commenced Mar. 12, 1936; for increased wages and closed union shop agreement; terminated April 18, 1936; compromise. |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Leather factory workers (handbags, etc.), Toronto, Ont.... | 275 | 1,925 | Commenced Mar. 17, 1936; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated April 8, 1936; compromise. |
| Fur collar and cuff workers, Toronto, Ont..... | 50 | 500 | Commenced Mar. 23, 1936; for reduction in hours (forty hour week); lapsed during April, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, helpers, warehouse employees, etc., Toronto, Ont..... | 35 | 600 | Commenced Mar. 31, 1936; against discharge of workers and for increased wages: unterminated. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1936.** | | | |
| MINING, ETC.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S. | 70 | 140 | Commenced April 20, 1936; change in working conditions; terminated April 21, 1936; compromise. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods*— | | | |
| Bakery drivers, Toronto, Ont. | 60 | 120 | Commenced April 9, 1936; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated April 11, 1936; compromise. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Men's felt hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont..... | 51 | 561 | Commenced April 6, 1936; against reduction in wages; terminated April 18, 1936; compromise. |
| Dress cutters, Montreal, P.Q. | 500 | 3,000 | Commenced April 22, 1936; for union agreement; terminated April 30, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Furniture factory workers (chesterfield), Toronto, Ont. | 20 | 40 | Commenced April 4, 1936; alleged violation of agreement; terminated April 6, 1935; in favour of workers. |
| *Metal Products*— | | | |
| Moulders, etc., Brantford, Ont. | 165 | 1,155 | Commenced April 1, 1936; against reduction in wages; terminated April 8, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont..... | 11 | 11 | Commenced April 1, 1936; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated April 1, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Restaurant employees (kitchen help), Toronto, Ont..... | 7 | 98 | Commenced April 7, 1936; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated April 23, 1936; in favour of workers. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in March was 64 and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 79 disputes in progress during the month, involving 33,100 workers with a time loss of 195,000 working days for the month. Of the 64 disputes beginning in March, 13 were over demands for increased wages, 3 over proposed wage reductions, 18 over other wage questions, 2 over questions respecting working hours, 12 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 9 over other questions respecting working arrangements and 4 over questions of trade union principle; 3 disputes were due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in 51 disputes during the month, of which 10 were settled in favour of workers, 29 in favour of employers and 12 resulted in a compromise. In 6 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 2,000 slate quarrymen and labourers at Blaenau Festiniog began on March 16 for a complete restoration of the 1932 wage scale.

### Irish Free State

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1935 was 99 and involving 147 establishments and 9,513 workers. The time loss was 288,077 working days for the year. Of the 99 disputes beginning in the year, 36 were over wages questions, 23 over the engagement or dismissal of workers, 7 over trade union questions or refusal to conclude a collective agreement and 23 over other matters relating to collective bargaining; the remaining 6 disputes did not concern collective bargaining. The industries most seriously affected by time loss during the year were the railway, tram and omnibus and the furniture and woodworking industries. During the year 98 disputes terminated, of which the workers' claims were wholly admitted in 33, admitted in part in 35 and rejected in 15; while employers' claims were successful in part in 5 disputes and rejected in 2; in the other 8 disputes, the result was indeterminate.

### France

A strike of 11,000 taxi drivers out of a total of 14,000 in the city of Paris, is reported on April 22, in protest against rate cuts and to secure a guarantee of minimum wages.

### Netherlands

The number of disputes in existence in the year 1935 was 152, involving 588 establishments and 12,290 workers with a time loss of 248,500 working days for the year. The results of the disputes show that workers were successful in 46 per cent of the disputes, unsuccessful in 16 per cent and a compromise settlement was reached in 33 per cent of the strikes of the year.

### Sweden

For the year 1934, the number of disputes reported was 103, involving 427 establishments and 13,588 workers with a time loss of 760,000 working days.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in February was 100, and 90 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 190 disputes in progress during the month, involving 91,000 workers with a time loss of 826,000 working days for the month.

At San Francisco, 1,600 longshoremen were on strike for a week. On April 21, through federal government mediation, a compromise settlement was reached by which employers agreed to continue to use the union's hiring halls, while the union agreed not to refuse to handle cargo pending the reference of any dispute to a federal government arbitrator.

# LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO IN 1936

## Manitoba

During the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature which opened on February 18 and closed on April 7, 1936, the Act dealing with the recovery of wages was revised and statutes relating to workmen's compensation, unemployment relief and taxation of wages were amended.

### Recovery of Wages

The Wages Recovery Act, which repeals the Masters and Servants Act, re-enacts a number of provisions of that stautute amended to accord with modern practice. The terms "master" and "servant" are replaced by "employer" and "employee" and the sections of the old Act dealing with apprentices, which had become obsolete, are omitted. The sections laying down the procedure to be followed for the recovery of wages before a justice of the peace are similar to those of the old Act. A new clause provides that where the complaints of two or more employees are determined on the same day and sums of money are ordered to be paid to the employees by the same employer, one distress warrant may be issued covering all such sums, the employees sharing in the proceeds in proportion to the amount of their claims.

### Workmen's Compensation

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act gave effect to recommendations contained in the majority report of the Committee appointed pursuant to a Resolution of the Legislature on March 29, 1935. This report was outlined in the Labour Gazette for April, 1936, at p. 306. The amendments are generally similar to provisions in the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. The amending Act provides for compensation to workmen who contract silicosis as a result of employment in mining, or in iron, steel or metal foundries in Manitoba. For this purpose the Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to provide a separate fund, to be known as the "Silicosis Fund," maintained by assessments on employers in such industries. The Board must keep separate accounts in such fund for each industrial group included. If a workman contracting silicosis was employed at or immediately before the date of disablement in any of these industries, the disease is to be deemed to be due to the nature of the employment, unless the contrary is proved, but, except where the Board is satisfied that the disease is not due to any other cause than his employment in Manitoba, no compensation, medical aid or burial expenses are payable unless the workman was a resident of the Province for at least five years preceding his first disablement and was actually exposed to dust containing silica while employed in such industries in Manitoba for periods amounting in all to at least five years.

A workman employed in Manitoba for at least five years prior to May 1, 1936, who has been exposed during that time for at least five years to silica dust in the industries covered by this amendment, and any workman who hereafter becomes eligible for compensation for silicosis as set out above and who becomes disabled to a greater extent than 20 per cent by uncomplicated silicosis may be compensated as for other industrial diseases but where he is disabled from silicosis complicated with tuberculosis to a greater extent than 20 per cent, he may be entitled to compensation for total or partial disability on the basis of 50 per cent instead of 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings. If, however, it can be shown that the workman had silicosis or tuberculosis prior to the five years specified, no compensation is payable, or if it can be shown that he was exposed earlier to silica dust elsewhere than in Manitoba, the amount of compensation must be reduced by the proportion which the period he has been exposed in his work elsewhere bears to the total period of exposure. A workman ceasing to be employed in the mining or foundry industry in which he was exposed to silica dust must establish his claim within one year after leaving such employment or within six months after the passing of the Act, whichever period is longer, after which time the claim is barred. The Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to appoint a permanent medical board of three members to deal with silicosis claims so as to determine the cause and extent of the injury.

Persons employed in mining or iron, steel or metal foundries, at an occupation where silicosis may be contracted must comply with the provisions of the Public Health Act and the regulations made under it. Regulations issued in January, 1931, were given in the Labour Gazette for February, 1931, at p. 197. They require workers employed underground in mines for more than 50 hours per calendar

month to hold medical certificates. Similar certificates are required for persons employed above ground in ore- or rock-crushing operations unless the ore is kept constantly moist. The amending Act provides further that no person now employed in mining or in iron, steel or metal foundries at an occupation where silicosis may be contracted is eligible for compensation for silicosis unless a claim is made within two years from the time at which his last examination showed him to be free from such disease. The Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to make agreements with the Government or any persons for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act and of the regulations regarding the examination of workmen and applicants for employment in the occupations concerned.

A change was made in the section providing that the Workmen's Compensation Board might, by regulation, exclude or include any industry within the scope of the collective liability system. The new section provides that an industry employing less than a stated number of workmen may be excluded from a class and so from the collective liability system but it is stipulated that an employer or workman in that industry may, on application to the Board, have his industry restored to the class and the employer made liable for contributions to the Accident Fund.

The amending Act gives to the Board power, under the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to establish and maintain a fund, or enter into arrangements with one or more insurance companies or with the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour of the Dominion Government, for the payment of superannuation allowances to members of the Board and its employees, and to make regulations providing for contributions to the fund by such members and employees and the terms upon which allowances are to be payable. The cost of maintaining and administering the fund is to be chargeable to the Accident Fund.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, which empowers the Provincial Government and the municipalities to borrow money to meet the cost of relieving distress and unemployment, was amended to continue it in force until April 30, 1937.

### Taxation of Wages

The Special Income Tax Act passed in 1933 was amended to increase the amount of wages which entitled a married person to exemption from the payment of the two per cent tax on wages. Exemption is now granted to a married person receiving fifty cents an hour, four dollars a day, $100 a month or $1200 a year or less. Under the original Act, a married person receiving forty cents an hour, $3.20 a day, $80 a month or $960 a year or less was exempt. The amount of wages entitling a single person to exemption is unchanged but a single person may be exempt as if he were a married person if he has resident with him a dependent brother. Formerly, only a dependent parent or sister entitled a single person to exemption. The amendment provides further that, if a widow or widower has resident with him or her a dependent son or daughter under 21 years of age, he or she is exempt from the tax if his taxable income is less than $1200 a year. The amending Act is retroactive to January 1, 1936, but applies only to the tax levied and refunds payable in respect of wages earned after that date.

### Chauffeurs

The Taxicab Act, 1935, providing for the regulation of taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg was amended by two Acts. Under one, the Board may vary the terms of the section relating to wages and hours provided hours do not exceed those fixed by the Act and wages are not less than the statutory minimum. Formerly, the Board might only exercise such powers when conditions changed. The second Act stipulates that a taxicab driver employed otherwise than by the week is to receive the minimum wage of $1.40 for each day he is "on duty" instead of for each day he "works" and the Taxicab Board is authorized to define the expression "on duty." Extra payment for time on duty in excess of four hours per day is to be at the rate of 35 cents per hour instead of 30 cents as formerly.

### Child Welfare

In the revision of the Child Welfare Act, 1924, the sections relating to mothers' allowances were slightly amended. For the purpose of determining the eligibility of a child for an allowance, the time spent by the father in a mental hospital is to be deemed to include time on probation under the Mental Diseases Act. The residence qualification was amended to stipulate that a child who has resided in the province for two consecutive years immediately prior to the death or to the total and permanent disablement of the father is eligible for an allowance if the father did not know at the commencement

of such period that he was suffering from the disability which subsequently caused his death or total disablement. A new clause provides that where both parents of a child are dead and the child is otherwise eligible for an allowance, he is to be dealt with as a "neglected child" and cared for by the Director of Child Welfare or by a children's aid society under the Act except as to his maintenance. The latter is to be provided for by an allowance and no order may be made against the municipality for his maintenance until the child is no longer entitled to such allowance.

Some changes were made, also, in sections of the Act relating to the employment of children. The employment of children as performers at entertainments may be regulated by municipal by-law through a licensing system, as the work of children in street trades has been in the past. Licences are, however, subject to certain conditions laid down in the Act. Formerly, the Director of Child Welfare could give a permit to a child over ten for such public entertainment if he was satisfied as to the provision for the child's health and kind treatment. Under a municipal by-law, licences may not be granted to a girl or to a boy between 12 and 14 years of age without the parent's consent in writing.

The clause defining a "neglected child" to include a child under 16 who is employed between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. was amended to raise the age to 18 years and fix the hours at 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., thus bringing it into line with the general prohibition of such employment which was contained in the 1924 Act. In the case of the offences of habitually employing a child under 18 years of age between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. or of employing a child under 16 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, health, education or morals, the new Act omits the provision for a prison term which might be imposed under the old statute in default of payment of a fine.

Three Bills of labour interest were introduced but failed to pass. A Bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act would have included domestic servants within the scope of the Act. A Bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act would have authorized municipal by-laws for a weekly half-holiday to require the closing of shops between 12 o'clock noon and midnight, instead of between 12 noon and 6 p.m., and also to classify shops and fix different closing days for different classes. A Bill respecting Sanitary and Heating Craftsmen would have made provision for an association of such persons to regulate conditions in the trade.

## Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature during its session which opened on February 6 and closed April 1, 1936, enacted a number of laws of labour interest including a new statute dealing with unemployment relief, revision of the law providing for minimum wages and amendments to acts relating to inspection of mines and factories, weekly rest-day, weekly half-holiday and vocational education.

### Unemployment Relief

The Direct Relief Act, 1936, enables the council of a municipality, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by the council and approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, to grant relief to any indigent person who has acquired a residence in the municipality or to any other indigent person within the municipality. Every person who has lived in a municipality for at least one year and each member of his family and other dependent who has not acquired a separate residence is deemed to be a resident of the municipality until he has acquired a residence in another municipality or has removed from the Province and been absent for one year. Any period during which such person was not self-sustaining is not to be included in the computation. Where a person has not resided continuously in any municipality for a period of one year during the three years preceding his application for relief, he is deemed to be a transient.

A municipality granting aid to an indigent who is not a resident may recover the sums expended from the municipality of which such person is a resident. At the request of the council of the latter municipality such indigent is to be returned to it and the cost of removal may be recovered from that municipality. An indigent refusing to return to the municipality where he has a residence may be removed thereto by a constable or other official on the order of a police magistrate or two justices and the cost of his removal recovered from the said municipality. No municipality or person may transport an indigent from one municipality to another for the purpose of transferring the burden of relief except on the request of the other municipality. If an indigent person is transported from one municipality to another for such purpose the latter municipality, unless

the person transported is a resident, may recover from the first municipality the sums paid for his relief. A municipality of which an indigent person is a resident may recover from such person sums paid by it to another municipality for his relief and may take security from him for payment.

Municipal councils may provide for medical and hospital care of an indigent person who has not acquired residence and who is receiving aid under the Act, and may recover the sums paid from such person or his municipality of residence in the same manner as other sums. The Minister of Municipal Affairs is authorized, and is deemed always to have been authorized, to provide for medical and hospital care of an indigent transient, and may take security from him for repayment of the sums expended. The Minister may also make regulations for the carrying out of the Act. The provisions of the Act supersede those of any other Act in case of conflict.

The Relief Act, 1935, was amended to extend the period of its operation to March 31, 1937, and to provide an additional method of repaying relief debentures which are made payable within twenty years instead of ten. Provision is also made whereby the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, instead of authorizing the Provincial Treasurer to acquire relief debentures of a municipality, may authorize him to make a loan to such municipality and to take security for such loan. Agreements for the relief of necessitious persons between the provincial Government and cities, towns and villages which are authorized by the Act may now relate not only to such persons within these places but to any needy persons.

The Relief Act, 1932, was amended to permit the Provincial Treasurer to accept a lower rate of interest on debentures issued by a municipality in favour of the province than the original rate agreed upon. This provision is retroactive to the commencement of the Act (April 13, 1932).

The Municipalities Relief Act, 1936, and amendments to the Local Improvement Districts Relief Act make further provisions for direct relief and assistance to distressed persons in rural areas.

### Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Act was consolidated and amended. As before, the Act applies to female employees in shops and factories in cities, and the Board is empowered, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to extend its provisions to other portions of the Province and to male employees in any class or classes of shops or factories or in any shop or factory to which the Act applies. "Shop" is defined to include not only the part of a building where goods are offered for sale by retail but also all other parts of the building used in connection with the sale by retail and, also, a mail order house, hotel, boarding or rooming house with five or more beds for lodgers, a restaurant where meals are served daily to more than five persons, a refreshment room, beauty parlour, barber shop and the place of business of a tobacconist or news agent. No change is made in the constitution of the Minimum Wage Board of five members but the new Act stipulates that three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Under the former Act the Board was given power "to establish standards of minimum wages, of hours of employment, and, subject to the provisions of the Factories Act and the Public Health Act, of sanitary conditions and requirements for such employees, to determine what number or proportion of the employees in a shop or factory may be apprentices, and for the purposes of this section to make all necessary orders. The new statute is more specific in stating the powers of the Board with respect to wages and hours and omits the reference to the Public Health Act and the determination of sanitary conditions. The Board may fix, subject to the provisions of the Factories Act, the maximum hours of labour for any class of employees and the minimum wage for such employees working the maximum hours. The Board may also fix the minimum wage for those working short time and for those working overtime with the permission of the secretary of the Board. The Saskatchewan Factories Act limits the hours of women and young persons employed in factories to 48 hours a week but in case of accident or emergency, the factory inspector may permit overtime on not more than 36 days of the year up to a maximum of 12½ hours a day and 72½ hours a week. No woman may be employed in such case between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. Under the Minimum Wage Act, overtime may be permitted subject to the restrictions imposed by the Factories Act. The maximum price which an employer may charge an employee for board and lodging and the minimum time to be allowed for meals may also be fixed. Finally, the Board may determine what number or proportion of employees in any shop or factory may be apprentices, learners or inexperienced employees. An Order of the Minimum Wage Board is to come into effect on a date named in the Order which must be gazetted twice. Under

the original Act, an Order went into force thirty days after being gazetted.

The former statute empowered the Minister to ascertain whether employers were observing the Act and orders, and to require employers to make certified statements as to names, addresses, wages and hours of employees, and any other information he might desire. The new Act provides that any person authorized in writing by the Minister may inspect premises, examine and take extracts from books, payrolls and other records of an employer relating to the wages, hours or conditions of labour of employees, and require employers or employees to produce records or documents in their possession and to give information on oath. Any person who obstructs an authorized representative of the Minister or fails to comply with his lawful requests is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of from $25 to $100 and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for from ten days to one month.

A section of the old Act which invalidated an agreement by an employee to work for less than the minimum wage is amended to provide that such agreement is to have effect as if it stipulated for the minimum wage. Other provisions of the Act are similar to those of the original statute as enacted in 1919 and amended from time to time.

### Coal Mines

The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act was amended to transfer its administration from the Minister of Municipal Affairs to the Minister of Natural Resources. A provisional certificate to act as pit-boss for a period not exceeding sixty days, which might formerly be granted by an inspector, may now be granted only by the Minister on the recommendation of an inspector. An inspector receiving a report of an accident causing loss of life or serious personal injury must forward within forty-eight hours a written statement to the Minister setting forth the nature of the accident. The section enumerating the powers of an inspector was amended to enable him to perform such duties, other than those set forth in the section as may be prescribed from time to time by the Minister.

A Bill which was introduced but was withdrawn on motion for second reading would have amended the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, by giving the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to license retail coal dealers. The principal Act, which provided for licensing of coal mine operators, was outlined in the Labour Gazette for May, 1935, at p. 146.

### Factories

An amendment to the Factories Act, which came into effect on May 1, 1936, brings within its scope factories in which three persons or less are employed.

### Weekly Holiday

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act which applies only to cities was amended to reduce the classes of employees who were exempt from the Act.

The following classes were formerly exempt:— watchmen, janitors or stationary boiler engineers; workers not usually employed for more than five hours per day; persons in managerial, supervisory or confidential positions; employees engaged in repairing or replacing equipment or machinery by reason of breakage or work of a similar emergency nature; and those employed during their period of rest, for the sole purpose of maintaining fires, setting sponges in bakeries or feeding and attending animals where such work is part of their usual duties. Statutory exemption is now given only to persons employed solely as watchmen, janitors, or in managerial positions and to those not usually employed for more than five hours per day. The section enabling the Minister to grant a permit exempting an employer and his employees for not more than a year in cases where compliance with the Act would work hardship, was amended to provide for exemption for any of such employees. The provision which enabled a penalty to be imposed on an employee contravening the Act was struck out. The amending Act came into effect on May 1, 1936.

A clause added to the weekly Half-holiday Act forbids an employer to suffer or permit any of his employees to be in his shop after 12.30 p.m. on a weekly half-holiday. A fine not exceeding $25 may be imposed for infraction of this provision.

### Vocational Education

The Vocational Education Act was amended to provide that members of a Vocational Education Committee, who are appointed annually, shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Committee, subject to the provision dealing with resignation or removal for cause.

### Employment of Children

Amendments to the City Act and the Town Act which came into force on May 1, 1936, include one enabling councils of cities and towns to pass by-laws for regulating, controlling and licensing children engaged as vendors of magazines. Licences were already required for children employed as messengers or as vendors of newspapers and smallwares and for bootblacks.

### Chauffeurs

An amendment to the Vehicles Act provides that the Minister may suspend or revoke a chauffeur's licence on the recommendation of the chief of police or acting chief of police of the city or of the clerk, secretary-treasurer, chief constable or police magistrate of the municipality in which such chauffeur resides.

### Resolutions

On March 19, 1936, the following motion was unanimously agreed to:—

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should take such action as may, in its opinion, be most effective in promoting within Saskatchewan railway repair work in proportion to the revenue obtained by the railways in Saskatchewan, and that such action include necessary representations to the Government of Canada, the management of the railways and to any Relief Commission on Unemployment which may be established, as well as such other means as may further and hasten the desired end.

On March 26, 1936, the House unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Federal Government to announce immediately the proposed public works program designed to provide employment for the unemployed of this Province.

## British Columbia

The Legislature of British Columbia, which was in session from February 25 to April 1, 1936, enacted a law providing for a provincial system of health insurance and amended the acts dealing with mothers' pensions and the weekly half-holiday in shops.

### Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Act is reviewed elsewhere in this issue of The LABOUR GAZETTE on page 422.

### Weekly Half-Holiday

The Weekly Half-Holiday Act requires shops to be closed at 1 p.m. on one weekday in each week, the day to be determined by a by-law of the municipality. Certain classes of shops named in the Schedule to the Act are exempt but may be brought within its provisions by by-law. Additions may also be made to the Schedule by Order in Council. The amendment provides that in such exempted shops the only goods which may be sold on a half-holiday are those included in Schedule 2, which is added to the Act, viz:—bakery products, tobacconists' supplies, drugs, medicines, medical appliances, toilet requisites, photographic supplies, druggists' rubber goods, newspapers, magazines, stationers' supplies, meals, fresh fruits, vegetables, soft drinks, florists' products, dairy products, confectionery and such other articles as may be added by Order in Council. For breach of this provision an offender is liable to the same penalty as for other infractions of the Act. A municipal council may by by-law declare any of the goods enumerated above to be deleted from Schedule 2.

### Mothers' Pensions

The Mothers' Pensions Act was the subject of a number of amendments. Where a pension was payable to a widow whose husband was domiciled in the Province at the time of the appearance of the disability which caused his death, the amendment stipulates that such disability must have been in a serious form. The assessed value of real property used as a home which a mother may own without being disqualified for an allowance, is raised from $2,000 to $2,500. The nationality qualification is altered to permit an allowance to be granted to a mother who was formerly a British subject by birth or naturalization. Provision is made for an additional payment of $7.50 per month in cases where the husband of the mother is totally disabled and is living with her. The section providing for the appointment of local advisory boards to report on applications and perform various other duties, was replaced by a section authorizing the appointment of an Advisory Board to advise the Provincial Secretary on the operation of the Act. The Board is to consist of five members, a majority of whom must be women, who are to serve for three years and be eligible for re-appointment. They will recieve no remuneration but may be reimbursed for travelling and living expenses incurred while on duty.

### Bills and Resolutions

A Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act was introduced but was ruled out of order in the hands of a private member. The Bill would have added hernia, silicosis and tuberculosis to the list of terms defined in the Act, and included chiropractors in the definition of "physician". Domestic servants and workers in hospitals and restaurants would have been brought within the scope of the Act. Compensation would have been payable in respect of children up to the age of 18 years, instead of 16 years as at present. Where a workman had so far recovered as to be fit for a certain kind of employment and proved that, as a consequence of the injury, he was unable to obtain such employment, he would have continued to be treated as wholly disabled for purposes of the Act. The Bill further proposed to add the following diseases to those to be compensated when they were due to the nature of the occupation: hernia, pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, and other diseases of the respiratory system, ophthalmic conditions, dermatitis and ulcerations, impairment of hearing, effects of acid or injurious fumes or gases, diseases peculiar to fishermen, enteroptosis, nephroptosis, postural (spinal) defects, neuritis, rheumatism, trench feet, and telegraphists' and writers' cramp.

On March 23, 1936, the folowing motion was adopted:—

Whereas the present Government of British Columbia has repeatedly declared itself in favour of a policy of setting the unemployed to work at necessary public works and substituting a "work and wages" policy for the present system of work for relief; and

Whereas the Canadian House of Commons has recognized the necessity for housing and slum-clearance schemes by making loans available to individuals and corporations for the purpose of financing housing schemes;

Therefore be it resolved, That the Economic Council be instructed to make a survey of the housing problem in British Columbia from all angles and report its findings.

The following resolution was agreed to on March 28, 1936:—

Whereas it has been brought to the attention of this Legislative Assembly that hospital employees are alleged to be working excessive hours and receiving exceedingly low rates of pay;

Therefore be it resolved, That this House draw the attention of the Board of Industrial Relations to the allegations and ask that they be investigated.

## Ontario

A number of laws of labour interest were enacted by the Ontario Legislature during the session which opened on February 11 and closed on April 9, 1936, including a new statute providing for fair wages and hours of labour on provincial public works, and amendments to the laws relating to minimum wages, industrial standards, regulation of factories and home-work, unemployment relief, apprenticeship, housing, and old age pensions.

### Fair Wages

The Government Contracts Hours and Wages Act, which will come into force on January 1, 1937, is generally similar to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1935. The Ontario Act provides for "fair wages" and an eight-hour day or forty-four hour week on construction works undertaken by the Provincial Government, by contract, and on works towards which provincial aid is granted by way of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Every contract for these purposes is subject to such conditions as to wages and hours, but the conditions do not apply to the purchase of materials or equipment for use in the work contemplated under a contract of sale and purchase. Fair wages are defined as such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which such workmen are respectively engaged, but shall in all cases be such wages as are fair and reasonable. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the method of determining what are fair wages, for overtime rates, classification of employment, classes of persons to be employed, publication and posting of wage schedules, payment of wages to employees in case of default by the contractor or other party, and for the recovery of sums paid from such contractor or party, the keeping and inspection of records and the furnishing of information to the Minister, and, generally, for the carrying out of the Act and regulations. A penalty ranging from $50 to $500 may be imposed for non-compliance with the Act or with the regulations. The Act and regulations are to be construed subject to the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Public and Other Works Wages Act.

### Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Act was the subject of a number of amendments. All members of the Minimum Wage Board are to hold

office during pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Formerly, the Chairman held office during pleasure, but other members were appointed for a term of five years. Members are to receive such payment for their services as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine, whereas they formerly served without remuneration but were granted a *per diem* allowance when on duty. As before, they are to be allowed travelling and living expenses.

A new clause requires that, except as otherwise provided by an Order of the Board or with its written permission, wages must be paid in full in cash or by cheque payable at par at the place where the work is performed by the employee. Any agreement between employer and employee to waive or forego any provisions of the Act or any agreement to refund any part of the wages paid is rendered invalid and the making of such agreement or arrangement is to be deemed to be an offence by the employer. Formerly, a minimum term of two months' imprisonment might be imposed upon an employer for a second or subsequent offence in regard to wages and hours, discrimination against employees, falsification of records, or supplying false information. This minimum is deleted but the maximum term of imprisonment in such cases remains unchanged at six months.

A new section expressly empowers the Board to negotiate a settlement of a wage claim. Where such a settlement has been reached and a memorandum of its terms has been signed by an employer and the employer fails to carry out the agreement, a magistrate may, on application of the Board, make an order for the payment of such amount as may remain unpaid. An employer failing to carry out such an order is liable to a penalty not exceeding the amount remaining unpaid under the order plus an amount not less than $10 and not exceeding $100.

### Industrial Standards

Several amendments were made to the Industrial Standards Act, some of which merely clarify the meaning of the Act. The definition of "employee" was struck out and the definition of "employer" re-written. The latter term means every person who, by himself or his agent or representative, is directly or indirectly responsible for the payment of wages to any person who comes within the provisions of a schedule of wages and hours promulgated by Order in Council under the Act. "Wages" is defined to include any form of remuneration for labour in general and more particularly payment at an hourly, daily, weekly or monthly rate or on a production basis at a piece work or unit price rate.

The section of the Act which enabled the Minister to define zones in the various industries is replaced by a section authorizing the Minister to designate the whole or any part or parts of Ontario as a zone or zones for any industry and providing that any area so designated may be enlarged or reduced or divided into separate zones by representatives of employers and employees in conference and, with the approval of the Minister, the area so changed may be deemed the designated zone for the industry affected.

Under an amended section, the Minister may authorize an officer to convene a conference of employers and employees in any industry. Formerly, the Minister himself was to convene the conference. The purpose of the conference and the powers of the Minister and Lieutenant-Governor in Council are set out in amended form in the new Act, partly with a view to enabling the Government to give legal effect to an agreement between employers and employees prohibiting work on Saturday. It will be recalled that in an action against certain employers for working their employees on Saturday contrary to the schedule, the court held that no power to make such prohibition was given in the Act. The new section authorizes the conference to submit to the Minister a written schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for the industry. The schedule may establish maximum working hours per day and per week, and the particular days of the week for the performance of labour in the industry, may establish minimum wages for regular working periods and for overtime, and lay down the conditions governing overtime work. It may classify the employees and provide separately for each classification with respect to any matter dealt with in the schedule, and may define any term used in the schedule.

Formerly, if the Minister considered the schedule to be agreed upon by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, might declare a schedule to be in force throughout the industry in the designated zone and be binding on all the employers and employees for a period not exceeding twelve months. Under the Act as amended, he may declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in the schedule. After a schedule has been in effect for not less than twelve months, a new conference may be convened for the purpose of arriving at a new schedule.

The Act originally authorized employers and employees engaged in an industry covered by a schedule to set up an advisory board of not

more than five members. The power to set up such a board is now vested in the Minister. In addition to their former duties of hearing complaints and assisting in the enforcement of the schedules, advisory boards may now fix special minimum wages for handicapped workers. An appeal may be taken to the Minimum Wage Board from any decision of an advisory board.

The section dealing with penalties is replaced by new provisions. Formerly, an employer violating a schedule was liable to a penalty ranging from $25 to $100 or to imprisonment for not more than three months. Except that the maximum term of imprisonment is reduced to two months, this penalty remains unchanged for a first offence, but in the case of a second offence the fine is now from $50 to $500 and the maximum term of imprisonment is six months. In addition, a convicted employer must pay to the employee the full amount of wages remaining unpaid under the schedule unless the magistrate finds that any employee has induced or participated in the offence when he may order the unpaid wages to be paid to the Minimum Wage Board for the purposes of the Province. Under the Act of 1935, the amount due was payable to the Minimum Wage Board or to the employee, at the discretion of the magistrate, and in default of payment the sum was recoverable by distress proceedings at the instance of the Board. The fine for violation of a schedule by an employee which formerly ranged from $1 to $10 is now from $5 to $25. The prison term in default of payment remains at ten days. No prosecution may now be commenced except with the consent of the Minimum Wage Board.

### Attachment of Wages

The Wages Act was amended to prohibit the taking of proceedings to attach wages before the creditor obtains judgment.

### Factories

A number of changes were made in the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, chiefly to strengthen the provisions concerning homework and industrial poisons and other harmful substances. Employers in restaurants must now keep registers of the women and young persons employed in the same way as employers in factories and shops.

The sections of the Act relating to homework were enacted first in 1913 and amended in 1919 as a public health measure. The amended Act is designed to protect the home-workers' wages as well as the public health. Under the Act, as revised in 1932, any person contracting for the manufacture or alteration, in whole or in part, of any clothing or household article was required to keep a register of the names and addresses of the persons contracted with. In cities of 50,000 or over, all persons receiving clothing or articles, or the material from which they were to be made, had to obtain a permit from a factory inspector, which was to be granted only after inspection of the premises and was to certify to the sanitary conditions of the premises and state the maximum number of persons to be employed. Employers had to satisfy themselves that the workers had permits. Permits could be revoked and articles seized by the inspector if the premises were found to be unclean or unhealthy. The new section defines the terms "employer," "employment," "home-worker," "personal or household article" and "wages." Home-workers and their employers are required to obtain permits for which written application in prescribed form must be made to a factory inspector. The permit must state the purposes and scope of the authority granted by it which may be enlarged at any time provided the change is endorsed upon the permit by the inspector. No employer's permit is to be issued unless the inspector is satisfied that such employer is likely to comply with the Minimum Wage Act, and no home-worker's permit may be issued unless the health of the person and the sanitary conditions of the premises are satisfactory. Provision is made for the keeping of registers of home-workers, by their employers, the articles given out to each, the dates of employment and the wages paid. Employers' premises may be entered at any time by an inspector and the home of a worker may be inspected at reasonable times. An employer's or home-worker's permit may be cancelled at any time for contravention of these provisions or of the Minimum Wage Act or minimum wage regulations or orders. A home-worker's permit may be cancelled on the ground of ill-health or insanitary conditions.

The section authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the protection of persons employed in processes involving the use of benzol or other industrial poisons, which was enacted in 1932, was extended to include processes in which other dangerous or harmful substances are used. Regulations under the section were published in August, 1932.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1935, was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the establishment of a system of registration and certification with respect to employment in rela-

tion to unemployment and unemployment relief, and for compliance with such system by employers, employees and unemployed persons. Another amendment requires a municipality, which does not include in its estimates appropriations to meet its share of the cost of relief out of current revenue, to ascertain from the Ontario Municipal Board, before passing such estimates, whether its approval will be given to debentures to cover any part of such cost. Councils must include in their yearly estimates an amount to be paid from current revenue sufficient to meet the cost of direct relief which is not to be covered by debentures.

### Apprenticeship

The Apprenticeship Act was amended so that members of the Provincial Apprenticeship Board shall hold office during pleasure and shall serve without remuneration but receive travelling and living expenses when on duty. The annual report to the Minister is to be made by the Board instead of by the Chief Inspector as formerly. Contracts of apprenticeship must be registered with the Board. The word "minor" is replaced by the word "person" throughout the Act owing to the custom in some trades of accepting apprentices over 21 years of age. The section authorizing the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Govenor in Council, to make regulations was amended to provide for regulations on additional subjects including the registration of contracts and their assignment, examination of and issuance of certificates to persons employed in a trade at the time it becomes a designated trade for the purposes of the Act, the registration of employers in a designated trade, the rate and method of assessment of employers and employees in such trades, and the constitution, powers and duties of provincial apprenticeship committees and local advisory committees and qualifications of members.

The Board is empowered to appoint a provincial advisory committee for each designated trade or group of trades. Such committees are to consist of five members representing equally employers and employees with an official or employee of the Department of Labour. Subject to the approval of the Board and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a provincial committee may make regulations in respect to its trade on all matters on which the Board may make regulations provided its regulations are not inconsistent with those of the Board. More particularly, it may make regulations in regard to the age of apprentices, the period of apprenticeship and the number of apprentices who may be apprenticed to each employer. No change may be made in regulations without written notice to representative organizations in the trade concerned, or, where no such organizations exist, to at least ten representatives of employers or employees in such trade. Opportunity must be given for a discussion of such changes. Subject to the approval of the Board, each provincial advisory committee may appoint local apprenticeship committees for defined areas of the Province to assist in matters relating to the trade in the defined area.

Provision is made for the assessment of employees as well as of employers in a designated trade.

### Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, was amended to provide for a monthly audit of the accounts of the Pension Commission by the Provincial Auditor or other person appointed by the Government.

An amendment to the Parents' Maintenance Act adds destitution to the grounds on which a parent shall be deemed to be dependent. Formerly, only old age, disease and infirmity were causes of dependency for the purposes of the statute.

### School Employees' Pensions

The High Schools Act, the Public Schools Act and the Separate Schools Act were amended to enable school boards to establish pension funds for officers and employees. Pension schemes must be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario.

### Housing

The Ontario Housing Act, 1919, was amended to enable the council of any municipality, with the approval of the Provincial Housing Director, to pass a by-law abolishing its housing commission and to take charge of its housing scheme. Further changes permit sale of re-possessed properties at prices and on terms approved by the Director, stipulate the manner in which revenues from a scheme are to be applied, and permit housing companies formed under the Housing Accommodation Act (which has been repealed) to transfer their assets with the approval of the Director. Amendments similar to the above were made in the Municipal Housing Act, 1920.

### Chauffeurs

The Commercial Vehicle Act which replaces the Public Commercial Vehicle Act, 1934, reenacts the provisions of the former statute enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Highways, to make regulations regarding the hours

of labour of drivers, and prescribing the minimum age and minimum wages for drivers.

### Bills and Resolutions

Two Bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act were introduced but later withdrawn. The first of these would have enabled an employer to make an agreement with a partially disabled workman entitled to compensation under the Act on terms approved by the Board. If such a workman agreed to pay to the employer all or part of his compensation to be repaid to him as wages, thus bringing his wages up to the standard that might be required by law, the employer would be freed from the necessity of paying a disabled man full wages. The Bill would also have eliminated the $2,000 limitation in the computation of average earnings. The second Bill would have entitled disabled workmen to be treated by drugless practitioners.

On March 16 a Resolution was agreed to in the following terms:—

That in the opinion of this House the present unemployment conditions in Ontario, particularly in the building and construction industries, should be given early and serious consideration, and to that end the matter is referred to the Standing Committee on Labour with instructions to give the subject careful study and to report back to this House the result of their deliberations.

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## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1934-35

### Second Annual Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

THE industrial situation in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935, is reviewed in the second annual report of the provincial Department of Labour—established under the Department of Labour Act (Labour Gazette, August, 1934, page 748). Included in the Department's publication are reports of the Deputy Minister, the Minimum Wage Board, the Employment Service Offices, the Inspector of Factories, and the Supervisor of Unemployed Relief.

The Deputy Minister, in his review, considered that the gains in employment of the previous year were maintained, and referred to marked reduction in relief payments as indicative of general improvement.

*Unemployment and Relief.*—The report of the supervisor of relief, presenting a tabular statement of direct relief by districts, shows total relief disbursements for 1934-35 of $1,244,125.23 as compared with $1,627,746.29 for the year previous—a reduction of $383,-621.06, or 23·67 per cent.

From the financial statements respecting direct relief and the relief supervisor's analysis of the situation, it is indicated that the cost of direct relief in the industrial centres decreased considerably and that relief payments have been discontinued in New Glasgow, Trenton, Windsor, Dartmouth, Truro and Bridgewater, with reduced costs in Amherst, Halifax and Sydney.

In the coal mining areas, a decided reduction in relief costs was also reported, and relief organizations of the municipality of Cape Breton and Glace Bay were commended "for the efficient manner in which they handled the relief situation" in their respective territories. The only mining centre where it was possible to discontinue relief payments entirely was the town of Stellarton.

With regard to the fishing districts the supervisor reported: "Canso alone has paid small amounts during the summer months, but from all indications several others may require assistance during the winter. From Yarmouth to Cape North with few exceptions, it has been the same story—very few fish being caught and for which the fishermen received extremely low prices. In many cases the price was as low as fifty cents per hundred pounds for codfish and haddock. All the fishermen with whom we came in contact claimed that they could not provide for themselves and their families unless a better price could be secured for their fish."

In concluding, this official observed:—

"The Province generally is in better shape, as far as unemployment is concerned, than it has been for the past few years, but we still have a large number of unemployed who, for some reason or another, are unable to secure employment in any of the industries. Also, a large number of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five are unable to secure employment, most of whom are willing and anxious to wor. This class of citizen is our most serious problem.

"In practically every place in which direct relief is being paid, those receiving same agree to work for their relief orders when and where work is available."

*Employment Service.*—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Employment Offices summarizes the administrative activities of the fiscal year 1935. The

number of placements in 1935 totalled 14,150 as compared with 13,993 in 1934. Of these 14,150 placements, 4,885 were in regular employment (over seven days), while 9,265 were in casual employment.

The superintendent also reviews activities at the two federal relief camps in the province.

*Inspection of Factories.*—The inspector of factories reported that "there has been a noticeable increase in industrial activity during the latter part of the year, with the large establishments almost all working under normal conditions." Renewed activity in the lumbering industry was also noted.

During the year 423 factories were inspected, some establishments being visited two or three times to ensure that orders given on a previous visit were complied with, or in connection with accident investigations. The number of accidents reported by employers or ascertained from other sources during the year was 551, of which seven were fatal.

Analysing the causes of accidents the inspector found that approximately twenty-two per cent of them happened in connection with machinery and considered that most of these could have been prevented by the exercise of care and prudence, on the part of the persons injured. He urged, as the most important consideration, the promotion of a "safety spirit" in factories. In regard to working hours the inspector drew attention to the fact that all manufacturing establishments in the towns of Trenton and New Glasgow reduced hours, while in Sydney the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation have gradually been introducing the eight hour day with the production departments now operating on a three-shift system. In his opinion, however, the reduction of hours as it affects unemployment might occasion disappointment. From his observations of its operation he stated:

"In many of these factories, where the employment was intermittent the shorter work day will have some effect on unemployment as it will make what work is available last longer. On the other hand, because of rearrangement of working conditions and the adoption of more efficient methods, the number of employees was not increased very much as the result of the shorter work day. Some increase was made in the hourly rate of wages but not sufficient to make up for the two hours lost daily. This condition was very disappointing to the workers, who had received a number of pay-cuts during the past few years. Although the day's work was reduced by two hours, the further reduction in wages created considerable dissatisfaction. One firm in New Glasgow gave their twenty employees the eight-hour day without any reduction in wages, and the change made very little difference in the output of their factory."

The factory inspector also pointed out that some employers were violating the Act in not giving their women employeees a complete hour for the noon-day meal. He also warned that requests for permits for overtime work would be carely scrutinized and would only be issued for break-downs or exigencies of trade.

**Report of Minimum Wage Board**

Included in the report of the Department of Labour is the fifth annual report of the minimum wage board, dealing with the administration of the Act during the year ended November 30, 1935.

According to the report the inspections for the past year, have indicated a greater volume of business. Consequently the Board had cancelled all permits granted during the depression and is now bringing back standard wages and weekly hours, and endeavouring to enforce the Orders.

The changes in average weekly wage from 1934 to 1935, in the various industries under the Act were as follows: Laundries and dyeing—increased from $10.00 to $10.10; confectionery and food trades—increased from $8.48 to $8.54; hotels and restaurants—increased from $8.25 to $8.28; textiles, needle and leather trades—decreased from $10.23 to $10.04; telephone operators—increased from $11.03 to $11.34; small factories, paper trades and printing—decreased from $12.46 to $12.25. In the case of retail stores, milinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing the average was established in 1935 at $10.56.

A comparison of the average weekly hours in the various industries under the Act in 1934 and 1935 indicated the following: Laundries and dyeing—increased from 45 to 46; confectionery and food trades increased from 42 to 45; hotels and restaurants—decreased from 54 to 53; textiles, needle and leather trades—increased from 48 to 51; telephone operators—48 hours (no change); small factories, paper trades and printing—47 in 1934 (no figures given for 1935). In the case of retail stores, millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, the average was established in 1935 at 48 hours.

The chief details with respect to each industry under the Act during the year are summarized in the following paragraphs—

*Laundries, dyeworks and dry cleaning.*—Number of firms, 18; number of women work-

ers, 220; total wages paid, per week, $2,208.45; average weekly wage, $10.10; average weekly hours, 46.

*Confectioners, bakers and allied food trades.*—Number of firms, 12; number of women workers, 417; total wages paid, per week, $3,562.45; average weekly wage, $8.54; average weekly hours, 45.

*Hotels, restaurants and tea rooms.*—Number of firms, 91; number of women workers, 527; total wages paid per week, $4,364.43; average weekly wage, $8.28; average weekly hours, 53.

*Textiles, needle trades and leather trades.*—Number of firms, 12; number of women workers, 773; total wages paid per week, $7,766.19; average weekly wage, $10.04; average weekly hours, 51.

*Telephone operators.*—Number of firms, 1; number of employees, 416; total wages paid per week, $4,718.60; average weekly wage, $11.34; average weekly hours, 48.

*Small factories, paper trades and printing.*—Number of firms, 27; number of employees, 133; total wages paid per week, $1,598.71; average weekly wage, $12.25; average weekly hours (not given).

*Retail stores, millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing.*—Number of firms, 149; number of employees, 1,492; total wages paid per week, $15,762.53; average weekly wages, $10.56; average weekly hours, 48.

The report gives the details with respect to its latest Order (No. 8) governing female employees in beauty parlours. This Order was published in the Labour Gazette for January, 1936, page 38.

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**Home Work Prohibition Order in New York State**

Homework in the Men's and Boys' Outer Clothing Industry is to be prohibited on and after April 25, 1936, with the exception of that branch of the industry known as Merchant and Custom Tailoring in which branch homework is to be prohibited after July 1, 1936, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews announced recently in publishing Order No. 1 issued under the authority of the State Industrial Homework Law. In Merchant and Custom Tailoring, homeworkers who are more than sixty years of age and have physical disabilities which prevent performance of the same work in a shop may continue to work at home.

A request that Boys' Cotton Wash Suits be excluded from the Order was denied.

Conditions under which special homework certificates for aged and disabled homeworkers may be granted in the Merchant and Custom Tailoring branch are set forth in Section 2 of the Order. The homeworkers for whom special certificates are sought must be covered by Workmen's Compensation; must have worked for the same employer prior to April 25, 1936 and he must be employed by one employer only, doing less work than tailors in the shop; his work shall be delivered to him and called for free of charge; he will be paid the same piece work rate as in the shop; he and his employer shall keep a record of production and wages. The exception was made for a few aged and disabled but skilled workers who might suffer hardship if they had to work in a shop.

Homework in the Men's and Boys' Outer Clothing Industry formerly engaged approximately 4,000 workers. Under NRA, this work was taken into shops and employment in the home was prohibited. Since NRA was nullified by the United States Supreme Court, this prohibition has been enforced effectively in the New York City area by strong union organization and employer co-operation. However, investigation has shown a tendency to return to homework.

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A University of Toronto proposed course in public administration, designed especially for members of the Dominion Civil Service, and to be conducted only in Ottawa, was outlined at a meeting of the Canadian Seminar of Public Administration, held in the Hunter Building, Ottawa, recently.

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Imports during the first quarter of 1936 amounted to $134,592,000, compared with $122,464,000 in 1935 and $113,502,000 in 1934. This was an increase of $12,128,000, or almost 10 per cent over 1935.

Domestic exports during the first quarter of 1936 amounted to $185,042,000 compared with $148,720,000 in 1935 and $142,132,000 in 1934. This was an increase of $36,322,000 or 24 per cent over 1935. Foreign exports amounted to $2,740,000 compared with $2,358,000 in 1935 and $1,714,000 in 1934. This was an increase of $382,000 or 16 per cent over 1935.

The total trade of Canada in the first quarter of 1936 was $322,734,000 compared with $273,542,000 in 1935 and $257,348,000 in 1934. The increase over 1935 was $49,192,000 or 18 per cent, and over 1934 it was $65,386,000 or 25 per cent.

# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

## Annual Reports of Provincial Boards for 1935

### New Brunswick

THE seventeenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1935. There is also presented an analysis of accidents in 1934 based on completed statistics. During the year the Board found it necessary to write off as bad debts the sum of $827.45, chiefly on account of debtors having left the province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy. At the end of the year 1934, after adjustments between the actual and estimated income and expenditures, the Board concluded with an actual credit balance of $48,460.72. The total income for the year 1935 is estimated at $560,271.38 and the expenditure at $678,293.79, leaving an estimated deficit of $118,022.41. Deducting from this the surplus of $48,460.72 carried forward from 1934 there is left an estimated deficit of $69,561.69. As explained in the report, these balances do not purport to be the actual amount of moneys to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed and what the board thinks, after going over the data in their possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1935, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount of claims reported, partly paid, but not completed.

Complete accident statistics for 1935 were not available when the report was published but a tabular analysis is given of accidents in 1934 with a comparison of accident frequency and accident compensation cost of previous years.

*Statistics for 1934.*—The compensation cost of accidents declined steadily from the peak year of 1928 when it was $641,132.93 to $357,593.66 in 1932. However, in 1933, it increased to $527,923.72 and registered a further increase to $559,777.52 in 1934. Accident totals reached a peak of 9,281 in 1929. In 1934 there were 7,858 accidents. Of this total, 24 were fatal; 358 involved permanent partial disability; 5,711 temporary total disability; while 1,765 were minor accidents requiring medical aid only. In 1933 the total number of accidents was 6,683 classified as follows: fatal, 26; permanent total, 3; permanent partial, 348; temporary total, 3,606; medical aid only, 2,700.

During 1934 the average age of workmen involved in accidents was 31·62 years and their average weeekly wage was $8.78. In temporary total disability cases the time loss averaged 52·96 days, while in permanent partial disability cases the time loss averaged 81·71 days.

The causes of accidents in 1934 were classified as follows: prime movers, 143; working machines, 346; hoisting apparatus, 193; dangerous substances, 195; stepping on or striking against objects, 701; falling objects, 1,140; handling objects, 968; tools, 1,618; runaways and animals, 91; moving trains and vehicles, etc., 287; fall of persons, 1,440; all other causes, 861.

*Factory Inspection.*—Included in the report of the Board is the fourth annual statement of the factory inspector. During the year 1935, 1,353 mills, factories, hotels and industrial plants were visited. The working force of these factories, plants, etc., totalled 14,777 male and 3,939 female employees. Stationary engineers' licences issued numbered 827, an increase of 95. In this respect the inspector emphasized the inadequacy of such licences, and recommended that they be graded as in other provinces. The inspector also drew attention to the number of industrial fatal accidents and made a number of recommendations for the guidance of both employers and employees.

### Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia covering the year ending December 31, 1935, records an increase in accidents as compared with the previous year, the total number being 9,225, as compared with 8,590 in 1934. The total cost of all accidents for 1935 under Part I of the Act is estimated at $1,164,035, which amount is exclusive of administration expenses and cost of safety associations.

According to the provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1935 the amount paid for medical aid in all classes was $81,112.64 with $8,412.32 expended on safety associations. The administration cost was $91,771.43, the ratio of administration expenses to the compensation cost of accidents for the past nineteen years being 7·85 per cent.

For industries under Part I, the total income for the year 1935, actual and estimated, amounted to $1,235,332.31 and the estimated expenditure for the same period was $1,264,-219.20 showing a deficit for the year's operations of $28,886.89.

The surplus forwarded from previous years was $450,152.28, leaving a balance at December 31, 1935, of $421,265.39; less $20,000 for doubtful accounts, making a net surplus of $401,265.39.

The 9,225 accidents reported to the Board in 1935 are classified as follows: fatal accidents (dependency established), 46; fatal accidents (no dependents), 6; fatal accidents (adjustment pending), 5; fatal accidents (claim non-compensable or disallowed), 6; permanent partial disability, 188; total disability (seven days or over), 6,161; accidents involving medical aid only, 1,957; accidents pending adjustment, 106; non-compensable accidents (other than fatal), 750.

At the end of the year, persons receiving compensation for 1935 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 582; children under sixteen, 787; dependent mothers, 68; dependent fathers, 17; other dependents, 12; workmen disabled for life (partially or totally), 990.

Of the industries under the Act—mining, lumbering and wood-working, iron and steel, manufacturing, building and construction, public utilities and transportation—the provisional statistics of income and expenditure show that the first named was leading in revenue accrued from assessments and also in disbursements. The revenue derived from assessments on the mining industry in 1935 was estimated at $661,539.04 while the expenditure was placed at $598,945.61. Of this amount, $103,869 was for compensation paid other than pensions, $90,899.68 was transferred to reserve for pensions, $330,546.28 was for compensation estimated outstanding, the balance being for this industry's proportion for medical aid, safety associations and administration.

As indicated in the report for the previous year (1934) it was decided that on and after January 1, 1935, all pension reserves were to be set aside on an assumed rate of interest of 3½ per cent instead of 4½ per cent as heretofore. This new rate applies also to the recalculation of outstanding liabilities. The changes resulting from the revaluation are indicated in the report.

*Summary of Nineteen Years' Administration.*—During the nineteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1935, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board, to the number of 137,650 were reported. The number of workmen fatally injured during that time was 1,598. The amount actually paid to workmen or to their dependents and for medical aid during the nineteen years was $14,074,435.30, and the amount required at the end of 1935 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was $7,528,258.80.

The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents and for medical aid for the nineteen years amounts to $21,-602,694.10. This amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the nineteen year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included.

There were 868 widows to whom pensions for life or until re-marriage were awarded; 1,996 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 445 were awarded compensation; 35 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions were awarded to 4,872 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability and during the sixteen years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was $1,368,850.56. In the mining and iron and steel classes the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes and consequently is not paid by the Board.

The report also gives completed statistics for 1934 dealing with accidents, completed by classes, months of occurrence of compensated accidents, time loss, average wage and age, nature of industries, causes of accidents, etc.

### Saskatchewan

The sixth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan recently published, contains a provisional financial statement for the calendar year 1935 with a detailed analysis of statistics for 1934.

*Surplus Reduction.*—In regard to its administration, the Board announced that while in past years it was sound policy to accumulate substantial reserves, the time has arrived when such reserves need not be further augmented but may be somewhat reduced. Continuing, the report stated:

"Had money interest rates been maintained as heretofore it would be possible to make substantial rebates to employers in the form of reductions in the assessment rates charged but the recent general trend of interest rates in Canada as elsewhere has been toward lower levels and the Board has accordingly decided to set up its 1936 pensions on a basis of a 4 per cent annual interest rate, compounded half-yearly, instead of on the 5 per cent basis heretofore applied. Certain of the other Canadian Compensation Boards have adopted a 3½ per cent interest basis. It is anticipated that this change of interest basis will make an added annual demand for pension funds in the sum of $30,000 or more and to this extent rate reductions must be curtailed. As it is, however, the Board has completed its revision of rate schedules for 1936, and, on the basis of payrolls for 1935, the new rates when applied will reduce total assessments by $20,845. The larger reductions have been made in groups which have accumulated the highest surpluses. On the other hand certain important groups which have heretofore showed substantial deficits have further increased these deficits during the year and as to these, higher assessment rates have had to be applied. The total decreases in the groups showing surpluses amount to $32,440, the total increases in groups showing deficits $11,595, leaving as above indicated a net reduction for all groups of $20,845. Out of a total of 68 active groups, rate reductions have been conceded to 30 groups, rate increases applied to 6 groups, rates unchanged in 31 groups, while the sub-groups of the single remaining group show both increases and decreases."

It further declared that a 1936 deficit was anticipated instead of a 1936 surplus and a consequent reduction in the present Board surplus. The Board also made it clear that it was not the intention "to carry this surplus reduction to unreasonable lengths," and that these rate reductions are more or less temporary "unless uncontrollable and unpredictable factors such as changing interest rates, accident experience, etc., may permit otherwise."

The average assessment rate of the Board (since the Act came into effect) based on per $100 of payroll is as follows: $1.83 in 1930; $1.68 in 1931; $1.62 in 1932; $1.31 in 1933; $1.48 in 1934; and $1.47 in 1935.

*Payrolls.*—The number of employers reporting to the Board under the Act in 1935 was 4,492 as compared with 4,248 in 1934. The payrolls reported during 1935 exclusive of the Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments (which are not asked to estimate their payroll but which make a deposit with the Board to cover the cost of accidents) totalled $24,551,061 as compared with $23,029,745 in 1934.

There was collected from all employers in 1934 the sum of $400,079.47, while the expenditures in compensation, medical aid, etc., amounted to $331,111.12, leaving a balance of $68,963.35. For the year 1935, the total receipts are estimated to be $351,226.50 with estimated disbursements of $342,448.17, leaving an estimated surplus of $8,778.33.

Claims reported to the Board in 1935 totalled 4,012 an increase of 341 over 1934. The number of fatal accidents in 1935 was 14 as compared with 8 in 1934, 13 in 1933, 13 in 1932, 14 in 1931 and 17 in 1930, making a total of 79 compensable death claims reported to the Board since commencement of operations. The sum of $106,592.98 was appropriated during the year 1935 to cover future payments for permanent disability and death pensions. At the conclusion of 1935 there were 157 monthly pensions being paid as compared with 126 at the end of the previous year. No appropriation has been made during the past three years for increase of the disaster reserve. This fund, however, increases by its own yearly interest amounting to $5,404.88 in 1935.

*Accident Prevention.*—The Board continued its activities in connection with accident prevention as outlined in previous reports. Correspondence was conducted with the individual employer concerning every accident which appeared to be due to carelessness in general methods or in particular procedure. Safety literature was distributed to a limited extent. In addition, daily reports of accidents were sent to the Department of Labour for the attention of their inspection branch, and a thorough investigation was made by the Department into all accidents where there seemed to be unusual circumstances. At the request of the Board, the Department of Labour inaugurated a thorough inspection of all sawmills with a view to the elimination of accidents.

The total number of accidents reported in 1935 was 3,424, of which 14 were fatal; 34 involved permanent disability, 1,725 temporary disability and 1,651 medical aid only.

A complete analysis of reported accidents in 1934 indicated a total of 3,223, of which 8 were fatal, 58 were permanent disability cases,

1,598 temporary disability, and 1,559 required medical aid only. The average age of all classes injured in 1934, was 35·42 and their weekly average wage was $15·46. In temporary disability cases the average number of days lost was 31·01 and in permanent disability cases the average was 97·47 days. Causes of accidents in 1934 were grouped as follows: Prime movers, 78; working machine, 204; hoisting apparatus, 13; dangerous substances, 163; stepping or striking against objects, 449; falling objects, 567; handling objects, 250; tools, 281; runaways and animals, 65; moving trains and vehicles, 187; falls of persons, 505; all other causes, 452.

Employers of the province are divided into 68 groups, each group bearing its own rate of assessment. These groups comprise the 21 classes under the Act. The following table gives the estimate of wage expenditure by classes for 1935:—

| Class | Wage Expenditure |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 1,940,000 00 |
| Canadian National Railway | 1,950,000 00 |
| Province of Saskatchewan | No estimate required |
| Dominion of Canada | |
| Cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw | 1,320,000 00 |
| Municipalities, with the exception of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw | 1,598,125 00 |
| Lumbering | 420,066 00 |
| Planing mills, etc | 911,620 00 |
| Mining | 1,497,870 00 |
| Gravel pits, brick and glass works | 61,380 00 |
| Garages, Machine shops, etc | 2,496,280 00 |
| Gasoline, chemicals, etc | 472,808 00 |
| Breweries, bottling works, etc | 303,529 00 |
| Milling and grain elevators | 3,796,640 00 |
| Abattoirs and packing houses | 742,228 00 |
| Creameries and bakeries | 1,230,215 00 |
| Printing, power laundry, dyeing, etc | 1,385,511 00 |
| Road making and wholesale establishments | 2,513,546 00 |
| Construction—Steel, concrete, brick | 1,029,121 00 |
| Electrical power lines and railroad construction | 542,122 00 |
| Anti-tuberculosis league | 340,000 00 |
| | 24,551,061 00 |

## MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### New Orders Governing Employment in Food Industry, Manufacture of Paper Boxes, Paper Products, etc., Paper Mills, and Drug and Chemical Industry

THE Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has recently issued four new Orders which supersede or amend previous orders respecting employment in the food industry, in the paper box manufacturing, etc., in paper mills, and in the drug and chemical industry.

Order No. 14c (Provisory).—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the food industry, including the making of confectionery, chocolate; pastry, biscuits, bread, macaroni and cereals of all kind; jam, gum, spices and grocery specialties, crushed and evaporated fruits, syrup, pickles; breweries, distilleries, manufacturing and bottling of mineral and aerated water, ginger ale and soft drinks; creameries, butter and cheese factories; packing houses and all allied industries (excepting seasonal canneries of fruits and vegetables).*

This order, effective from May 15, 1936, for a period of one year, replaces Orders No. 14, 14a and 14b, previously enacted on May 15, 1933, May 15, 1934, and May 15, 1935 (Labour Gazette, June, 1933, page 610; April, 1934, page 330; July, 1934, page 639).

On May 15, 1935, by provisory Order 14b, the minimum rates in the food industry were fixed on a percentage basis of numbers employed instead of (as formerly) on a time basis that varied with the length of the apprenticeship or experience period. Order 14b established a quota (for Montreal city and district) of 50 per cent of employees in the food industry at a rate of not less than 15 cents per hour, and 50 per cent at not less than 21 cents per hour. For the rest of the province, 50 per cent of employees were to receive not less than 13 cents per hour and 50 per cent not less than 19 cents per hour.

The new Order (14c) leaves the minimum scales as formerly but reduces the percentage of employees to thirty-five at the lower wage rate of 15 cents (Montreal) and 13 cents (rest of Province).

*Minimum Rates.*—The minimum rates as set by this new Order are as follows:

City and District of Montreal and a radius of twenty miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal.

35 per cent of the employees, at not less than 15 cents per hour.

65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 21 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec excepting the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of twenty miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal.

35 per cent of the employees, at not less than 13 cents per hour.

65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 19 cents per hour.

(a) The employee's wages shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever; said wages shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who paid the employee.

(b) All employees, whether working on time or piece, or on any other system of pay, are subject to the above specified minimum wages. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice versa, for same operation, is prohibited as such, changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

(c) To establish percentages, the wages of each employee shall be computed on four (4) consecutive weeks.

All employees without any exception are governed by the above specified minimum wages.

*Hours of Work.*—The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Department. Work, in excess of the above period of 55 hours, should be considered as overtime and should be paid for at not less than time and a half; this to apply to both piece and time work.

*Waiting Time.*—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

*Discharge of Employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employeee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act.

The same provisions as in the former Order govern penalties, posting, etc.

Order No. 17b.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the manufacturing of paper boxes, paper bags, wooden boxes partially made or finished with paper or cardboard; wall paper and all kinds of fibre, pulp and paper products.*

This Order, which comes into force June 1, 1936, replaces Orders 17 and 17a, effective since June 1, 1934 and June 1, 1935, respectively (Labour Gazette, April, 1934, page 330 and April, 1935, page 332).

Order 17a provided that 50 per cent of the employees in this group should be paid at a rate of not less than 15 cents per hour and 50 per cent at not less than 21 cents per hour in the Montreal district, while for the rest of the province the minima were: 13 cents and 19 cents respectively with the same percentages prevailing.

By Order No. 17b the percentage of employees at the lower rate is reduced to thirty-five with the remaining employees on a graded basis. The other major difference is that the system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates. or vice versa for the same operation, is now prohibited.

*Minimum Rates.*—The new schedule of minimum rates is set forth as follows:

City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the island: 35 per cent of the employees, at not less than 15 cents per hour; 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than 18 cents per hour; 50 per cent of the employees, at not less than 22 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec, with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal, and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island: 35 per cent of the employees, at not less than 13 cents per hour; 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than 16 cents per hour; 50 per cent of the employees, at not less than 20 cents per hour.

(a) The worker's salary shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed. the rate per hour, the amount of money included in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who paid the employee.

(b) All employees, whether working on time or piece, or on any other system of pay. are subject to the above specified minimum wages. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice versa. for same operation, is prohibited as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

(c) To establish percentages, the wages of each worker shall be computed on four (4) consecutive weeks.

Working hours, as formerly, are not to exceed 55 per week unless a special permit is obtained and work in excess of 55 hours is to be considered as overtime and paid for at not less than time and one half (applicable to

both piece and time work). There are the usual general provisions governing deduction for absence, waiting time, exemption, discharge of employees, reference, penalties and posting.

Order No. 21.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in paper mills.*

This Order, effective from June 1, 1936, partially replaces Orders 17 and 17a. It governs employment in paper mills as distinct from the manufacture of paper boxes and paper products as covered in 17b given above.

*Minimum Rates.*—The following are the minimum rates:

City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island: 10 per cent of the employees, at not less than 15½ cents per hour; 25 per cent of the employees, at not less than 19 cents per hour; 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 25 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec, with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island: 10 per cent of the employees, at not less than 13½ cents per hour; 25 per cent of the employees, at not less than 17 cents per hour; 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 21 cents per hour.

(a) The worker's salary shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money included in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who paid the employee.

(b) All employees, whether working on time or piece, or on any other system of pay, are subject to the above specified minimum wages. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice versa, for same operation, is prohibited as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

(c) To establish percentages, the wages of each worker shall be computed on four (4) consecutive weeks.

The remaining provisions concerning hours, deduction for absence, waiting time, discharge of employees, penalties, etc., are identical with those of the previous order.



Order No. 20.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the drug and chemical industry including the manufacture of medicines, drugs and pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, perfumes, extracts, soaps and javel water; the manufacture of chemical or chemical preparations, acids or salts; paints, colours, varnishes, oils, dyes, inks, shoe blacking or polish, mucilage, wax and candles; celluloid, ammunitions, cartridges, explosives, etc., and all other by-products or allied processes to the industry.*

This is a new order and comes into effect on July 6.

*Minimum rates.*—The minimum rates are as established in the following schedule:

City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 20 miles around and beyond the Island:

20 per cent of the employees, at not less than 15 cents per hour.

15 per cent of the employees, at not less than 19 cents per hour.

65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 23 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 20 mile saround and beyond the Island:

20 per cent of the employees. at not less than 13 cents per hour.

15 per cent of the employees, at not less than 17 cents per hour.

65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 21 cents per hour.

It is emphasized that "all employees are covered by this Order no matter what occupation they fill on the work they perform."

To establish percentages, the wages of each employee are to be computed on four consecutive weeks. It is also stipulated that "the time of experience of an employee shall be taken into consideration in her classification."

The total of working hours is not in any case to exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Branch.

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There were 4,250 accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of April, a decrease of 593 from the month of March and 236 less than the number during April a year ago The benefits awarded amounted to $430.511.62, of which $340,017.25 was for compensation and $90,494.37 for medical aid.

# HEALTH INSURANCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Summary of Provisions of Contributory System

AN Act to establish a contributory system of health insurance, which will provide protection for the great majority of the wage-earners of the province and their families, was passed by the Legislature of British Columbia on March 31. A summary of the main provisions of the Act follows.

The plan provides that the most essential medical services will be available for employees and their families, at an average cost of about 40 cents per week to the wage-earner. It is estimated that the number of employees to be covered will be about 110,000 and the number of dependents 165,000—making a group of 275,000 insured persons in all.

Medical care by the physician or surgeon chosen by the insured person, free hospital care, the services of diagnostic laboratories and necessary drugs and medicines are the "mandatory benefits" specified in the Act. Various other medical services may be granted as "permissive benefits" if sufficient funds are available after payment for the mandatory benefits.

A striking feature of the Act is that it deals with the family as a unit. Dependent wives and children are to be included, with their wage-earner husbands, as insured persons.

The plan is to cover all employees earning less than $1,800 per year, except farm workers and Christian Scientists, who are specifically excluded. Certain other employes, such as domestic servants, casual workers and part time workers, may be excluded, if the Health Insurance Commission decides and the Government approves.

An additional exemption provision of great importance is that employees who are members of any industrial medical service scheme in existence on January 1, 1936, shall be excluded if, by the time contributions from wage-earners and employers to the Health Insurance Fund begin to be levied, their scheme provides a standard of service to its members and their dependents equal to or better than the services of physician and hospital for all cases of ordinary illness. However, if a majority of the employees who are members of such a scheme vote, by secret ballot in a plebiscite to be supervised by the Government, to come within the scope of the provincial scheme the exemption of any such group of employees is to be rescinded. This provision means, in effect, that employees belonging to an industrial medical service scheme that maintains good standards are to have an opportunity of choosing between their company scheme and the provincial plan.

In view of the fact that some industrial medical service schemes may cease operations after introduction of the provincial plan, the Act provides that members of these schemes earning from $1,800 to $3,000 per year may be included in the provincial plan as well as the members earning less than $1,800.

Provision is also made for the inclusion of other persons, such as merchants, farmers and others not working for wages, irrespective of their incomes, who may join the scheme as voluntary contributors to obtain benefits for themselves and their dependents.

*Contributions.*—The plan is to be financed by contributions from employees and employers, without any contribution from the Government. The Government, however, has appropriated funds to cover the organization expenses of the Health Insurance Commission. The employee is to pay two per cent of his wages and the employer one per cent of his payroll for insured persons, with minimum and maximum contributions fixed for each. The minimum contribution for the employee is to be 35 cents per week (or some smaller amount to be fixed by the Commission), and his maximum contribution 70 cents; while the employer's minimum payment for each employe is set at 20 cents per week and his maximum payment at 35 cents.

The employer is required to deduct the amount of the employee's contribution from his wages and to remit this amount to the Health Insurance Commission.

An important provision for employers is that they will only have to make contributions in behalf of employees who are insured persons. This means that farmers, housewives and employers whose employees belong to an exempted medical service scheme and other employers whose employees are not included in the plan will not have to make contributions.

An important clause authorizes the Health Insurance Commission to work out special methods of payment for seasonal workers such as loggers and fishermen. This clause will permit the Commission to authorize a lump sum payment, based on the season's earnings, which will entitle the workers concerned to a full year of medical service for themselves and their families.

Voluntary contributors are to bear the full costs of the services rendered to them and their families, and rates are to be fixed by the Health Insurance Commission, with the approval of the Government, for this group.

The plan is designed to interfere as little

as possible with existing methods of providing medical care. Thus it is provided that, except under unusual circumstances, insured persons shall have the right to obtain service from the physician or surgeon of their own choice. They are also to be entitled to have prescriptions filled by any qualified pharmacist.

*Hospitalization and Medical Services.*—Hospital service in a public ward is to be given for a period not to exceed ten consecutive weeks for any one illness, unless a longer period is authorized by the Commission. Those who desire semi-private or private ward care may obtain this by paying the difference between public ward rates and other rates.

Full laboratory service and diagnostic aids, including X-ray, biochemical and other services, are to be provided without special charge. However, in the case of drugs, medicines and dressings it is specified that the Health Insurance Commission may require the insured person to pay not more than one-half of the cost of these items.

Power is given to the Commission to expand the list of medical services to the extent that finances permit. The scheme is essentially one in which all money paid in by contributors must be returned to them in services so that if contributions prove more than sufficient to cover the costs of the mandatory benefits and administration, additional medical services such as visiting nursing care, dental care to relieve pain or clear up dangerous sources of infection, the provision of surgical appliances, etc., may be expected.

Benefits are to be granted to insured persons four weeks after contributions in their behalf become payable. They are to continue eligible to receive benefits for so long as their contributions continue, for four additional weeks, and for any further additional period that may be specified by the Commission. If an employee falls ill and is unable to work he will be entitled to receive medical care for a still further additional period of twelve weeks.

These provisions mean that beneficiaries of the scheme will receive benefits not only while they are contributing, but also during short periods of unemployment and during a considerable period of absence from work on account of sickness.

The Commission is to make its own financial arrangements with doctors, druggists, hospitals, laboratories and other persons or agencies providing services. In the case of doctors, any one of three methods of payment may be used, a salary system, a per capita system or a fee system with an allotted pool of money. If the per capita or the fee and pool system is used it is provided that there shall be set aside for the payment of doctors not less than $4.50 per insured person per year.

*Administration.*—The Act is to be administered by a Commission to consist of a Chairman and not more than four other members. The Chairman, who is to devote his full time to the work, is to be the chief executive officers. The other members of the Commission (apart from the Vice-chairman) are to give only part-time service. The Commission is designed as a policy-forming body, a board of directors with one executive officer. A full-time Vice-chairman may be appointed to assist the Chairman in executive duties if this appears necessary.

The Act also provides that the Government may appoint a "Technical Advisory Council" of not more than six members to serve without remuneration and to advise and assist the Commission. On this council there is to be the Provincial Health Officer, the Chairman or some other representative of the Workmen's Compensation Board, a physician with experience in private practice, and at least one woman.

While the Commission is given broad powers to work out the details of administration, regulations are to be made only with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Many of the provisions of the Act are drawn from, or are similar to, those in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The existing system of workmen's compensation will not be disturbed in any way by the health insurance plan.

The provisions of the Act are very largely based upon the recommendations of the Hearings Committee on Health Insurance appointed by the Government, which held public hearings throughout the province in the summer of 1935. (Labour Gazette, February, 1936, page 151).

The Act comes into effect upon proclamation.

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The growth of Federal Credit unions in the United States is shown by figures recently published by the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C. According to these figures, which are compiled quarterly, the number of federal credit unions increased from 155 at March 31, 1935, to 732 at December 31, 1935. During the same period the number of members of these unions rose from 18,137 to 113,556; while the share balance increased from $202,729.21 at the end of the first quarter to $2,080,443.45 at the end of 1935. The report states that 82 per cent of the savings in shares were outstanding in useful loans to their members at the end of last year.

# CODES IN ALBERTA.

## Regulations governing Fair Competition and Business Practice in Retail Trade, and Cleaning and Dyeing Industry.

UNDER the provisions of the Trade and Industry Act, 1934, of Alberta, there has been established a "code of fair competition and business practice for retail trade" in the province. Declared in effect from April 6, this general code, the first of its kind in Canada, is "binding upon all classes of the retail trade" within the province.

While the Minister is authorized to promote an organization of retail merchants under the provisions of the Trade and Industry Act, yet the code regulations are to be administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.

In its definitions of terms Article 11 of the code declares that "retail trade" means "all selling of any goods, wares or merchandise to the consumer."

### Minimum and Maximum Prices.

Article III of the code provides for the establishment of minimum and maximum prices. These clauses are as follows:

1. When there is cause to believe that a commodity is being sold at a price so low as to make it impossible for the trade in general to carry on business in respect of that commodity with sufficient margin to provide for the cost of carrying on business fairly attributable to that commodity (the cost price of such commodity having been computed upon the laid down cost or replacement cost to the general retail trade, or in such other manner as may be authorized by the Minister pursuant to the authority of The Trade and Industry Act), and when upon investigation pursuant to authority in the said Act such practice or method of doing business at such said low price is found to be detrimental to any trade or industry to which this code is applicable, then such said practice or method of doing business shall be deemed an unfair trade practice as defined by this code and prohibited. A minimum price for the above mentioned commodity may be set by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council pursuant to the authority of the said Act.

2. When any farm product is sold at a price less than the cost of production, or laid down cost, thus unduly depressing the value to the primary producer, a minimum price may be set for the sale of such product below which the said product cannot be sold and such minimum price, when set pursuant to the authority given under The Trade and Industry Act, shall become part of the provisions of this Code.

3. When there is cause to believe that a commodity is being sold at an unfair or enhanced price detrimental to the public interest, and upon investigation pursuant to authority in this Act such practice or method of doing business is found to exist in any trade or industry to which this Code is applicable, then such said practice or method of doing business shall be deemed an unfair trade practice as defined by this Code and prohibited. A maximum price for such commodity may be set by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to the authority of the said Act.

### Unfair Competition and Trade Practices.

Article IV sets forth a list of prohibitions constituting unfair trade practices as follows:

1. No retailer shall use advertising or publicity material either printed, pictured, radio broadcast or in any form which is inaccurate, misleading or which misrepresents facts relative to goods or merchandise for sale, including use, trade-mark, grade, quality, quantity, size, origin, material, content, preparation, curative or therapeutic effects, credit terms of sale, values, policies or services.

2. No retailer shall use or permit any employee or agent to use selling methods which deceive or tend to deceive or mislead consumers.

3. No retailer shall use or permit any employee or agent to use advertising in any form, verbal or otherwise, which refers inaccurately in any material particular to any other retailer, his merchandise, price, values, credit terms of selling, policies or services, or which indicates a claim, policy or practice of underselling competitors.

4. The use of "Loss Leaders"* is hereby declared to be an unfair trade practice and is prohibited.

5. No retailer shall give anything of value to the employee or agent of the customer for the purpose of influencing or furthering the sale of any commodity or render any bill or statement of account to a customer, employee or agent of such customer which is inaccurate or incomplete in any particular, with the intent of giving a secret rebate to any such person.

6. No retailer shall give to any customer any premium, free goods below his regular price in any type of combination offer, secret discounts, rebates, free samples of commercial size or special services, for which the customer would be in the ordinary course of business charged for such by the retailer, nor shall he issue any false or inaccurate invoice or quotation, imperfectly recording or concealing the true facts of any transaction.

7. No retailer shall purchase goods or merchandise from a wholesaler at wholesale prices other than for the purpose of *bona fide* resale to consumers, paying the retail price to him therefor. This does not refer to the purchase of any goods or merchandise at wholesale prices by the retailer when such said goods are included in the classifications for which he is licensed and are for the use of himself or his family. This does not prevent employers from selling to their employees at their regular discount.

* The term "Loss Leader" as defined in the code means "merchandise featured or sold at prices easily distinguished as less than customary prices; such price reduction being made for the purpose of attracting customers and promoting sales not so much of the featured article as all other articles on which higher profit is secured."

8. Any goods, wares or merchandise purchased or acquired as a bankrupt stock and offered to the general public as a bankrupt stock sale, shall be advertised, marked and offered for sale as such. Nor shall any bankrupt stock so offered for sale be supplemented or replaced with any goods, wares or merchandise from any other source.

9. The terms "Closing Out Sale" in any advertisement shall only be used by a merchant who is discontinuing business or closing out a particular Department in his business. This shall not interfere with "Clearance Sales" of seasonable or perishable goods, wares or merchandise.

10. "Fire Sale Stock" advertised and offered for sale as such shall not be supplemented or replaced by any goods, wares or merchandise from any other source.

**Labour Provisions.**

The labour provisions contained in the Code are as follows:

1. Employees of retailers in all branches or sections of retail trade, shall have the right to organize and/or become affiliated with any retail employees' association and shall be free from interference, restraint, coercion, on the part of their employers or agents of their employers.

2. No employee of any retailer and no one seeking employment in the retail trade shall be required, as a condition of employment to join any company, union or association or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting any labour organization of his own choosing.

3. All retailers shall comply with provincial laws regarding hours of labour and minimum wages.

**Registration and License Fees.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act the following scale of fees (registration and licence) is established:

Owner or manager and up to two clerks, $2.00.

Owner or manager and up to five clerks, $4.00.

Owner or manager and over five clerks, $6.00.

A general store will not require any additional licence where there is no other store in the same municipality, village, town or city handling one of the general store's classifications exclusively.

Additional licences of $1 each are required where a store handling more than one classification is in competition with a store handling one of those same lines exclusively in the same municipality, village, town or city.

In all cases, delivery boys are exempt in arriving at the number of clerks.

A list of the retail trade classifications is given.

## Cleaning and Dyeing Industry.

Effective April 6, 1936, the cleaning and dyeing industry of the province was established on a code basis under the Trade and Industry Act. The code of fair competition and business practice for this industry also contained a schedule of approved prices below which no firm or operator is permitted to sell its services. It is pointed out in Article 4 of the Code that the cleaning and dyeing industry being a service industry is not confronted with inventory problems. Further, it is declared that "predatory price competition in this province has resulted in the exploitation of labour and the practical elimination of competition on a quality and service basis. This Code is intended to provide against predatory 'cut-price' operations in such a manner as to restore competition on the basis of quality and service."

As a further check against what was termed "predatory prices," the code prohibits special inducements in the form of discounts, special cash and carry prices, premiums, etc.

In a "declaration of policy" the Code declares that every regulation and rule is to be construed so as to promote the purpose and policies of the Act and more particularly to:—

(1) induce co-operation between employees and employers.

(2) promote organization as a basis of co-operative action among trade groups.

(3) eliminate unfair competitive practices.

(4) improve the standard of labour.

(5) remove obstacles to business recovery.

(6) rehabilitate and conserve the natural and human resources of the province.

No provision in this code shall be interpreted or applied in such a manner as to:—

(*a*) promote monopolies.

(*b*) permit or encourage unfair competition

(*c*) eliminate or oppress small industries.

(*d*) discriminate against small industries.

(*e*) adversely affect the interests of the consumers and the general public.

Minimum service standards in dry cleaning and dyeing are specifically detailed in Article 5 of the Code, while in Article 8 are listed the unfair methods of competition which are now prohibited. These included: misleading advertising, underselling claims, misleading guarantees, misrepresentation of prices, "wholesale to consumers," free storage, discounts or commissions, coupons, false or misleading statements concerning insurance, and disclaimers of lawful responsibility for articles, etc.

Protection of the consumer and public interest is provided by Article 3 which stipulates that every establishment must display conspicuously by placard to what extent and against what hazards articles left for cleaning are insured.

Fire and health precautions are safguarded in the prohibition of the use of solvents other than those of an approved type.

**General Labour Provisions.**

The general labour provisions of the code are as follows:—

1. No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment, to purchase any stock in any employer's company as a condition of obtaining payment of past due or future wages or for any purpose designed to substitute such purchase in whole or in part for the full payment of wages.

2. No employee or no one seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join or refrain from joining any association of his or her own choosing.

3. No person shall be employed in any cleaning and/or dyeing establishment, who is less than sixteen years of age.

4. No employer shall employ or permit to be employed as apprentices in any class of employment in any cleaning or dyeing establishment more than 25 per cent of the total number of either male or female employees in that class of employment in that establishment.

5. It is a provision of this Code that no person shall be employed by any dry cleaning establishment, as a full-time employee, at less than the minimum wage as set out in The Minimum Wage Act, being Chapter 181, Revised Statutes of Alberta.

6. It is a provision of this Code that where wages at present above the minimum are being paid, such wages shall not be decreased in any instance.

7. It is a provision of this Code that no apprentice shall be employed whenever it is possible to employ skilled labour.

*Registration and Licensing.*—The fee for registration and licensing of dry cleaning and dyeing establishments is graded as follows: owner or manager and up to three employees —$5; up to six employees—$10; over six employees—$15.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1934

THE annual report of the Mines Branch of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines, for the calendar year 1934, recently issued, shows that the total output of coal produced during the year amounted to 4,748,-848 tons, with a valuation of $12,440,616.53, being an increase of 33,974 tons over the output for 1933. In addition to the above, 3,036 tons were produced by farmers under permits granted for the purpose of obtaining coal for their own use, and it is reported that there was a further considerable tonnage produced by farmers without either permit or lease.

The disposition of coal produced during the year was as follows: 1,087,898 tons sold for consumption within the province; 1,561.-387 tons in other parts of Canada; 13,739 tons sold for consumption in the United States; 1,687,850 tons sold to railroad companies; 14,765 tons used in making briquettes; 91,745 tons used in making coke; 175,263 tons used under colliery boilers; 7,088 tons used by colliery railroads; 53,147 tons put to stock and 112,656 tons put to waste. In addition to the coal mined there were 3 shale pits in operation producing 13,561 tons of clay and shale from which 4,398,032 bricks and 1,171 tons of hollow tile were made.

During the year, 320 mines were in operation of which 21 were opened, 5 re-opened, and 35 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned there were 34 mines temporarily closed, leaving 276 mines in operation at December 31, 1934.

On December 31, 1934, the total number employed in all the coal fields—domestic, sub-bituminous and bituminous—was 9,655, of which 7,288 were underground workers. Of the total employed, 5,866 were in domestic fields, 804 in sub-bituminous fields, and 2,985 in bituminous coal mining. The *per capita* production in all fields, based on the average total (7,863) employed was 604 tons per man employed and 744 tons per man employed underground. A summary of the statistics presented in the report is in part as follows: average number of persons employed below ground, 5,809, and the average employed above ground, 2,054; number of certificates of competency as coal miners issued in 1934, 133; third class certificates, 46; second class certificates, 13; first class certificates, 1; provisional certificates (overman), 162; number of persons prosecuted under the Coal Mines Regulations Act, 20; electrical power purchased, 19,447,621 kilowatt hours.

*Accidents.*—During the year, there was a total of 153 accidents of which 15 were fatal, 10 of these deaths being caused by an explosion. There were 135 accidents below ground, and 18 above ground; 12 of the fatal accidents occurred below ground. In 1933 there were 175 accidents including 6 fatalities.

In 1934 the ratio of accidents per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 32·21 and the ratio of accidents per 1,000 men employed was 19·45. The greatest single factor in the cause of accidents was "haulage".

The usual accident prevention measures included the analysis of mine air and tests with gas detectors. Samples of rock dust used for rock dusting the roadways in the bituminous mines were collected and forwarded to the provincial analyst to be tested

for silica content. Also samples of coal have been collected and forwarded to the Industrial Research Department, University of Alberta, for analysis.

A number of mines have installed the latest type of electric cap lamps with 30 to 50 candle power, which materially increase the lighting effect.

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# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

### World Unemployment Situation

For almost three years, the quarterly statistics of the International Labour Office have shown a regular decrease in unemployment in the majority of countries for which information is available. The figures for the end of March, 1936 (and which, according to the countries, are for the various months from November to March), show that this improvement continues, though in most cases it is slight.

In comparison with the position at the corresponding date last year, the number of registered unemployed has decreased in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and the United States. Moreover, in Luxemburg and South Africa, for which unemployment statistics are not available, the index of employment has risen, and therefore shows a favourable trend.

It is to be noted that France and New Zealand were included in previous quarterly statistics of the International Labour Office among the countries in which unemployment had increased as compared with figures for the preceding year; this time, they show a decrease.

On the other hand, an increase is recorded in Denmark, the Irish Free State, Roumania and Switzerland.

In certain countries—Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia—there are different series of figures which render it difficult to determine whether unemployment has increased or decreased.

Once more attention must be drawn to the fact that the statistics collected only permit of comparing trends. They do not afford any comparison between levels of unemployment or employment in several countries. The methods applied in compiling these statistics differ from one country to another, and in some cases the figures are so far from actual facts that they can only be treated as roughly significant, and not as accurate measurements.

### "The Story of the International Labour Organization"

"Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, Geneva, refers in its issue of March 30 to a small booklet just issued in England under the main title of "Towards Better Things," which has for its sub-title "The Story of the International Labour Organization." The I.L.O. publication makes the following comment on this booklet:—

"The author, Mrs. Nora Hewett, clearly had a single purpose in view; to tell a 'story' in such plain and homely language that young and old alike could read it without effort and find both pleasure and instruction in the reading of it. The International Labour Organization has already formed the subject of a number of works sufficient to fill a big bookshelf, but this little book is unlike any of them. It is not a historical record, a scientific thesis, or a juristical treatise. It is just a simple, straightforward, 'popular' narrative of how and why the I.L.O. came into being, how it works, and what it has done. All the essential facts are presented accurately but in a style which is delightfully easy and conversational. Where the author finds it absolutely impossible to avoid the use of a formal, official term (e.g., Congress, Convention, ratify), she is careful to give a definition or a paraphrase in more colloquial words. As Professor John Hilton says in a preface to the book, the story told by the author is 'as good as a novel' and better, because 'it is true.'"

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### Co-operative Purchasing of Farm Supplies in the United States

"The Co-operative Purchasing of Farm Supplies" is the title of a bulletin recently published by the Farm Credit Administration, Co-operative Division at Washington. In an introductory note it is stated that co-operation in agriculture in the United States has two major aspects—(1) selling agricultural products and (2) purchasing the supplies and services needed in agricultural production and marketing. While many Government bulletins have been devoted to co-operative marketing, there is no comprehensive publication of the Federal Government devoted to the co-operative purchasing of farm supplies even though this form of co-operation is fully recognized in Federal and State laws. This bulletin is designed to provide information on this important phase of agricultural co-operation in the United States.

# REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1936

BUSINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1936, showed a decline from that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1935, as there was a decrease of about 2 per cent both in vacancies offered and placements effected. All groups, except farming, transportation and services, showed losses in both cases, the greatest being in construction and maintenance, where relief placements on

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

| Industry | Nova Scotia | | | New Brunswick | | | Quebec | | | Ontario | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | |
| | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual |
| **Manufacturing** | 31 | 24 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 669 | 482 | 129 | 1,383 | 780 | 565 |
| Animal products edible | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 24 | 31 | 24 | 15 | 9 |
| Fur and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Leather and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| Lumber and its products | 25 | 24 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 49 | 34 | 14 | 56 | 32 | 23 |
| Musical instruments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Pulp and paper products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 76 | 68 | ..... | 124 | 63 | 49 |
| Rubber products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| Textile products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 29 | 1 | 126 | 85 | 36 |
| Plant products edible | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 119 | 56 | 62 |
| Plant products, n.e.s. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 12 |
| Wood distillates | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| Chemical and allied products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 47 | 32 | 10 | 55 | 36 | 13 |
| Clay, glass and stone | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 43 | 32 | 10 |
| Electric current | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 22 | 19 | 3 |
| Electric apparatus | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 24 | 19 | ..... | 61 | 35 | 24 |
| Iron and steel products | 2 | ..... | 2 | 11 | ..... | 11 | 50 | 35 | 11 | 488 | 320 | 159 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Mineral products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 258 | 197 | 52 | 154 | 25 | 129 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | ..... | 23 | 21 | 1 |
| **Logging** | 138 | 131 | 7 | 16 | 16 | ..... | 1,777 | 1,780 | 6 | 1,294 | 1,076 | 16 |
| **Fishing and Hunting** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15 | ..... |
| **Farming** | 7 | 7 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 124 | 121 | ..... | 1,993 | 1,786 | 18 |
| **Mining** | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | 32 | 6 | 232 | 214 | 2 |
| Coal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metallic ores | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 232 | 214 | 2 |
| Non-metallic ores | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 30 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Communication** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Transportation** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 13 | 12 | ..... | 218 | 45 | 172 |
| Forwarding and storage | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 184 | 26 | 157 |
| Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 30 | 18 | 12 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Air | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Construction and Maintenance** | 1,846 | 262 | 1,512 | 314 | 165 | 135 | 2,855 | 1,901 | 951 | 11,869 | 2,069 | 9,772 |
| Railway | 67 | ..... | 67 | 10 | ..... | 10 | 175 | 37 | 138 | 188 | 4 | 184 |
| Highway | 1,491 | 61 | 1,449 | 260 | 122 | 124 | 1,050 | 357 | 692 | 10,123 | 845 | 9,284 |
| Building and other | 288 | 201 | 5 | 44 | 43 | 1 | 1,630 | 1,507 | 121 | 1,549 | 1,220 | 304 |
| **Services** | 886 | 209 | 577 | 1,491 | 223 | 1,263 | 8,364 | 4,698 | 1,544 | 10,442 | 3,992 | 5,139 |
| Governmental | 15 | 1 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287 | 31 | 256 |
| Hotel and restaurant | 13 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 191 | 159 | 10 | 797 | 498 | 236 |
| Professional | 86 | 5 | 74 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 125 | 75 | 29 | 243 | 84 | 148 |
| Recreational | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 32 | 3 | 132 | 35 | 91 |
| Personal | 69 | 4 | 65 | 302 | 2 | 299 | 247 | 100 | 133 | 1,815 | 160 | 1,622 |
| Household | 700 | 191 | 420 | 1,170 | 210 | 964 | 7,764 | 4,332 | 1,369 | 7,146 | 3,168 | 2,786 |
| Farm household | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 16 | ..... |
| **Trade** | 44 | 3 | 41 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 253 | 116 | 106 | 869 | 218 | 624 |
| Retail | 44 | 3 | 41 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 119 | 48 | 68 | 811 | 204 | 590 |
| Wholesale | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 | 68 | 38 | 49 | 14 | 34 |
| **Finance** | 7 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 10 | 24 |
| **All Industries** | 2,963 | 639 | 2,151 | 1,868 | 411 | 1,443 | 14,096 | 9,159 | 2,743 | 28,242 | 10,205 | 16,332 |
| Men | 2,138 | 435 | 1,631 | 681 | 189 | 477 | 6,025 | 4,636 | 1,354 | 19,969 | 6,445 | 13,133 |
| Women | 825 | 204 | 520 | 1,187 | 222 | 966 | 8,071 | 4,514 | 1,389 | 8,273 | 3,760 | 3,199 |

work sponsored by the Dominion and provincial governments were fewer in number. A substantial gain was shown in farming, followed by one of lesser magnitude in services, but that in transportation was nominal only. Provincially, the Maritimes, Ontario and British Columbia recorded declines in both vacancies and placements, those in Ontario and British Columbia being quite marked. Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported gains in both instances, that in Saskatchewan practically offsetting the loss in Ontario, while Manitoba registered a minor gain in vacancies and a small decrease in placements.

From the chart on page 445 which accompanies the article on the work of the employ-

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1936

| Manitoba | | | Saskatchewan | | | Alberta | | | British Columbia | | | Canada | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | |
| Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual |
| 48 | 20 | 28 | 97 | 21 | 74 | 143 | 100 | 41 | 53 | 21 | 29 | 2,433 | 1,449 | 890 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | 22 | 3 | 20 | 35 | 32 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 139 | 76 | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 37 | 23 | 10 |
| 14 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 46 | 46 | ..... | 14 | 14 | ..... | 210 | 166 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 3 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 212 | 132 | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 | 115 | 42 |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 167 | 77 | 85 |
| 3 | 3 | ..... | 33 | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 | 12 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 105 | 69 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 11 | ..... | 10 | 63 | 36 | 25 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 27 | 23 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 90 | 57 | 25 |
| 13 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 609 | 365 | 230 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 441 | 234 | 197 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 40 | 3 |
| 397 | 396 | ..... | 199 | 95 | ..... | 519 | 519 | ..... | 51 | 48 | ..... | 4,211 | 3,971 | 29 |
| ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| 3,618 | 3,646 | ..... | 5,443 | 5,240 | 8 | 1,981 | 1,963 | 1 | 229 | 212 | 6 | 13,301 | 12,980 | 33 |
| 10 | 17 | ..... | 31 | 19 | 8 | 137 | 137 | ..... | 35 | 35 | ..... | 486 | 456 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 19 | 8 | 133 | 133 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 165 | 153 | 8 |
| 10 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 32 | 22 | ..... | 281 | 259 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 12 | ..... | 40 | 44 | 6 |
| ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 85 | 13 | 69 | 39 | 12 | 21 | 366 | 83 | 281 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | 14 | ..... | 14 | 65 | 1 | 64 | 21 | 3 | 18 | 290 | 31 | 257 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 19 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 12 | ..... | 9 | 9 | 3 | 39 | 33 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,303 | 1,299 | 3 | 355 | 236 | 119 | 2,223 | 1,787 | 435 | 6,483 | 3,809 | 2,669 | 27,239 | 11,528 | 15,596 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 | 81 | ..... | 533 | 122 | 411 |
| 830 | 826 | 3 | 222 | 132 | 90 | 2,087 | 1,690 | 388 | 3,256 | 868 | 2,384 | 19,319 | 4,901 | 14,405 |
| 473 | 473 | ..... | 121 | 104 | 17 | 136 | 97 | 47 | 3,146 | 2,860 | 285 | 7,387 | 6,505 | 780 |
| 1,832 | 1,066 | 722 | 2,114 | 1,128 | 737 | 1,338 | 824 | 412 | 2,224 | 634 | 1,580 | 28,691 | 12,774 | 11,979 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 181 | 3 | 178 | 496 | 36 | 460 |
| 108 | 92 | 20 | 41 | 30 | 7 | 71 | 53 | 14 | 62 | 31 | 31 | 1,298 | 881 | 323 |
| 61 | 35 | 26 | 204 | 188 | 17 | 39 | 22 | 17 | 671 | 26 | 642 | 1,433 | 435 | 957 |
| 22 | 2 | 20 | 17 | ..... | 17 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 238 | 72 | 156 |
| 167 | 1 | 166 | 223 | 7 | 218 | 134 | 2 | 126 | 220 | 4 | 215 | 3,177 | 280 | 2,844 |
| 1,096 | 573 | 490 | 1,219 | 651 | 466 | 835 | 557 | 239 | 1,078 | 568 | 505 | 21,008 | 10,250 | 7,239 |
| 378 | 363 | ..... | 398 | 252 | ..... | 241 | 188 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1,041 | 820 | ..... |
| 102 | 16 | 86 | 64 | 8 | 56 | 77 | 10 | 66 | 59 | 11 | 32 | 1,469 | 383 | 1,029 |
| 53 | 15 | 38 | 43 | 4 | 39 | 46 | 3 | 43 | 43 | 7 | 30 | 1,178 | 285 | 867 |
| 49 | 1 | 48 | 21 | 4 | 17 | 31 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 291 | 98 | 162 |
| 9 | 2 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 | 29 | 45 |
| 7,239 | 6,376 | 847 | 8,239 | 6,747 | 1,019 | 6,526 | 5,373 | 1,027 | 9,148 | 4,783 | 4,338 | 78,363 | 43,684 | 29,990 |
| 5,478 | 5,293 | 223 | 6,341 | 5,597 | 549 | 5,338 | 4,541 | 769 | 7,981 | 4,176 | 3,796 | 53,951 | 31,396 | 21,923 |
| 1,752 | 1,083 | 624 | 1,889 | 1,150 | 479 | 1,188 | 832 | 258 | 1,167 | 613 | 542 | 24,352 | 12,378 | 7,977 |

ment offices for the month of March, 1936, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed slight variations throughout the quarter, there being less than 6 points change. The low for vacancies was 45·3 for the first half of January, and the high 51·0 for the first half of February the corresponding low for pacements being 42·5 and the high 48·7, also registered during the same periods. At the close of the quarter, the ratio of vacancies in relation to application was 47·9 and that of placements 43·6 in contrast with 52·9 and 48·9, respectively, shown at the end of March a year ago. During the period January to March, 1936, there was a ratio of 48·1 vacancies and 45·2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 56·3 vacancies and 53·3 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,031, of applicants registered 2,141, and of placements effected 969, in contrast with a daily average of 1,049 vacancies, 1,865 applications, and 994 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1935.

During the three months January to March, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 78,537 references of persons to positions, and had effected a total of 73,584 placements, of which 43,684 were in regular employment and 29,900 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 31,306 were of men and 12,378 of women, while casual work was found for 21,923 men and 7,977 women. A comparison with the same period of 1935 shows that 75,500 placements were then made, of which 44,949 were in regular employment and 30,551 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 122,778 men and 39,900 women, a total of 162,678, in contrast with a registration of 141,691 during the same period in 1935. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1936 of 78,303 positions, of which 53,951 were for men and 24,352 for women, as compared with 79,708 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter of 1935.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March, 1936.

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## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1936

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of April, 1936, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces had started spring ploughing, which had been somewhat handicapped by adverse weather. Logging was completed for the season, but pulp peeling had started. Fishing was fair, good catches of cod, haddock, halibut, herring and scallops being reported. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 2¾ to 5 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity, with the exception of one mine which was idle, worked from one to 5 days per week. No idleness was reported in the iron and steel group. Manufacturing remained practically unchanged, with about the average production. Clay products, confectionery and foodstuffs were operating on full time, but some other lines were rather slack. Nothing of importance was transpiring in new building construction, but projects in the course of erection were proceeding steadily. Saint John drydocks were busy with overhaul work. Highway construction was slowly getting underway as roads became dry enough for machines to be placed on them. Trade, wholesale and retail, was fair, and transportation good. Spring cleaning created a greater call for charworkers and maids in the Women's Division.

Farming showed little activity in Quebec. Log driving had started in different sections of the province, although quiet at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers. Manufacturing was reported as follows: Hull and Sherbrooke, fair improvement; Montreal, tobacco and rubber slack, clothing fairly busy, shoe factories active; Quebec City, 75 per cent of the employees engaged in leather and shoe factories were working full time, but activity in clothing and fur had declined; Three Rivers, industrial plants, except paper which recorded a decline, were operating normally. No new building construction of any importance was underway, but a number of skilled artisans in the building trades and construction labourers found work on projects already started. Highway construction also absorbed a number of men. Transportation was active and trade was somewhat better. The placement of women in domestic service was heavy, for at this time of the year many orders are received for charworkers and house cleaners.

Calls for farm labourers were increasing in Ontario, with a good type of farm hand ap-

plying, wages ranging from $15 to $25 per month. Orders in logging were practically confined to skilled help such as cooks, handymen and blacksmiths, who were preparing the camps for the milling season which would open shortly. Lakes and rivers in many sections were still frozen over so that river driving had not yet started. Continued cold weather had held up new work in the mining centres, but the demand for experienced miners was good. Placements in manufacturing remained at about the same level and covered a wide range of industries, with no particular line predominating. Nearly all factories were running fairly steadily, with very little change in staffs. No marked developments were reported in building construction. Some improvement in this line was noted, but it consisted largely of casual work on repair and alteration jobs. Highway construction also continued. Although the Welland Canal had opened, navigation was held up owing to ice in the Great Lakes. In the meantime, crews were arriving at Fort William and boats were being outfitted and painted. Day work for women showed some slight improvement, but experienced help was scarce.

Seeding throughout the Prairie Provinces was underway, but was confined to the higher land and drier districts, as cold weather had considerably delayed field work in other sections. The soil, generally, was reported to be in good condition, with a fair supply of moisture in store. An encouraging demand for married couples for farms was reported from Winnipeg. Logging was only fairly busy. Nearly all mines were operating part time only, and with skeleton crews. Manufacturing was unchanged. Relief undertakings furnished the bulk of work proceeding under the construction group, but some men found employment as section hands in railway maintenance gangs. There was a fair demand for domestics, both city and country; the latter positions, however, were difficult to fill.

There was a slight increase in orders for farm help in British Columbia as the season opened, and orchards were reported as advancing favourably. Conditions in logging were active, except at Nanaimo, where a strike was still in progress. Nearly all sawmills and logging camps were operating at capacity. Coal mining was brisk, but no call for help. Manufacturing was unchanged. While noteworthy improvement from the conditions prevailing latterly was recorded in building construction, there still remained a large surplus of workers in the building and allied trades for whom, at the present, there was little prospect of work. A number of men, however, had lately been absorbed in the fishing industry, as well as in canneries and storage plants. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were fairly active, but water work there was rather slack. At New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria conditions in this line were good. Trade was better. A steady demand existed for household domestics, but experienced maids were scarce.

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**Student Employment in Geological Surveys**

Announcement has been made that the Dominion Department of Mines would continue this summer its intensive program of geological surveys inaugurated last year (Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 393). The field parties will employ approximately 800 science students from the various universities during the summer months. Funds available for this purpose approximate $700,000, including the unexpended balance of $150,000 of last year's surveys.

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At the recent annual convention of the Registered Nurses of Ontario, a committee was appointed to study proposals respecting the eight-hour day with a view to having it more widely adopted.

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According to a reported announcement by the Hon. David A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour, schedules of the Minimum Wage Board will be amended to extend to all industrial areas whether or not they are in organized municipalities.

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Complete statistics of immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1935, with some comparative figures for 1934, were given in the Labour Gazette, March, page 287. A statement has since been published, by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, covering immigration to Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, as compared with March 31, 1935. These later statistics indicate that the total number of immigrants during the fiscal year, 1936, was 11,103 as compared with 12,136 in 1935, a decrease of 8.5 per cent.

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The gross agricultural revenue of Canada is estimated at $943,081,000 for 1935 as compared with $942,565,000, the revised estimate for 1934. This represents an increase of only $516,000, or less than one per cent. Increases are shown in the revenue from farm animals, wool, dairy products, fruit and vegetables, poultry and eggs, maple products and flax fibre, but these increases are largely offset by the decrease in revenue for field crops, fur farming, tobacco, clover and grass seed and honey.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 9,474, the employees on their payrolls numbering 918,716 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,778, having an aggregate membership of 168,712 persons, 14·5 per cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

## (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1936, as Reported by Employers.

Employment at April 1 showed a seasonal curtailment, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,474 establishments whose staffs aggregated 918,716 persons, compared with 933,221 in the preceding month. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-seasons contraction in fifteen of the sixteen preceding years since 1920. Ordinarily, this mainly results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging program, before any considerable number of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general loss at April 1, 1936, exceeded the average decline at that date in the years for which statistics are available, although it was smaller than the reduction indicated at the beginning of April in each of the years, 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1935.

The crude index (based on the 1926 average as 100), showed a decrease from 98·9 at March 1, 1936, to 97·4 at the date under review, when it was higher than at April 1 in any other year since 1931. After correction for seasonal trend, the index at the latest date stood at 103·3, compared with 103·7 in the preceding month. The seasonally adjusted index, though lower than in the first quarter of the present year, and practically the same as at November 1, 1935, was with these exceptions higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

The unadjusted indexes at April 1 in the years of the record were as follows: 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 97·4; 1926, 92·5; 1925, 88·3; 1924, 90·4; 1923, 88·7; 1922, 81·8 and 1921, 85·1.

The most pronounced contraction at April 1, 1936, was in logging, following a season of considerable activity. Construction also reported large reductions; these greatly exceeded the average losses indicated at the same date in the years since 1920, although they were on a much smaller scale than those noted at April 1, 1935. Partly as a result of unfavourable weather, employment in trade showed a substantial decline, which was of a contra-seasonal character. Coal-mining, hotels and restaurants and railway operation also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing showed decided improvement, on a scale much larger than the average indicated in the years since 1920; the iron and steel and textile groups recorded greatly increased activity. Additions to staffs were also reported in metallic ore mining and in the service division as a whole.

For April 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 9,066 firms, whose employees had numbered 874,556, or 27,582 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of this decline had taken place in logging and construction. The index had then stood at 93·4, which was the low point for the year.

**Employment by Economic Areas.**

The tendency was downward in three of the five economic areas, there being declines in employment in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; those in Quebec were most pronounced. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, on the other hand, showed improvement. The situation in each of these geographical divisions was more favourable than at the same date in any other of the years since 1931.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was at April 1 a small increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 649 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 72,582 persons at March 1 to 72,729 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, and activity also declined in railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories, highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and services showed improvement, that on the highways being pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1935, when substantial reductions had been indicated; the index stood at 101·8 at the latest date, while at April of last year, it was 95·8. Statements had then been received from 626 firms employing 68,184 persons, compared with 70,241 in the preceding month.

*Quebec.* — Manufacturing, transportation, building and railway construction and logging showed curtailment in Quebec, the losses in railway construction and lumber camps being extensive; within the manufacturing group, textile, pulp and paper, electric light and power and iron and steel factories recorded considerably greater activity, but a reduction took place in tobacco and beverage, musical instrument and some other plants. On the other hand, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade afforded more employment. Data were tabulated from 2,239 firms, with 252,688 employees, as against 262,633 at March 1. The index, at 91·4 at April 1, 1936, was several points higher than at the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a larger scale. The trend at this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1936, were greater than the average, although they have been three times exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921, 1934 and 1935. As at the same date of last year, the important decline at the latest date largely reflects seasonal reaction from the considerable activity in bush operations which

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**

characterized the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed in railway construction and maintenance work following severe storms; some 6,000 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from highway and railway construction and maintenance numbered over 4,000.

At April 1, 1935, statistics had been furnished by 2,170 employers, whose payrolls had aggregated 235,855; this was a reduction of 14,795 from March 1 of last year.

*Ontario.*—Employment showed moderate curtailment in Ontario, where 4,213 employers had reduced their forces by 2,171 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 397,323 at April 1. A much larger decrease had been registered by the 4,007 firms making returns for the same date in 1935, when their payrolls had aggregated 384,396. Employment then was at a rather lower level, the index standing at 100·7, compared with 103·4 at the latest date. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in twelve of the fifteen previous years; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly smaller than the average contraction indicated in these years.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the textile, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal industries. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction and trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and highway and railway construction were also slacker.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at the date under review; the reduction greatly exceeded that noted at April 1, 1935, and was also decidedly larger than the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last fifteen years. However, the index, at 90·5 at the latest date, was 3·6 points higher than at April 1, 1935, and was also higher than at that date in any other year since 1931. Most of the falling-off at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining, logging, construction and

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1, 1921 | 85·1 | 98·0 | 76·6 | 85·9 | 88·1 | 78·2 |
| April 1, 1922 | 81·8 | 90·5 | 73·9 | 86·4 | 81·5 | 76·2 |
| April 1, 1923 | 88·7 | 101·5 | 81·5 | 94·1 | 82·9 | 82·3 |
| April 1, 1924 | 90·4 | 94·9 | 87·2 | 93·3 | 86·3 | 88·3 |
| April 1, 1925 | 88·3 | 93·6 | 85·6 | 90·4 | 83·5 | 88·8 |
| April 1, 1926 | 92·5 | 95·0 | 91·2 | 93·7 | 87·6 | 96·1 |
| April 1, 1927 | 97·4 | 97·8 | 94·6 | 100·4 | 94·1 | 96·1 |
| April 1, 1928 | 102·3 | 98·5 | 99·2 | 106·0 | 101·9 | 100·0 |
| April 1, 1929 | 110·4 | 107·5 | 101·1 | 117·4 | 113·9 | 106·0 |
| April 1, 1930 | 107·8 | 107·8 | 103·7 | 112·7 | 103·2 | 106·0 |
| April 1, 1931 | 99·7 | 102·3 | 98·5 | 102·4 | 97·7 | 92·4 |
| April 1, 1932 | 87·5 | 88·3 | 85·0 | 91·1 | 86·1 | 80·9 |
| April 1, 1933 | 76·0 | 78·3 | 73·1 | 78·3 | 78·3 | 68·8 |
| April 1, 1934 | 91·3 | 95·1 | 85·1 | 98·7 | 83·3 | 86·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at April 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 7·9 | 27·5 | 43·2 | 12·5 | 8·9 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

trade. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, particularly in the iron and steel division. The working forces of the 1,386 co-operating employers aggregated 114,732 persons, compared with 120,454 at March 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,329, and their employees, 109,593.

*British Columbia.*—A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 987 firms with 81,244 employees, or 3,186 more than in the preceding month. The increase greatly exceded that indicated at April 1 in any other year of the record except 1926 which approximated the gain at the latest date. The situation was better than in the early spring of any of the preceding five years. There was marked improvement at the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging and building and railway construction, while mining, shipping and highway construction released help. At the beginning of April of last year, the 934 co-operating firms had reported 76,528 employees, or practically the same number as in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, while losses were indicated in Quebec City, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

*Montreal.*—There was a further advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,304 employers who reported 132,303 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 131,057 at March 1. A decline had been noted at the same date of last year, and employment then was in rather less volume. Manufacturing showed general improvement at April 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, textiles and iron and steel reporting considerable increases; services and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in transportation, and musical instrument and tobacco factories were also slacker.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing and services registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1, 1922 | 77·0 | ..... | 91·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85·6 | 80·6 |
| April 1, 1923 | 84·4 | ..... | 95·8 | 96·5 | 93·0 | ..... | 87·7 | 75·2 |
| April 1, 1924 | 91·3 | ..... | 93·7 | 96·8 | 89·7 | ..... | 84·2 | 86·4 |
| April 1, 1925 | 89·7 | 99·5 | 94·0 | 93·2 | 84·5 | ..... | 85·7 | 88·7 |
| April 1, 1926 | 94·3 | 96·0 | 96·9 | 92·1 | 95·1 | 102·4 | 92·8 | 97·5 |
| April 1, 1927 | 98·0 | 102·6 | 102·5 | 98·1 | 101·4 | 77·1 | 98·6 | 99·4 |
| April 1, 1928 | 101·8 | 107·9 | 107·7 | 105·6 | 103·0 | 124·9 | 103·9 | 100·5 |
| April 1, 1929 | 108·2 | 116·2 | 118·6 | 111·2 | 126·1 | 177·3 | 108·0 | 107·7 |
| April 1, 1930 | 109·2 | 111·7 | 116·5 | 116·2 | 120·4 | 140·9 | 103·4 | 110·4 |
| April 1, 1931 | 106·2 | 122·2 | 109·5 | 121·8 | 109·8 | 104·2 | 97·3 | 101·9 |
| April 1, 1932 | 91·2 | 102·0 | 97·8 | 101·7 | 87·4 | 89·8 | 86·8 | 87·8 |
| April 1, 1933 | 76·4 | 92·7 | 85·0 | 85·3 | 70·9 | 79·0 | 78·0 | 79·0 |
| April 1, 1934 | 82·1 | 95·4 | 92·7 | 97·6 | 83·0 | 102·9 | 79·7 | 84·8 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·6 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1936 | 14·4 | 1·3 | 13·1 | 1·5 | 3·4 | 1·9 | 4·1 | 3·5 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

[1] Revised index.

transportation and construction were quieter; the result was a decrease of 213 in the working forces of the 169 firms making returns, who had 12,181 employees at April 1. A smaller decline had been noted at the beginning of April in 1935, when the index, at 93·4, was 1·7 points higher than at the latest date.

*Toronto.*—Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase, mainly due to a betterment in manufacturing, although services and retail trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food textile, chemical and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains, while tobacco works were not so busy. Work on the streets and roads and in transportation was also rather slacker. The working forces of the 1,437 co-operating firms totalled 120,819 persons, compared with 119,781 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, although a rather larger advance had then been indicated; the index at April 1, 1936, stood at 98·7, as compared with 94·8 at the beginning of April in 1935.

*Ottawa.*—Continued improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing, building and services. An aggregate payroll of 13,395 workers was shown by the 177 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,179 in their last report. The index, at 103·1, was a few points higher than at the beginning of April in 1935, when little general change had been recorded.

*Hamilton.*—Trade afforded rather more employment in Hamilton, while manufacturing, transportation and construction showed moderate declines. Returns were compiled from 280 firms employing 31,111 persons, or 111 fewer than at March 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in any of the last four years.

*Windsor.*—There was a large increase in the Border Cities at April 1. Data were received from 170 firms employing 17,827 workers, as against 15,989 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while those in other industries showed only slight general changes. Employment was not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1935; this was partly a result of a change in the season for the production of the year's model cars in some factories.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1, 1921 | 85·1 | 87·3 | 80·3 | 92·1 | 87·5 | 88·2 | 53·2 | 81·7 | 91·8 |
| April 1, 1922 | 81·8 | 84·4 | 49·1 | 93·0 | 84·4 | 89·4 | 49·9 | 79·1 | 87·9 |
| April 1, 1923 | 88·7 | 92·6 | 104·3 | 101·5 | 84·2 | 92·5 | 52·3 | 79·3 | 89·5 |
| April 1, 1924 | 90·4 | 93·6 | 97·8 | 104·1 | 91·0 | 95·7 | 56·1 | 90·2 | 90·3 |
| April 1, 1925 | 88·3 | 91·2 | 85·7 | 98·5 | 92·4 | 91·0 | 59·4 | 90·0 | 92·9 |
| April 1, 1926 | 92·5 | 96·6 | 79·2 | 92·5 | 95·4 | 93·4 | 69·8 | 94·2 | 95·4 |
| April 1, 1927 | 97·4 | 101·5 | 85·7 | 103·0 | 101·9 | 96·2 | 72·5 | 99·0 | 102·3 |
| April 1, 1928 | 102·3 | 106·6 | 88·3 | 109·0 | 102·3 | 98·2 | 78·6 | 108·4 | 111·1 |
| April 1, 1929 | 110·4 | 116·5 | 83·1 | 112·9 | 113·5 | 101·8 | 85·4 | 121·1 | 122·5 |
| April 1, 1930 | 107·8 | 111·3 | 87·6 | 114·6 | 117·1 | 99·5 | 86·4 | 126·1 | 123·1 |
| April 1, 1931 | 99·7 | 99·7 | 42·9 | 108·1 | 103·3 | 94·3 | 96·8 | 122·0 | 123·1 |
| April 1. 1932 | 87·5 | 87·3 | 31·1 | 101·0 | 93·9 | 81·9 | 79·9 | 113·9 | 114·3 |
| April 1, 1933 | 76·0 | 76·0 | 35·6 | 91·4 | 84·5 | 74·2 | 54·7 | 102·5 | 107·6 |
| April 1, 1934 | 91·3 | 88·1 | 104·9 | 103·3 | 76·8 | 75·9 | 95·8 | 111·8 | 116·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 55·5 | 3·2 | 6·4 | 2·2 | 10·3 | 9·2 | 2·8 | 10·4 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment declined in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of 465 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 37,793 workers, as compared with 40,408 in the preceding month. Construction and trade were slacker, while the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. At April 1, 1935, a small advance had been noted, but the index then was lower, standing at 83·5, compared with 88·1 at the date under review.

*Vancouver.*—Improvement occurred in Vancouver, according to 423 firms with 32,073 employees, as compared with 31,058 in the preceding month. The advance took place principally in manufacturing, and within that division, chiefly in lumber mills; construction also afforded more employment. A decrease had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, when activity in this city generally was at a lower level; the index, at 100·1 at the latest date, was 10·4 points higher than at April 1, 1935.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries.**

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the advance being much larger than the average increase from March 1 to April 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains at the date under review occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were decidedly above the average for the last fifteen years. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, pulp and paper, food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, declines were indicated in musical instrument and tobacco factories, those in the latter being partly seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,606 manufacturers, employing 510.142 operatives, as compared with 502,411 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 99·5 at the beginning of March to 101·1 at April 1; this was

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | April 1, 1936 | Mar. 1, 1936 | April 1, 1935 | April 1, 1934 | April 1, 1933 | April 1, 1932 | April 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 55·5 | 101·1 | 99·5 | 93·9 | 88·1 | 76·0 | 87·3 | 99·7 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·3 | 109·7 | 107·2 | 102·5 | 95·4 | 90·4 | 92·7 | 95·4 |
| Fur and products | 0·2 | 88·6 | 81·3 | 79·5 | 73·5 | 63·0 | 76·9 | 90·9 |
| Leather and products | 2·5 | 111·6 | 111·7 | 107·3 | 99·5 | 86·1 | 90·6 | 91·7 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·7 | 115·9 | 116·3 | 113·2 | 106·4 | 93·8 | 97·9 | 98·4 |
| Lumber and products | 3·9 | 67·6 | 65·9 | 63·0 | 60·3 | 45·0 | 58·8 | 73·6 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·1 | 57·1 | 55·3 | 49·8 | 48·5 | 31·8 | 43·0 | 54·8 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 77·1 | 77·6 | 72·6 | 72·9 | 61·7 | 81·2 | 105·5 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 93·2 | 89·7 | 96·7 | 87·1 | 72·6 | 89·7 | 105·3 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 35·7 | 42·0 | 29·9 | 33·0 | 22·8 | 40·1 | 46·1 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·0 | 97·1 | 96·7 | 90·4 | 88·9 | 86·9 | 93·2 | 98·6 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·5 | 97·6 | 96·3 | 92·7 | 88·3 | 82·0 | 88·6 | 96·1 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·8 | 85·8 | 84·8 | 80·8 | 75·9 | 66·2 | 74·4 | 83·5 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 117·6 | 114·5 | 107·1 | 101·0 | 95·2 | 94·7 | 100·3 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·7 | 106·2 | 105·3 | 103·5 | 100·5 | 98·5 | 105·6 | 111·4 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 96·1 | 95·5 | 92·7 | 93·0 | 75·6 | 89·7 | 102·1 |
| Textile products | 11·0 | 118·7 | 116·9 | 111·9 | 109·3 | 91·6 | 101·0 | 104·0 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4·2 | 132·3 | 132·3 | 123·6 | 122·9 | 96·5 | 109·2 | 103·0 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 2·0 | 92·8 | 93·8 | 84·3 | 88·5 | 65·8 | 81·4 | 83·0 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | 0·9 | 142·3 | 139·7 | 132·6 | 128·8 | 103·8 | 115·5 | 104·4 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·1 | 519·8 | 519·0 | 504·9 | 465·4 | 375·3 | 378·1 | 265·5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·2 | 124·7 | 123·0 | 118·4 | 118·2 | 102·4 | 110·9 | 108·6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·5 | 108·9 | 105·9 | 102·4 | 95·9 | 86·8 | 93·5 | 106·8 |
| Other textile products | 1·1 | 98·2 | 94·8 | 96·7 | 94·5 | 74·5 | 83·2 | 92·6 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·9 | 128·0 | 136·4 | 118·9 | 116·4 | 114·5 | 116·8 | 115·6 |
| Tobacco | 1·2 | 124·2 | 138·8 | 114·5 | 114·2 | 118·4 | 115·2 | 106·7 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 133·2 | 129·9 | 122·9 | 119·2 | 108·1 | 118·6 | 128·7 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 145·5 | 146·0 | 120·2 | 136·4 | 99·5 | 93·1 | 101·4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·2 | 135·7 | 132·5 | 128·0 | 118·1 | 106·6 | 112·7 | 119·8 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·9 | 71·4 | 67·5 | 59·9 | 57·6 | 48·5 | 75·8 | 96·9 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 112·5 | 111·5 | 106·9 | 105·0 | 106·9 | 115·6 | 121·4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 116·0 | 115·9 | 106·0 | 97·8 | 88·1 | 119·9 | 136·3 |
| Iron and steel products | 13·4 | 93·2 | 90·6 | 84·3 | 73·4 | 60·3 | 75·6 | 100·3 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·5 | 113·8 | 110·6 | 88·4 | 88·8 | 44·2 | 71·3 | 113·3 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·2 | 99·5 | 98·0 | 87·4 | 73·3 | 61·8 | 82·9 | 99·8 |
| Agricultural implements | ·6 | 66·5 | 65·5 | 59·6 | 43·8 | 34·1 | 29·1 | 56·4 |
| Land vehicles | 6·3 | 94·8 | 91·3 | 89·4 | 77·0 | 69·8 | 81·7 | 101·7 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2·3 | 149·3 | 135·8 | 156·6 | 105·5 | 76·3 | 75·6 | 105·9 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·3 | 63·5 | 63·5 | 66·6 | 57·1 | 55·2 | 67·9 | 108·9 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 105·6 | 99·6 | 90·0 | 80·9 | 58·1 | 76·4 | 102·7 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·6 | 81·3 | 81·8 | 67·9 | 53·0 | 43·3 | 77·2 | 138·3 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·6 | 98·7 | 98·6 | 89·6 | 77·9 | 60·3 | 73·6 | 99·1 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·8 | 88·2 | 85·9 | 80·9 | 72·4 | 58·8 | 77·6 | 93·3 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·3 | 131·5 | 127·1 | 116·2 | 103·5 | 77·3 | 92·8 | 119·7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 130·8 | 130·2 | 126·8 | 126·9 | 112·4 | 116·3 | 120·9 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 121·5 | 117·7 | 117·4 | 107·9 | 93·7 | 102·3 | 105·4 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

higher than at the same date in any of the last five years. Since the general increase exceeded the average gain at this date in the period 1921-1935, the seasonally-corrected index also advanced, rising from 101·3 at March 1, to 102·3 at the beginning of April.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years for which data are available:—1936, 101·1; 1935, 93·9; 1934, 88·1; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·3; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 116·5; 1928, 106·6; 1927, 101·5; 1926, 96·6; 1925, 91·2; 1924, 93·6; 1923, 92·6; 1922, 84·4 and 1921, 87·3.

A brief review of the situation at April 1, 1935, shows that the 5,394 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 470,475 workers, an increase of 6,237 in comparison with their March 1, 1935, payrolls. The greatest gains had occurred in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather factories.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Improvement was noted in dairies, fish canneries and meat-packing establishments. Statements were tabulated from 272 firms employing 21,079 workers, as against 20,601 at the beginning of March. A smaller increase had been recorded at April 1, 1935, when activity was at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Little general change was shown in the leather group, according to statements from 291 employers whose payrolls aggregated 22,802 at the beginning of April. An advance had been indicated at April 1 a year ago, but the index of employment then was over four points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Gains were noted in container and vehicle factories, and in rough and dressed lumber mills. There was an increase of 943 in the lumber group as a whole; statistics were compiled from 806 manufacturers, with 35,580 employees, as compared with 34,637 at March 1, 1936. The increase was larger than that indicated at the beginning of April in any other year since 1931. The index, at 67·6 at April 1, 1936, was 4·6 points higher than at the same date of last year.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was a small advance in employment in vegetable foods in the period under review, curtailment in sugar and syrup refineries being more than offset by gains in the starch and glucose, coffee and spice and other divisions of this group. Returns were tabulated from 446 firms whose payrolls aggregated 28,025 persons, as compared with 27,921 at March 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of April, 1935, when a falling-off had been noted as compared with the preceding month.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The movement in the pulp and paper group was upward, there being gains in the printing and publishing, pulp and paper and paper goods divisions. According to data received from 597 firms in the industry as a whole, they employed 59,312 workers, as compared with 58,557 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at April 1, 1935; an increase had then also been indicated.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in 53 rubber works slightly advanced, 82 persons being added to their staffs, which totalled 12,254. A decline had been shown at the same date last year, and the index then was a few points lower.

*Textile Products.*—There was a further increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing, knitting and headgear factories, while cotton mills were slacker. Rather more extensive improvement had been noted at April 1, 1935, but the gain at the date under review considerably exceeded the average noted at April 1 in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available. Statements were compiled from 990 manufacturers with 101,542 employees, or 1,516 more than at March 1, 1936. Most of the improvement occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The index was nearly seven points higher than at the corresponding date of last year.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 1,349 persons being released from the working forces of the 171 co-operating establishments, which employed 17,355 workers at the date under review. Most of the decline occurred in Quebec. The index was higher than in the spring of last year, when less extensive curtailment had been noted.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—One hundred and ninety-nine plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 11,146 employees, as compared with 10,830 in their last return. Most of the gain took place in Ontario. The general advance was rather smaller than that indicated at the corresponding date in 1935, but the index was then between seven and eight points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 197 of which employed 7,873 persons, as against 7,420 in their last report. Similar additions to staffs had been indicated at April 1, 1935, when the index was many points lower.

*Electric Current.*—Moderate improvement was shown in this group, in which 99 plants reported 14,206 employees, or 126 more than at the beginning of March. There were gains in Quebec, with only minor changes elsewhere. The index of employment was several points higher than at April 1, 1935; a small increase had then also been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—No general change was noted in electrical appliance factories, according to the 119 co-operating firms, who reported 12,811 persons on their payrolls, practically the same number as in their last report. A small gain had been noted at April 1, 1935, when the index was ten points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Statistics were received from 847 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,430 workers to 123,055 at the beginning of April. There were gains in the automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, heating appliance, wire and other groups. Improvement was shown in all except the Maritime Provinces, where there was no general change; the increase in Ontario was most noteworthy. Additions to the personnel had also been recorded in the same period of last year, but the index number was then nearly nine points lower than at April 1, 1936, when it reached its highest point since the spring of 1931.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Returns tabulated from 170 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 20,952 persons, as against 20,246 at March 1. Most of the increase took place in the smelting and refining division. Geographically, the improvement was chiefly in Ontario. The level of employment was much higher than at the beginning of April in 1935; the advance then indicated had been on a decidedly smaller scale.

*Mineral Products.*—Little change on the whole, occurred in the number of workers in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from 139 establishments, in which 13,278 persons were employed. The index of employment in this group was four points higher than in the corresponding period of last year, when the situation had not shown much change from the preceding month.

### Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were reported in logging camps, 322 of which reduced their payrolls from 41,540 workers at March 1 to 29,071 at the date under review; this decline, though it affected a very large number of men, was smaller than that indicated, on the average, at April 1 in preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contraction reported at April 1, 1935, had involved the release of many more workers, but the index number then was slightly higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 102·6.

### Mining

*Coal.*—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in coal-mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred chiefly in the Western coal-fields. Data were received from 102 operators, whose staffs included 23,975 employees, as against 24,925 in their last report. The index was fractionally higher than in the spring of last year, when rather smaller declines had been reported.

*Metallic Ores.*—Returns were received from 173 firms in this group, employing 28,647 workers, or 439 more than at the beginning of March. An increase had also been indicated at the same date in 1935, when the index stood at 207·2, compared with 237·5 at the beginning of April of the present year.

*Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—A slight gain occurred in this group; 77 firms employed 6,253 persons, as compared with 6,119 in the preceding month. A small advance had also been recorded by the employers furnishing statistics at April 1 of last year, when activity was at a lower level.

### Communications

According to information received from 85 communication companies and branches employing 20,573 workers, the number on their staffs was unchanged from the preceding month, a small increase in telegraphs offsetting a similar decline on telephones. Little general change had been indicated at April 1, 1935; the index then was the same as at the latest date, viz., 77·7.

### Transportation

There was a slight falling-off in employment in the street railway and cartage division, and a larger, but still moderate reduction in steam railway operation, while shipping was rather more active. Statistics were compiled from 430 employers of 94,269 workers, as compared with 94,660 at March 1. Of the former number, 25,295 persons belonged in the local trans-

portation, 57,402 in the steam railway and 11,572 in the water transportation division. The present late season has retarded spring-time activity in this group, which frequently shows an advance at April 1. Employment in transportation was in slightly greater volume than at the corresponding date last year, when a rather smaller decrease had been recorded.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Statements were compiled from 667 building contractors, with 21,149 persons in their employ, of 57 more than in their last report. A much larger gain had been indicated at April 1, 1935, but the index then was several points lower.

*Highway.*—Curtailment in staffs was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 310 contractors employed 41,279 men, as compared with 41,678 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec reported heightened activity, while there were large losses in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Very pronounced reductions had been shown at April 1 of last year, but the number then engaged in this work was decidedly greater than in the period under review.

*Railway.*—There was a marked curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in all provinces except British Columbia. Most of the decline was due to the completion of track-clearing operations as the winter drew to a close. The working forces of the 32 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 21,837 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 29,086 employees. The index number was slightly lower than in the spring of 1935, when a much smaller decline had been recorded.

### Services

This group showed further improvement, according to 459 firms with 25,648 workers, or 216 more than in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were rather busier, but hotels and restaurants released some employees. A slight general decrease had been reported at the beginning of April, 1935; employment was then in smaller volume than at the date under review.

### Trade

There was a substantial decline in the aggregate forces of the 1,211 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 95,873 workers at April 1, as compared with 97,497 at the beginning of March. This reduction, which was contra-seasonal, occurred in the retail division; activity in the group was adversely affected by the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the beginning of April. A moderate advance had been indicated at the same date a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower, standing at 117·4, compared with 121·0 at the beginning of April, 1936.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The Columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1936

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

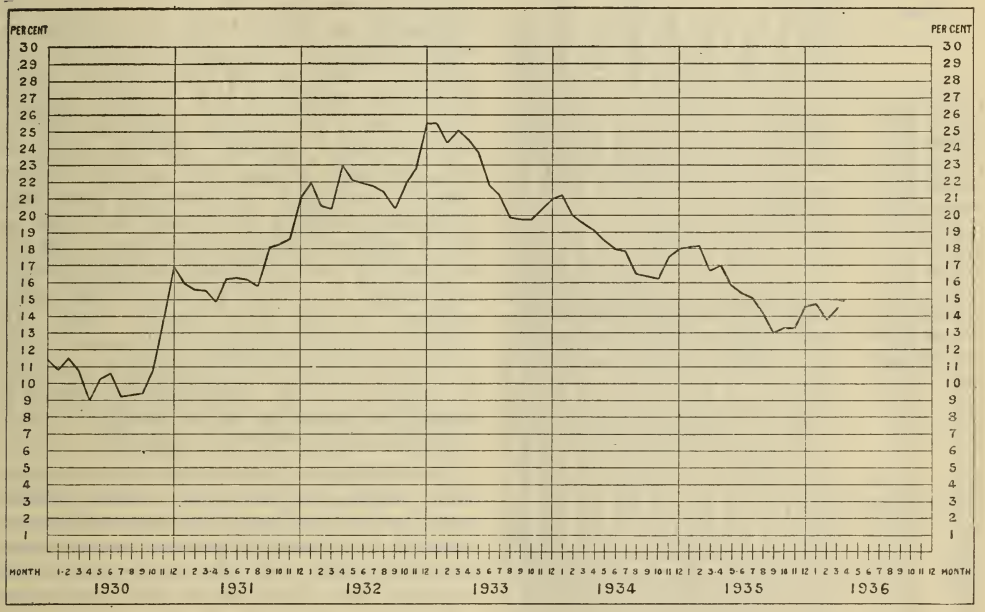
Contrary to the slight improvement indicated by local trade union members during February the situation throughout March showed a tendency toward retarded activity, though the change from the previous month was small. This was manifest from the returns forwarded by 1,778 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 168,712 persons, 24,384 or 14·5 per cent of whom were without work at the close of the month in contrast with a percentage of 13·8 in February. A somewhat better volume of work was afforded, however, than in March a year ago when unemployment stood at 16·7 per cent. Moderate increases in available employment were noted by British Columbia members from February, particularly among fishermen and navigation workers, and in Ontario and Saskatchewan lesser gains occurred. The trend in New Brunswick was favourable, though the variation from February was merely nominal. Between season quietness in the coal fields of

Alberta was the determining factor in the adverse situation noted in that province during March. In Quebec a downward employment movement was also shown when compared with February, the building trades and transportation industries contributing most substantially to the total decline. Activity in Nova Scotia and Manitoba was retarded by less than one per cent. Compared with the returns for March last year Ontario and British Columbia unions reported gains in activity on a noteworthy scale during the month reviewed, and the situation for New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba members was also more favourable, though the change from March a year ago was slight. In Saskatchewan the same percentage of idleness was indicated in both months under comparison. Nova Scotia and Alberta unions alone reported curtailment in employment, which was of small proportions.

Each month the records of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver unions reported moderately improved conditions during March from the previous month. In Edmonton considerable slowing up in activity was evident from February. Montreal members also suffered rather marked losses in employment, while in Regina lesser contractions were reflected. Saint John and Winnipeg unions showed but a fractional adverse change from February. When making a comparison with the returns for March, 1935, Toronto and Vancouver members were afforded a considerably better volume of work during the month reviewed, and in Regina more moderate employment gains were registered. Heightened activity, on a small scale was recorded by Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton unions. Conditions in Saint John, however, were somewhat less favourable than in March last year.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The curve during March traced a course contrary to that of February extending in an upward direction, an evidence of a slight increase in unemployment. The situation as indicated by the curve, was however, more favourable than in March a year ago when the level attained was above that of the month reviewed.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS




Employment advancement in small measure was evident in the manufacturing industries during March from both the previous month and March a year ago, according to the returns tabulated from 477 organizations with a total of 51,140 members. Of these, 6,164 or a percentage of 12·1 were out of work on the last day of the month as compared with

percentages of 13·9 in February and 13·2 in March, 1935. Hat and cap, leather and fur workers were decidedly more active than in February, and improvement, of much lesser degree, was manifest by glass and garment workers, general labourers, and printing tradesmen. A lower level of employment was, however, indicated by iron and steel, jewellery, textile and carpet, wood, and brewery workers, metal polishers, bakers and confectioners, paper makers and cigar and tobacco workers, though the recessions apparent were of minor importance. Contrasted with the returns for March last year brewery workers and general labourers reported increases in available work of noteworthy proportions during the month reviewed, and papermakers, and iron and steel workers more moderate expansion. Some employment advance was also manifest by cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, and garment and jewellery workers. Wood and fur workers, however, showed some curtailment from March last year, and the situation declined slightly for leather, glass, textile and carpet, and hat and cap workers, and printing tradesmen.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| Mar., 1919..... | 2·2 | 3·0 | 3·9 | 6·7 | 1·2 | 5·3 | 3·6 | 8·2 | 5·0 |
| Mar., 1920..... | 1·9 | 3·1 | 3·3 | 2·3 | 3·2 | 4·0 | 2·1 | 7·6 | 3·1 |
| Mar., 1921..... | 17·9 | 11·7 | 16·9 | 13·0 | 10·5 | 12·1 | 9·8 | 34·6 | 16·5 |
| Mar., 1922..... | 9·5 | 7·1 | 7·7 | 8·3 | 14·1 | 11·0 | 10·1 | 17·7 | 9·6 |
| Mar., 1923..... | 3·0 | 1·4 | 7·3 | 5·5 | 8·5 | 5·0 | 7·6 | 14·0 | 6·8 |
| Mar., 1924..... | 3·6 | 3·6 | 8·7 | 7·0 | 7·4 | 6·5 | 5·3 | 3·2 | 6·7 |
| Mar., 1925..... | 3·7 | 2·4 | 11·6 | 7·2 | 8·2 | 6·6 | 11·2 | 7·8 | 8·5 |
| Mar., 1926..... | 19·0 | 2·7 | 6·5 | 8·4 | 7·0 | 6·8 | 4·6 | 3·0 | 7·3 |
| Mar., 1927..... | 13·1 | 1·6 | 6·5 | 4·9 | 5·6 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 4·4 | 5·7 |
| Mar., 1928..... | 10·9 | 2·3 | 7·0 | 5·8 | 7·5 | 7·5 | 5·5 | 5·0 | 6·5 |
| Mar., 1929..... | 6·2 | 1·4 | 7·9 | 4·5 | 9·2 | 7·3 | 4·9 | 4·8 | 6·0 |
| Mar., 1930..... | 5·5 | 3·9 | 10·0 | 10·8 | 10·5 | 14·7 | 16·9 | 12·4 | 10·8 |
| Mar., 1931..... | 6·5 | 10·9 | 14·0 | 16·0 | 14·7 | 19·5 | 21·8 | 18·8 | 15·5 |
| Mar., 1932..... | 8·0 | 13·3 | 23·5 | 21·6 | 20·7 | 17·6 | 23·2 | 20·5 | 20·4 |
| Mar., 1933..... | 22·7 | 16·4 | 27·3 | 26·8 | 20·3 | 20·5 | 25·3 | 23·8 | 25·1 |
| Jan., 1934..... | 10·7 | 9·4 | 23·6 | 24·2 | 21·2 | 17·9 | 16·4 | 25·0 | 21·2 |
| Feb., 1934..... | 10·8 | 9·8 | 21·9 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 18·3 | 17·1 | 21·2 | 20·0 |
| Mar., 1934..... | 9·1 | 10·7 | 22·3 | 19·9 | 21·8 | 18·5 | 20·3 | 19·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934..... | 10·9 | 9·6 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 19·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934..... | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934..... | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934..... | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | 17·9 |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936..... | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·5 |

From unions of coal miners 46 reports were received during March, involving a membership of 14,848 persons, 2,057 or 13·9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 8·0 in February. The Alberta coal mines reported a large increase in slackness during March due mainly to lack of orders, and in Nova Scotia and British Columbia activity was nominally retarded. Quieter conditions also prevailed in the coal mining industry than in March last year when the percentage of idleness was 11·2, the Alberta coal fields, as in the previous comparison, showing the greatest drop in work afforded, though contributory losses, on a much smaller scale, were reflected in the Nova Scotia mines. In British Columbia, however, substantial improvement was noted from March a year ago. In addition to the unemployment reported among the miners during the month reviewed, short time work continued prevalent.

The building and construction trades showed some slowing up in activity during March from the previous month, though employment recovery in substantial measure was apparent from March last year. Reports for the month reviewed were furnished by 203 associations of building tradesmen, covering a membership of 20,494 persons, 9,072 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 44·3 contrasted with percentages of 40·3 in February and 59·2 in March, 1935. Bridge and structural iron workers, and granite and stonecutters reflected decided betterment in the situation from February. Employment for electrical workers, on the contrary, was considerably restricted, and moderate recessions were indicated by plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovelmen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Among hod carriers and building labourers the trend was toward lessened activity, though the change from February was fractional. Compared with the returns for March, 1935, pronounced employ-

ment expansion was evident among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and improvement of marked degree was also shown by granite and stonecutters and steam shovel men. Heightened activity, on a moderate scale, from March a year ago was recorded by painters, decorators and paperhangers, while plumbers and steamfitters registered gains of less than one per cent. The situation for hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers was considerably quieter than in March last year, and noteworthy employment curtailment was reflected by electrical workers.

Little variation in conditions affecting workers in the transportation industries was shown during March from the previous month, what slight change was indicated being in an unfavourable direction. This was apparent from the reports received for March from 804 associations, with a membership aggregate of 56,944 persons. Of these, 5,118 or 9·0 per cent were without work on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 8·4 in February. Among steam railway employees, whose returns involved over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, minor contractions in available work were registered, and activity for navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees also subsided slightly. A small employment rise was noted in the transportation industries, as a whole from March, 1935, when the percentage of idleness stood at 10·4. In this comparison navigation workers were much better engaged during the month reviewed, and increases in available work of more moderate degree were noted by teamsters and chauffeurs. The situation for steam and street and electric railway employees, also showed some slight improvement.

Unemployment for retail shop clerks was maintained in much the same volume during March as in the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 2·0 as compared with 1·9 per cent in February. The March percentage was based on the reports tabulated from 5 associations of these workers, with a total of 1,714 members. A greater volume of work was afforded than in March of last year when 7·3 per cent of the members reported were without employment.

The 78 associations of civic employees from which reports were received during March, including a membership of 8,412 persons, showed that 333 or 4·0 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 5·0 in February and 2·0 in March last year.

In the miscellaneous group of trades during March the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of the preceding month, namely 10·4. This percentage for March was based on the reports compiled from 126 unions including 5,858 members, 608 of whom were idle at the end of the month. Fluctuations were apparent, however, in the various groups of trades, hotel and restaurant employes, unclassified workers, and barbers showing a favourable employment movement from February, and theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen some curtailment of activity. The changes, however, were not of particular importance in any one group of trades. A higher level of employment was apparent in the miscellaneous groups of trades from March, 1935, when the percentage of inactivity was 15·4, all trades participating in this advance. Hotel and restaurant employes, particularly, were considerably better engaged, and among stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers the gains were of moderate proportions. Theatre and stage employees and barbers showed but a slightly improved situation from March last year.

Fishermen registered extensive employment recovery during March from both the previous month and March, 1935, the 3 associations making returns with 574 members, indicating an unemployment percentage of 1·7 as compared with percentages of 37·3 in February and 64·2 in March last year.

Among lumber workers and loggers there was some slight gain in activity shown during March from the previous month, though unemployment remained in greater volume than in March a year ago. This was apparent from the returns tabulated from 3 unions of these workers with 588 members, 12·1 per cent of whom were reported without work at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 14·0 at the close of February and 5·8 per cent in March last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

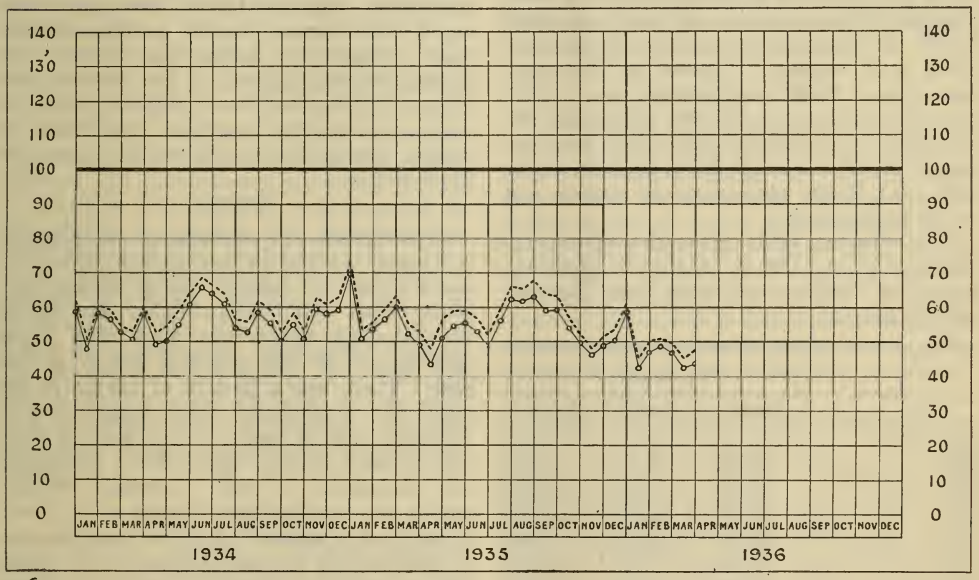
| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1919 | ·0 | .... | 1·9 | 3·9 | 4·2 | 1·4 | 3·3 | ·6 | .... | 2·2 | 3·1 | 4·0 | 2·3 | .... | 6·2 | 4·7 | 6·5 | 10·0 | 2·7 | .... | 16·5 | 3·1 | 12·1 | 2·9 | 1·3 | ·0 | ·0 | .... | 2·5 | 3·0 | ·1 | 6·0 | 5·0 |
| March, 1920 | 3·5 | .... | ·6 | 1·9 | 5·7 | ·8 | ·0 | 1·3 | .... | ·4 | ·1 | ·0 | ·2 | .... | 2·0 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 14·4 | .... | 4·6 | 9·9 | 2·0 | 4·1 | 3·3 | 1·0 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·3 | 2·9 | 1·7 | 3·7 | 3·1 |
| March, 1921 | 32·1 | 60·8 | 11·6 | 18·0 | 7·4 | 4·5 | 6·9 | 3·9 | .... | 14·1 | 3·8 | 3·1 | 4·1 | .... | 12·0 | 29·4 | 35·3 | 31·0 | 12·1 | 28·4 | 25·7 | 8·3 | 8·0 | 9·8 | 1·2 | 2·9 | 2·9 | .... | ·0 | 8·5 | 5·1 | 10·4 | 16·5 |
| March, 1922 | 58·2 | 7·0 | 5·8 | 8·1 | 14·4 | 4·6 | 5·1 | 4·3 | .... | 30·9 | 1·9 | 5·1 | ·8 | .... | 28·8 | 9·1 | 14·5 | 6·7 | 0 | 13·5 | 23·4 | 7·2 | 9·2 | 7·9 | 3·6 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | ·2 | 6·8 | 5·6 | 9·7 | 9·6 |
| March, 1923 | 54·1 | .... | 5·6 | 5·7 | 8·6 | 2·6 | ·8 | 3·5 | .... | 10·8 | 7·4 | 2·3 | 9·1 | ·0 | 27·7 | 2·8 | 1·4 | 5·9 | 0 | 8·3 | 20·6 | 4·5 | 43·1 | 3·2 | 2·6 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | 1·4 | 4·7 | 3·7 | 7·3 | 6·8 |
| March, 1924 | ·0 | ·0 | 3·9 | 4·4 | 6·9 | 5·1 | 7·0 | 4·0 | .... | 10·0 | 2·3 | 7·7 | 1·1 | 1·6 | 10·0 | 4·1 | 6·0 | 2·2 | 0 | 1·3 | 26·4 | 5·5 | 61·6 | 4·2 | 3·6 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 4·7 | 2·9 | 1·5 | 6·4 | 6·7 |
| March, 1925 | 8·3 | 41·8 | 9·3 | 10·2 | 15·9 | 5·7 | 1·2 | 7·9 | .... | 10·0 | 18·8 | 16·4 | 19·8 | 4·1 | 9·5 | 7·7 | 7·7 | 55·3 | 0 | 13·5 | 22·5 | 5·4 | 3·0 | 5·9 | 3·3 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 0 | ·9 | 2·3 | ·6 | 6·8 | 8·5 |
| March, 1926 | 1·3 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 5·2 | 12·2 | 4·3 | 1·5 | 5·3 | .... | 5·5 | 6·5 | 17·4 | 5·4 | 12·7 | 13·7 | 3·1 | 6·3 | 3·5 | 0 | 10·5 | 20·9 | 4·5 | 6·5 | 5·1 | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 0 | ·2 | 2·5 | 1·2 | 5·5 | 7·3 |
| March, 1927 | ·0 | ·0 | 12·3 | 5·2 | 16·2 | 2·3 | ·3 | 3·3 | .... | 8·0 | 5·3 | 3·3 | 5·5 | 5·5 | 21·0 | 4·4 | 3·0 | 16·5 | 0 | 13·6 | 18·7 | 2·9 | 6·2 | 3·2 | ·1 | ·9 | ·9 | 0 | ·1 | 2·2 | ·7 | 5·5 | 5·7 |
| March, 1928 | ·0 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 6·1 | 11·7 | 5·0 | 8·4 | 3·1 | .... | 12·3 | 3·2 | ·0 | 3·7 | 1·0 | 11·1 | 5·4 | ·3 | 32·0 | 0 | 11·5 | 19·1 | 4·0 | 42·9 | 3·3 | ·3 | ·4 | ·4 | 0 | ·7 | 2·5 | ·8 | 7·0 | 6·5 |
| March, 1929 | 1·2 | 2·8 | 6·5 | 3·9 | 4·6 | 3·6 | 6·4 | 2·4 | .... | 10·3 | ·8 | ·0 | ·7 | 3·2 | 6·2 | 2·8 | ·5 | 32·3 | 0 | 16·5 | 17·9 | 4·3 | 30·8 | 3·7 | ·6 | ·7 | ·7 | 0 | 5·5 | 2·9 | 1·0 | 5·1 | 6·0 |
| March, 1930 | 1·8 | 17·9 | 11·8 | 7·4 | 7·1 | 7·5 | 15·2 | 3·7 | .... | 13·1 | 2·2 | 18·5 | 1·0 | .... | 9·7 | 6·9 | 9·4 | 34·6 | 0 | 24·1 | 39·5 | 7·5 | 20·5 | 8·4 | ·7 | 2·6 | 2·7 | 0 | ·0 | 5·6 | 1·9 | 10·0 | 10·8 |
| March, 1931 | 4·0 | 34·0 | 12·4 | 9·2 | 10·3 | 10·2 | 18·7 | 6·8 | .... | 28·9 | 4·4 | 31·1 | 1·8 | 4·5 | 12·4 | 7·3 | 8·8 | 42·6 | .... | 32·9 | 45·7 | 19·9 | 38·5 | 12·2 | 1·4 | 6·8 | 6·9 | 0 | 1·8 | 9·5 | 1·5 | 17·0 | 15·5 |
| March, 1932 | ·0 | 20·5 | 9·9 | 18·4 | 12·4 | 15·3 | 23·8 | 12·1 | .... | 55·4 | 15·8 | 17·8 | 16·1 | 6·5 | 21·1 | 16·4 | ·0 | 30·9 | 0 | 63·8 | 62·3 | 12·3 | 43·4 | 14·1 | 1·2 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 3·4 | 11·6 | 5·5 | 21·5 | 20·4 |
| March, 1933 | 6·8 | 35·8 | 17·5 | 28·2 | 15·4 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 15·9 | 0 | 41·6 | 19·8 | 29·7 | 19·0 | 20·0 | 26·7 | 35·3 | 35·7 | 32·6 | .... | 58·8 | 71·0 | 14·1 | 51·5 | 16·3 | ·9 | 14·8 | 15·1 | 0 | ·8 | 12·2 | 7·4 | 20·9 | 25·1 |
| January, 1934 | 27·0 | 21·8 | 7·8 | 21·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 0 | 19·3 | 13·6 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 48·7 | 34·9 | 24·5 | 43·3 | 45·4 | 0 | 70·7 | 69·2 | 13·8 | 59·3 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 13·6 | 13·7 | 6·3 | 0 | 8·2 | 2·1 | 18·6 | 21·2 |
| February, 1934 | 2·1 | 19·8 | 8·2 | 19·7 | 13·1 | 13·3 | 12·6 | 13·6 | 0 | 13·8 | 15·9 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 48·7 | 24·1 | 22·9 | 36·7 | 44·5 | 0 | 34·9 | 69·2 | 12·5 | 46·7 | 12·7 | 1·1 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 5·0 | 5·1 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 18·5 | 20·0 |
| March, 1934 | 1·3 | 9·1 | 14·4 | 16·6 | 6·8 | 11·1 | 9·2 | 12·0 | 0 | 15·9 | 7·6 | 7·6 | 5·0 | 24·8 | 15·9 | 21·3 | 30·0 | 21·9 | 0 | 65·4 | 69·6 | 12·6 | 39·6 | 13·3 | 1·0 | 13·4 | 13·6 | 6·1 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 2·7 | 16·9 | 19·5 |
| April, 1934 | 2·2 | 29·9 | 19·3 | 16·4 | 7·2 | 10·4 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 0 | 21·4 | 11·2 | 23·8 | 11·4 | ·4 | 11·2 | 19·5 | 33·3 | 10·2 | 0 | 65·2 | 61·3 | 11·4 | 40·4 | 11·9 | ·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 7·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 15·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·6 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 19·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 49·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |

## (3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1936, as represented by the average daily placements effected showed losses of nearly 5 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, from the previous month and from the corresponding period a year ago. Although nearly all industrial divisions showed gains over February, the highest of which were in services and farming, these were insufficient to offset the heavy decline recorded in construction and maintenance and the smaller loss in logging. In comparison with March, 1935, construction and maintenance was again the deciding factor, as the decrease in that group, augmented by others of lesser degree in logging, manufacturing, mining and trade, was considerably greater than the gains in farming, services and transportation, although that in farming was quite substantial. In both instances the loss in construction and maintenance was attributable to the fact that fewer placements had been made during March, 1936, on relief projects sponsored by the Dominion and provincial governments.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves, both of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications declined during the first half of the month, but showed an upward trend during the latter half of the period under review. At the end of March, however, they were 5 points below the levels attained at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 45·5 during the first half and 47·9 during the second half of March, 1936, in contrast with the ratios of 54·8 and 52·9 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 42·6 and 43·6 as compared with 52·0 and 48·9 during the corresponding month of 1935.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT




The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1936, was 925, as compared with a daily average of 954 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,000 recorded daily in February, 1936.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of

the Service during the month under review was 1,977, in comparison with 1,770 in March, 1935. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1936 averaged 1,985 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1936, was 854, of which 458 were in regular employment, and 396 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 948 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 894 daily, consisting of 554 in regular and 340 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 24,037 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,181 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,893, of which 7,474 were of men and 4,419 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,288. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 15,109 for men and 8,941 for women, a total of 24,050, while applications for work numbered 51,395, of which 37,730 were from men and 13,665 from women. Reports for February, 1936, showed 24,983 positions available, 49,618 applications made, and 23,687 placements effected, while in March, 1935, there were recorded 24,788 vacancies, 46,014 applications for work, and 23,231 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (3 Months) | 43,684 | 29,900 | 73,584 |

### Nova Scotia

During the month of March, orders received at the Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 10 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 6 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a loss of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with March, 1935. The decrease in placements from March of last year was due to a reduction under construction and maintenance, as a small loss in services was more than offset by a gain in logging, and the changes in all other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 73; construction and maintenance, 597; and services, 290, of which 224 were of household workers. There were 88 men and 68 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### New Brunswick

Orders listed at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 5 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 25 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. The same percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. A reduction in placements from March, 1935, in construction and maintenance accounted for the decline under this comparison, as all other groups showed nominal changes only. Placements during the month were almost entirely confined to the services division, in which there were 533: of these 417 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 8 of men and 94 of women.

### Quebec

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during March were nearly 2 per cent less favourable than during the preceding month and more than 2 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 12 per cent in placements when compared with February and of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with March, 1935. When comparing the placements in each industrial division during the month under review with March of last year, a substantial decline was recorded in construction and maintenance and a small loss in trade. Services, on the other hand, showed the most noteworthy increase, followed by gains of lesser importance in logging and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 213; logging, 309; construction and maintenance, 566; trade, 67; and services, 2,311, of which 2,085 were of household workers. There were 995 men and 1,662 women placed in regular employment.

### Ontario

There was an increase of over 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month and of over 12 per cent in comparison with

the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 8 per cent higher than in February and nearly 12 per cent above March, 1935. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to a large gain under construction and maintenance. Farming also showed improvement and there were small increases in services, trade and transportation. These gains were partly offset by a substantial decline in logging and small losses in manufacturing and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 493; logging, 210; farming, 969; mining, 101; transportation, 86; construction and maintenance, 3,995; trade, 319; and services 3,142, of which 2,042 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,289 of men and 1,331 of women.

### Manitoba

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during March, were about 10 per cent less favourable than in both the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a decline of about 12 per cent under both comparisons. A large reduction in placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from March, 1935, supplemented by small losses in logging and manufacturing. These decreases were partly offset by a substantial gain in farm placements and a small increase in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 48; farming, 821; construction and maintenance, 269; and services, 566, of which 459 were of household workers. There were 1,141 men and 341 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Saskatchewan

During the month of March, positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were nearly 19 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 16 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 19 per cent less than in February, but nearly 19 per cent above March, 1935. Farm placements were considerably higher than during March of last year and, in addition, there were small gains in manufacturing and services. The only decline of importance was in construction and maintenace, although minor losses were also reported in mining, logging, trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 54; farming, 1,036; construction and maintenance, 115; and services, 634, of which 483 were of household workers. During the month 1,089 men and 394 women were placed in regular employment.

### Alberta

There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during March when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 4 per cent less than in February and over 5 per cent below March, 1935. The only decline of importance in placements from March of last year was in construction and maintenance, although there was a small loss also in logging. All other groups showed increases, of which the largest were in farming, services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 78; logging, 64; farming, 784; construction and maintenance, 379; and services, 454, of which 366 were of household workers. There were 1,266 men and 325 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### British Columbia

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during March, was nearly 32 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 39 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of decline were reported in placements under both comparisons. A large decrease in placements in construction and maintenance when compared with March, 1935, accounted for the loss under this comparison, although small reductions were also shown in all other groups except services, transportation and trade. These gains, however, were small and did not, to any appreciable extent, affect the decline in the province as a whole. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 122; construction and maintenance, 1,344; and services, 709, of which 367 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 598 of men and 204 of women.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,893 placements in regular employment, 5,711 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 350 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 294 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 56 to

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **1,034** | **112** | **1,228** | **1,004** | **156** | **837** | **1,954** | **187** |
| Halifax | 293 | 110 | 473 | 253 | 44 | 209 | 1,273 | 88 |
| New Glasgow | 227 | 2 | 242 | 237 | 101 | 125 | 350 | 80 |
| Sydney | 514 | 0 | 513 | 514 | 11 | 503 | 331 | 19 |
| **New Brunswick** | **560** | **4** | **604** | **557** | **102** | **455** | **1,000** | **234** |
| Chatham | 22 | 1 | 40 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 221 | 26 |
| Fredericton | 12 | 0 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 146 | 50 |
| Moncton | 188 | 3 | 186 | 186 | 73 | 113 | 94 | 97 |
| St. John | 338 | 0 | 359 | 338 | 29 | 309 | 539 | 61 |
| **Quebec** | **4,485** | **571** | **8,104** | **4,872** | **2,657** | **873** | **2,850** | **3,185** |
| Chicoutimi | 264 | 0 | 515 | 254 | 251 | 13 | 118 | 80 |
| Hull | 272 | 13 | 881 | 295 | 199 | 89 | 363 | 440 |
| Montreal | 2,384 | 302 | 4,136 | 2,284 | 1,310 | 353 | 1,528 | 892 |
| Quebec | 862 | 214 | 1,483 | 1,083 | 385 | 254 | 538 | 498 |
| Rouyn | 75 | 1 | 124 | 75 | 66 | 7 | 35 | 57 |
| Sherbrooke | 234 | 11 | 466 | 309 | 201 | 21 | 194 | 768 |
| Three Rivers | 394 | 30 | 499 | 572 | 245 | 136 | 74 | 450 |
| **Ontario** | **10,023** | **449** | **25,446** | **9,701** | **3,620** | **5,709** | **52,718** | **4,669** |
| Belleville | 141 | 0 | 149 | 141 | 38 | 103 | 202 | 54 |
| Brantford | 119 | 1 | 250 | 119 | 102 | 17 | 1,789 | 91 |
| Chatham | 134 | 0 | 202 | 133 | 117 | 16 | 668 | 40 |
| Fort William | 192 | 0 | 210 | 188 | 64 | 124 | 618 | 184 |
| Guelph | 79 | 42 | 171 | 126 | 62 | 6 | 1,014 | 41 |
| Hamilton | 411 | 6 | 1,542 | 455 | 225 | 151 | 5,450 | 205 |
| Kingston | 233 | 19 | 361 | 204 | 150 | 54 | 447 | 206 |
| Kitchener | 129 | 0 | 374 | 138 | 53 | 73 | 1,168 | 46 |
| London | 462 | 26 | 583 | 556 | 341 | 122 | 2,741 | 302 |
| Niagara Falls | 169 | 0 | 208 | 170 | 73 | 95 | 1,789 | 69 |
| North Bay | 59 | 0 | 95 | 58 | 41 | 17 | 517 | 75 |
| Oshawa | 1,089 | 1 | 1,442 | 1,077 | 79 | 998 | 1,360 | 194 |
| Ottawa | 420 | 4 | 1,751 | 423 | 294 | 127 | 1,768 | 425 |
| Pembroke | 224 | 0 | 368 | 174 | 56 | 118 | 68 | 86 |
| Peterborough | 85 | 8 | 193 | 98 | 74 | 16 | 803 | 66 |
| Port Arthur | 324 | 0 | 281 | 281 | 236 | 45 | 481 | 379 |
| St. Catharines | 253 | 14 | 321 | 234 | 84 | 150 | 2,042 | 95 |
| St. Thomas | 130 | 22 | 176 | 101 | 56 | 45 | 435 | 71 |
| Sarnia | 206 | 2 | 256 | 201 | 80 | 121 | 542 | 87 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 99 | 0 | 425 | 105 | 79 | 19 | 200 | 155 |
| Stratford | 118 | 0 | 262 | 112 | 104 | 8 | 163 | 98 |
| Sudbury | 124 | 23 | 1,144 | 104 | 78 | 27 | 913 | 189 |
| Timmins | 403 | 0 | 911 | 403 | 73 | 332 | 866 | 376 |
| Toronto | 3,952 | 252 | 13,124 | 3,661 | 864 | 2,683 | 24,139 | 904 |
| Windsor | 468 | 29 | 647 | 439 | 197 | 242 | 2,535 | 231 |
| **Manitoba** | **1,798** | **35** | **4,521** | **1,763** | **1,482** | **275** | **15,284** | **1,547** |
| Brandon | 126 | 31 | 183 | 101 | 97 | 4 | 762 | 108 |
| Winnipeg | 1,672 | 4 | 4,338 | 1,662 | 1,385 | 271 | 14,522 | 1,439 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,017** | **261** | **2,255** | **1,893** | **1,483** | **399** | **1,335** | **916** |
| Estevan | 37 | 9 | 47 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 34 | 52 |
| Moose Jaw | 365 | 91 | 361 | 303 | 205 | 87 | 509 | 136 |
| North Battlefofd | 61 | 15 | 54 | 48 | 37 | 12 | 7 | 37 |
| Prince Albert | 137 | 27 | 179 | 115 | 78 | 37 | 96 | 80 |
| Regina | 449 | 23 | 531 | 455 | 381 | 74 | 304 | 303 |
| Saskatoon | 278 | 17 | 347 | 272 | 254 | 17 | 212 | 132 |
| Swift Current | 101 | 50 | 119 | 84 | 77 | 7 | 147 | 51 |
| Weyburn | 171 | 18 | 165 | 152 | 64 | 88 | 6 | 35 |
| Yorkton | 181 | 11 | 215 | 201 | 134 | 67 | 20 | 90 |
| Sub-offices | 237 | 0 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 0 | 0 | — |
| **Alberta** | **1,851** | **31** | **3,827** | **1,864** | **1,591** | **263** | **9,237** | **1,518** |
| Calgary | 465 | 13 | 1,160 | 447 | 404 | 43 | 3,818 | 617 |
| Drumheller | 142 | 2 | 430 | 128 | 101 | 27 | 213 | 105 |
| Edmonton | 692 | 6 | 1,508 | 748 | 687 | 51 | 4,292 | 663 |
| Lethbridge | 172 | 10 | 300 | 160 | 103 | 57 | 664 | 74 |
| Medicine Hat | 380 | 0 | 429 | 381 | 296 | 85 | 250 | 59 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,282** | **22** | **5,410** | **2,383** | **802** | **1,477** | **8,210** | **2,137** |
| Kamloops | 33 | 1 | 221 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 46 | 212 |
| Nanaimo | 507 | 0 | 253 | 500 | 206 | 294 | 158 | 503 |
| Nelson | 206 | 0 | 222 | 210 | 61 | 149 | 8 | 113 |
| New Westminster | 89 | 0 | 306 | 89 | 37 | 52 | 534 | 99 |
| Penticton | 72 | 4 | 148 | 83 | 43 | 22 | 86 | 137 |
| Prince Rupert | 124 | 0 | 152 | 124 | 7 | 117 | 153 | 23 |
| Vancouver | 465 | 17 | 3,169 | 571 | 293 | 200 | 6,697 | 963 |
| Victoria | 786 | 0 | 939 | 786 | 146 | 640 | 528 | 87 |
| **Canada** | **24,050** | **1,485** | **51,395** | **24,037** | **11,893** | **10,288** | **92,588** | **14,393** |
| Men | 15,109 | 317 | 37,730 | 15,201 | 7,474 | 7,491 | 79,501 | 10,491 |
| Women | 8,941 | 1,168 | 13,665 | 8,836 | 4,419 | 2,797 | 13,087 | 3,902 |

other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement in Quebec during March was of bushmen numbering 29, who journeyed from Hull to employment in the Pembroke zone. In Ontario, 192 persons benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate during March, these going to provincial situations. Travelling to centres within their respective zones the Port Arthur office assisted in the despatch of 62 bush workers, 45 highway construction workers, 38 mine workers, 2 hotel employees, 1 restaurant waitress, and 2 domestics; the Sudbury office of 27 bush workers; and the Fort William office of 11 bush workers and 1 mine blacksmith. In addition, the Fort William zone received 3 mine workers sent from Timmins. The Winnipeg office was entirely responsible for all transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during March which totalled 25. Of these, 24 were interprovincial and one provincial. The latter was of a farm hand despatched to employment within the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons going outside the province, 21 were destined for the Port Arthur zone, among whom were 13 bush workers, 6 mine workers, and 2 hotel employees. The balance of this movement was of farm hands 3 in number, bound for Saskatchewan rural areas. From Saskatchewan centres 9 persons were conveyed to provincial employment during March. These included 7 teachers, 5 of whom travelled from Regina and 2 from Moose Jaw to situations within their respective zones. Securing a certificate at Saskatoon one bushman journeyed to Prince Albert, while from Yorkton one dry cleaner was bound for Weyburn. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during March numbered 70, all provincial. For centres within its own zone the Edmonton office despatched 15 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 12 water transportation employees, 12 bushmen, 6 sawmill hands, 5 mine workers, 5 building construction workers, 1 fisherman, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 garage mechanic and 1 bookkeeper. In addition, from Edmonton 1 blacksmith was transferred to Drumheller. The Calgary office arranged for the transportation of one farm hand each to the Drumheller and Edmonton zones, and of 3 farm hands to points within its own zone. Offices in British Columbia granted 25 certificates at the reduced transportation rate during March, 22 for points within the province and 3 for centres outside. Provincially the Vancouver office shipped 16 mine workers and 3 sawmill labourers to Kamloops, and 1 cook within its own zone. Transferred from Nelson 1 mine cook and 1 farm hand were carried to Penticton. The interprovincial movement emanated from Vancouver and included the despatch of 3 shipwrights to Edmonton.

Of the 350 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 213 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 126 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During March, 1936

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during March was $2,361,271; this was an increase of $449,387 or 23·5 per cent over the February total of $1,911,884. On the other hand, there was a decline of $1,661,484 or 41·3 per cent as compared with the aggregate of $4,022,755 reported for March, 1935, when authority had been granted for the erection of a large public building in one of the co-operating cities. Construction work so far this year has been retarded by unusually severe weather in many sections of the country.

The value of the building authorized during the first quarter of the present year amounted to $5,556,871; this was a decrease of $2,950,399 or 34·7 per cent as compared with the same period of 1935, although it was higher than in the months, January-March of 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the first quarter in each of the last five years has been considerably lower than in any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for March, 1936, showing that they had granted some 265 permits for dwellings valued at more than $1,166,000 and over 1,200 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $994,000. In addition, engineering projects, valued at approximately $12,300, were authorized in two cities. During February, authority was given for the erection of about 100 dwellings and almost 600 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $310,000 and $1,580,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1936, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gain was that of $711,796 or 162·2 per cent in Ontario.

There was a large reduction in British Columbia, where the value of the construction permits taken out declined from $1,184,062 in February, to $496,750 in the month under review, or by 58 per cent.

As compared with March, 1935, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia recorded increases, that of $274,808 or 123·8 per cent in British Columbia being most marked. Of the reductions elsewhere recorded, that of $1,477,400 in Manitoba was greatest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal showed increases as compared with February, 1936, and March, 1935; in Toronto and Winnipeg there were gains over the preceding month, but losses as compared with the same month of last year. On the other hand, Vancouver reported a decline in the first, but an increase in the second comparison. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Stratford, Sarnia, York and East York Townships, Welland, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported higher totals than in either February, 1936, or March, 1935.

*Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1936.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in March | Value of permits issued in first quarter | Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 2,361,271 | 5,556,871 | 24·7 | 84·0 |
| 1935..... | 4,022,755 | 8,507,270 | 37·8 | 81·4 |
| 1934..... | 1,109,085 | 2,710,999 | 12·1 | 82·2 |
| 1933..... | 953,966 | 3,065,821 | 13·6 | 75·2 |
| 1932..... | 3,396,729 | 9,453,012 | 42·0 | 79·3 |
| 1931..... | 9.948,979 | 24,746,094 | 110·0 | 83·7 |
| 1930..... | 13,356,787 | 29,493,262 | 131·1 | 96·7 |
| 1929..... | 24,068,018 | 42,950,228 | 190·9 | 99·2 |
| 1928..... | 15,128,413 | 33,163.338 | 147·4 | 95·5 |
| 1927..... | 11,713,640 | 25.028,353 | 111·3 | 96·4 |
| 1926..... | 10,634,491 | 22,493,574 | 100·0 | 102·0 |
| 1925..... | 8,631,627 | 19,981.015 | 88·2 | 102·9 |
| 1924..... | 9,493,620 | 18,047,999 | 80·2 | 112·2 |
| 1923..... | 9,658,950 | 19,478,119 | 86·6 | 110·6 |
| 1922..... | 10,615,531 | 18,680,173 | 83·0 | 108·0 |
| 1921..... | 7,290,589 | 13,569,512 | 60·3 | 139·1 |
| 1920..... | 8,736,675 | 18,909,986 | 84·1 | 139·4 |

As already stated, the value of the building authorized in the first quarter of 1936 was lower by 34·7 per cent than in the same months of 1935, when permits had been issued for large public buildings in several centres; however, the aggregate value of the building authorized in the first three months of the present year was higher than in either 1934 or 1933. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last few years have been considerably below the average for the years since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

EMPLOYMENT showed a further substantial improvement in March, extending to the great majority of the principal industries. The most marked improvement, between February 24 and March 23, occurred in the building industry; but there were also substantial reductions in the numbers unemployed in public works contracting, stone quarrying, brick and tile making, the iron and steel, engineering, and motor vehicle industries, miscellaneous metal goods manufacture, the clothing trades, the woollen and worsted and cotton industries, furniture making, etc., pottery and earthenware manufacture, printing, the food industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, there was a further increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry.

The improvement affected all administrative divisions except Wales, where there was a slight decline.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at March 23, 1936, was 10,630,000. This was 155,000 more than at February 24, 1936, and 411,000 more than at March 25, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at March 23, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 14·4, as compared with 15·4 at February 24, 1936, and with 16·4 at March 25, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at March 23 was 14·2, compared with 15·3 at February 24, and with 16·2 at March 25, 1935

At March 23, 1936, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,560,574 wholly unemployed, 235,280 temporarily stopped, and 85,677 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,881,531. This was 143,490 less than a month before and 272,339 less than a year before. The total included 1,482,442 men, 55,800 boys, 289,986 women, and 53,303 girls. The persons on the Registers included 852,580 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 701,437 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 199,303 insured persons (including 20,149 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 128,211 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at March 23, 1936, was 1,947,998.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—The increase of 1·2 per cent in factory employment from February to March brought the level of the preliminary March employment index to 84·2. With the exception of the last three months of 1935, the March employment index exceeds the levels reported in any month since November, 1930. Pay rolls increased 4·7 per cent over the month interval, the preliminary March index (75·7) exceeding the levels recorded in any month since November, 1930, with the single exception of December, 1935.

Factory employment in March, 1936, was 2·1 per cent higher than in March, 1935 (82·5), 4·1 per cent above March, 1934 (80·9), and 43·2 per cent above March, 1933 (58·8), in which month the low point of factory employment was recorded. Pay rolls in March, 1936, were 6·9 per cent above the level of March, 1935 (70·8), 17·0 per cent above March, 1934 (64·7), and 104 per cent above March, 1933 (37·1).

The gains in employment and pay rolls between February and March were widespread, 66 of the 90 industries surveyed showing increases in employment, and 78 reporting larger pay rolls. The fertilizer industry reported the largest percentage increase in number of workers (50·2 per cent), due to spring shipments. Many industries related to building construction activities reported substantial seasonal gains in employment, among which were marble, granite, slate (21·6 per cent), cement (16·7 per cent), brick, tile, and terra cotta (8 per cent), structural ironwork, 5·4 per cent), sawmills (4·5 per cent) and millwork (2·8 per cent). Each of the six apparel industries surveyed reported gains in employment, the increases ranging from 20·6 per cent in the millinery industry, to 1·1 per cent in the corset and allied garment industries. Employment in the women's clothing industry increased 6·1 per cent and in men's clothing, 1·3 per cent. The electric and steam railroad car and the locomotive industries reported gains in employment of 12·3 per cent and 13·2 per cent respectively, due to orders placed for new equipment, and the shipbuilding industry showed a gain of 8·7 per cent. Other industries reporting substantial gains in employment from February to March were: beet sugar (9·9 per cent), beverages (7·1 per cent), ice cream (6·6 per cent), aircraft (5·6 per cent), pottery (5·2 per cent), stoves (4·7 per cent), and steam railroad repair shops (3·6 per cent). Smaller gains in employment were noted in a number of industries of major importance, among which were foundries and machine shops (1·9 per cent), electrical machinery (1·3 per cent), baking (1·1 per cent) blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills (0·8 per cent), and newspapers and periodicals (0·8 per cent). The gain of 0·9 per cent in employment in the machine-tool industry in March continued the unbroken rise which has been shown each month since October, 1934. The March, 1936, employment index (104·5) exceeds the level recorded in any month since October, 1930. The agricultural implement industry, which reflects orders placed for farm equipment, also continued to absorb additional workers. The March, 1936, index of employment (138·7) in this industry is the maximum registered in any month since March, 1930.

The most pronounced decline in employment over the month interval (24·5 per cent) was in the automobile tire and tube industry and was due primarily to a temporary plant shut-down caused by labour difficulties. Radio and phonograph plants reported seasonal decline of 5·1 per cent, and woollen and worsted goods mills reported 4·5 per cent fewer workers in March than in February. Employment decreased 3·9 per cent in the lighting equipment industry, and 3·4 per cent in jewellery. In the book and job printing, slaughtering, chewing and smoking tobacco, and smelting and refining industries, losses ranging from 1·7 per cent to 1·3 per cent were reported. The declines in employment in the remaining industries were 1·1 per cent or less.

Employment in the automobile industry in preceding years has usually shown substantial gains between February and March. The introduction of new models at an earlier period, however, has resulted in a shift in the seasonal movement of employment in this industry during recent months, and instead of usual gains in March a decline of 0·8 per cent in

employment was shown. Weekly pay rolls in this industry in March, however, were 11·9 per cent greater than in the preceding month.

The indexes of factory employment and pay-rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation.

Gains in employment and pay-rolls from February to March were shown in both the durable and non-durable goods groups. Employment rose 1·6 per cent in the durable goods group, the March index on the 1923-25 base as 100, standing at 75·8. The gain of 0·9 per cent in employment in the non-durable goods industries raised the March index of that group to 93·3. These indexes indicate that for every 1,000 workers employed in the durable goods industries during the index base period (1923-1925=100), 758 were employed in March, 1936, while in the non-durable goods industries, for every 1,000 workers employed during 1923-1925, 933 were at work in March. Over the year interval, employment in the durable goods industries showed a gain of 6·8 per cent.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Among the 11 non-manufacturing industries which showed gains in number of workers from February to March, the seasonal expansion in retail trade resulted in the re-employment of the largest number of workers. Based on reports supplied by 53,745 retail-trade establishments, it is estimated that 79,000 additional persons secured employment in the retail establishments of the country. The general merchandising group, composed of department, variety and general merchandising stores and mail order houses showed a seasonal gain of 6·0 per cent, indicating an increase of 41,500 workers. A net gain of 1·6 per cent was shown in other lines of retail trade. A sharp seasonal increase was shown in retail apparel stores and smaller gains were reported in retail lumber and building materials, drug, automotive, hardware, and other retail lines.

Wholesale trade establishments added approximately 13,000 workers to their pay-rolls between February and March. Improved weather conditions gave momentum to private building construction activities, reports from 8,893 contractors showing a net increase in employment of 28·9 per cent. Quarrying and non-metallic mines, due to the more favourable weather, reported an increase of 14·3 per cent in number of workers. Seasonal gains were also reported in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments.

Employment in the power and light industry increased 0·9 per cent, the gain being attributable, to some extent, to extra maintenance crews necessary in the "flood" areas. Metalliferous mines reported a further gain in employment. The increase of 0·7 per cent in this industry continued the rise which has been shown consistently each month since August of last year, and raised the March level of employment to the highest point reached since July, 1931. With the exception of the seasonal decrease of approximately 12,400 workers in the anthracite mining industry, the declines in employment were negligible.

*Private Building Construction.*—Increases of 28·9 per cent in employment and 36·9 per cent in pay-rolls from February to March were shown by the combined reports received from 8,893 contractors employing 71,513 workers engaged in the erecting, altering and repairing of private buildings. Increases were shown in March in 3 of the 4 immediately preceding years, but they were much smaller than the current gains. The pronounced gains in March not only represent a resumption of operations that had been curtailed in February because of the sub-zero weather, but also indicate greater activity because of new building operations. The information furnished by reporting contractors relates to employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and does not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

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Forest production in Canada in 1934 was valued at $105,539,000 compared with $93,773,000 in 1933 and $206,853,000 in 1930. Pulpwood led the items of production with $38,303,000, followed by firewood at $31,489,000. The value of logs and bolts was $29,115,000. Quebec led the provinces with a value of $38,312,000, Ontario $24,726,000, and British Columbia $21,439,000.

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A National Conference on silicosis was held recently at Washington. Convened by the United States Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins, it included representatives of industry and labour, federal and state health and labour commissioners, and safety experts and engineers. The purpose of the conference was to plan for a co-operative campaign to fight this disease. Secretary Perkins, in opening the meeting, said that silicosis exposure in some degree faces 500,000 wage-earners. She advocated a comprehensive plan for workmen's compensation in connection with silicosis and other dust diseases.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Governmental supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, provided for the observance of the wages rates generally accepted as current in the district for competent workmen, or if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, and for adherence to the hours of work generally accepted as current in the district; or fair and reasonable hours. These "A" conditions, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, were superseded in 1930 by the adoption of an Act of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act" (Chapter 20-21, Geo. V), the full text of which was published in the Labour Gazette of June, 1930, p. 652. The clause relating to wages and hours in this Act is in the terms following:—

All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the schedule of fair wages and working hours, Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work contain certain other labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople employed, sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended on April 9, 1924.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the

contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

### Department of Fisheries

*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling etc.)*

Repairing and overhauling the C.G.S. "Givenchy" at North Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Company. Date of contract, April 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,258.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Ship's carpenters | $0 78½ | 8 |
| Platers | 0 83 | 8 |
| Riveters | 0 83 | 8 |
| Rivet holders | 0 70 | 8 |
| Iron caulkers | 0 83 | 8 |
| Boilermakers | 0 83 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 75 | 8 |
| Machinists' helpers | 0 50 | |
| Blacksmiths | 0 75 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Electric welders | 0 83 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 81 | 8 |
| Iron moulders | 0 75 | |
| Patternmakers | 0 81 | 8 |
| Bricklayers | 1 10 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 73½ | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Riggers | 0 65½ | 8 |
| Ship's fitters | 0 83 | 8 |
| Teamsters, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 |
| Teamsters | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### Department of National Defence

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling etc.)*

Supply and installation of an Automatic Sprinkler System in Hangar A-1 at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Viking Automatic Sprinklers Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $12,000.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Sprinkler fitters | $0 75 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies etc.)*

Complete overhaul and modification of Atlas Aircrift Nos. 18 and 19. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $14,050.57. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were embodied in the contract.

Complete overhaul and modification of Siskin Mark IIIA Landplane No. 21. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,979.85. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were embodied in this contract.

Complete overhaul and modification of Siskin Mark IIIA Landplane No. 22. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,714.35. The "B" labour conditions were embodied in this contract.

Supply of seventy-four parachute and spare parts therefor. Name of contractors, Irving Air Chute Company, Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $42,213.65. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

In addition to the foregoing, the Department of National Defence awarded the following contracts during the month of April for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractors |
|---|---|
| Uniform Caps | William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Service Trousers | The Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |
| Sweater Jackets | The Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Forks and Spoons | McGlashan Clarke Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. |
| Dinner Knives | Canadian Wm. A. Rogers Ltd., Toronto, Ont.. |
| Circular Tents | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Marquee Tents | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Castile Soap | London Soap Co., Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Blue Cloth | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue Serge | Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Tap Soles | Beardmore Leathers Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Boots | The Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q. |

## Department of Public Works

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling etc.)*

Repairs to the Assembly Wharf at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. W. MacMillan, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, March 12, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $4,932.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourer | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—In any case where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of a float and approach at Gowland Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,981.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourer | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of a public building at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Renaud, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, April 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $39,406.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete, mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 0 60 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 35 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 70 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Palsterers' helpers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of railroad track foundation at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, March 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $61,240.66. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger) | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Firemen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator (gasoline) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of dykes: (a) Albion Island Dyke No. 2 and (b) Woodwards Training Wall Extension, at Steveston, Fraser River, B.C. (New Westminster District). Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, March 31, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $42,541.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Pile driver boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Derrick scow engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Derrickman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Riggers | 0 90 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a guard room and meter building for the Permanent Force Barracks at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, March 31, 1936. Amount of contract, $32,185.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 80 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 50 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 90 | 8 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 50 | 8 |
| Hoist operators, 1 drum | 0 65 | 8 |
| Hoist operators, 2 drums | 0 80 | 8 |
| Cement mixer operator, gas. or elec | 0 50 | 8 |
| Cement mixer operator, steam | 0 60 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 60 | 8 |
| Excavator, bearcat and gas. shovels | 0 75 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 |
| Stonecutters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Structural steel erectors | 0 80 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 80 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Metal lathers | 0 06* | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 90 | 8 |
| Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers | 0 60 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 |
| Reinforcing steel rod men | 0 50 | 8 |

*Per yard.

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Dundee, Huntingdon Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Cummins Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings of wood, bronze, marble, etc., for the public building at Amherst, N.S. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, April 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,899. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building, Fenelon Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, April 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $666. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, April 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,065. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings for the public building at Valois, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Paquet and Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, March 28, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,000. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings for the public building at St. Andrews, N.B. Name of contractors, Wallace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, April 1, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,394. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Bagotville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Santo F. Walters, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, April 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $855. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

### Post Office Department

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of April, 1936, for various classes of manufactured supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractors |
|---|---|
| Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms. | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms. | Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. |
| Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms. | Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms. | Yamaska Garments Ltd., Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |
| Mail bag fittings | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Satchels | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Stamping Machines, etc. | Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the months of March and April, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Goods contracted for | Contractors |
|---|---|
| Nautical instruments | Ontario Hughes-Owens Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scarlet serge lining | Bates & Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. |
| Undershirts and drawers | The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Steel tapes | Ontario Hughes-Owens Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Olive flannel shirting | Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont. |
| Brown leather gloves | Alex. Boivin, Quebec, P.Q. |
| Ammunition | Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Gymnasium equipment | Harold A. Wilson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Steel lockers | Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. |
| Marine engine | Maddoz Engineering Co., Toronto, Ont. |
| Field jackets and trousers | Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Black ankle boots | Dufresne & Locke Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Pea jackets | The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Riding boots | The Hart Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. |
| Bed rugs | Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. |
| Mercerized drill | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Brown serge jackets | Firth Bros. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Scarlet serge tunics | Firth Bros. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Klim | The Drimilk Co. of Canada Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. |

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 176.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, but the wage scale may be re-opened for consideration any time after July 1, upon 30 days' notice being given by either party.

Union members to be employed, when available. The head pressman of a web pressroom must be a practical web pressman. He is to hire and discharge all help under his charge. The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work.

Hours: 8 per day, 7½ per night.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen pressmen: $36.75 per week. When four or more journeymen are employed, one shall be assistant head pressman and be paid at least $1.00 per week additional.

Apprentices to be paid $14 per week during first year, $16 during second year, $18 during third year, $20 during fourth year and $22 during fifth year.

The minimum number of journeymen and apprentices to be employed on each type of press is specified.

## Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 399 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from April 9, 1936, to December 31, 1936.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If qualified workers not so available, any non-union workers employed must join the union. No discrimination to be shown any worker on account of union activity. Only authorized union representatives to have access to the factory.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

Wages: All questions relating to wage increases are referred for final decision to a board of three arbitrators, one member to be appointed by the employers, one by the union and a third to be agreed upon by these two, or failing such agreement, by the federal Minister of Labour, who also is to have the right to appoint an arbitrator in the name of the employers or the union if either fail to appoint their own. This Board to deal with all wage questions, but is not to impose any wage disadvantage upon the Toronto market.

All work available for any craft in a shop is to be divided as equally as possible among all the workers in such craft by a representative of the firm and by the shop chairman.

No home work to be performed by or for the employers on any of the products manufactured by them.

Any disputes which cannot be settled by the shop chairman and the union representative with the employers are to be referred to an impartial chairman whose decision will be final.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO.—SCHEDULES OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY AS ARRANGED BETWEEN THE LONDON RAILWAY COMMISSION AND THE LOGAN-TAYLOR DIVISION NO. 262 OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The schedule of working conditions came into effect August 1, 1935, and remains in effect until either party gives 30 days' notice of desire to change. The schedule of wages came into effect October 1, 1935.

A duly accredited general committee of employees to represent all employees covered by the schedule in matters pertaining to rates, rules, seniority and general grievances. In filling vacancies, merit and ability being sufficient, seniority governs. In reduction of staff, senior employees with sufficient ability to be retained.

Any employee who has been in the service sixty days shall not be suspended (except for investigation) or dismissed until given an impartial hearing.

After five years' service, employees and their wives to have free transportation on the lines.

Employees paid at a monthly rate to be allowed a vacation of 12 working days per year with pay. Employees paid at hourly rate after five years' service to be allowed a vacation of 6 working days per year with pay.

Hours: except as otherwise mutually agreed upon by the Manager and the employees' general committee, 8 consecutive hours, exclusive of meal period to be a day's work, but where it has been the practice for monthly rated employees to work less than 8 hours per day, this practice will be continued. Employees on an 8 hour continuous shift to be allowed 20 minutes for lunch without deduction in pay.

Overtime: over 8 hours per day, time and one half, except for passenger crew when overtime to be paid only after 9 hours' work.

Employees required to work on their day off to be paid at rate of time and one half with a minimum of 4 hours' pay. As far as practicable employees to be allowed one day off in seven. Work on Christmas Day and New Years' Day, time and one half. Maintenance of way men and linemen remaining on call at home on Sundays to be paid a minimum of 4 hours' pay.

Extra work required for the train service to be as evenly distributed as possible.

Passenger crews of one or two cars to consist of one motorman and one conductor; for three or more passenger cars coupled together, with certain exceptions and for work train except in yard, one motorman, one conductor and one trainman to be the crew. The crew of a regular freight train to consist of one motorman, one conductor and two trainmen.

Wages: the schedule in effect from October 1, 1935 is higher than that in effect before the agreement, the increases varying considerably for the several classes. Wage rates for certain classes from October 1, 1935 are: agents from $132.50 to $165 per month, ticket clerks from $77.50 to $105, baggagemen $95 to $97.50, despatchers $142 and $157.50, shedmen 47 cents per hour. Wages per hour for trainmen: conductors and motormen 48 cents and 52 cents; trainmen 44 and 46 cents. Wages per hour for shops employees: carpenters 45 and 52 cents, machinists 55 cents, linemen 47 and 55 cents, inspectors 45 to 47 cents; repairmen 47 and 52 cents, painters 46 and 55 cents, car cleaners 42 cents, temporary labour 40 cents. Wages per hour for section men 45 cents, temporary labour 40 cents.

Further wage increases are provided in the wage schedule to come into effect October 1, 1936: agents $140 to $170 per month; ticket clerks $90 to $110, baggagemen $100, despatchers $150 and $165, shedmen 48 cents per hour. Wages per hour for trainmen: conductors and motormen 50 and 55 cents; trainmen 45 and 47 cents. Wages per hour for shops employees: carpenters 45 and 55 cents, machinists 55 cents, linemen 49 and 55 cents, inspectors 47 and 48 cents, repairmen 48 and 55 cents, painters 50 to 55 cents, car cleaner 42 cents, temporary labour 40 cents. Wages per hour for sectionmen 46 cents, temporary labour 40 cents.

### Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the next article of this issue:

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation), Montreal
Granite Cutters, Province of Quebec
Stonecutters, Hull
Building Trades, Montreal
Barbers, Quebec (Amendment)
Stonecutters, Province of Quebec (Amendment)
Bread salesmen, Quebec (Amendment)
Bakers, Quebec (Amendment).

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of four agreements which are summarized below, and of amendments to four other agreements in effect under Orders in Council, also noted below. Notices of application for changes in agreements affecting men's and boys' clothing workers throughout the Province and building trades at Three Rivers appeared in the April 25 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Notices of application for the extension of new agreements were published in the following issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette:* glove makers throughout the Province in the issue of April 4, building trades at Joliette and fur workers at Montreal in the issue of April 11, ornamental iron and bronze workers at Montreal in the issue of May 2. Corrections made to notices of application for extension of agreements were made in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: longshoremen (inland navigation), Montreal, in the issue of April 4, granite cutters throughout the Province in the issue of April 18, building trades at Joliette, glove makers throughout the Province and printers at Montreal in the issue of May 2.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all

individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* April 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between steamship and other companies engaged in inland navigation and L'Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montréal, Incorpée (The Longshoremen's Union of the Harbour of Montreal Incorporated). The previous agreement for these workers was published in the Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 632 and August, page 733.)

The industrial jurisdiction comprises the loading and unloading of all ships (except the handling of grain) engaged in inland and coastal navigation in the harbour of Montreal and in the Lachine Canal zone.

The agreement is in effect from April 18, 1936 for the whole of the navigation season of 1936, providing the union remains in affiliation with and in good standing with les Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux de Montréal (the National Catholic Unions of Montreal), and will be renewed automatically for the whole of any succeeding season of navigation unless either party gives notice by March 1 of any year.

Wages per hour for longshoremen: between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., 42 cents per hour, between 7 p.m. and midnight. 45 cents, between midnight and 7 a.m., 48 cents. Foremen, except those employed by the week or by the month, 5 cents per hour extra.

Overtime: If. in case of necessity, men are required to work more than 6 consecutive hours without an hour off for meal, time and one half to be paid after the six hours until relieved. For work on Sundays and five specified holidays. time and one half.

Men called out at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 8 p.m., will wait one hour for orders without pay, but all other waiting time to be paid at prevailing rate. Time for shifting and rigging ships to be paid at prevailing rate, and when longshoremen in the course of their work are required to move from one place to another, they shall be paid during the transfer time at the prevailing rate.

Granite Cutters, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council approved April 23 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 25, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain owners of granite quarries and granite cutting plants and Le Syndicat National des Travailleurs aux Carrières de Frontenac (The National Union of Quarry Workers of Frontenac).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Province of Quebec with the exception of the municipalities of Saint Joseph d'Alma, of Victoriaville and of Rimouski.

The agreement is in effect from April 25, 1936 to December 31, 1936.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, January, 1935, page 25 with the following exceptions:

The hourly wage rates are unchanged at 50 cents per hour for granite cutters and surface machine operators who are fully competent granite cutters, 35 cents for quarrymen employed in quarries and 25 cents for inexperienced labourers in quarries, but piece work is now allowed for certain types of work and such piece work rates are specified.

The term of apprenticeship for the granite cutter trade is fixed at three years and one apprentice allowed for each 14 granite cutters and one apprentice for each incomplete group employed in each granite workshop.

Stonecutters, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved April 23 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 25. makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain quarry owners of Hull and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction du district d'Ottawa, Inc., (The Building Trades Council of the district of Ottawa Inc.).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Wright, Labelle and Papineau.

The industrial jurisdiction covers all the operations of cutting stone for the building trade, the construction of bridges, embankments and the erection of monuments and is applicable in any quarry or in any other place where limestone is cut, with the exception of granite and marble. It includes also all operations for quarrying limestone, sandstone, artificial stone and any other stone with the exception of crushed stone.

Hours for stonecutters, apprentice stonecutters and for any other workmen employed in quarry operations and included in the agreement: 8 per day, 44 per week.

Overtime to be worked if necessary to complete urgent work and to be paid for at time and one half.

Wages per hour: stonecutters 80 cents; apprentice stonecutters 25 cents during first year, 35 cents during second year, 45 cents during third year and 60 cents during fourth year; quarriers and drillers 50 cents; other workmen employed in quarry operations except timekeepers and water boys, 40 cents. Handicapped workers may be employed for lower wages, but only one such workman allowed per 10 stonecutters.

Apprenticeship in stonecutting trade to be four years. One apprentice allowed for each gang of five stonecutters, one apprentice also allowed for each gang of less than five men in each quarry or shop.

Building Trades, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved April 23 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 25, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between The Montreal Builders' Exchange Incorporated and Le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal, Incorpé (The

Building Trades Council of Montreal, Incorporated) and the Building Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937 and 30 days thereafter pending the adoption of an Order in Council giving legal effect to an agreement to replace this one.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 424, with the subsequent changes noted in the issues of June, page 582, September, page 869 and November page 1065, with the following changes:

In the wage schedule applicable to the Island of Montreal and to Valleyfield the wage rate for painters, spraymen, glaziers, decorators and paper hangers is changed from 60 cents to 50 cents per hour, a wage rate for plumber and steamfitter contractors for personal services is inserted at a wage rate of 85 cents per hour. Applicable throughout the whole jurisdiction of the agreement the rate for elevator mechanics' helpers is changed from 52½ to 53 cents. Floorlayers and floor finishers are omitted in the list of trades in the wage schedules. Sprinkler fitters are added at a wage rate of 75 cents per hour and for this trade, as also for structural steel workers, the territorial jusridiction extends to the whole Province. Sprinkler fitters ordinarily resident in the city of Montreal to be paid 20 cents per hour additional when required to work outside the Island of Montreal.

Overtime: the number of holidays in the year, for work on which the overtime rate must be paid is increased from three to seven.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved April 15 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 18, amends the order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 631, December, page 1157, and January, 1936, page 89) by making a change in the price of a certain piece of work.

Stonecutters, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved April 15 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 18, changes the original Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, April, page 371) by inserting the word "minimum" before "rates of wages."

Bakers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved April 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 25, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, February, 1935, page 148, June, page 531, November, page 1065 and February, 1936, page 199) by changing the territorial jurisdiction to be the judicial district of Quebec with the exception of the counties of Lotbinière and Portneuf. The provision that master bakers in certain neighbouring counties outside this area selling all or part of their production in the counties of Quebec, Levis and Montmorency be governed by the agreement is retained.

Bread Salesmen, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved April 23 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 25, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 629, February, 1936, page 199 and April, page 371) by providing that work on the specified holidays be paid at double time, and by changing the territorial jurisdiction to be the same as for bakers at Quebec mentioned above.

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### Australian Year Book

The official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1935, which has recently been received, contains a detailed review of practically every phase of state activity in the Commonwealth. It is explained in the preface that "economic and financial conditions during recent years have caused a demand for new information, or information expressed in new terms, concerning many matters of finance, trade, production and industry. The need for economy hampers the collection of this material, and the need for abbreviation precludes adequate presentation of some that is available."

It is further pointed out that some progress was made in later volumes towards bringing closer to present day requirements the chapters dealing with production, trade, finance, population and vital statistics, etc., and further progress in this direction is indicated in several chapters of the present volume.

According to a survey by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, workers in the motor-vehicle industry, including both automobile and automotive parts' plants, earned an average of approximately 70 cents an hour during 1934.

Their annual earnings from individual plants, however, averaged less than $900. One-third of the motor-vehicle employees worked throughout the year. One-fourth of the employees had less than 6 months work; another quarter worked 6 to 10 months. Monthly data from the industry, it is stated, lead to the conclusion that employment fluctuated more severely during 1934 than during 1930, 1931, and 1935, but to approximately the same degree as during 1929 and 1932. The Bureau's information as to annual earnings and the distribution of employment relate only to the year 1934.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was about two per cent lower than in the previous month, due almost entirely to a decline, mostly seasonal, in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was little changed from the level in March.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five was $7.82 at the beginning of April as compared with $8.12 for March; $7.50 for April, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.24 for April, 1930; $10.26 for April, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.51 for April, 1914. Of the list of foods included in the budget nineteen were lower in the month under review as compared with March, while there was only one slight increase. More than half the total decline occurred in the cost of eggs. Other decreases were of a minor nature, the largest being in meats, butter, lard and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $16 33 at the beginning of April, as compared with $16.63 for March; $15.97 for April, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.53 for April, 1930; $20.66 for April, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel showed a fractional fall, due to lower prices for coal and wood in some localities. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 again showed little change week by week during April as compared with March. This index number was 72·1 for the week ended May 1 as compared with 72·3 the preceding week, and 72·2 for the week ended March 27. On a monthly basis the figures for March (the latest available) are 72·4 as compared with 72·5 for April, 1935; 71·3 for April, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 91·2 for April, 1930; 98·4 for April, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·0 for April, 1914. During the month under review both grains and live stock showed moderate price increases, a factor in the movement of cattle prices being the substantial increase in the number of cattle exported to the United States. During recent weeks the price of potatoes has shown marked increases, amounting to 65 cents per eighty pound bag at some eastern points. The index for vegetables rose from 53·0 to 72·3 during April, 48 points above that of May 3, 1935. The price of raw silk fell 20 cents per pound thereby losing the advance of the previous month. In non-ferrous metals, tin, lead and zinc were lower and copper somewhat higher.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western

*(Continued on page 470)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | April 1914 | April 1918 | April 1920 | April 1922 | April 1926 | April 1928 | April 1929 | April 1930 | April 1931 | April 1933 | April 1934 | April 1935 | Mar. 1936 | April 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 49·0 | 67·8 | 76·4 | 57·6 | 57·6 | 67·4 | 70·8 | 73·2 | 58·6 | 41·4 | 43·2 | 45·2 | 47·0 | 46·2 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 33·0 | 48·2 | 49·8 | 32·4 | 31·4 | 40·0 | 43·8 | 46·8 | 34·0 | 22·6 | 24·2 | 25·2 | 25·8 | 25·2 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·6 | 26·3 | 26·5 | 19·0 | 18·9 | 21·8 | 24·3 | 24·9 | 19·7 | 12·3 | 13·0 | 12·7 | 15·1 | 13·8 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 21·0 | 33·2 | 35·8 | 27·4 | 29·4 | 29·2 | 30·1 | 31·8 | 26·7 | 19·2 | 20·6 | 21·5 | 22·3 | 22·1 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·3 | 35·7 | 38·8 | 30·0 | 29·6 | 24·9 | 29·0 | 30·3 | 22·8 | 14·5 | 20·6 | 20·0 | 21·2 | 21·0 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 37·0 | 67·2 | 72·2 | 53·2 | 54·4 | 50·0 | 53·2 | 54·8 | 47·6 | 28·6 | 36·8 | 38·6 | 40·6 | 40·2 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 26·1 | 48·1 | 53·7 | 41·3 | 41·8 | 35·3 | 37·6 | 40·4 | 31·9 | 18·8 | 29·0 | 31·2 | 29·0 | 28·7 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 38·2 | 69·4 | 78·2 | 45·0 | 49·4 | 43·2 | 44·2 | 42·8 | 33·4 | 24·8 | 27·2 | 30·4 | 33·2 | 32·0 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 24·0 | 46·0 | 55·8 | 33·5 | 39·8 | 40·2 | 40·3 | 36·9 | 28·4 | 22·9 | 27·1 | 24·3 | 38·1 | 28·1 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 23·2 | 43·9 | 48·6 | 30·6 | 34·8 | 35·0 | 34·9 | 32·5 | 23·2 | 18·1 | 23·0 | 20·3 | 31·6 | 23·2 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 53·4 | 72·0 | 90·6 | 74·4 | 72·6 | 73·8 | 75·0 | 76·8 | 70·2 | 55·8 | 58·2 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 59·0 | 98·4 | 131·2 | 76·4 | 92·6 | 84·8 | 88·6 | 78·8 | 66·4 | 49·8 | 58·6 | 49·2 | 51·2 | 49·4 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 34·7 | 54·8 | 72·3 | 44·9 | 51·5 | 47·4 | 49·0 | 43·2 | 37·1 | 28·8 | 33·0 | 28·1 | 28·7 | 27·6 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·4 | 33·2 | 40·2 | 30·5 | §32·6 | §32·6 | §33·8 | §32·9 | §27·8 | §19·5 | §20·3 | §20·0 | §20·6 | §20·6 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·3 | 31·1 | 37·7 | 28·5 | §32·6 | §32·6 | §33·8 | §32·9 | §27·8 | §19·5 | §20·3 | §20·0 | §20·6 | §20·6 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 64·5 | 117·0 | 136·5 | 105·0 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 94·5 | 82·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 33·0 | 67·0 | 77·0 | 48·0 | §53·0 | §51·0 | §49·0 | §50·0 | §34·0 | §26·0 | §31·0 | §33·0 | §35·0 | §34·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 22·0 | 40·0 | 42·0 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 25·0 | 23·0 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 25·5 | 25·5 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 21·4 | 33·4 | 18·6 | §22·0 | §21·2 | §21·0 | §20·6 | §19·0 | §15·8 | §16·2 | §15·6 | §15·6 | §15·6 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 33·8 | 23·8 | 17·8 | 15·8 | 16·6 | 23·6 | 19·0 | 12·6 | 7·4 | 9·0 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10·0 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·0 | 22·1 | 27·9 | 23·0 | 19·9 | 20·8 | 21·4 | 20·8 | 18·1 | 14·8 | 15·2 | 15·4 | 15·8 | 15·6 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·5 | 17·6 | 27·5 | 18·9 | 15·7 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 16·5 | 12·1 | 10·9 | 12·7 | 12·3 | 10·9 | 11·0 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·4 | 42·4 | 78·0 | 33·6 | 31·6 | 32·4 | 29·6 | 28·4 | 25·2 | 29·6 | 32·0 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·4 | 20·0 | 36·8 | 16·0 | 15·0 | 15·2 | 14·0 | 13·6 | 12·0 | 14·2 | 15·4 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 8·8 | 12·8 | 16·4 | 13·6 | §18·0 | §17·9 | §17·7 | §17·0 | §13·9 | §10·5 | §12·4 | §13·0 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·7 | 12·1 | 17·0 | 15·0 | §18·0 | §17·9 | §17·7 | §17·0 | §13·9 | §10·5 | §12·4 | §13·0 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 10·2 | 14·8 | 13·4 | 15·4 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 14·7 | 12·7 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 9·1 | 8·9 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 43·3 | 64·3 | 159·5 | 49·2 | 98·3 | 59·4 | 42·2 | 79·3 | 36·0 | 30·7 | 45·6 | 26·1 | 45·1 | 44·5 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | **5·48** | **5·96** | **6·95** | **7·34** | **7·51** | **12·57** | **15·99** | **10·26** | **11·36** | **10·87** | **11·01** | **11·24** | **8·86** | **6·83** | **7·81** | **7·50** | **8·12** | **7·82** |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ⅓ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 4·6 | 4·8 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 52·1 | 71·8 | 94·4 | 108·7 | 111·0 | 102·5 | 102·3 | 101·4 | 100·6 | 95·9 | 94·8 | 94·1 | 93·0 | 92·9 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32 3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 38·4 | 57·8 | 67·7 | 68·3 | 64·5 | 63·8 | 63·2 | 63·3 | 62·2 | 57·8 | 57·7 | 58·6 | 58·9 | 58·8 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 43·8 | 67·1 | 79·7 | 78·1 | 76·7 | 75·6 | 76·9 | 75·8 | 75·9 | 63·0 | 60·6 | 62·2 | 60·0 | 60·0 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 34·2 | 49·9 | 61·4 | 58·1 | 56·0 | 56·1 | 55·6 | 53·8 | 54·7 | 46·6 | 46·1 | 45·8 | 45·3 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 24·4 | 26·8 | 34·1 | 31·6 | 30·3 | 31·1 | 31·1 | 31·0 | 30·0 | 27·0 | 27·4 | 27·3 | 27·0 | 26·9 |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | **$ 1·50** | **$ 1·63** | **$ 1·76** | **$ 1·91** | **$ 1·93** | **$ 2·73** | **$ 3·37** | **$ 3·45** | **$ 3·39** | **$ 3·29** | **$ 3·29** | **$ 3·25** | **$ 3·23** | **$ 2·90** | **$ 2·87** | **$ 2·88** | **$ 2·84** | **$ 2·84** |
| **Rent**..... | ½ mo. | **$ 2·37** | **$ 2·89** | **$ 4·05** | **$ 4·75** | **$ 4·85** | **$ 4·66** | **$ 5·93** | **$ 6·91** | **$ 6·86** | **$ 6·90** | **$ 6·96** | **$ 7·00** | **$ 7·05** | **$ 5·97** | **$ 5·57** | **$ 5·55** | **$ 5·63** | **$ 5·63** |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | **$ 9·37** | **$ 10·50** | **$ 12·79** | **$ 14·62** | **$ 14·32** | **$ 20·01** | **$ 25·34** | **$ 20·66** | **$ 21·64** | **$ 21·11** | **$ 21·30** | **$ 21·53** | **$ 19·18** | **$ 15·74** | **$ 16·28** | **$ 15·97** | **$ 16·63** | **$ 16·33** |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·37 | 12·80 | 16·16 | 10·47 | 11·62 | 10·79 | 11·02 | 11·23 | 9·29 | 7·23 | 8·09 | 7·74 | 8·11 | 7·95 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·55 | 11·01 | 14·47 | 9·68 | 10·73 | 9·59 | 9·93 | 10·31 | 8·73 | 6·87 | 7·53 | 7·11 | 7·51 | 7·50 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·21 | 12·50 | 15·97 | 10·54 | 11·84 | 10·83 | 10·92 | 10·90 | 9·16 | 7·21 | 7·98 | 7·78 | 8·29 | 8·06 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·04 | 12·24 | 15·22 | 9·82 | 10·98 | 10·16 | 10·38 | 10·43 | 8·34 | 6·39 | 7·29 | 6·91 | 7·58 | 7·34 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·29 | 12·57 | 16·07 | 10·20 | 11·48 | 10·93 | 10·96 | 11·20 | 8·79 | 6·78 | 7·89 | 7·53 | 8·10 | 7·85 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 7·99 | 11·97 | 16·14 | 9·92 | 10·48 | 10·53 | 10·61 | 11·15 | 8·33 | 6·72 | 7·13 | 7·30 | 7·89 | 7·41 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·02 | 12·58 | 15·77 | 9·82 | 10·74 | 10·92 | 11·19 | 11·25 | 8·49 | 6·57 | 7·51 | 7·34 | 7·88 | 7·33 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 7·99 | 12·72 | 15·99 | 9·83 | 10·56 | 10·78 | 11·23 | 11·49 | 8·53 | 6·43 | 7·34 | 7·35 | 8·03 | 7·53 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·12 | 13·08 | 17·07 | 11·43 | 11·90 | 11·84 | 12·04 | 12·46 | 9·90 | 7·47 | 8·53 | 8·25 | 8·96 | 8·64 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD (GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·1** | **18·8** | **17·4** | **12·6** | **10·3** | **13·8** | **22·1** | **21·0** | **20·1** | **28·7** | **31·9** | **50·3** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·6** | **19·0** | **16·5** | **13·0** | **11·0** | **11·2** | **17·5** | **21·2** | **20·7** | **26·7** | **30·2** | **48·9** |
| 1—Sydney | 25·9 | 21 | 18·1 | 15·7 | 12·9 | 11·7 | ..... | 22·3 | 21·7 | 26·7 | 29·3 | 50·1 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 26·7 | 20·8 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 11 | ..... | 21·7 | 21 | 26·7 | 30·5 | 48·5 |
| 3—Amherst | 22·5 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 10·5 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17·7 | 28·3 | 31·7 | 47·5 |
| 4—Halifax | 24·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 12·4 | 11·5 | 11 | 17·5 | 21·7 | 19·3 | 25·6 | 30 | 47 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20·6 | 25·6 | 28·8 | 48·3 |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 17·5 | 14·5 | 12 | 10 | 11 | ..... | 21·5 | 23·6 | 27·2 | 30·7 | 52·2 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **23·0** | **20·6** | **19·1** | **14·0** | **13·3** | **13·0** | ..... | **20·5** | **17·4** | **27·8** | **30·3** | **48·0** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·3** | **19·7** | **19·3** | **12·9** | **10·5** | **13·8** | **20·8** | **21·6** | **21·8** | **27·6** | **30·9** | **51·6** |
| 8—Moncton | 23·8 | 18·4 | 16·1 | 12·5 | 9·6 | 15 | ..... | 21·2 | 20·1 | 28·2 | 32 | 50·2 |
| 9—Saint John | 26·5 | 20·3 | 20·3 | 13·2 | 11·4 | 13·1 | 21·5 | 22·6 | 21·4 | 28·5 | 32·5 | 53·5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 25·8 | 20·1 | 20·6 | 13·1 | 11 | 13·2 | 20 | 22·7 | 21·9 | 26·3 | 29 | 52·6 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 23·7 | 27·5 | 30 | 50 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **23·2** | **18·1** | **18·7** | **12·1** | **8·2** | **10·3** | **23·2** | **17·5** | **18·3** | **26·8** | **30·1** | **50·0** |
| 12—Quebec | 23·3 | 18·1 | 21·7 | 13·1 | 8·9 | 13·3 | 23·7 | 17·6 | 18·6 | 23·8 | 28·6 | 47·7 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 25·1 | 18·1 | 16·8 | 11·4 | 7 | 11·1 | 26·5 | 17·1 | 18·1 | 28·7 | 32·3 | 50·4 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 23·8 | 19 | 21 | 13·4 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 26·8 | 17·8 | 19·1 | 24·7 | 27·5 | 51·2 |
| 15—Sorel | 22 | 17·2 | 16·5 | 10·2 | 7·2 | 8 | 19·3 | 16·5 | 18·2 | 27·5 | 33·7 | 50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 20 | 17·5 | 15·9 | 11·5 | 8·8 | 11·6 | 20·7 | 16·2 | 15·4 | 28·6 | 31·1 | 48·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | 25·6 | 21·2 | 20·7 | 13·7 | 8 | 9 | 24 | 19·2 | 17·3 | 27 | 29·7 | 50 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 15 | 14·7 | 12·2 | 6·7 | 11·3 | 19 | 14·7 | 19·9 | 28 | 30 | 50 |
| 19—Montreal | 24·4 | 18·4 | 21·3 | 11·6 | 8·7 | 7·9 | 23·9 | 19·2 | 19 | 26·4 | 29·8 | 52·1 |
| 20—Hull | 21·2 | 18·1 | 19·4 | 12 | 9·2 | 9·8 | 24·6 | 19 | 19·2 | 26·7 | 28·6 | 49·9 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·1** | **19·3** | **17·7** | **13·2** | **10·8** | **15·9** | **22·2** | **21·7** | **20·6** | **27·8** | **30·6** | **50·4** |
| 21—Ottawa | 24·3 | 18·4 | 20·2 | 13·6 | 9·5 | 13·4 | 23·1 | 19·7 | 19·3 | 27·9 | 30·7 | 51·3 |
| 22—Brockville | 25·7 | 21 | 17·7 | 12·5 | 9·3 | 11·8 | 20 | 19·7 | 18 | 27 | 28·2 | 50·6 |
| 23—Kingston | 23·2 | 18·9 | 19·2 | 13·1 | 9·8 | 11·2 | 19·9 | 21·1 | 16·9 | 26·1 | 29·7 | 49·5 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·2 | 15·8 | 16·6 | 12·4 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 19·6 | 17·5 | 27·9 | 29·8 | 48·6 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22·4 | 19·6 | 17·4 | 12·6 | 9·9 | 17 | 22·7 | 20·4 | ..... | 25 | 28 | 49·8 |
| 26—Oshawa | 19·3 | 18·3 | 18·3 | 11·8 | 10·4 | 17 | ..... | 20·7 | 19 | 28·2 | 30·3 | 49·6 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·3 | 17 | 18·3 | 12·8 | 11·2 | 17·7 | 24 | 21·7 | 21·7 | 28·7 | 31·7 | 49 |
| 28—Toronto | 26·1 | 20·6 | 20 | 13·4 | 12·6 | 15·7 | 22·6 | 21·8 | 23·5 | 29·6 | 34·2 | 53 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 25·7 | 22 | 18·7 | 14·8 | 11·2 | 17·3 | 23 | 21·6 | 19·5 | 28·8 | 31·4 | 51·2 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·2 | 19·4 | 17·9 | 13·6 | 10·7 | 15·9 | 21·7 | 21·4 | 19·7 | 25·9 | 28·5 | 48·2 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·9 | 19·8 | 20 | 13·9 | 11·9 | 16·9 | 25 | 22·4 | 23 | 26 | 30·1 | 51·2 |
| 32—Brantford | 22·7 | 19·4 | 17·3 | 13·4 | 9·8 | 15·8 | 22·7 | 22·7 | 21·5 | 26·5 | 29·7 | 49·8 |
| 33—Galt | 25·7 | 21·2 | 20 | 15·7 | 14 | 17·7 | 25 | 23·3 | ..... | 26·4 | 29·1 | 50·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·8 | 17·9 | 17·3 | 13·5 | 12·4 | 17·1 | 21 | 20·4 | 19 | 26·2 | 29·1 | 49·4 |
| 35—Kitchener | 19·3 | 17·7 | 15·1 | 12·7 | 11·1 | 15·8 | 25 | 20·2 | 16·7 | 26 | 28·2 | 45·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 24·8 | 21·2 | 18·8 | 13·5 | 10·4 | 15·6 | 21 | 21·8 | 22·3 | 27·4 | 30·4 | 50·3 |
| 37—Stratford | 23·4 | 19·8 | 16·5 | 12·9 | 11·5 | 17 | 20 | 22·2 | 25 | 26·9 | 29·4 | 49·2 |
| 38—London | 24·4 | 20·7 | 19·8 | 13·7 | 10·9 | 15·2 | 22·1 | 22·1 | 20·7 | 27·1 | 30·1 | 49·7 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·2 | 18·7 | 17·2 | 12·9 | 11·1 | 15·1 | ..... | 21·5 | 19·7 | 26·3 | 28·3 | 50·4 |
| 40—Chatham | 23·9 | 20·4 | 18·5 | 13·9 | 10·3 | 17·6 | 21·7 | 20·9 | 20·3 | 27 | 30·1 | 51·7 |
| 41—Windsor | 22·1 | 17·9 | 17·5 | 13·4 | 10·6 | 16·2 | 24·9 | 22·1 | 19·1 | 26·5 | 28·7 | 50·4 |
| 42—Sarnia | 23 | 19 | 17·3 | 14·1 | 11·3 | 16·8 | 21 | 20 | 21·8 | 27·1 | 30·4 | 49·8 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22 | 17·7 | 15·3 | 14 | 10·8 | 16 | 20 | 20·7 | 20 | 28·7 | 30 | 49·2 |
| 44—North Bay | 20 | 16·5 | 16 | 11 | 10·1 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 20·2 | 28·6 | 30·7 | 49·1 |
| 45—Sudbury | 22·4 | 18·6 | 15·4 | 12 | 9·7 | 14·7 | 21 | 24 | 18·5 | 27·5 | 32·2 | 49·3 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 25 | 29·6 | 31·7 | 48·2 |
| 47—Timmins | 26 | 23·3 | 18·7 | 15 | 10·3 | 18 | ..... | 26·3 | 22·7 | 28·3 | 31·8 | 52·4 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 23·7 | 19·7 | 18·1 | 12·8 | 10·3 | 17·1 | 22·7 | 22·6 | 21·4 | 29·1 | 31·7 | 54·4 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 22 | 17·8 | 15·6 | 11·4 | 10·3 | 15 | 22·5 | 23·6 | 21·7 | 32·9 | 36·8 | 54·6 |
| 50—Fort William | 25·5 | 19·6 | 17·6 | 14·2 | 11·7 | 15·8 | 24·2 | 24·8 | 21·7 | 33·7 | 36·4 | 54·6 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **20·6** | **16·2** | **16·2** | **11·5** | **9·5** | **12·5** | **22·0** | **21·5** | **18·1** | **30·9** | **34·1** | **50·0** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 20·7 | 16·2 | 16·1 | 10·6 | 9·3 | 11·4 | 20·5 | 22·3 | 18·1 | 29·7 | 32·9 | 49·4 |
| 52—Brandon | 20·5 | 16·2 | 16·2 | 12·4 | 9·7 | 13·5 | 23·5 | 20·7 | ..... | 32·1 | 35·3 | 50·5 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **20·0** | **16·0** | **15·1** | **10·5** | **8·2** | **11·1** | **19·2** | **19·9** | **17·0** | **33·8** | **38·2** | **52·5** |
| 53—Regina | 21·4 | 16·1 | 15·6 | 10·6 | 9·5 | 10·8 | 15·9 | 20·1 | 16·2 | 32·7 | 37·9 | 54·1 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 17·5 | 15 | 15 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 10·5 | 20 | 20 | 16·5 | 36·6 | 41·2 | 51 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 18·8 | 15·2 | 13·8 | 9·9 | 7·5 | 11 | 21·3 | 19·3 | 18·2 | 32·9 | 37·5 | 49·5 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 22·2 | 17·7 | 15·9 | 12·1 | 8·6 | 12·2 | 19·6 | 20·3 | ..... | 33 | 36·2 | 55·3 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·2** | **16·3** | **11·4** | **9·9** | **8·2** | **11·3** | **19·2** | **18·6** | **18·3** | **30·1** | **33·7** | **47·0** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 18·5 | 15·1 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 8·4 | 11·6 | 17·5 | 16·2 | 19·2 | 31·6 | 36·7 | 46·9 |
| 58—Drumheller | 20 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | 8 | 12·5 | 18·5 | 19 | 18 | 28·7 | 32·6 | 43·3 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·9 | 14·9 | 13·6 | 8·7 | 7·2 | 10·6 | 20·3 | 17·9 | 16·9 | 28·7 | 31·7 | 46·4 |
| 60—Calgary | 21·7 | 17·6 | 15·4 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 12 | 21 | 21·8 | 17·5 | 33·6 | 36·5 | 51·1 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 23 | 17·6 | 13·8 | 10 | 7·8 | 10 | 18·5 | 18 | 20 | 27·7 | 31·2 | 47·5 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **24·5** | **20·8** | **17·8** | **13·1** | **12·6** | **15·3** | **25·1** | **23·6** | **21·9** | **32·9** | **36·2** | **51·7** |
| 62—Fernie | 22 | 20 | 16·5 | 13·3 | 11·2 | 13·8 | 25 | 22·5 | 20·7 | 32·5 | 36·7 | 50 |
| 63—Nelson | 24 | 19 | 16·5 | 14·7 | 13·7 | 14 | ..... | 25 | 23 | 32·5 | 37 | 55 |
| 64—Trail | 26 | 23 | 19·3 | 15·2 | 11·8 | 15·7 | 26·7 | 25 | 22 | 35·4 | 38·6 | 56·4 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·4 | 21·2 | 17·2 | 13·3 | 12·4 | 14·4 | 23 | 22·6 | 20·9 | 30·6 | 34·5 | 49·6 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·5 | 20·8 | 18·1 | 13·1 | 13 | 16 | 25·1 | 23·4 | 23·1 | 32·3 | 35·1 | 51·1 |
| 67—Victoria | 25·6 | 21·4 | 18·9 | 13·1 | 12·7 | 15·7 | 23·1 | 24·6 | 22·7 | 33·8 | 36·6 | 51·7 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26·2 | 23 | 18 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 17·5 | 27·5 | 23·7 | 22 | 33 | 35 | 50·7 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 22 | 18 | 18 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 22 | 20·4 | 33·4 | 36·4 | 49 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold,) per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **17·4** | **22·7** | **14·5** | **13·2** | **49·5** | **17·7** | **16·9** | **21·8** | **16·0** | **28·1** | **23·2** | **10·3** | **24·7** | **27·6** | |
| **9·0** | **22·1** | ..... | ..... | **44·7** | **13·0** | **14·1** | **16·5** | **16·6** | **33·1** | **27·9** | **9·8** | **27·0** | **30·2** | |
| 8 | 20·2 | ..... | ..... | 41·2 | 12·9 | 13·8 | 16·6 | 16 | 35·6 | 28·8 | 10–12 | 26·7 | 29·4 | 1 |
| ..... | 23·3 | ..... | ..... | 46·7 | 13 | 13·1 | 18·8 | 16·3 | 32 | 28 | 10 | 28·3 | 30·4 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·8 | 15 | 15·2 | 16 | 28·4 | 24·4 | 8 | 27 | 30·2 | 3 |
| 10 | 22·7 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12·1 | 12·5 | 16·9 | 15·5 | 33 | 27·9 | 11·8a | ..... | 28·6 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·9 | 15 | 15·3 | 17·8 | 33·7 | 26 | 10c | 25·8 | 31·8 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13·1 | 15·3 | 16·3 | 17·8 | 35·6 | 32 | 8c | 27·3 | 30·5 | 6 |
| **12·5** | **25·0** | ..... | ..... | **42·5** | **12·2** | ..... | **15·4** | **16·6** | **25·9** | **21·4** | **8·0–9·0** | **24·5** | **27·7** | 7 |
| **13·5** | **25·9** | **14·7** | ..... | **49·5** | **13·9** | **14·9** | **18·7** | **16·8** | **29·7** | **24·6** | **10·5** | **27·0** | **30·1** | |
| 12·6 | 23·6 | ..... | ..... | 46·7 | 13·6 | 14·1 | 17·8 | 17·4 | 29·9 | 24·9 | 10 | 26·8 | 29·3 | 8 |
| 14 | 28 | 14·3 | ..... | 49·3 | 14·1 | 14·1 | 24·1 | 15·5 | 30·5 | 25·7 | 12 | 27 | 30·7 | 9 |
| 14 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 52·5 | 14·7 | 16·5 | 17·9 | 18·2 | 30·9 | 27·8 | 10 | 29·1 | 31 | 10 |
| ..... | 25 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | 15 | 16 | 27·5 | 20 | 10b | 25 | 29·3 | 11 |
| **15·2** | **23·4** | **19·0** | **8·5** | **50·9** | **15·1** | **16·2** | **14·7** | **15·4** | **31·4** | **26·1** | **9·1** | **23·6** | **25·9** | |
| 18 | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·8 | 13·5 | 15·7 | 32·2 | 26·3 | 10 | 21·8 | 26 | 12 |
| 13·7 | 24·3 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | 17·4 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 33·3 | 27 | 10b | ..... | 25·8 | 13 |
| 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15·6 | 15·1 | 34·5 | 28·8 | 10 | 22·9 | 24·8 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 15 | 11·1 | 14·6 | 29·2 | 25 | 7c | 25 | 26·2 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·2 | 14·7 | 29 | 24·4 | 8b | 25 | 26·7 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·5 | 11·8 | 15·9 | 30·8 | 26·4 | 8 | ..... | 25·2 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 12·8 | 15·3 | 30·6 | 25 | 8 | 23 | 26·9 | 18 |
| 12·8 | 23·6 | 18 | ..... | 48·7 | 12·5 | 16·1 | 19·4 | 14·9 | 31·9 | 26·8 | 10–11 | 24,8 | 26·8 | 19 |
| 11·3 | 20·7 | ..... | 8·5 | 60 | 15 | 15·5 | 15·1 | 16·1 | 31·2 | 25·4 | 10 | 22·8 | 25·1 | 20 |
| **16·0** | **22·5** | **16·4** | **9·5** | **54·4** | **16·8** | **16·3** | **25·0** | **15·7** | **26·9** | **22·1** | **10·7** | **24·9** | **27·1** | |
| ..... | 25·1 | 15 | 10 | ..... | 19·4 | 16·1 | 26·8 | 15 | 29·3 | 27·5 | 11 | 25·5 | 26·6 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 16 | 15 | 18·7 | 16·6 | 24·7 | 21 | 9 | ..... | 25·1 | 22 |
| 15 | 20 | 15 | 10 | ..... | 16·1 | 15·1 | 22·6 | 15·4 | 25·8 | 21·2 | 10 | 22·9 | 25·8 | 23 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 16·2 | 21·6 | 14·9 | 24·5 | 21·3 | 9 | 27·8 | 26·3 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·5 | 23·7 | 17·7 | 23 | 18·5 | 10 | 24·8 | 26·5 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 | 28·5 | 14·9 | 29·4 | 24·5 | 11b | 24 | 26·8 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17·5 | 25·4 | 16·7 | 22·4 | 19 | 10 | 24·7 | 28·2 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18·5 | 17·4 | 29·8 | 15·3 | 27·9 | 24·3 | 12 | 25·3 | 27·9 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 27·8 | 16·5 | 27 | 20 | 11 | 26·4 | 28 | 29 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15·5 | 29 | 14·9 | 29·8 | ..... | 11 | 26 | 27·2 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15·3 | 28·1 | 15 | 27·6 | 25 | 11·5a | 24·3 | 27·2 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 13·9 | 25·9 | 14·9 | 21·6 | 18·5 | 11 | 26·3 | 27·5 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·7 | 15·1 | 26·4 | 15·2 | 25 | 20·7 | 11 | 23·3 | 26·8 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 14·9 | 26·6 | 14·5 | 24·2 | 23·4 | 11 | 23 | 26·7 | 34 |
| 16 | ..... | 15·5 | ..... | 52·5 | ..... | 15 | 19·8 | 14·8 | 25 | 21·4 | 11 | 23·8 | 26·1 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 26·2 | 15·5 | 22·8 | 19·1 | 10 | ..... | 27·9 | 36 |
| ..... | 21 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 15 | 25 | 16 | 21·6 | 17·4 | 10 | 23 | 26 | 37 |
| ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 16·2 | 28·1 | 15·1 | 24·5 | 20·2 | 10 | 24·7 | 27 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 30·5 | 15·8 | 23·6 | 20·9 | 10 | 26·2 | 27·5 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·6 | 18·3 | 24·4 | 15·2 | 18·9 | 15·8 | 10 | 23·2 | 25·7 | 40 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·2 | 16·8 | 23·6 | 14·2 | 23·2 | 18·7 | 12 | ..... | 26·2 | 41 |
| ..... | 25 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 27 | 14·5 | 24·5 | 22·7 | 10 | 25·2 | 26·8 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 25 | 14·7 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 24·3 | 27·5 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 17·5 | 18·8 | 17 | 37·4 | ..... | 12 | 25 | 27·5 | 44 |
| 15 | 19 | 16·5 | 10 | 60 | 18 | 17·3 | 18·3 | 15·7 | 29·1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 27·2 | 45 |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | 18 | 21·6 | 18·7 | 34·8 | ..... | 10b | ..... | 29·7 | 46 |
| ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 19·2 | 19 | 19·4 | 17·7 | 35·1 | 30·3 | 12·5a | ..... | 27·6 | 47 |
| ..... | 21·3 | 17·7 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 17·6 | 22·2 | 15·8 | 31 | 26 | 11 | ..... | 27 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18·9 | 16·7 | 29·5 | 15·5 | 33·8 | 29 | 11 | 28 | 28 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 18·1 | 30 | 16 | 35·5 | 27·3 | 11 | 25 | 28·3 | 50 |
| **18·5** | **22·8** | **13·4** | ..... | **55·0** | **20·8** | **16·5** | **22·2** | **14·7** | **26·6** | **21·0** | **9·4** | **21·0** | **26·0** | |
| 17 | 23·6 | 14·2 | ..... | 60 | 21 | 16·3 | 24·5 | 13·9 | 29·9 | 21·7 | 10 | 19·6 | 25·9 | 51 |
| 20 | 22 | 12·5 | ..... | 50 | 20·5 | 16·6 | 19·9 | 15·5 | 23·2 | 20·2 | 8·3–9·1a | 22·3 | 26·1 | 52 |
| **21·6** | **22·9** | **10·5** | **12·5** | ..... | **23·3** | **19·1** | **20·0** | **15·0** | **22·7** | **18·4** | **9·8** | **22·0** | **26·3** | |
| 22 | 23·4 | 11 | 12·5 | ..... | 25 | 19·5 | 19·4 | 14·9 | 26·1 | 20·3 | 10 | 21·2 | 25·9 | 53 |
| 20 | 23·7 | 10·5 | 10·1 | ..... | 22·5 | 18·7 | 17·2 | 16·4 | 23·2 | 18·5 | 9 | 23·2 | 27·7 | 54 |
| 19·4 | 21·1 | 8·5 | 15 | ..... | 22 | 18·1 | 20·8 | 14·7 | 20·8 | 17·1 | 10 | 22·4 | 25·8 | 55 |
| 25 | 23·3 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 23·6 | 20 | 22·6 | 14 | 20·8 | 17·5 | 10 | 21 | 25·6 | 56 |
| **23·3** | **23·0** | **12·0** | **16·2** | ..... | **23·0** | **19·6** | **21·6** | **16·3** | **24·9** | **19·7** | **10·0** | **22·9** | **26·9** | |
| 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 21·6 | 17 | 16·6 | 27·4 | 22·3 | 10 | 24 | 26·8 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 12 | 18 | ..... | 25 | 19 | 17·2 | 18 | 24·4 | 18·8 | 10 | 23 | 27·6 | 58 |
| 21·7 | 22·3 | 15 | 12·5 | ..... | 22·2 | 18·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 23·2 | 18·7 | 10 | 22·7 | 26·6 | 59 |
| 24 | 22·7 | 10·9 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 19·4 | 29·5 | 15·7 | 25·5 | 21·4 | 10 | 21·7 | 27·1 | 60 |
| 20·8 | 22·3 | 10 | 18 | ..... | 20 | 19·6 | 23·8 | 14·2 | 23·8 | 17·4 | 10 | 23 | 26·5 | 61 |
| **17·6** | **20·6** | **13·2** | **17·5** | ..... | **22·2** | **20·1** | **25·8** | **17·9** | **30·0** | **24·9** | **11·3** | **26·5** | **30·1** | |
| 22·5 | 25 | 12·5 | 20 | ..... | 23·5 | 22·3 | 25·3 | 19 | 34·5 | 26·3 | 10 | 22·5 | 30·4 | 62 |
| 20 | 24·2 | 14 | 16·5 | ..... | 25 | 21 | 30 | 19 | 31·7 | 25·3 | 12·5a | 25 | 29·7 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 24·5 | 13 | 16 | ..... | 25 | 21·7 | 31·7 | 20·7 | 35·9 | 30·3 | 12·5a | 26 | 30·5 | 64 |
| 15 | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·7 | 24·6 | 16·3 | 25·9 | 20·8 | 10 | 26 | 29 | 65 |
| 13·4 | 18·6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·1 | 17·4 | 22·7 | 15·5 | 25·6 | ..... | 10 | 27·2 | 29·1 | 66 |
| 13·5 | 19·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·6 | 18·9 | 24·4 | 16·2 | 27 | 23·5 | 10–12·5a | 28·7 | 30·3 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | 17·3 | 29·4 | 24·3 | 10a | 30 | 31·3 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 21·8 | 19·3 | 30·2 | 23·6 | 14·3a | ..... | 30·3 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·6** | **6·2a** | **14·8** | **3·4** | **5·1** | **7·8** | **10·9** | **11·1** | **11·9** | **11·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·5** | **6·6** | **15·1** | **3·9** | **4·9** | **7·5** | **12·5** | **10·8** | **11·6** | **11·6** |
| 1—Sydney | 19·5 | 7·3 | 17 | 3·7 | 4·9 | 6·6 | 11·8 | 11 | 11·6 | 11·6 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 19 | 5·3-7·3 | 14·5 | 3·9 | 4·7 | 7·3 | 12·1 | 9·9 | 10·9 | 10·9 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·6 | 6·7-7·3 | 13·5 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·8 | 12·2 | 10·2 | 11·2 | 11 |
| 4—Halifax | 19 | 4-6·7 | 15·7 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·9 | 13 | 11·2 | 11·5 | 11·6 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·7 | 6·7 | 15·7 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·8 | 13·3 | 11 | 12·4 | 12·4 |
| 6—Truro | 20·3 | 6·7 | 13·9 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·7 | 12·7 | 11·3 | 11·9 | 12·2 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 20·2 | 6·7 | 15·3 | 3·7 | 4·7 | 8·0 | 13·9 | 10·5 | 11·5 | 11·5 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·4** | **7·1** | **15·3** | **3·7** | **5·0** | **7·3** | **13·3** | **11·2** | **11·8** | **11·5** |
| 8—Moncton | 20·3 | 7·3 | 17 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·8 | 14·2 | 11·7 | 11·8 | 11·3 |
| 9—Saint John | 21·4 | 6-6·7 | 17·5 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 7·2 | 12·2 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 11·1 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·7 | 7·3 | 13·7 | 3·8 | 5 | 6·9 | 13·8 | 10·7 | 12·3 | 12·4 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19·3 | 7·3 | 13 | 3·6 | 4·7 | 7·3 | 13 | 11·3 | 12 | 11·3 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **18·5** | **5·0** | **13·1** | **3·4** | **5·0** | **6·3** | **10·8** | **9·8** | **11·6** | **11·1** |
| 12—Quebec | 19·7 | 4-7·5 | 13·7 | 3·7 | 5 | 7·1 | 10·7 | 9 9 | 11·4 | 10·8 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19·2 | 4·7-5·3 | 13·5 | 3·7 | 4·7 | 6·6 | 12·1 | 10·1 | 12·3 | 11·6 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 18·6 | 4·7 | 12·5 | 3·2 | 5·1 | 5·5 | 11·8 | 9·8 | 12·1 | 11·9 |
| 15—Sorel | 18·8 | ..... | 13·8 | 3·1 | 5 | 5·9 | 10·1 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 10·2 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 17·6 | 4·7 | 13·4 | 3·2 | 5 | 6·7 | 10 | 10 | 11·7 | 11·4 |
| 17—St. Johns | 17·6 | 4·7-5·3 | 13·1 | 3·2 | 5 | 6·1 | 10 | 10 | 11·5 | 12·7 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 19·7 | 4·7 | 12·2 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 5·7 | 10·8 | 9·5 | 11·4 | 10·2 |
| 19—Montreal | 18·9 | 4·7-6 | 13·8 | 3·6 | 5 | 6·9 | 10·1 | 9·8 | 10·7 | 10 |
| 20—Hull | 16·6 | 4·7-5·3 | 12·2 | 3·5 | 4·7 | 6·4 | 11·8 | 9·6 | 11·7 | 10·8 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **19·9** | **6·0** | **14·2** | **3·1** | **5·0** | **8·5** | **10·9** | **10·5** | **11·2** | **11·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 18·6 | 6-6·7 | 14·4 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 8·8 | 11·1 | 10·1 | 11·1 | 10·7 |
| 22—Brockville | 17·2 | 6 | 11·8 | 3·5 | 4·8 | 8·4 | 11·5 | 9·7 | 10·5 | 10·4 |
| 23—Kingston | 18 | 6 | 13·6 | 3·3 | 4·7 | 7·6 | 10·5 | 9·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·9 | 4·7 | 13·7 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8 | 10·7 | 9·9 | 10·5 | 10·1 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·4 | 6-6·7 | 14·2 | 2·7 | 4·8 | 8·3 | 10·4 | 9·5 | 10·2 | 10·7 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·1 | 5·3-6·7 | 14 | 2·9 | 5 | 8·2 | 10·7 | 10·3 | 10·2 | 11·1 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·2 | 5·3b | 15·7 | 2·6 | 4·7 | 8·2 | 12 | 11 | 12·4 | 11·7 |
| 28—Toronto | 22·6 | 6·7 | 15·6 | 3·2 | 4·9 | 8·9 | 10·1 | 10·4 | 11 | 11 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 18·6 | 6-6·7 | 14·3 | 3 | 4·9 | 8·3 | 10·6 | 10·2 | 10·9 | 11·6 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 21·4 | 5·3-6·7 | 15 | 3·1 | 5 | 8·8 | 11·9 | 10·1 | 11·5 | 11 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·1 | 6-6·7 | 15·4 | 2·9 | 5 | 7·6 | 9·2 | 10·5 | 10·6 | 10·6 |
| 32—Brantford | 20·5 | 6-6·7 | 15·3 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 9·5 | 10·2 | 10·1 | 10·4 | 10·8 |
| 33—Galt | 22·6 | 6-6·7 | 13·7 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·8 | 10·5 | 10·5 | 10·6 | 10·3 |
| 34—Guelph | 19·6 | 6-6·7 | 14·9 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·6 | 10·9 | 10·8 | 10·5 | 11·2 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21 | 6 | 14·5 | 2·7 | 4·8 | 8·7 | 10·6 | 10·1 | 10·5 | 10·5 |
| 36—Woodstock | 20·2 | 4·7-5·3 | 13·2 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 9·2 | 9·9 | 10·2 | 10·9 | 11·1 |
| 37—Stratford | 19·6 | 6 | 15·2 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·2 | 11·3 | 10·3 | 10·9 | 10·6 |
| 38—London | 20·5 | 6-6·7 | 15·3 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 10·6 | 10·6 | 11·1 | 10·8 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 19·8 | 4·7-5·3 | 15 | 2·8 | 5·1 | 9 | 11·9 | 11·6 | 11·5 | 11·5 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·9 | 4·7 | 14·4 | 3 | 4·7 | 8·4 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 12 | 11·6 |
| 41—Windsor | 17·8 | 5·3-6·7 | 13·2 | 2·8 | 4·6 | 7·7 | 9·6 | 9·7 | 10·2 | 10·4 |
| 42—Sarnia | 21 | 5·3 | 15 | 2·6 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 11·8 | 10·8 | 12 | 10·9 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 20·7 | 6 | 14·6 | 2·6 | 4·5 | 8·2 | 10·7 | 9·8 | 11·2 | 11·3 |
| 44—North Bay | 20·4 | 6-6·7 | 13·5 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 8·5 | 10·8 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 13 |
| 45—Sudbury | 17·9 | 6 | 12·2 | 3·8 | 5·5 | 8·1 | 13·7 | 10·7 | 12·7 | 11·5 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·3 | 8·1 | 11 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 19·9 | 6·7 | 13·4 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 12·1 | 11·7 | 12 | 12·1 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18·6 | 5·3-6·7 | 12·5 | 3·6 | 5 | 7·8 | 12·5 | 11 | 12 | 11·3 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 19·6 | 5·3-6·7 | 16 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 9·2 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 11·4 |
| 50—Fort William | 19·9 | 5·3-6·7 | 13·8 | 3·6 | 5·4 | 8 | 10·2 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 12·1 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **22·0** | **6·1** | **16·2** | **3·7** | **5·1** | **8·7** | **11·1** | **12·4** | **13·2** | **12·9** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23·2 | 5·6-7 | 15·8 | 3·5 | 4·9 | 8·4 | 10·8 | 11·9 | 12·6 | 12·3 |
| 52—Brandon | 20·8 | 5·3-6·2 | 16·5 | 3·8 | 5·3 | 9 | 11·3 | 12·9 | 13·7 | 13·5 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·5** | **5·9** | **15·2** | **3·5** | **5·1** | **9·3** | **10·7** | **13·2** | **13·5** | **13·7** |
| 53—Regina | 21·6 | 5·6-6·4 | 15·7 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 9·5 | 9·8 | 13·6 | 12·9 | 13·7 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22·6 | 4·8 | 14·5 | 3·5 | 5·1 | 8·8 | 12 | 13·1 | 13·8 | 13·8 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·6 | 6·4 | 15 | 3·6 | 5 | 9·4 | 10·7 | 12·7 | 13·3 | 13·5 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 21 | 6·4 | 15·7 | 3·5 | 5 | 9·3 | 10·1 | 13·5 | 13·9 | 13·9 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·4** | **6·3** | **15·9** | **3·5** | **5·4** | **7·4** | **10·5** | **12·5** | **13·2** | **13·5** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 23·7 | ..... | 15 | 3·4 | 5·9 | 7·3 | 10·2 | 13·1 | 13·9 | 13·7 |
| 58—Drumheller | 24·2 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·7 | 5·4 | 6·2 | 10·5 | 12·5 | 13·3 | 14 |
| 59—Edmonton | 21 | 5·3-6·7 | 16·7 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 8 | 10·2 | 12·1 | 12·7 | 13·2 |
| 60—Calgary | 24·1 | 5·6 | 17 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 7·7 | 10·5 | 12·7 | 13·7 | 13·6 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 23·8 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·4 | 5 | 7·9 | 10·9 | 12 | 12·5 | 13·2 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·6** | **7·7** | **17·3** | **4·0** | **5·9** | **6·8** | **8·2** | **12·5** | **12·9** | **13·1** |
| 62—Fernie | 24·4 | ..... | 15 | 3·8 | 6·4 | 7·3 | 8·5 | 12·6 | 13·8 | 13·8 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·5 | 8·3 | ..... | 3·9 | 5·5 | 7 | 9 | 13·7 | 15 | 13·7 |
| 64—Trail | 22 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 12·5 | 13·5 | 14 |
| 65—New Westminster | 22·2 | 6-7·5 | 19·6 | 3·9 | 5·6 | 6·2 | 8·5 | 12·1 | 11·6 | 12·3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 23·5 | 6-7·5 | 17·4 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 7·8 | 11·6 | 12 | 12 |
| 67—Victoria | 23·9 | 8 | 19·1 | 3·9 | 5·8 | 6·9 | 7·8 | 12·2 | 12·2 | 12·1 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25·5 | 8 | 20 | 4·2 | 6·5 | 6 | 8·2 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 12·3 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·1 | 7·5-8·3 | 15 | 4·2 | 5·9 | 6·7 | 8 | 13·3 | 12·6 | 14·2 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 5·0 | 4·0 | 1·335 | 26·0 | 25·1 | 15·6 | 11·0 | 16·5 | 15·2 | 59·8 | 19·8 | 54·8 | 42·9 | |
| 4·9 | 4·7 | 1·244 | 23·7 | 19·4 | 13·9 | 11·1 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 62·2 | 19·5 | 56·7 | 45·6 | |
| 4·4 | 4·7 | 1·49 | 27 | ..... | 13 | 10·9 | 16·1 | 15·1 | ..... | 19·6 | ..... | 44·5 | 1 |
| 4·5 | 4·3 | 1·055 | 21·5 | 20 | 12·7 | 11·8 | 15·3 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·3 | 50 | 43 | 2 |
| 4·9 | 4·9 | ·967 | 18·9 | 19·3 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 15·7 | ..... | 18·4 | ..... | 45 | 3 |
| 5·3 | 4·6 | 1·503 | 28·8 | 19·6 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·9 | 16·7 | 69 | 19·7 | ..... | 46·2 | 4 |
| 5·5 | 5 | 1·333 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 12·1 | 16·2 | 15·2 | 60 | 20·4 | 60 | 50 | 5 |
| 4·7 | 4·9 | 1·117 | 21·2 | 23·3 | 13·7 | 10 | 15·4 | 14·7 | 57·5 | 19·6 | 60 | 45 | 6 |
| 4·3 | 4·7 | ·943 | 19·5 | 12·5 | 15·0 | 11·5 | 15·1 | 14·5 | 52·0 | 19·7 | ..... | 45·7 | 7 |
| 4·7 | 4·7 | 1·120 | 23·9 | 21·4 | 14·2 | 12·0 | 15·4 | 15·0 | 49·3 | 18·9 | 57·0 | 46·5 | |
| 5·1 | 4·7 | 1·164 | 22·6 | 19·2 | 14·4 | 12·3 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 49·5 | 20·2 | 56·7 | 51 | 8 |
| 4·8 | 4·7 | 1·357 | 27·6 | 25 | 14·5 | 12 | 15 | 13·9 | ..... | 19·2 | 60 | 43·7 | 9 |
| 5 | 4·4 | 1·06 | 25·2 | 20 | 14·5 | 11·2 | 15·2 | 15 | 49 | 19·2 | 54·2 | 43·6 | 10 |
| 4 | 5 | ·898 | 20 | ..... | 13·5 | 12·5 | 16 | 15·7 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 47·5 | 11 |
| 4·7 | 4·7 | 1·340 | 25·5 | 30·9 | 14·0 | 11·5 | 16·3 | 14·3 | 60·2 | 20·3 | 58·5 | 42·6 | |
| 4·5 | 4·8 | 1·375 | 26·8 | 28·6 | 12·9 | 12 | 16·7 | 14·7 | 68·3 | 21·6 | 71 | 43·6 | 12 |
| 4·8 | 5·4 | 1·367 | 25·3 | 28·3 | 14 | 10·4 | 16·1 | 14·5 | 60 | 20·4 | 54 | 43·5 | 13 |
| 5 | 4·6 | 1·381 | 26·4 | 39·8 | 14·6 | 11·1 | 17 | 14·3 | 52 | 22 | 55·3 | 44 | 14 |
| 5 | 5 | 1·10 | 22·7 | ..... | 13·6 | 12·9 | 15·9 | 13·8 | 50 | 18·9 | 55 | 42·1 | 15 |
| 4·5 | 4·3 | 1·308 | 24·3 | 35 | 13·2 | 12·2 | 16·2 | 13·4 | 60 | 20 | 58 | 42·5 | 16 |
| 4·7 | 4·4 | 1·307 | 23·6 | 30 | 14·3 | 11·7 | 16·4 | 15 | 52·5 | 19·3 | 50 | 41·4 | 17 |
| 4·1 | 4·7 | 1·44 | 28·6 | ..... | 14·7 | 10 | 17·5 | 13·2 | 60 | 20 | ..... | 46 | 18 |
| 5 | 4 | 1·428 | 26·5 | 29·9 | 14·1 | 11·5 | 16·1 | 14·2 | 73·7 | 20·2 | 59·7 | 40·1 | 19 |
| 4·5 | 4·7 | 1·351 | 25·5 | 24·4 | 14·2 | 11·4 | 14·9 | 15·5 | 65 | 19·9 | 65 | 39·9 | 20 |
| 4·7 | 3·8 | 1·488 | 28·8 | 25·6 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 16·6 | 15·4 | 61·4 | 19·0 | 56·1 | 41·2 | |
| 4·8 | 4·9 | 1·425 | 28·4 | 28·6 | 13·6 | 10·5 | 16·4 | 16·1 | 50·5 | 20·5 | 60·9 | 41·5 | 21 |
| 4·9 | 4·3 | 1·367 | 26·2 | 30 | 14·2 | 9·3 | 16·2 | 15 | ..... | 18 | 62·5 | 43 | 22 |
| 5·3 | 4·2 | 1·567 | 29·1 | 25·3 | 15 | 10·7 | 16·4 | 15·1 | 65 | 18·2 | 54·3 | 41·3 | 23 |
| 4·9 | 3·3 | 1·604 | 30·9 | 24·7 | ..... | 11·1 | 16·1 | 14·9 | 50 | 18·4 | 48·5 | 39·2 | 24 |
| 4·5 | 4·7 | 1·639 | 30·9 | 25 | ..... | 10·4 | 16·3 | 14·8 | 65 | 19·1 | 59·5 | 39·8 | 25 |
| 4·9 | 3·4 | 1·52 | 30·2 | 20 | ..... | 12·7 | 17 | 15 | 69 | 19·5 | 64·5 | 42 | 26 |
| 4·9 | 3·1 | 1·51 | 28·7 | 27·5 | 15 | 11 | 16·8 | 15 | 67 | 20·5 | 59·3 | 41·2 | 27 |
| 4·6 | 3·6 | 1·592 | 30·3 | 23·4 | ..... | 9·9 | 16·1 | 14·8 | 66·3 | 18·3 | 57·9 | 41·4 | 28 |
| 5·3 | 3·9 | 1·755 | 32·2 | 32·5 | ..... | 11·3 | 16·5 | 14·8 | ..... | 16·5 | 58·5 | 41·3 | 29 |
| 5·5 | 4·3 | 1·478 | 28·4 | 23·3 | ..... | 10·3 | 17·2 | 15·2 | ..... | 16·3 | ..... | 41·7 | 30 |
| 4·7 | 3·9 | 1·517 | 29·7 | 29·2 | ..... | 10·5 | 16·5 | 14·8 | ..... | 17·6 | ..... | 40·6 | 31 |
| 4·5 | 3·9 | 1·445 | 27·1 | 26·5 | ..... | 10·9 | 17·1 | 14·6 | ..... | 18·5 | 50 | 39 | 32 |
| 4·1 | 2·9 | 1·475 | 30·8 | 30 | ..... | 10·7 | 16·4 | 16 | ..... | 21·5 | 58 | 39·6 | 33 |
| 4·7 | 3·8 | 1·405 | 30·3 | 27 | ..... | 9·9 | 17·7 | 15·9 | ..... | 18·1 | 59 | 40·6 | 34 |
| 4·1 | 2·9 | 1·467 | 29·3 | 17·5 | ..... | 10·8 | 16·4 | 14·8 | ..... | 18·8 | 60 | 39·5 | 35 |
| 4·5 | 3·6 | 1·385 | 28 | 19 | ..... | 11·7 | 15·4 | 14·6 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 39·7 | 36 |
| 4·5 | 3·1 | 1·373 | 26·9 | 21·7 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·9 | 14·9 | ..... | 19·7 | 60 | 39·3 | 37 |
| 4·6 | 3·9 | 1·293 | 24·8 | 22·6 | ..... | 10·3 | 15·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·3 | 54·7 | 39·6 | 38 |
| 4·4 | 3·6 | 1·216 | 23·6 | 18·1 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·2 | 14·9 | ..... | 21·4 | ..... | 41·4 | 39 |
| 3·8 | 2·9 | 1·307 | 25·3 | 20 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·3 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·4 | 54 | 39·2 | 40 |
| 3·8 | 3·2 | 1·32 | 25·5 | 23·4 | ..... | 9·1 | 16·2 | 14·2 | ..... | 18·2 | ..... | 38·8 | 41 |
| 4·9 | 3·6 | 1·225 | 23·4 | 18·5 | ..... | 11·6 | 17·2 | 15·5 | ..... | 18·4 | ..... | 38·8 | 42 |
| 4·3 | 3 | 1·242 | 24·1 | ..... | ..... | 9·9 | 16·6 | 13·8 | ..... | 19·2 | 60 | 39·2 | 43 |
| 4·9 | 4·2 | 1·708 | 32·7 | 38 | 17·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 16·8 | 61·4 | 19·8 | 54 | 44·5 | 44 |
| 4·5 | 3·4 | 1·783 | 33·2 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 16·4 | 17·5 | 59·7 | 19·4 | 49·5 | 45·8 | 45 |
| 5 | 4·8 | 1·567 | 31 | 35 | 19 | 12·5 | 18·7 | 17·2 | 65 | 19·7 | 52·5 | 47·5 | 46 |
| 5·1 | 5·1 | 1·78 | 34·3 | ..... | 15·1 | 12·2 | 16·5 | 16·3 | 67·6 | 20·3 | 53 | 43·8 | 47 |
| 4·6 | 4·2 | 1·716 | 33·7 | 32·5 | 17·5 | 9·7 | 15·2 | 14·3 | 59·5 | 17·5 | ..... | 42·7 | 48 |
| 4·9 | 4·5 | 1·487 | 28·5 | 28·2 | 15·1 | 12·7 | 16·5 | 17·6 | 57·5 | 21·6 | 48·3 | 41·6 | 49 |
| 4·9 | 4·7 | 1·47 | 27·2 | ..... | 13·2 | 11·9 | 17·1 | 17·5 | 56·2 | 19·4 | 51·4 | 43·5 | 50 |
| 5·5 | 4·0 | ·851 | 17·9 | ..... | 16·0 | 10·0 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 61·4 | 19·9 | 51·2 | 43·3 | |
| 5·2 | 3·6 | ·972 | 20·8 | ..... | 14 | 9·7 | 16·4 | 15·3 | 56·5 | 19·2 | 46·7 | 42·4 | 51 |
| 5·8 | 4·4 | ·729 | 14·9 | ..... | 18 | 10·2 | 18 | 16 | 66·2 | 20·5 | 55·7 | 44·1 | 52 |
| 5·4 | 4·1 | ·893 | 18·5 | ..... | 17·2 | 10·6 | 17·4 | 16·1 | 63·4 | 22·1 | 54·2 | 47·0 | |
| 5·4 | 3·8 | 1·09 | 22·4 | ..... | 20 | 9·6 | 18·1 | 16·1 | 64·1 | 21·5 | 51 | 47·1 | 53 |
| 5·7 | 4·5 | ·742 | 14·7 | ..... | 15 | 10·6 | 18 | 16·5 | 63·8 | 24·3 | 59·7 | 47·9 | 54 |
| 5·4 | 3·7 | ·803 | 17·3 | ..... | 18·7 | 10·8 | 17 | 15·6 | 65·5 | 21·5 | 53·8 | 46·1 | 55 |
| 4·9 | 4·2 | ·937 | 19·7 | ..... | 15 | 11·3 | 16·6 | 16·3 | 60·1 | 21 | 52·4 | 46·7 | 56 |
| 5·7 | 3·0 | 1·056 | 21·8 | ..... | 17·7 | 11·0 | 17·2 | 16·1 | 61·0 | 22·1 | 52·1 | 44·7 | |
| 5·9 | 2·4 | 1·10 | 23·3 | ..... | 16·5 | 10·5 | 17·6 | 16·3 | 61·8 | 22·9 | 55·4 | 45 | 57 |
| 5·8 | 3·4 | 1·11 | 23·3 | ..... | 16 | 11·5 | 18·4 | 16·1 | 63·8 | 22·2 | 51·6 | 46 | 58 |
| 5·9 | 3·2 | 1·14 | 21·3 | ..... | 16·9 | 11·1 | 17·3 | 16 | 59·9 | 21·3 | 50·9 | 43·9 | 59 |
| 5·8 | 3·3 | 1·18 | 24·5 | ..... | 20 | 10·2 | 15·9 | 15·7 | 57·8 | 22·1 | 49·3 | 43 | 60 |
| 5 | 2·9 | ·75 | 16·7 | ..... | 19·3 | 11·8 | 16·8 | 16·6 | 61·6 | 22·2 | 53·5 | 45·4 | 61 |
| 6·0 | 3·6 | 1·496 | 28·3 | ..... | 17·5 | 10·4 | 16·9 | 14·5 | 56·7 | 20·8 | 48·9 | 42·4 | |
| 7 | 3·3 | 1·16 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 11·2 | 17·5 | 16 | 55 | 22·3 | 56·7 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 6·5 | 4·5 | 1·70 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | 19 | 15 | 62·5 | 22·5 | 57·5 | 46·5 | 63 |
| 6·2 | 2·9 | 1·53 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 11 | 18 | 15·7 | 59 | 24 | 51 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·3 | 3·5 | 1·32 | 23 | ..... | 16·5 | 9·8 | 15·7 | 13·5 | 51·7 | 20·2 | 42 | 37 | 65 |
| 5·2 | 3 | 1·28 | 25·2 | ..... | 15 | 9·6 | 14·9 | 13·8 | 53·3 | 18·3 | 41·3 | 39·2 | 66 |
| 5·7 | 3·4 | 1·55 | 30·9 | ..... | 20·5 | 9·7 | 16·4 | 13·5 | 55·8 | 19·2 | 46·1 | 40·7 | 67 |
| 6 | 4·1 | 1·41 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 15·9 | 13·4 | 57·5 | 19·7 | 50 | 39 | 68 |
| 6·3 | 3·9 | 2·02 | 37·5 | ..... | 17·7 | 9·5 | 17·6 | 15· | 58·7 | 20 | 46·2 | 43·7 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal United States stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | $ |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·6** | **51·8** | **19·7** | **13·9** | **2·8** | **39·5** | **48·1** | **11·6** | **4·9** | **14·866b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·2** | **6·0** | **39·3** | **48·5** | **19·0** | **10·0** | **3·0** | **39·8** | **39·3** | **12·2** | **5·1** | **15·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·4 | 6·1 | 40·8 | 48·5 | 19 | 12·2 | 3·7 | 41·3 | 44·5 | 12·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6 | 5·9 | 38·3 | 48 | 18·3 | 8·6 | 2·9 | 45·2 | 37·4 | 12·2 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6·3 | 6 | 43·7 | 50 | 15·8 | 9·6 | 2·8 | 35·7 | 34·6 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·8 | 5·7 | 36·4 | 47·3 | 22·6 | 10·5 | 3 | 40 | 44 | 12 | 5·1 | 15·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·4 | 6 | 36 | 48 | 20 | 9 | 2·6 | 40 | 40 | 12·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·3 | 6·1 | 40·6 | 49·3 | 18 | 10·2 | 2·9 | 36·7 | 35·3 | 12·2 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.** Charlottetown | **6·0** | **5·5** | **41·0** | **48·0** | **16·3** | **14·0** | **2·9** | **39·0** | **35·7** | **12·2** | **4·9** | **14·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·1** | **5·9** | **40·1** | **47·3** | **16·9** | **9·8** | **2·8** | **39·7** | **37·1** | **11·8** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 42·1 | 49 | 19·9 | 9·4 | 3·1 | 43·8 | 38·8 | 12·5 | 5·1 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6 | 5·8 | 38·7 | 45·7 | 16·5 | 9·8 | 2·6 | 38·7 | 37·9 | 11·9 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·2 | 5·9 | 41·5 | 46·3 | 16·3 | 11 | 2·7 | 36·3 | 34 | 11·7 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6·2 | 6 | 38 | 48·3 | 15 | 8·9 | 2·8 | 40 | 37·5 | 11 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·8** | **5·6** | **35·7** | **51·7** | **20·8** | **12·8** | **2·9** | **42·4** | **48·8** | **10·5** | **4·7** | **14·071** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·6 | 58·7 | 23·1 | 14·9 | 3 | 40 | 50 | 10·3 | 4·7 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 6 | 5·8 | 38·3 | 58·4 | 22·2 | 14·9 | 3·5 | 47·2 | 55 | 11·3 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·6 | 5·4 | 31·5 | 51·3 | 21·4 | 10·8 | 2·8 | 46·8 | 46·2 | 11·4 | 4·8 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·8 | 5·5 | 33·9 | 49·1 | 18·7 | 10·4 | 2·6 | 36·2 | 53·3 | 10 | 4·8 | 12·50–13·25 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·8 | 5·6 | 41·5 | 46·7 | 21·2 | 12·8 | 3·5 | 39·2 | 42·5 | 11·2 | 5 | 13·00 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·8 | 5·8 | 34·2 | 43 | 17·6 | 13·2 | 2·6 | 44 | 45 | 10 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 6 | 5·7 | 37·2 | 50·8 | 19 | 13 | 2·8 | 41·7 | 50 | 10 | 4·3 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·5 | 35·8 | 52·9 | 21·2 | 13·6 | 2·5 | 46 | 49·7 | 10·1 | 4·7 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 20—Hull | 5·8 | 5·6 | 33·1 | 54·4 | 22·7 | 11·5 | 2·7 | 40·5 | 47·5 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **35·8** | **55·4** | **19·3** | **12·1** | **2·6** | **38·1** | **48·7** | **10·6** | **4·8** | **14·728** |
| 21—Ottawa | 6 | 5·9 | 36·2 | 57·6 | 18·8 | 13 | 2·4 | 45·3 | 53·5 | 10·3 | 5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·8 | 5·6 | 32·8 | 56·9 | 20·5 | 10 | 2·7 | 38 | 50 | 10 | 4·3 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·8 | 5·6 | 35·4 | 47·8 | 19·7 | 12·2 | 2·9 | 40 | 45 | 10·3 | 5·1 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·2 | 53·5 | 18·8 | 10·7 | 2·6 | 37·3 | 54 | 10 | 5·2 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·6 | 5·5 | 39·3 | 51·2 | 17·2 | 13·4 | 2·7 | 40·7 | 45·8 | 10·5 | 5·1 | 15·25–15·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·7 | 5·7 | ..... | 57·2 | 21·2 | 10·7 | 2·7 | 38·7 | 55 | 11 | 5·7 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·5 | 5·4 | 37·4 | 56·5 | 20·2 | 10·4 | 2·7 | 35 | 45 | 10 | 4·6 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·4 | 5·4 | 39·1 | 57·8 | 19·9 | 11·6 | 2·5 | 40 | 44 | 9·9 | 4·4 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·9 | 5·8 | 34·2 | 57·2 | 19·4 | 11·2 | 2·5 | 42·5 | ..... | 10·3 | 4·7 | 12·75–13·00g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6·1 | 5·9 | 35·7 | 54·8 | 20·5 | 12·2 | 3 | 40 | 40 | 11 | 5·2 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·5 | 5·6 | 37·9 | 53·7 | 19·7 | 10·5 | 2·4 | 33·3 | 50 | 10·1 | 4·6 | 14·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·7 | 5·6 | 40 | 54·3 | 18·9 | 11 | 2·7 | 35·8 | 47·8 | 10 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·7 | 5·5 | 32·2 | 51·5 | 18·5 | 11·8 | 2·3 | 42 | 54·4 | 10·8 | 4·8 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35·2 | 52·5 | 20 | 10·2 | 2·5 | 41 | 47·8 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·7 | 5·7 | 31·3 | 54 | 18·1 | 10·4 | 2·6 | 37·3 | 40 | 10·2 | 3·9 | 15·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 5·9 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 53·4 | 19·8 | 10 | 2·8 | 32·8 | 40 | 10·6 | 5·2 | 14·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·3 | 6·3 | 38·6 | 55·7 | 19 | 11·4 | 2·8 | 41·1 | 46·7 | 10·9 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 6·1 | 6·1 | 40·9 | 55·1 | 16·5 | 12·2 | 2·4 | 37·5 | 44 | 10·2 | 4·8 | 15·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6 | 6 | 37·7 | 59·2 | 17·9 | 11·4 | 2·4 | 40·7 | 52·5 | 10·4 | 5·2 | 14·00–14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 5·9 | 5·9 | 35·9 | 53·8 | 19·4 | 12·4 | 2·5 | 37 | 55 | 10 | 4·4 | 14·50 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·7 | 5·7 | 31·0 | 50·2 | 16·3 | 10·4 | 2 | 32·9 | 54·4 | 9·9 | 4·2 | 13·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·3 | 6·3 | 36·2 | 56 | 15 | 11 | 2·6 | 35 | ..... | 10·5 | 4·8 | 15·25 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·6 | 5·6 | 38 | 55 | 19·2 | 10·3 | 2·4 | 32·5 | 37·5 | 9·7 | 4·6 | 15·00–15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·5 | 6·1 | 38·8 | 55 | 18 | 12·5 | 2·9 | 43·3 | 55 | 13·2 | 4·4 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·2 | 6·1 | 35 | 63 | 20·2 | 14·6 | 2·7 | 37·5 | 60 | 10 | 4·7 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 6·9 | 6·6 | 36 | 60 | 22·5 | 15 | 2·8 | ..... | 45 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·6 | 6·6 | 31·2 | 59·4 | 20·7 | 15·4 | 3·3 | 35·7 | ..... | ..... | 4·8 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6 | 6 | 27 | 57·2 | 19 | 15 | 2·5 | ..... | 45 | 11·7 | 4·7 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·2 | 6·1 | 35·7 | 58·4 | 21·4 | 16 | 2·7 | 36·4 | 55 | 11·6 | 5·2 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·7 | 6·7 | 38 | 54·2 | 21·7 | 15·2 | 2·5 | 36·9 | 53 | 11·5 | 4·7 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·7** | **6·6** | **32·8** | **48·3** | **19·1** | **14·0** | **2·6** | **33·3** | **52·9** | **13·1** | **5·1** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·7 | 31·9 | 45·7 | 17·6 | 13·2 | 2·6 | 33·8 | 54 | 12·1 | 5·4 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·7 | 6·5 | 33·6 | 50·8 | 20·5 | 14·7 | 2·6 | 32·8 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·8 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·6** | **6·9** | **32·7** | **50·7** | **22·0** | **19·6** | **3·2** | **40·4** | **53·7** | **14·4** | **5·0** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·3 | 7·7 | 31·6 | 49·2 | 20·3 | 17·4a | 3·3 | 38·6 | 54 | 13·7 | 4·3 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·9 | 6·7 | 32·9 | 50·8 | 21·9 | 20·7a | 3·2 | 40·6 | 50 | 14·5 | 5·4 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 7 | 7·1 | 32·7 | 51·3 | 21·3 | 19·3a | 2·7 | 40 | 57 | 14·5 | 5·4 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·2 | 6·2 | 33·6 | 51·6 | 24·3 | 20·8a | 3·4 | 42·5 | ..... | 15 | 4·8 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·7** | **6·8** | **32·0** | **48·0** | **19·6** | **18·4** | **3·1** | **37·5** | **54·8** | **14·2** | **4·7** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·9 | 6·8 | 32·5 | 47·8 | 21 | 20·6a | 2·8 | 36·7 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·6 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 6·9 | 7 | 31 | 48·8 | 19·5 | 18·2a | 3·1 | 34 | 55 | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·6 | 6·8 | 34·9 | 48·7 | 20·6 | 16·3a | 3·5 | 39·1 | 50·2 | 14·4 | 5 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·6 | 6·6 | 30·1 | 46·3 | 19·7 | 17·6a | 3·3 | 42·5 | 55·3 | 14·5 | 4·3 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·6 | 31·7 | 48·3 | 17·1 | 19·5a | 2·9 | 35 | 53·3 | 14·7 | 4·6 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·4** | **6·1** | **33·7** | **47·6** | **21·4** | **21·1** | **3·0** | **43·1** | **52·4** | **12·2** | **5·0** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·2 | 35 | 47·5 | 20 | 21·7a | 3·3 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 4·5 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 6·7 | 6·2 | 37·5 | 49·5 | 25 | 20a | 3·2 | 40 | ..... | 13 | 4 | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·7 | 6·1 | 35 | 51·3 | 19·7 | 25a | 3·1 | 38 | 50 | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·7 | 5·6 | 31·5 | 43·9 | 19·6 | 21a | 2·7 | 41·3 | 53 | 12·6 | 5 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·7 | 5·5 | 31·1 | 43·7 | 18·7 | 18·4a | 2·7 | 40·8 | 53·7 | 10·8 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·5 | 6 | 34·1 | 47·4 | 22·4 | 20·3a | 2·8 | 44·5 | 57 | 10·8 | 5·6 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6 | 5·9 | 32·6 | 47·7 | 23·1 | 20a | 2·8 | 50 | 50 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·1 | 6 | 32·5 | 50 | 22·5 | 22·5a | 3 | 50 | 50·5 | 11·7 | 6 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·406** | **12·186** | **9·592** | **11·376** | **7·221** | 8·489 | **7·462** | **26·9** | **9·6** | **22·523** | **16·269** | |
| **7·859** | 9·825 | **7·690** | **8·000** | **5·250** | **6·259** | **6·250** | **29·6** | **9·7** | **21·667** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·8 | 10 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75– 6·50 | 8·30 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·6 | 9·7 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 10·00–12·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·6 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·5 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·4 | 9·6 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50– 9·40** | **10·800** | 8·759 | **10·250** | **6·259** | **7·259** | 9·099c | **28·1** | **9·9** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·094** | **11·500** | **7·000** | 8·500 | **5·500** | **6·590** | **7·500** | 28·8 | 9·8 | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·8g | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00– 8·00c | 28·3 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 11·00–11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·4 | 9·5 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·7 | 10 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·500** | **10·399** | **11·734** | 7·868 | 8·868 | 8·250 | 23·8 | **9·4** | **19·833** | **13·688** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·8 | 9·8 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26·9 | 9·5 | 16·00–25·00 | 10·00–18·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·5 | 9·6 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·2 | 8·9 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21 | 9·4 | 16·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 9·3 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 12.00-13.33 | 13·33–14·67 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 26·1 | 9·3 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·7 | 9·3 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·217** | **12·147** | **10·203** | **12·068** | 8·234 | **9·801** | 8·813 | **24·9** | **9·3** | **23·714** | **17·446** | |
| 10·25 | 12·25–13·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 25 | 9·1 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 8·8 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 24·5 | 9·6 | 18·00–23·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 22·9 | 9·6 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 24·2 | 8·7 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 21·3 | 9·5 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·50 | ..... | 24·6 | 9·4 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 11·25 | 11·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·2 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·50– 8·00g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 22·5g | 8·6 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50– 8·50g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 22·7g | 9·6 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·5 | 9·2 | 23·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·25 | 12·25 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 24·8 | 9·3 | 20·00–27·00 | 13·00–20·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·1 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·00–10·00 | 12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·4 | 9·6 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 24·6 | 9·3 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·3 | 9·1 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–12·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 23·3 | 9·6 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 10·50–12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 24·6 | 9·4 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·50–12·00 | 9·50–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·4 | 9·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 8·7 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | 22 | 9·1 | 22·00–32·00 | 17·00–22·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 13·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·2 | 9·7 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 9·1 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00–14·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | ..... | 13·50c | ..... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·2 | 10 | 23·00–35·00 | 20·00–25·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25–10·50c | ..... | 31·2 | 9·6 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 33·7 | 9·7 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 25 | 9·1 | 17·00–24·00 | 12·00–17·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 26·2 | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 26·7 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·625** | ..... | ..... | **6·688** | **7·438** | **6·625** | **26·3** | **9·7** | **23·000** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 13·50–15·50 | ..... | ..... | 4·75–8·25 | 5·50– 9·00 | 6·50 | 25 | 9·9 | 22·00–30·00 | 13·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 13·00–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25– 9·00 | 6·50– 7·00 | 27·6 | 9·4 | 18·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·2** | **10·3** | **23·500** | **16·750** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75i | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50– 9·00 | ..... | 25 | 10·2 | 20·00–35·00 | 18·00–20·00 | 53 |
| 8·00–9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ..... | 29·6 | 11 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00–8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·1 | 9·9 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 55 |
| 5·00–9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00 | 10·00 | 29 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·000** | **4·009** | **29·4** | **9·8** | **22·375** | **15·875** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 30g | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75–4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·3g | 10·2 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00–6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 29·7g | 9·1 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00–5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 10 | 17·00–25·00 | 9·00–15·00 | 61 |
| **9·886** | **11·340** | ..... | ..... | **6·563** | **6·929** | **4·994** | **33·3** | **10·2** | **21·813** | **16·125** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·7 | 10 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 12·70 | ..... | ..... | 7·00–7·75 | 8·00– 9·25 | 5·50 | 40 | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·5 | 25·00–30·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10·2 | 15·00–22·00 | 11·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 30 | 10·4 | 16·00–22·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20– 7·30c | 4·77c | 31·1 | 11·1 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70–9·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00–10·06i | 7·00–12·00i | ..... | 30 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

*(Continued from page 462)*

provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1035.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Meat prices in April averaged lower than in March, the downward movement in beef being unusual at this season. Sirloin steak declined from an average price of 23·5 cents per pound in March to 23·1 cents in April and rib roast of beef from 17·6 cents per pound to 17·4 cents. Veal averaged about 1¼ cents per pound lower at 13·8 cents, while fresh leg roast of pork was down from 21·2 cents per pound to 21 cents. The price of lard averaged 16 cents per pound as compared with 16·6 cents in March.

Egg prices were substantially lower in all localities, the decrease in some cities on the prairies being nearly fifty per cent. The price of fresh grades averaged 28·1 cents per dozen in April as compared with 38·1 cents in March and 24·3 cents in April, 1935. Cooking grades averaged 23·2 cents per dozen in April and 31·6 cents in March. Milk has been unchanged at an average price of 10·3 cents per quart since the beginning of the year. Butter was about 1 cent per pound lower, dairy averaging 24·7 cents per pound and creamery 27·6 cents. Bread has been unchanged in the average during the last four months at 6·2 cents per pound. The price of beans declined from 5·4 cents per pound in March to 5 cents in April. Potatoes were little changed during the month, averaging $1.34 for ninety pounds. The price in April, 1935, was, however, much lower at an average of 78·3 cents per ninety pounds. Granulated sugar was fractionally lower, averaging 6·1 cents per pound. Lower prices for anthracite coal were reported from several cities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $16; Windsor, N.S., $16.50; Charlottetown, $14.40; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13.50; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe,

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | April 1926 | April 1928 | April 1929 | April 1930 | April 1931 | April 1933 | April 1934 | April 1935 | Mar. 1936 | ‡April 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 101·2 | 98·3 | 94·5 | 91·2 | 73·9 | 65·3 | 71·3 | 72·5 | 72·4 | 72·1 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 103·8 | 101·4 | 86·5 | 86·3 | 59·1 | 56·6 | 64·5 | 69·4 | 66·7 | 66·4 |
| II. Animals and their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 100·4 | 104·4 | 108·9 | 104·2 | 77·8 | 59·5 | 67·8 | 96·3 | 70·5 | 69·5 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 100·7 | 93·5 | 92·4 | 83·4 | 74·2 | 67·0 | 74·4 | 70·3 | 69·6 | 69·4 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·3 | 98·9 | 94·6 | 91·2 | 80·8 | 59·3 | 65·5 | 63·9 | 67·8 | 68·0 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 100·7 | 94·0 | 93·8 | 92·4 | 87·6 | 85·0 | 87·2 | 87·4 | 87·3 | 87·4 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 98·7 | 90·5 | 103·5 | 86·8 | 66·7 | 60·5 | 65·7 | 67·9 | 69·3 | 68·6 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 98·7 | 92·5 | 91·9 | 93·0 | 86·0 | 83·9 | 85·7 | 85·8 | 85·7 | 85·5 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 99·4 | 95·4 | 95·4 | 94·0 | 87·8 | 81·6 | 81·6 | 80·2 | 77·2 | 77·4 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 101·3 | 95·9 | 93·6 | 92·3 | 77·7 | 70·2 | 74·6 | 73·5 | 73·8 | ..... |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 102·0 | 100·3 | 97·4 | 99·4 | 74·5 | 63·7 | 70·5 | 70·3 | 70·8 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 100·8 | 92·9 | 91·0 | 87·5 | 79·8 | 74·6 | 77·4 | 75·7 | 75·8 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 100·8 | 100·7 | 95·0 | 90·0 | 69·2 | 60·0 | 66·6 | 70·7 | 69·3 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 96·9 | 95·7 | 94·0 | 96·2 | 90·6 | 87·3 | 87·9 | 89·9 | 90·3 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 101·2 | 101·3 | 95·1 | 88·3 | 66·8 | 57·0 | 64·2 | 68·6 | 67·0 | ..... |
| Building and construction materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 100·6 | 96·2 | 100·2 | 94·7 | 83·6 | 74·8 | 82·9 | 81·3 | 84·2 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 101·3 | 102·4 | 94·0 | 86·9 | 63·1 | 54·0 | 61·0 | 66·4 | 64·1 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 102·8 | 99·2 | 86·2 | 83·6 | 59·6 | 56·6 | 63·1 | 67·3 | 64·4 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 100·8 | 103·1 | 106·0 | 101·0 | 77·8 | 60·5 | 69·1 | 69·5 | 71·4 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 104·3 | 110·2 | 95·8 | 93·2 | 59·5 | 46·5 | 55·8 | 64·7 | 65·5 | 65·3 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 97·8 | 95·1 | 103·0 | 94·8 | 74·1 | 58·6 | 68·3 | 72·0 | 69·3 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 100·3 | 98·8 | 94·4 | 91·0 | 81·2 | 59·5 | 65·7 | 67·9 | 67·7 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 99·2 | 91·4 | 92·6 | 90·4 | 81·9 | 79·7 | 82·3 | 82·7 | 82·7 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 102·2 | 102·4 | 94·7 | 90·3 | 64·1 | 53·0 | 61·5 | 66·6 | 67·3 | ..... |
| All manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 100·5 | 95·7 | 92·4 | 90·0 | 76·5 | 69·6 | 74·0 | 74·3 | 72·1 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended May, 1, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

$13.50; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.50; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.75; St. Catharines, $14.50; Hamilton, $15; Galt, $16.50; Windsor, $12.50; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18.75; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

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Almost 70,000 children received medical inspection in the Schools of New Brunswick during the year ending October 31, 1935, according to the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the province. The percentage of these children reported as normal was 45, or 6 per cent, below the previous year. During the year, public health nurses visited 20,196 homes and attended 1,198 clinics. The report deals comprehensively with all phases of public health in the province.

The year 1935 saw the highest production of tobacco ever recorded in Canada. Total acreage increased from 40,963 in 1934 to 46,870 in 1935, while total production rose from 39 million pounds to 54,500,000 pounds. Most of this increase occurred in Ontario where there was a rise in the production of all types of tobacco, flue-cured production advancing from 22 million pounds in 1934 to 35 million in 1935. Seasonal conditions were very favourable and there was practically no loss from hail or frost.

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The Legislature of Quebec on May 19 defeated an amendment providing for the establishment of a rural credit system in that province. The vote was 46 to 39.

# PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the April issue of the Labour Gazette.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91·7 for March, showing no change from the previous month's level. A decrease in food and tobacco prices, chiefly in the "meat, fish and eggs" group was offset by a slight increase in industrial materials and manufactures, of which non-ferrous metals advanced 2 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86·4 at the end of March, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. Small decreases were recorded in every group except textiles which showed an advance of 0·7 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 144 at April 1, a decrease of 1·4 per cent for the month, due chiefly to lower food prices, chiefly eggs and butter prices. There was a slight decrease in rent prices, while fuel and light were higher.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 103·6 for March, showing no change from the previous month's level. The changes in all groups were small.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·2 for March, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. All groups remained practically unchanged.

### New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1384 for February, a decrease of 1·5 per cent for the month due to decreases in foodstuffs, etc. of vegetable origin, textile manufactures, wood and wood products and animal products. Increases were recorded in metals and in non-metallic minerals and their products.

Cost of Living.—The Census and Statistics Office index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000 was 839 for February, a fall of 1·6 per cent from the November level. Decreases were shown in all groups except rent and miscellaneous goods which were slightly higher.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was $9·8541 at April 1, a fall of 0·7 per cent for the month and is the lowest index number recorded since July 1, last year. The principle declines occurred in grains, provisions and hides and leather.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $173·649 at April 1, a fall of 3·3 per cent from the previous month due to lower food prices, especially dairy and garden produce.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 84·1 for March, a decline of 0·4 per cent for the month due chiefly to lower food prices. Clothing was also slightly lower, while housing and sundries advanced.

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# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1936

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1936 was 205, there being 53 in January, 81 in February and 71 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1935, showing 245 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, February, 1936, page 211. In the first quarter of 1935, 202 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 475). The supplementary list of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 23 fatalities for 1935.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1936 were as follows: agriculture, 19; logging, 31; fishing and trapping, 9; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 38; manufacturing, 20; construction, 5; electric light and power, 1; transportation and public utilities, 52; trade, 11; finance, 2; service, 17.

Of the mining accidents 24 were in "metalliferous mining," 11 in "coal mining," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 8 in "saw and planing mill products," 3 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 4 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 3 fatalities in "buildings and structures," and 2 in "highway and bridge."

In transportation and public utilities there were 39 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in street and electric railways," 3 in "water transportation," and 8 in "local transportation."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 8 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 5 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 4 in "custom and repair," 2 in "personal, domestic and business," and 4 in "professional establishments."

There was one serious disaster during the period under review which occurred in steam railways, near Downie, British Columbia, on March 2, when a tender which had been derailed in a snowslide broke loose from a crane and crashed into a group of workers who were clearing another slide which had occurred about one mile farther down the grade. Sixteen of the men were killed and five injured when they were caught between the 15-foot snow banked walls and were crushed against the engine. A chinook wind had loosened the heavy snowfall of the past winter, sending down numerous slides through the mountains and creating a further danger of slides and a flood threat over great territories.

Other accidents resulting in the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

A section foreman and labourer lost their lives on being thrown from a gas speeder when it crashed into a snowplough, near Horizon, Saskatchewan, on February 5; and a foreman and brakeman died following a collision of two trains at Capreol, Ontario, on February 15.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1936 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| CAUSE | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electric Light and Power | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| B.—Working machines | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 |
| C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | .... | 29 |
| E.—Striking against or being struck by objects | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| F.—Falling objects | 5 | 20 | .... | 11 | 3 | 2 | .... | 4 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 48 |
| G.—Handling of objects | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| H.—Tools | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | 40 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | 58 |
| J.—Animals | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| K.—Falls of persons | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 23 |
| L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.) | 1 | 1 | .... | 6 | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | .... | 20 |
| Total | 19 | 31 | 9 | 38 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 52 | 11 | 2 | 17 | .... | 205 |

Two drillers were killed by an explosion when their drill struck a missed hole at mine at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on February 20. A premature dynamite explosion caused three fatalities in a mine near Northbrook, Ontario, on March 27; and two drillers lost their lives in a similar accident in a mica mine at Perkins Mills, Quebec, on March 26.

Two truckers were killed near Belleville, Ontario, on January 20, when a train struck their truck. Two labourers lost their lives at Toronto, Ontario, on March 26, when a cable chain broke while lowering a transformer into an excavation.

*Supplementary List of Accidents.*—A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1935 has been compiled which contains 23 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in logging, 2 in mining, 8 in manufacturing, 5 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 2 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade, and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January 1 in April, 1 in May, 2 in June, 1 in July, 2 in August, 1 in September, 2 in October, 5 in November, and 7 in December.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,544 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 939,409 persons, or 20,426 more than in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 99·5, as compared with 97·4 at April 1, and 95·2 at the beginning of May of last year. In the preceding fourteen years, the indexes for May 1 were as follows: 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8; 1927, 101·8; 1926, 95·4; 1925, 91·9; 1924, 92·9; 1923, 92·5; 1922, 84·3 and 1921, 85·1. While the industrial expansion indicated at the latest date provided work for a very considerable number of workers, it was on a scale rather smaller than the average recorded between April 1 and May 1 in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, therefore showed a decline from 103·3 in the preceding month to 102·4 at the beginning of May.

At the beginning of May, 1936, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 15·1 in comparison with 14·5 per cent at the beginning of April, 1936, and 17·0 per cent at the beginning of May, 1935. This percentage for May was established from the reports furnished by 1,810 labour organizations with an aggregate of 174,429 members.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of April, 1936, recorded an increase over the previous month, but a decrease from April a year ago in the average daily placements effected, farming and services showing the highest gains under the first comparison, and construction and maintenance the greatest loss under the second. Although these groups were the deciding factor in each instance, appreciable changes in other divisions somewhat modified the gains or losses above mentioned. Vacancies in April, 1936, numbered 26,521, applications 50,836 and placements in regular and casual employment, 24,102.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was little changed at $16.36 at the beginning of May as compared with $16.33 for April. The slight advance was due to increases in rent in several cities, while fuel was somewhat lower owing to seasonal decreases in prices of coal. Food was practically unchanged. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are: $15 97 at the beginning of May, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.21 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 showed little change week by week during May, being 71·8 for the week ended May 29, as compared with 72·1 for the week ended May 1. The figure for the week ended April 3 was 72·1 and for that of February 28, 72·5. On a monthly basis this index number was 72·2 for April; 72·3 for May, 1935; 71·1 for May, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for May, 1929; 98·5 for May, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·2 for May, 1914.

The table on page 476 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business, corrected where necessary for seasonal variation, was 5 per cent higher in April than in March and 9 per cent higher than in April last year. All of the principal groups included in the calculation showed advance in both comparisons except construc-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | April | March | May | April | March |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 100,187,361 | 127,263,044 | 120,884,619 | 84,671,539 | 116,539,062 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 42,223,185 | 52,681,093 | 54,539,747 | 36,636,702 | 48,191,140 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | 83,819,751 | 57,423,830 | 73,445,474 | 65,498,251 | 47,313,862 | 67,420,120 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 6,153,811 | 7,511,962 | 7,816,506 | 6,257,948 | 8,621,157 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,773,756,280 | 2,598,810,717 | 3,132,208,619 | 2,366,725,309 | 2,235,799,502 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 120,015,322 | 123,665,982 | 122,447,222 | 121,419,937 | 124,675,833 |
| Bank deposits, savings ..... $ | ..... | 1,536,100,556 | 1,532,157,747 | 1,446,488,415 | 1,451,711,330 | 1,446,695,027 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 725,484,153 | 732,657,582 | 824,125,882 | 823,135,289 | 819,133,461 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 112·8 | 115·9 | 117·4 | 93·6 | 86·4 | 84·4 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 74·6 | 76·0 | 76·3 | 68·4 | 69·2 | 71·2 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 76·6 | 78·5 | 77·3 | 78·5 | 80·8 | 79·5 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †71·8 | 72·2 | 72·4 | 72·3 | 72·5 | 71·9 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·36 | 16·33 | 16·63 | 15·97 | 15·97 | 16·10 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted.... | ..... | 73·3 | 65·1 | 72·4 | 72·9 | 64·8 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 70·7 | 71·7 | 68·4 | 69·5 | 69·5 |
| (3) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 99·5 | 97·4 | 98·9 | 95·2 | 93·4 | 96·4 |
| (3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)..... | 15·1 | 14·5 | 13·8 | 17·0 | 16·7 | 18·2 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 174,314 | 179,258 | 177,341 | 166,860 | 169,229 | 171,998 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 15,400,121 | 15,041,771 | 14,470,710 | 14,047,172 | 14,006,144 | 13,842,281 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 11,304,708 | 11,433,412 | 10,451,767 | 10,828,411 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 10,580,236 | 10,679,577 | 9,913,938 | 9,986,543 | 9,515,608 |
| (5) Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 9,242,778 | 9,331,843 | 8,770,025 | 8,573,945 | 8,468,372 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 2,056,215,991 | 1,719,913,264 | 1,797,106,839 | 1,858,381,092 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 3,183,336 | 2,361,771 | 4,825,185 | 6,292,000 | 4,023,000 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 14,962,800 | 9,815,100 | 10,289,100 | 16,302,400 | 11,379,000 | 8,499,000 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | 58,832 | 54,045 | 54,009 | 45,432 | 43,388 | 44,727 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | 94,602 | 107,220 | 101,092 | 72,811 | 68,530 | 57,840 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | 6,171 | 4,437 | 5,455 | 4,978 | 5,147 | 2,715 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 31,294,840 | 26,777,539 | 24,811,329 | 31,571,048 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 26,287,026 | 27,387,675 | 23,611,883 | 26,935,011 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | 35,491,618 | 36,478,815 | 35,772,440 | 38,847,833 | 37,828,906 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | 11,018,947 | 15,666,457 | 11,330,388 | 11,836,091 | 10,618,462 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | 299,269 | 299,102 | 269,238 | 245,697 | 249,479 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,460,402 | 1,613,002 | 1,013,805 | 1,278,930 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 936,441 | 1,030,325 | 920,736 | 892,074 | 1,037,909 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 54,140,000 | 65,380,000 | 113,130,000 | 40,450,000 | 43,650,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 2,411,000 | 4,052,000 | 8,801,000 | 2,380,000 | 6,071,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 7,123,000 | 13,558,000 | 6,316,000 | 8,836,000 | 11,242,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 1,670,000 | 3,831,000 | 902,000 | 1,865,000 | 1,135,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | ..... | 208,370,230 | 252,364,338 | 231,370,647 | 181,302,852 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,009,464 | 1,171,741 | 1,164,322 | 965,765 | 1,046,087 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 86,330,367 | 46,454,928 | 22,330,975 | 77,519,642 | 49,612,873 | 24,415,180 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 2,065,587 | 2,110,598 | 2,032,751 | 2,026,464 | 1,938,800 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 72,123,000 | 68,886,000 | 62,034,000 | 62,701,000 | 62,695,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 29,868,000 | 31,514,000 | 27,141,000 | 28,649,000 | 31,167,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 258,720 | 243,900 | 242,690 | 222,240 | 205,680 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production | ..... | 20,247 | 14,488 | 17,093 | 20,688 | 18,179 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 108·8 | 103·3 | 103·2 | 98·7 | 94·2 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 109·2 | 104·1 | 104·4 | 97·7 | 93·3 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 187·2 | 158·2 | 147·6 | 156·4 | 143·4 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 106·0 | 98·7 | 105·1 | 94·0 | 86·8 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 26·8 | 52·0 | 35·8 | 35·6 | 48·0 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 225·4 | 209·3 | 198·1 | 195·9 | 190·5 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 107·7 | 101·3 | 105·5 | 100·0 | 96·8 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 125·1 | 124·2 | 121·2 | 121·0 | 120·5 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 82·8 | 75·4 | 73·4 | 79·1 | 73·3 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 82·7 | 71·4 | 84·0 | 71·5 | 65·6 |
| Exports..... | ..... | (8) | 91·0 | 84·1 | (8) | 73·8 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended May 29, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 30, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 16, April 18, and March 21, 1936. May 18, April 20 and March 23 1935. (7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index of exports: April 1935 = 102·2, April 1936 = 123·9; these figures not comparable with other months as non-monetary gold is included.

tion, the index of which was substantially lower both as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month in 1935. Mineral production more than recovered the loss of the previous month, copper, nickel and gold shipments, as well as the production of coal, being the chief factors in the advance of the index for this group. Manufacturing also showed important increases as did also the indexes of electric power output, of imports and of exports. Information available for May shows wholesale prices slightly lower than in April and lower also than in May, 1935. Contracts awarded were seasonally higher than in the previous month but lower than in May last year, while car-loadings were lower than in April but higher than in May, 1935. Sugar manufactured and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways showed gain in both the foregoing comparisons.

The number of strikes and lockouts on record for May was 12, involving 2,911 workers and causing time loss of 28,469 man working days, as against 15 disputes involving 1,844 workers and a total time loss of 17,790 days in April. The increase in the number of workers involved and in the time loss, although the number of disputes was less, was due to a strike involving about 2,000 loggers, sawmill and shingle mill workers in British Columbia. In May, 1935, there were 25 disputes, involving 5,923 workers, with time loss of 33,024 days, nearly one-half of the time loss being due to strikes of longshoremen at Montreal, P.Q., and gold miners in British Columbia, but there were several disputes involving comparatively large numbers of workers as well as others which involved comparatively few employees. Of the twelve disputes in May, seven were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employer while compromise settlements were reached in three cases. Five disputes, involving approximately 130 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Industrial Disputes Investigaion Act**

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department during the past month, particulars respecting these, being outlined in the section on page 481 dealing with the proceedings under this statute. In addition, one Board was established to deal with a dispute arising out of a request for wage increases.

**Royal Commission to investigate coal marketing**

Appointment of Dr. H. M. Tory as a Royal Commissioner to conduct an investigation into matters concerning the importation and distribution of anthracite coal was announced on June 7 by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour. Intention to institute such an enquiry was announced in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session. The official statement proceeds as follows:—

"Complaints made to the Dominion Government alleging unsatisfactory conditions arising from monopolistic control in the anthracite coal trade, and referring particularly to Welsh anthracite importations in the Province of Quebec, led to the decision to proceed with an enquiry. The purpose of the Commission's investigation will be to ascertain whether conditions prejudicial to the public exist in connection with the importation and distribution of anthracite coal.

"An investigation was made under the Combines Investigation Act in 1933 into an alleged combine of importers of British anthracite coal in the Province of Quebec. In prosecutions against members of the alleged combine, conducted under the Attorney General of Quebec, fines totalling $43,500 were imposed. Appeals in which the convictions were sustained were concluded in the Quebec courts in June of last year after the case had been carried to the Privy Council by defendant coal companies." (Proceedings in this investigation were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, page 709; and February, 1935, Page 145, and in previous issues.)

Dr. Tory was president of the National Research Council of Canada from 1923 to 1935, and from 1927 to the time of his retirement last year was director of the National Research Laboratories. He came to Ottawa from Alberta, where for twenty years he had been president of the University of Alberta. Dr. Tory has had a long career of public service outside of his university connections and has previously served on a number of important commissions. In 1913 he was a member of the American Commission for the study of Agricultural Credit in Europe; he was Commissioner on Agricultural Credits for the Canadian Government in 1923, Chairman of the Commission on Taxation for the Province of Alberta in 1926, and chairman of a Royal Commission to study the fruit industry in Nova Scotia in 1930.

**Appointment of Secretary of National Employment Commission**

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour announced on June 6, that after consultation with the members of the National Employment Commission, it was decided to appoint H. Spencer Relph as secretary of the Commission. Major Relph will commence his duties immediately. It is also intended that there will be a bilingual French-Canadian assistant secretary, and his appointment will be announced at an early date.

Major Relph, who is being recalled to the Government service after an absence of three years, has had previous executive experience in the following positions: Director of Military Estates in the Department of National Defence; Controller of the Canadian Clearing Office; Assistant Deputy Custodian and Deputy Commissioner of Reparations in the Department of the Secretary of State.

He is also a barrister-at-law for the provinces of Alberta and Ontario, and a Notary Public of the province of British Columbia. He joined the First Canadian contingent in Edmonton, and saw active service in England and France.

**Construction in Canada in 1934**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on construction in Canada during the year 1934, the first since 1920. Information was collected from contractors, subcontractors, officials of cities, towns, villages and other municipalities, as well as from Dominion and Provincial Government Departments and Harbour Commissions. The information is published by provinces and includes value of work performed in various classes of construction, including not only buildings but roads, wharfs, dredging, etc., and numbers of workers employed in each month and wages paid during the year. The report will be reviewed in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, there being a nominal charge of ten cents.

**Employees Earnings in Trade and Theatres in 1935**

"Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1935," is the title of a report recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the data having been secured in the annual census of such establishments for that year. The report shows not only the average weekly earnings of males and females but the number who received specified amounts during the week for which the reports were made out, that is under $6, $6 to $6.99, and up to $50 per week and over. The figures given are for retail trade (chain stores and independents stores), and for wholesale trade, and are given by provinces and kind of business. Data for theatres is also given by provinces. The report will be reviewed in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, price 25 cents.

**Adult Education and Co-operation in Eastern Nova Scotia**

The Calendar of St. Francis Xavier University for 1936-37 contains a review of the activities of its Extension Department, organized in 1930 for the purpose of developing a scheme of adult education, its object being defined as "the improvement of the economic, social, educational, and religious conditions of the people of eastern Nova Scotia."

The program as laid down in 1930 was an ambitious one, and included, in addition to educational activities, surveys (*a*) of economic possibilities in farming, mining, fishing, lumbering, etc., (*b*) of possible social improvement in industrial and rural communities, and (*c*) to discover the best educational practices for the development of eastern Nova Scotia. These were to be undertaken in conjunction with various governmental agencies designed to do this work.

Operating through county and parish conferences and community organizations, the Department has achieved many of its original objectives, particularly in the development of study clubs and co-operative projects.

In initiating a community program, a general meeting is first held at which leaders are selected and study clubs organized. As progress warranted participation in some co-operative enterprise, subsequent meetings are held for this specific objective. Recent statistics reflect the growth of this educational work. In 1930-31, there were 192 general meetings held with an attendance of 14,856, and in 1935-36, these totals had increased to 470 and 43,000, respectively.

Study clubs have been the main feature of the department's educational program. In 1930-31, these numbered 173 with a total of 1,384 meetings, and in 1935-36, these totals were 860 and 8,000, respectively.

It is pointed out that the success of the program of adult education is dependent upon local leadership. Generally, the policy adopted is to utilize the services of local clergymen or school teachers in the initial stages. After its first mass meeting, the community as a rule selects its own study

group leaders. Qualities of leadership are also discovered in subsequent co-operative projects and these are developed by the Department.

Some idea of the development and successful operation of co-operative organizations of various types is shown in a tabular summary of the five year period from 1932 to 1936. In 1932, there were 9 communities served by 13 co-operative societies, eight of which were credit unions. In 1936, there were 117 societies serving 75 communities. Of these 117 societies, 65 were credit unions, 18 were co-operative stores; 5 co-operative buying clubs; 10 co-operative fish plants, 2 community industries, and 17 lobster factories.

**Twentieth International Labour Conference**

The twentieth session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 6 with a large and representative attendance of delegates from approximately 50 countries. A complete report of the proceedings with texts of Draft Conventions and adopted recommendations will be given, if possible, in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. (Elsewhere in this issue there is a review of the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Organization which was presented to the Conference). The agenda of the Conference includes the following subjects:—

I. The regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.
II. Holidays with pay.
III. Reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments.
IV. Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry.
V. Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works.
VI. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.
VII. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.
VIII. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.

Items I to VI inclusive appear on the agenda for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure of the Conference while items VII and VIII are for first discussion.

**Canadian delegation to Geneva**

The Canadian delegation to the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, now being held at Geneva, includes the following representatives on behalf of the Government, Employers and Workpeople of Canada:—

*Delegates representing the Government of Canada:* Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

*Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates:* Mr. Edouard C. St. Pere, M.P., Montreal; Mr. Gerard Picard, General Secretary, La Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., Quebec; and Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa.

*Delegates representing the Employers of Canada:* Mr. A. R. Goldie, President of The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Galt.

*Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate:* Mr. R. N. McCormick, Assistant Manager of the Tariff Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

*Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada:* Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

*Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate:* Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto.

**Forty Hour Week in New Zealand**

The New Zealand House of Representatives on May 12 passed the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration (Amendment) Bill, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

(1) The restoration of the compulsory arbitration system in labour disputes.

(2) The Arbitration Court to fix the maximum weekly hours at 40, unless this is shown to be impracticable in a particular industry.

(3) Membership of unions to be compulsory.

(4) The Court shall fix a basic wage sufficient for an adult male worker with a wife and three children.

Further Bills have been introduced amending the Factories and Shops and Offices Acts with provision for a 40-hour week in factories and 44-hour week in shops and offices.

**Federal Regulation of coal industry invalid in United States**

The Bituminous Coal Conservation Act (usually referred to as the Guffey Act) enacted by the Congress of the United States in 1935 was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on May 18, 1936. The Act was passed after the National Industrial Recovery Act had been declared unconstitutional on May 27, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, p. 54), the Bituminous Coal Code under the statute being, therefore, along with

all others, no longer effective. The new law provided for the establishment of a Bituminous Coal Commission, authorized to formulate a code for that industry under which production, marketing and labour conditions would be regulated so as to conserve the natural resources of coal, secure economic and safe operation of mines, prevent unfair methods of competition in selling and regulate prices so as to permit the stablization of wages and working conditions. The right of freedom of association for employees was specified, with provisions for collective bargaining. The Code promulgated by the Commission was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1935, page 1121.

The decision of the court was chiefly on the ground that the constitutional power of Congress to control interstate commerce does not include the regulation of wages and hours in coal mining, the production of the commodity being entirely within a state before it began to move in interstate commerce. The excise tax on production intended to enforce the acceptance of federal regulation was held to be not a proper tax but a penalty designed to coerce the producers into agreements in accordance with the code. The tax was fifteen per cent of the sale prices at the mine, ninety per cent of it being refunded to those accepting the code. The majority of the court did not pass on the price fixing provisions but the Chief Justice in a separate opinion held these were valid but that the labour provisions were not. A dissenting opinion by three justices held that the price regulating provisions were valid and that the labour provisions were not properly before the Court.

A bill to enact separately the price fixing provisions of the Act was immediately introduced into Congress, supported by the President, and adopted in June.

Since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Bituminous Coal Commission Act the bituminous coal miners, through the United Mine Workers of America, have made agreements with operators as to wages and working conditions covering production generally throughout the United States, and it is considered that the prevention of undue competition in prices will tend to prevent the termination of many of these agreements such as occurred between 1922 and 1930.

**State minimum wage legislation in United States ruled invalid**

In a decision involving the validity of a statute of the State of New York establishing a system for fixing minimum wages for women and minors the United States Supreme Court held that the law was unconstitutional, as it violated the clause of the Constitution which requires that "no person shall be .... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," the state, therefore, having no power "to prohibit, change or nullify contracts between employers and adult women workers as to the amount of wages to be paid." The court cites the Adkins case, decided in 1923, in which a minimum wage law enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia was held to be invalid.

In dissenting opinions the Chief Justice and three other justices held that the Adkins case did not apply as the facts and law were not the same. In a supplementary opinion, these three justices held that there was no justification for holding that contracts respecting wages are not within legislative control any less than the regulation of insurance premiums, the charges of grain elevators, the prices of milk, etc.

**Recent Dominion Relief Statistics**

Replying to a query in the House of Commons, the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour, stated that the number of relief recipients in Canada, according to preliminary figures for May of this year totalled 1,244,961 as compared with 1,277,452 in May, 1935. The total cost of relief to the Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments was also lower, preliminary figures for April of this year indicating that relief costs totalled $7,490,801 as compared with $7,771,279 for April, 1935.

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Prior to the dissolution of the Quebec Legislature recently, legislation enabling the province to participate in the Federal old age pension system was given Royal assent.

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The British Columbia Gazette of June 4 announced the addition of the sign and pictorial industry (including commercial bulletin and painted display signs) to Schedule A of the Apprenticeship Act.

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The report of the Old Age Pensions Board of Nova Scotia shows that on November 30, 1935, the total number of pensioners under the Act in the province was 12,886, and the total amount paid them during the fourteen months, caused by the change in the end of the fiscal year from September 30 to November 30 was $2,505,794. Of this amount $629,518 was paid by the province.

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

FIVE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

1. From certain employees of the Guelph Light and Heat Commission, being members of Local Union No. 548, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute was caused by the employer reducing hours of work on May 1, from 50 hours per week to 44 hours without increasing the hourly wage rate. An officer of the Department visited Guelph and discussed the matters in dispute with the parties concerned. He was unable, however, to alter the views of the Commission in regard to their policy in this matter. While the application stated that 10 employees were directly affected by the dispute, information obtained by the departmental officer while in Guelph indicated that not more than 8 employees were directly affected. On this point the statute provides that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than 10. Apart from this the application was not in order inasmuch as it did not show that authority had been obtained to declare a strike failing an adjustment of the dispute by reference to a Board.

2. From employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, Ontario, being stevedores, checkers, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Six hundred employees are stated to be directly affected by this dispute, which relates to their demand for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. At the close of May officials of the Department were holding conferences in Ottawa with representatives of the employer; also with officials of the union.

3. From employees of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, being checkers, assistant stevedores, sealers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. This dispute also relates to the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions, 302 men being directly affected. At the close of May officials of the Department were holding conferences in Ottawa with representatives of the employer, also with officials of the union.

4. From certain employees of the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Limited at Hamilton, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers. The dispute directly affects 33 workmen, who request an increase in their present wage rate, together with an improvement in their working conditions. This application was receiving consideration at the close of May.

5. From employees of Moore's Taxi Limited at Winnipeg, Manitoba, being members of the Taxi Drivers' Unit of the One Big Union. It is stated in the application that the approximate number of employees directly affected or likely to be affected by the dispute is 70. The dispute arises out of the dismissal of 14 employees, which the applicants allege was due to their union affiliation. This application was receiving consideration at the close of May.

Reference was made in the April issue of the Labour Gazette, page 309, to the receipt in Department of Labour of an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the pursers' and stewards' staffs of the Canadian National Railways engaged in Pacific Coast steamship services, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. During May a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with this dispute and members thereof were appointed as follows:—Mr. R. O. Campney, of Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Captain B. L. Johnson, of Vancouver, nominated by the company, and the Rev. C. D. Clarke, of Prince Rupert, nominated by the employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions, 177 employees being directly affected.

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (See Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 396) was completed on May 22 by the appointment of Mr. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, as third member and chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. C. A. Clendening, of Winnipeg, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

It was reported in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 224, that an application had been received in the Department of Labour during February from employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at West Saint John, N.B., being subforemen, checkers, coopers, sealers, heatermen and freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages, 600 men being directly affected. The application, however, was considered defective in certain respects, and as negotiations in regard to wage rates of all classes of railway employees were about to proceed between the principal Canadian Railways and the various groups of railway employees, a Board was not established.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *May, 1936 | 12 | 2,911 | 28,469 |
| *Apr., 1936 | 15 | 1,844 | 17,790 |
| May 1935 | 25 | 5,923 | 33,024 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The figures for May as to time loss and numbers of workers involved show increases over those for April, although the number of disputes were less, owing to the strike of loggers, sawmill and shingle mill workers in British Columbia which involved a relatively large number of employees for a considerable time. In May, 1935, several disputes involved large numbers of workers with considerable time loss, particularly the strikes of longshoremen at Montreal, P.Q., and gold miners in British Columbia, and there were also several strikes involving comparatively small numbers of workers.

Four disputes, involving 311 workers, were carried over from April, one of these, woodworkers at Toronto, Ont., not having been reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Eight disputes commenced during May. Of these twelve disputes, seven terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employer while compromise settlements were reached in three cases. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: truck drivers, helpers, warehouse employees, etc., Toronto, Ont.; salmon fishermen, Upper Fraser River, B.C.; taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man.; restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.; and garage employees, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and laundry employees, Toronto, Ont., May 18, 1936, one employer, this last being added this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The strike of fur collar and cuff workers at Toronto, commencing on March 23, 1936, for the forty-hour week was recorded in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having lapsed at the end of April. Very little work was in progress for some time but as a result of conferences between the employers' association and the union it was agreed, about May 15, to adopt the forty hour week as provided

for in the agreement for other fur shops. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Disputes involving sugar beet field workers in south-western Alberta and in Kent County, Ontario, occurred during May. The workers demanded higher rates per acre and in Alberta secured a slight increase. In Ontario only a small percentage of the workers were reported to be involved. In both cases the demands were made before the season opened and work was not held up.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C.—This strike, which commenced on March 10, against the discharge of two employees, alleged by the strikers to be the result of union activity, was terminated on May 26 when the strike in various logging camps, sawmills, etc., commencing on May 4, was called off; but it is reported that operations have not been resumed by the employer.

The sympathetic strike in another camp of the same employer, commencing March 20, was also called off.

Wood Workers (Interior Fittings, Etc.), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 29, a demand for increased wages and union recognition being refused. Work was resumed on May 2 as a result of negotiations between the workers and the employer, an increase in wages of ten per cent being given and also a reduction in hours from 50 per week to 44, but union recognition was not granted. Some of the employees were working away from Toronto in various localities, installing fittings. The dispute was not reported in time for inclusion in the May issue of the Labour Gazette.

Salmon Fishermen, Upper Fraser River, B.C.—Fishermen ceased work on May 26, demanding seven cents per pound, the rate paid on the lower part of the river, instead of six cents. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. Early in June the fishermen on the lower Fraser ceased work in sympathy. The catch was for sale on the fresh fish market and a large quantity of salmon from other points reached Vancouver, so that supplies from the Fraser River were not required.

Loggers, Saw Mill and Shingle Mill Workers, Vancouver Island and Coast District, B.C.—Employees in a number of logging camps and in sawmills, shingle mills, etc., ceased work on May 4 demanding recognition of the locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which had been formed by the transfer of members from the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union. This was done in accordance with the policy adopted in 1935 by the Workers' Unity League, namely the transfer of the membership of its various organizations to the international unions. The union scale of wages in the States of Washington and Oregon was also demanded, this involving increases of $1.50 per day and upward, or about twenty per cent. The reinstatement of the two union members discharged at Cowichan Lake was also demanded by some of the strikers. The employers had been granting increases of about ten per cent before these demands were made and this continued while the dispute was in progress, so that work was resumed in many of the camps and mills between May 11 and May 18. On May 26 the strike was called off and work was resumed generally on May 28. Many of the employers reported that their employees were not on strike but owing to the interference of pickets the camps and mills were closed for an interval. A number of pickets were reported in the press to have been arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, etc.

Granite Workers, St. Samuel, P.Q.—A number of employees in one granite cutting establishment, including cutters, machine operators, polishers, hoisting engineers and labourers, ceased work on May 1, the agreement having expired, demanding a new agreement with increased wages and employment of members of the National Catholic Union of Quarry Workers of Frontenac. As a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour work was resumed at noon, May 6, under conditions prevailing prior to the dispute, an agreement to be reached later, which would cover all classes not under the granite cutters' agreement for the province, approved and extended under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 460). The strike did not involve all of the employees in the establishment and the strikers were partially replaced, but it was agreed that the new employees would be discharged, within thirty days, and the strikers reinstated. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Taxi Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—A number of taxi drivers in the employ of one company were dismissed on May 4, on refusing to give up their membership in the One Big Union, the employer posting a notice that no members of the union would be employed. The company is reported to have had seventy-eight drivers and to have replaced those dismissed from the spare list. The union claimed in its membership a large percentage of the drivers. The employer had refused to sign an agree-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1936.** | | | |
| LOGGING— | | | |
| Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C... | 140 | 3,080 | Commenced Mar. 10, 1936; against discharge of workers; terminated May 26, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Loggers, Cowichan Lake, B.C... | 120 | 2,640 | Commenced Mar. 20, 1936; in sympathy with loggers on strike from Mar. 10, 1936; terminated May 26, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Wood Products*— | | | |
| Wood workers (interior fittings, etc.), Toronto, Ont..... | 40 | 40 | Commenced April 29, 1936; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated May 1, 1936; compromise. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, helpers, warehouse employees, etc., Toronto, Ont..... | 11 | 286 | Commenced Mar. 31, 1936; against discharge of workers and for increased wages; unterminated. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1936.** | | | |
| FISHING, ETC.— | | | |
| Salmon fishermen, Upper Fraser River, B.C..... | 70 | 350 | Commenced May 26, 1936; for increase in piece rates; unterminated. |
| LOGGING— | | | |
| Loggers, saw and shingle mill workers, etc., Vancouver Island and Coast District, B.C.. | 2,000 | 20,000 | Commenced May 4, 1936; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated May 26, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Non-Metallic Minerals*— | | | |
| Granite workers, St. Samuel, P.Q..... | 17 | 77 | Commenced May 1, 1936; to secure renewal of union agreement; terminated May 6, 1936; compromise. |
| TRANSPORTATION— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man... | 14 | 296 | Alleged lockout, May 4, 1936; re employment of union members; unterminated. |
| *Water*— | | | |
| Longshoremen, Toronto, Ont.. | 400 | 400 | Commenced May 16, 1936; for renewal of agreement with retroactive increase in wages; terminated May 16, 1936; compromise. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont..... | 20 | 500 | Commenced May 1, 1936; for reinstatement of workers discharged for alleged union activity; unterminated. |
| Garage employees (automobile body workers), Winnipeg, Man..... | 14 | 300 | Commenced May 5, 1936; against discharge of worker; unterminated. |
| Laundry employees (drivers and pressers), Toronto, Ont. | 65 | 500 | Commenced May 18, 1936; against discharge of worker; employment conditions no longer affected by May 31, 1936; in favour of employer. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

ment with the union which was organized in December, 1935, and afterwards claimed that it was interfering with the business. The union requested the Taxicab Board to amend the regulations as to wages and working conditions. On May 5 the union reported the situation to the Minister of Labour, stating that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been violated. After securing information from both parties, the Minister instructed the western representative of the Department to proceed to Winnipeg and attempt to bring about a settlement. From May 17 to May 27 negotiations were carried on and the employer offered to reinstate nine of the fourteen discharged, stating the others had been guilty of misconduct. These charges were denied to a great extent by representatives of the employees, who insisted on the reinstatement of all. The union on May 28 applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and at the end of the month the application was under consideration.

Longshoremen, Toronto, Ont.—Members of the Toronto Longshoremen's Union refused to work for three companies after midnight, May 15, when the agreement expired. The union had proposed certain changes in the new agreements. An increase in wages for day work from 40 cents per hour to 42 cents and for night work from 42 cents per hour to 45 cents had been agreed to by the employers but the union asked to have the increase made retroactive to the opening of navigation. The union also desired separate agreements with each employer. The demand for the retroactive increase in wages being withdrawn, agreements were reached on May 16 by 11 p.m. It is reported that there were no large boats in the harbour during the day so that not many of the longshoremen, 400 in number, were needed and the work was performed by others.

Restaurant Employees, Toronto, Ont.—A number of the employees in one restaurant ceased work on May 1, in protest against the discharge of several employees allegedly because of union activity. An interim injunction in restraint of picketing, carrying placards, etc., was obtained by the employer. It is reported that an extension of the injunction was refused some ten days later except that it was continued with respect to those former employees who, when engaged, had signed a contract not to picket. Some of those picketing were arrested for not obeying the injunction, but were released with a warning. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Garage Employees (Automobile Body Workers), Winnipeg, Man.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on May 5 in protest against the discharge of a union officer who, the employer stated, could not perform the duties as required on account of ill health. The strikers were reported to have been replaced to a great extent. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated, but early in June a settlement was reported. The employer offered to reinstate those involved and work was resumed by all except those who had secured work elsewhere, among these being the man discharged.

Laundry Workers (Drivers & Pressers), Toronto, Ont.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on May 18 in protest against the dismissal of an employee, allegedly because of union activity. At the request of the National Union of Laundry and Dry Cleaning Employees, the Toronto representative of the Department of Labour brought about negotiations between the management and a union officer. The employer stated the man had been dismissed for misconduct and not for union activity and would not be reinstated, also that twelve out of the sixty-five strikers had resumed work and the others had been replaced. At the end of the month employment conditions appeared to be no longer affected and the dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated, and has been added to the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

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More than 3,500 enumerators including Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Indian agents, began on June 1 to take the five-yearly census in the prairie provinces, according to recent press reports. Aeroplanes and pack trains have been called into service for census activities in out-of-the-way districts. It is expected that it will be possible to give out the results of the census, from many cities and towns, in two months and that the complete survey will be available in three months.

From this census it is hoped to obtain new information relative to unemployment, health, education, finance and agriculture. Data will be obtained concerning the years of schooling, and ability to read or write. This census is also designed to afford a thorough survey of agriculture. Field crops, live stock, dairying, fruit and vegetable growing will be brought under comprehensive review.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in April was 53 and 22 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 75 disputes in progress during the month, involving 24,000 workers with a time loss of 141,000 working days. Of the 53 disputes beginning in April, 10 were over demands for increases in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions, 11 over other wage questions, 15 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 8 over other questions respecting working arrangements, 3 over questions of trade union principle; one dispute was a sympathetic stoppage. During the month, settlements were reached in 58 disputes, of which 14 were settled in favour of workers, 33 in favour of employers and 11 resulted in compromise. In 3 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Mexico

A strike of 48,000 railway workers was called off May 19 after a one day stoppage, when federal government officials declared it illegal.

### France

Strikes occurred in the metal industries during the last days of May. It was reported that 80,000 workers were on strike May 28 in automobile, aircraft and munition factories. Of these, 40,000 automobile factories secured substantial wage increases and other concessions when their dispute was settled May 29. The other 40,000 workers were still on strike at the end of the month.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in March was 125 and 108 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 233 disputes in progress during the month involving 116,000 workers, with a time loss of 1,322,000 working days for the month.

A strike of several thousand seamen on the Atlantic Coast, which was not sponsored by the headquarters of the union, after lasting ten weeks, was called off May 29.

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Outlining the benefits to be derived from highway construction and urging federal aid towards a program of road building, a comprehensive brief was recently presented to Hon. N. McL. Rogers, Dominion Minister of Labour, by a delegation of road contractors, crushed stone and gravel producers, and representatives of manufacturers and supply firms, organized by the Ontario Road Builders' Association.

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The Act establishing a contributory system of health insurance in British Columbia has been proclaimed in effect from May 18. A review of this legislation appeared in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 422). In a press statement, Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary, considered that it would take from four to six months to set up the machinery for the scheme.

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According to the annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines covering the fiscal year 1934 to 1935, the average number of men employed in the coal mines during that period was 12,946 as compared with 12,297 in the previous year. The total number of man-days worked was 2,720,357 in 1935 and 2,680,265 in the fiscal year 1934—an increase of 40,092 man-days. The coal output for the period under review was 5,310,112 tons. This compared with the previous year's output of 5,526,987 tons shows a decrease of 216,875 tons. Coal sales for the year 1935 were 4,747,185 tons while for 1934 they amounted to 5,169,767, a decrease of 422,582 tons. The number of fatal accidents during a fourteen month period was 31.

# LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1935

## Sixteenth Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE sixteenth report of the Ontario Department of Labour reviews the administration of the various acts under its jurisdiction during the fiscal period October 31 to March 31, 1935. As this report covers only five months the statistics are not comparable with those given in previous annual reports.

In the present report are sections dealing with the following enactments which are administered by the Department: The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Steam Boiler Act; and the Apprenticeship Act.

Reviewing industrial conditions in the province, the Deputy Minister noted general improvement in employment as compared with the same period last year in all the thirteen divisions of industry, with the exception of the communication group in which the index number was a fraction of a point lower. Moreover, in all groups, except communications, transportation and construction, each month showed an advance over the same month of the previous year. The greatest gains were reported for mining, logging, iron and steel and in construction.

Further evidence of improvement in employment conditions was shown in the percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions, which was 18·5 as compared with 22·7 for the same period last year, or a decline of 4·2 points.

Increased activity was indicated in the building trades, the value of permits issued in Ontario for the five months amounting to $8,114,483 as compared with $3,324,072 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

*Employment Service.*—During the five-month period from November 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935 there were 115,677 applications for employment received at all Ontario offices. Employers, including municipal, provincial and federal government departments called for 59,856 men and women; 56,919 placements were made, of which 35,777 were casual and 21,142 were of a more permanent nature.

The series of employment service broadcasts, which commenced in October, 1934, continued during the period under review. Positions in approximately sixty occupations were put on the air and replies received from qualified applicants who otherwise would not have known of the vacancies.

In accordance with an understanding reached in March, 1935, the agricultural representatives of the province and the employment office superintendents were linked more closely in a farm placement scheme with the object of improving the service to farm employers during the spring and summer months. This plan, the report states, promises to result in an increase in the number of farm placements. In February, the employment offices in southern Ontario were asked to co-operate with the Social Research Council of McGill university in compiling specific information regarding agricultural conditions. This information was used by the Council in preparing a study of conditions affecting this industry throughout the whole Dominion.

Superintendents of the Employment Service were given an opportunity to join the Ontario Vocational Guidance Association recently formed in Toronto.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—During the period reviewed nine private employment agencies were licensed under the Employment Agencies Act but with three exceptions practically no business was reported for the five-month period.

A complaint was received that the proprietor of a rooming house was operating an employment office and charging fees for securing position for his patrons. While no direct violation of the Act was found upon investigation, the operator was warned against charging a fee.

*Factory Inspection.*—In the report of the Factory Inspection Branch reference was made to a conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of Industrial Hygiene, which was attended by representative foundrymen from all parts of the province. Featuring this conference was the discussion on silicosis, and it was indicated "that approximately 25 per cent of the moulders examined by the Industrial Hygiene Branch, with an average exposure of 28 years, were suffering from silicosis; 35 per cent of the grinders; 40 per cent of the sandblasters and approximately 15 per cent of various other groups. All these men had many years of service and none were cases which had developed within the year, but rather had accumulated over a lengthy period."

The report stated that "the conference proved of great assistance to our inspectors and we feel we are receiving a greater degree

of co-operation from the foundry owners and management than at any time in the past. Too much importance cannot be attached to this class of industrial disease and our inspectors are urged to accept no half measures where this insidious hazard is known to be present."

During the five-month period 80 plans representing a total value of approximately $1,812,000 were approved under section 14 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. The majority of these plans were for additions and alterations to existing plants, only one permit being granted for a new industry.

During the period reviewed 95 complaints were received. Upon investigation, 50 were upheld, 34 were not upheld, 4 did not come under the jurisdiction of the Branch and the others were pending investigation.

Violations of the Act in the enforcement of which the inspectors have a responsibility were reported as follows: Operating Engineers Act, 26; Adolescent School Attendance Act, 2; Minimum Wage Act, 731; and Steam Boiler Act, 16.

Proceedings were taken against four firms, under Section 30 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Conviction was recorded in all cases.

There were 1,125 accidents reported for the five-month period with 15 fatalities.

Six men and one woman were reported as having contracted some form of industrial disease, four cases being dematitis, two pneumoconiosis and one a hand infection.

In the accompanying tables are given the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work during the period reviewed.

Number of Employees in Ontario Factories

| Employees | Five month period ending March 31, 1935 |
|---|---|
| Males over 16 years | 136,224 |
| Males 14 to 16 years | 21 |
| Females over 18 years | 56,053 |
| Females 14 to 18 years | 737 |
| Total | 193,035 |
| Children under 14 dismissed | 0 |

Hours of Labour in Ontario Factories

| | Number of Employees |
|---|---|
| Males— | |
| 45 hours per week | 91,626 |
| 50 hours per week | 19,883 |
| 54 hours per week | 12,058 |
| 58 hours per week | 396 |
| 60 hours per week | 3,900 |
| Females— | |
| 45 hours per week | 41,328 |
| 50 hours per week | 7,323 |
| 54 hours per week | 2,492 |
| 58 hours per week | 234 |
| 60 hours per week | 561 |

There were also 13,234 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week.

*Boiler Inspection.*—The report of the Boiler Inspection Branch for the five month period detailed the number of inspections made, and the certificates issued.

The total amount transmitted to the Treasurer of Ontario for the period ending March 31, 1935, was $5,206.20.

*Operating Engineers.*—The Board of Examiners reported that 15,276 certificates were issued to operating engineers and 264 certificates were refused during the period under review. The fees collected amounted to $18,984.53 while the net revenue was $19,844.78.

*Industrial Disputes.*—During the period reviewed there were 15 industrial disputes reported in Ontario in which 4,574 employees were involved, with a time-loss of 24,483 working days.

*Apprenticeship Act.*—The chief inspector of the Apprenticeship Board in his review of activities, stated:—

"The general tendency throughout the Province is to regard the Apprenticeship Act as being dormant and it would appear that little can be done to revive an active interest in apprentice training until such time as most of the mechanics in the building trades are re-employed in normal activities. As pointed out in the report for the previous year, there will undoubtedly be a shortage of skilled mechanics when normal activity returns and it is hoped that some steps may be taken to reorganize the work of the Apprenticeship Board before this shortage becomes acute."

The number of active contracts, representing apprentices in the nine designated trades, decreased from 343 on November 1, 1934, to 319 on March 31, 1935. Despite this decrease it is noted that during the five-month period 11 new contracts were registered, whereas only 15 were registered during the whole of the previous year.

During the period reviewed, several meetings were held with representatives of the hairdressing and barbers associations and it is hoped that this occupation may be brought within the scope of the Act in the near future.

The 319 apprentices registered in the trades at the end of March 31, 1935, were distributed as follows: Bricklaying, 38; masonry, 3; carpentry, 24; painting and decorating, 10; plastering, 11; plumbing, 116; steamfitting, 34; sheet metal work, 31; and electrical work, 52.

## Minimum Wages in Ontario in 1935

Reviewing the administration of the Ontario Minimum Wage Act during the five-month period ending March 31, 1935, the chairman of the Minimum Wage Board states that "economic pressure resulting from the continued period of depression has forced many employers to reduce wage rates of female employees to the legal limit so that it is becoming increasingly difficult to enforce the provisions of the Act and Orders." Continuing, the chairman observed: "Many employers have been forced to adopt a hand-to-mouth system of production, whereby orders are taken for immediate or short-time delivery and little or no stock is manufactured in advance of the seasonal demands. This results in overtime and a shortage of competent workers during the short peak of production, followed by extended periods of idleness or short-time employment, during which the tendency on the part of the worker is to stretch the work as far as possible. Where the piecework method of payment is employed, this reduces the hourly earnings and it is extremely difficult for the Board to enforce the minimum weekly wage."

As the present report covers only a brief period the usual statistical data summarizing wages and hours have been omitted. It is the intention of the Board, however, to include this information in the next annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936.

During the period under review, there were 18 court prosecutions. In four of these, fines amounting to $725 were imposed, and arrears of $659.87 ordered to be paid to seven girls. In seven, action was withdrawn as arrears of $1,071.74 were paid to ten girls. In five cases, no fines were imposed but arrears amounting to $169.71 were ordered paid to five girls. Two other cases were dismissed. In the five months covered by the report, a total of $9,219.06 in arrears of pay was paid by 181 employers to 254 employees.

The number of permits in force on March 31 was 65, seven having been cancelled and six new permits being issued since November 1, 1934. These 65 permits cover 111 employees.

Wage returns collected during this period revealed under payments of 521 employees in 331 firms, all of which were adjusted. Complaints from 359 individuals were dealt with, most of which required action by the Board.

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## ASSESSMENT RATES FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO INDUSTRIES FOR 1936

THE Ontario Workmen's Compensation board has recently issued its table of provisional assessment rates for 1936 with adjusted rates for 1935. In its introduction to the changes in the assessments levied upon the industries of the province, the Board makes an explanation of its method of rating. For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act, the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Always considering that the Accident Fund is one and indivisible and that the liability for accident cost is collectively upon all industry, each class carries its own burden, except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of the Disaster Reserve the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened, as well as the expenses of administration of the Act and the upkeep of the Safety Associations authorized by the Act.

Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class.

It is further explained that the rates for each class are fixed and the assessments determined upon the requirements. In other words, rates are based in accordance with the accident experience of each industry in each class.

If it is seen that the rate charged has produced just sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small, the rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly.

Any surplus to the credit of a class remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration in fixing the rates.

All industries in the same class do not necessarily, nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rates are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some

extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the pay rolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

The schedule of assessment in each industry is based upon $100 of payroll.

Decreases in the assessment rates are shown in only four groups as compared with 1935. The greatest reduction in the accident rate is that indicated in the group designated as "Transportation of freight by aeroplane." This group, formerly in Class 20, carried an accident assessment of $13.50 per $100 of payroll. For 1936, in class 5, this group is given a provisional rating of $7.50.

Other decreases include a reduction from $1.20 to 90 cents in the erection of wire fences when done as separate work; a reduction from 70 to 60 cents in rate for the manufacture of incandescent lamps, radio tubes, neon tube lights; and a reduction from $6 to $5.50 in brick work, stone masonry, concrete or cement work, carpentry or general construction connected with buildings, n.o.s.

The increases in the provisional rates for 1936 were as follows:—

| | 1936 $ | 1935 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Logging, etc. (n.o.s.) | 8 00 | 6 00 |
| Logging operations (plants with $10,000-$15,000 payroll) | 10 00 | 9 00 |
| Planing mills, sash and door factories | 3 00 | 2 25 |
| Hardwood flooring | 2 35 | 1 75 |
| Mining (n.o.s.): | | |
| Surface labour | 2 50 | 2 10 |
| Ore treatment (with heat) | 2 50 | 2 10 |
| Boring Artesian wells | 5 00 | 3 35 |
| Explosives (mfg.) | 5 00 | 1 00 |
| Fireworks, torpedoes (mfg.) | 5 00 | 1 00 |
| Fuses (mfg.) | 3 00 | 1 00 |
| Cartridges (mfg.) | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| Loading and fixing artillery ammunition | 4 00 | 1 00 |
| Rolling mills or steel works, with blast furnace | 1 00 | 0 75 |
| Foundries, malleable iron | 1 15 | 1 00 |
| Sheet metal articles (mfg.) | 1 00 | 0 75 |
| Typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, radios, stencils, buttons, cameras, etc. (mfg.) | 0 60 | 0 40 |
| Assembly of such machines | 0 40 | 0 25 |
| Phonograph records, ivory, etc. | 0 30 | 0 20 |
| Dry batteries (mfg.) | 0 75 | 0 50 |
| Storage batteries (mfg.) | 1 65 | 1 10 |
| Agricultural implements, etc. | 1 20 | 0 90 |
| Auto, repairing | 1 00 | 0 60 |
| Wood chemicals and charcoal (mfg.) | 1 75 | 1 25 |
| Preparation of meat products | 1 00 | 0 80 |
| Cereal products or bakeries | 1 00 | 0 80 |
| Canning plants (milk, vegetables, fish, foodstuffs) | 1 00 | 0 75 |
| Jam or fruit juice (mfg.) | 1 00 | 0 70 |
| Sugar refineries | 0 90 | 0 75 |
| Starch or glucose (mfg.) | 1 80 | 1 50 |
| Macaroni (mfg.) | 1 20 | 1 00 |
| Cider or vinegar (mfg.) | 0 80 | 0 65 |
| Pickle factories | 1 20 | 0 80 |
| Spices or condiments (mfg.) | 0 45 | 0 35 |
| Brewers, distillers | 1 10 | 0 75 |
| Malt (mfg.) | 0 40 | 0 30 |
| Mineral or soda water (mfg.) | 0 65 | 0 50 |
| Wine (mfg.) | 1 50 | 1 30 |
| Plastering or lathing | 3 00 | 2 60 |
| Sheet metal work, metal roofing, etc. (other than by carpenter) | 5 50 | 4 10 |

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The annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held recently in Toronto, and was attended by 1,376 plant executives and safety experts. At the opening of the conference, meetings were held of the ten safety associations, representing 17 different classes of industry under compensation, which constitute the Associations. According to Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, the members of these associations make their "safety influence" felt in nearly 10,000 industrial plants in Ontario, with payrolls totalling over $250,000,000.

A feature of the convention was the rehabilitation clinic. The function of this clinic is to restore industrial accident victims to the maximum possible degree of bodily activity. This is done by a series of carefully planned exercises and by the application of manual and electrical therapeutic treatments.

Another section of the convention was the safety exhibit which displayed hundreds of devices and materials designed to prevent accidents.

The officers of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations for 1936 are President, J. H. Vernor, Western Clock Co., Peterborough; first vice-president, A. G. Wright, Dominion Foundries and Steel Co., Hamilton; second vice-president, A. J. Harvey, Lever Brothers, Toronto; honorary treasurer, F. M. Kimbark, Business Systems, Toronto.

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All employees on the operating staffs of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission are to be placed on a 48-hour week, according to a recent announcement. This will include one day off in seven. In the smaller and outlying districts where transportation costs in providing relief every week would be excessive, the operators will be given four days rest in 28.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1934-35

Administrative activities of the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec are detailed in the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1935, this being the third review since the Department was established separately from the former joint Department of Public Works and Labour.

*Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.*—Included is the first review of the administration of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. (The provisions of the Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1934, page 417, and the collective agreements are summarized in the monthly issues and also in the January wages supplements.)

In a summary of the year's operations, the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour referred to the fact that large numbers of employers' and employees' organizations availed themselves of the provisions of the Act. During the year, 42 orders-in-council were adopted to make obligatory the provisions of collective agreements between employers' and workers' representatives. Of these, 24 concerned trades of the building industry in all the industrial centres of the province; 3 concerned the shoe, clothing and glove industry; 2, longshoremen; 5, barbers and hairdressers; 6, baking industry; and one each for the fur industry (Montreal) and the printing industry (district of Quebec).

The deputy further considered that, owing to the gradual enforcement of the Act, "proportioned to the degree of co-operation of the contracting parties, troublesome reactions to legal regulation of labour were reduced to a minimum."

He emphasized that "the Act was enforced chiefly where labour organizations were strong enough to enter into and carry through such collective labour agreements," and that "the establishments of a legal system in the collective relations between employers and workmen had the excellent result of restoring social peace where class struggle with its strikes, lock-outs and hardships had formerly prevailed."

Another result of this social legislation was the "development of professional bodies and forming of an elite of employers and workmen, capable of imparting a sound direction to each industry respecting working hours, apprenticeship and wage rates."

Dealing with the effect of the legislation on wages, the deputy estimated that it had resulted in an increase of "from 10 to 100 per cent, according to the state of organization or disorganization of the industry or trade." While declaring it was impossible to specify the amount of the wage increase he considered "that workmen's payrolls increased by several millions."

*Labour Inspection Service.*—The report of the chief inspector indicated that 1,601 investigations and 5,569 inspections were conducted during the year. In the previous year there were 4,058 inspections.

Building yard inspection was conducted to ensure the enforcement of provisions respecting the security of workmen, the eight-hour day and the 40 or 48 hour week. The Order-in-Council limiting work to 55 hours a week in beauty parlours called for 675 inspections.

Under the Public Building Safety Act, 1,084 inspections were made during the year, the inspectors visiting churches, schools, theatres, cinemas and public halls of all kinds.

*Board of Examining Electricians.*—The board of examiners of electricians and the inspection service of electrical installations reported 94,937 inspections. The registration of apprentices in electrical work showed that 350 young men are now learning this trade, the proportion of apprentices to journeymen being 1 to 10.

*Pipe Mechanics Act.*—Under the Pipe-Mechanics' Act which came into force in 1933, the board issued a total of 580 pipe-mechanic contractors' licences, and 1,452 journeymen's licences. Registered apprentices numbered 810. It was pointed out that the licensing of pipe-mechanics resulted in increased competency among contractors and workmen practising the trade of steamfitters, refrigerator mechanics and plumbers. Compulsory examinations necessarily eliminated a large number of persons who made installations without having the required technical competency.

*Pressure Vessels Act.*—Administrative activities under the Pressure Vessels Act and the Stationary Enginemen's Act involved the licensing of stationary enginemen, inspecting boilers and pressure vessels, and appliances under repairs.

The Board also ascertains that appliances made or sold in the province are manufactured according to approved plans. Inspections under these Acts in 1934-35 totalled 14,438.

*The Provincial Employment Bureaus.*—The statistics showed that this service continued to increase its activities. Placements during the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to 48,317

as compared with 30,291 for 1934 and 19,599 for 1933. Associations, corporations, and employers holding special employment bureau permits reported the placement of 42,521 persons. Thus a grand total of 90,838 persons obtained positions through public or private employment bureaus.

*Trade Disputes and Conciliation.*—This section of the report deals with arbitration and conciliation in trade disputes. Details were given of the proceedings of the chief cases under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act. The registrar largely attributed the prevalence of industrial peace to the operation of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

*Fair Wages.*—The report of the department's fair wage officers detail their activities in enforcing the provincial minimum wage schedule in government contracts. Included is the official fair wage scale for all trades which was in effect until May 1, 1935.

*Labour Legislation.*—The report includes the text of labour legislation enacted during 1934-35. A review of this legislation was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 525.

Included also is the report of the Minimum Wage Board which is given elsewhere in this issue.

# MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

## Ninth Annual Report of Minimum Wage Commission

THE ninth annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the province of Quebec, which reviews the administration of the Act for the fiscal year 1934-35, indicates that the tendency toward increased employment, which was recorded last year, has continued. The total number of women subject to the minimum wage enactments in 1935 was 48,821 as compared with 37,866 in 1934. Of the 1935 total, 30,348 were in the city of Montreal while the number of workwomen in the rest of the province was 18,473. Comparative statistics, covering the number of workwomen governed by the Act during the last three years, are given in the accompanying table:

WORKWOMEN GOVERNED BY ENACTMENTS

| Industry | Montreal | | | Province (outside of Montreal) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| Laundry | 1,192 | 1,102 | 1,273 | 343 | 228 | 292 |
| Printing | 656 | 588 | 803 | 199 | 206 | 245 |
| Textile | 2,423 | 2,458 | 2,510 | 6,280 | 7,188 | 7,136 |
| Leather | 1,813 | 2,077 | 2,312 | 1,695 | 2,124 | 2,153 |
| Clothing | 1,881 | 2,511 | 2,743 | 754 | 1,597 | 1,258 |
| Hats | 787 | 958 | 951 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dress and lingerie | 2,535 | 3,590 | 6,751 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other needle trades | 3,320 | 3,241 | 2,586 | 818 | 1,360 | 2,565 |
| Tobacco | 2,804 | 3,079 | 2,728 | 719 | 854 | 848 |
| Fur | 522 | 756 | 543 | 218 | 221 | 221 |
| Food | 1,321 | 1,903 | 2,147 | 62 | 74 | 290 |
| Rubber | ..... | 146 | 168 | ..... | 663 | 810 |
| Jewellry | ..... | 22 | 45 | ..... | 147 | 159 |
| Paper | ..... | 515 | 709 | ..... | 438 | 529 |
| †*Commerce, Zone No. 1 | ..... | ..... | 4,079 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| † Commerce, Zone No. 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,623 |
| † Commerce, Zone No. 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 249 |
| † Commerce, Zone No. 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 |
| | 19,254 | 22,766 | 30,348 | 11,088 | 15,100 | 18,473 |

*Order No. 18 relating to commerce; incomplete statistics.
†Zone No. 1, Montreal; Zone No. 2, Quebec; Zone No. 3, Municipalities of 10,000 to 25,000; Zone No. 4, less than 10,000.

Further statistics show that no industry in Montreal employs working women for the full weekly period of 48 hours, the average being 41 hours. In the industrial establishments of the province, outside Montreal, work exceeded 48 hours in three industries, but the average was only 45 hours. The number of industrial and commercial establishments increased from 1,237 in 1934 to 2,416 in 1935.

An analysis of the statistics also indicates an increase in the weekly basic wage (the sum which a workwoman should receive if she worked during the whole working time fixed by most Orders at 48 hours a week). In Montreal, for all industries, this basic wage per workwoman in 1934 was $12.64 which increased to $12.78 in 1935. Throughout the rest of the province, this rate averaged $9.84 in 1934 and $10.27 in 1935. The report points out, however, that there is a fairly marked difference between the basic wage and the actual wage. The average actual wage in all industries, in Montreal was $11.00 in 1935 as compared with $10.94 in 1934. For the rest of the province the average was $9.07 in 1935 and $8.45 in 1934.

Discussing the problem of piece work, the report states:

"An analysis of employers' reports shows a falling off in the number of women doing piece work as compared with those working by the hour. We think this is due to the fact that, through revisions, we have substituted as a base of remuneration, the proportion of experienced and partly experienced workwomen and beginners for the system of a wage fixed by the employee's experience. This system gives the employer greater latitude to remunerate his workwomen according to their merit. An employer cannot logically be forced to grant periodic wage increases to a workwoman

after a period in the workshop, regardless of her ability, efficiency or the importance of the work entrusted to her. In this way, a workwoman unable to furnish a normal output of work, may keep her place as she may be classified in an intermediate or lower group.

"The percentage of workwomen at piece work rose to 60 per cent in 1934; it was 56 per cent in 1935. That of workwomen by the week or hour was 40 per cent in 1934 and 44 per cent in 1935."

During the year the Montreal office initiated action in 56 suits against employers guilty of violating the Act. Convictions were secured in all these cases, the fines collected amounting to $2,900. The Quebec office took action in 11 suits with the result that seven employers were fined $283; three cases were withdrawn and one was lost. The commission discovered a number of infringements which they did not report to the court as they considered it preferable to compel the employer to reimburse his workwomen through payment of arrears in wages wherever the employer had offended for the first time or through ignorance of the law. By such action, the Montreal office caused 150 employers to pay $9,837.85 to 330 workwomen, and the Quebec office collected $1,296.87 as balance of wages. The Three Rivers office had a sum of $602.14 refunded to 76 employees by the management of 10 shops. Some differences in wages were collected in the Eastern Townships and in Hull. The sums paid were included in the total given for the Montreal office.

*Permits.*—During the year, the number of permits has been greatly reduced by the method of substituting a system of wage remuneration based on a proportion of experienced workwomen, partly experienced women and beginners for remuneration according to time spent in the industry. These permits (for payment of wages lower than those established by the regulations) afford employment to aged or handicapped women and women doing minor work requiring little experience.

The total number of permits granted in 1934 was 1,426 while in 1935 the total was 606, of which 101 were for aged or handicapped workwomen and 505 were issued to women doing minor work.

The report for 1935 presents a statistical analysis of the industries covered by the regulations. (Since the publication of the 1934 report, many of the Orders have been revised, the chief effect of the revision being to change the basis on which rates for learners were established. The early orders of the Board provided for minimum rates for learners to be increased at regular intervals until the full minimum wage for adult workers was reached. In the opinion of the Commission this left the way open for an undue proportion of workers to be employed at the lower rates of pay. Accordingly, the revised orders provide for fixed percentages of workers at specified rates). The chief statistics for each industry in 1935 are summarized in the following paragraphs:

*Laundries, dye works.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 66; number of women employed, 1,273; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.80 ($9.75 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 41; number of women employed, 292; average weekly wage per workwoman, $7.58 ($7.70 in 1934).

*Printing industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 90; number of women employed, 803; average weekly wage per workwoman, $11.24 ($9.88 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 34; number of women employed, 245; average weekly wage per workwoman, $8.85 ($9.07 in 1934).

*Textile industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 33; number of women employed, 2,510; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.40 ($11.96 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 58; number of women employed, 7,136; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.67 $(9.92 in 1934).

*Leather industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 74; number of women employed, 2,312; average weekly wage per workwoman, $11 ($10.96 in 1934). For municipalities over 3,000 population—number of firms, 45; number of women employed, 1,209; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.12 ($8.30 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 31; number of women employed, 944; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.08 ($7.88 in 1934).

*Women's, men's and boys' clothing.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 268; number of women employed, 2,743; average weekly wage per workwoman, $11.92 ($12.49 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 25; number of women employed, 1,258; average weekly wage per workwoman, $7.75 ($7.68 in 1934).

*Hat and cap factories.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 51; number of women employed, 951; average weekly wage per workwoman, $12.09 ($13.73 in 1934).

*Women's and children's dresses, silk underwear, etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 242; number of women employed, 6,751; average weekly wage per workwoman, $11.08 ($10.78 in 1934).

*Manufacturers of overalls, mackinaws, cotton underwear, etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 98; number of women employed, 2,586; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.27 ($9.61 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 45; number of women employed, 2,565; average weekly wage per workwoman, $7.79 ($8.04 in 1934).

*Tobacco, cigar and cigarette industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 21; number of women employed, 2,728; average weekly wage per workwoman, $11.82 ($10.25 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 23; number of women employed, 848; average weekly wage per workwoman, $8.27 ($7.07 in 1934).

*Fur industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 96; number of women employed, 543; average weekly wage per workwoman, $14.80 ($13.82 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 45; number of women employed, 221; average weekly wage per workwoman, $10.85 ($11.91 in 1934).

*Food industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 87; number of women employed, 2,147; average weekly wage per workwoman, $10.35 ($8.62 in 1934). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 18; number of women employed, 290; average weekly wage per workwoman, $8.60 ($6.63 in 1934).

*Rubber, waterproof and oiled cloth products*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 12; number of women employed, 168; average weekly wage per workwoman, $11.22. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 7; number of women employed, 810; average weekly wage per workwoman, $10.38.

*Jewellery, silverware, watch-making, etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 9; number of women employed, 45; average weekly wage per workwoman, $10.05. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 4; number of women employed, 159; average weekly wage per woman, $9.22.

*Paper industry and its by-products.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 26; number of women employed, 710; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.12. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 26; number of women employed, 529; average weekly wage per workwoman, $9.63.

*Department, chain and retail stores.*—Zone 1 (City of Montreal—number of firms, 421; number of regular employees, 3,567; extra employees, 201; average weekly wage per employee (regular) $11.74; (extra) $10.13. For zone 2 (Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and towns of 25,000 inhabitants or over)—number of firms, 209; number of regular employees, 1,201; number of extra employees, 116; average weekly wage per employee (regular) $10.48, (extra) $7.03. Zone 3 (cities and towns of 10,000 to 25,000 population)—number of firms, 68; number of regular employees, 206; average weekly wage per employee $8.80. For Zone 4 (cities and municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants)—number of firms, 26; number of regular employees, 70; average weekly wage per employee, $8.88.

## New Orders governing employment in restaurants and lunch counters, etc., and in Hotels

Two new orders governing employment in restaurants and lunch counters, etc., and in hotels, were issued recently by the Minimum Wage Board of Quebec. These are:—

Order No. 22.—*governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in restaurants, dining rooms, lunch counters, refreshment rooms (curb service) or other similar services or connected therewith.*

1. *Minimum wage.*—Any person, engaged in any capacity whatsoever, shall not be paid less than the rates mentioned below:—

Zone 1.—Montreal and all municipalities of over 5,000 population situated in the Island of Montreal, 17 cents per hour, meals included.

Zone 2.—Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and all cities having a population of over 25,000, excepting those situated on the Island of Montreal, 15 cents per hour, meals included.

(*a*) All employees having worked less than 30 hours per week will be entitled to a bonus of 3 cents per hour. At least three hours wages shall be paid for each call.

(*b*) Working hours mean the time that an employee is at the disposal of the employer and requested to be present; however, the time placed at the disposal of the employee to take her meals shall not be counted as working time.

(*c*) There are no reduced rates for learners.

2. *Gratuities.*—(tips) are the property of the employee and cannot be retained by the employer or be included as part of her salary, even with the employee's consent.

3. *How salary must be paid.*—The employee's salary shall be paid to her wholly

in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever; this salary will be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, the date of the working week, the number of hours performed, the amount of money included in the envelope, same must be initialed by the person who paid the employee.

4. *Meals.*—Any employee having worked three hours or less per day will be entitled to one meal; if she has worked at least five hours, she will be entitled to two meals and if she has worked eight hours or more per day, she will be entitled to three meals. No deduction whatsoever can be made for the meals, they form an integral part of the employee's salary.

5. *Uniforms.*—Uniforms will be furnished and laundered by the employer; in case of made-to-measure uniforms, the employer may sell them at cost price to his employees, this not to exceed the sum of $3. In special cases, however, the Board may modify this section.

6. *Discharge of employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are strictly confidential.

7. *Exemption.*—The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions.

The usual regulations respecting the conspicuous posting of the order, and the penalties for violation are set forth.

The order comes into effect on August 1, 1936.

ORDER No. 23.—*governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in hotels.*

The minimum rates are as follows:—

Zone 1.—Montreal, Outremont, Verdun and Westmount: Waitresses and chamber-maids, not less than $17 per month; kitchen help and other employees, not less than $22 per month, room and board included.

Zone 2.—Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and other cities having a population of more than 25,000: Waitresses and chamber-maids, not less than $15 per month; kitchen help and other employees, not less than $20 per month, room and board included.

(*a*) If the employee is not lodged, she will be entitled to a supplement of $8 per month; if she receives neither lodging nor board, she will be entitled to a supplement of $18 per month.

(*b*) There are no reduced rates for learners.

As in the previous order, the same provisions are applicable respecting gratuities, method of payment, uniforms, discharge of employees, posting and penalties.

## Decline in Occupational Fatalities Among Insured Wage-Earners in 1935

The "Statistical Bulletin," for May, 1936, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, reports a further decline in occupational fatalities among male industrial policy holders in the United States and Canada. This decline took place in spite of the return of large numbers of workers to industry last year. Amplifying this fact, the report states that "past experience covering a period of 24 years shows that the occupational accident rate among these workers generally rises and falls with the employment index. Quite to the contrary, the death rate from occupational accidents declined 7·2 per cent in 1935; that is, from a rate of 23·6 deaths per 100,000 policy holders in 1934 to 21·9 deaths per 100,000. Except for the extremely low figure of 21·2 per 100,000, recorded in 1933 when unemployment was at its height, the rate for 1935 was the lowest in the 24 years for which records are available. It was 39 per cent lower than in 1929, the last year of relatively high business activity.

It is also indicated by the survey that not all types of fatal accidents shared in the decline. In fact the rate for some types increased, fatal falls rising 16·2 per cent and higher rates being recorded for burns and traumatism by machines. Mine and quarry accidents and drownings also increased.

Referring to the decline, the report states that "an appreciable part of the decrease in the total rate was the result of lower mortality from transportation accidents of all types. Highly encouraging is the decline of 11·1 per cent in occupational automobile accidents, exclusive of collisions between automobiles and railroad trains or engines, and collisions between street cars and automobiles. The decline last year followed upon an increase of 21·6 per cent in the rate for 1934 over 1933. Some of the reduction in street railroad accidents also resulted from a lowering of the incidence of automobile collisions. It is to be hoped that the recession in 1935 was due in part at least to the continuing efforts of industrial companies to promote safe driving among their employees, and to the intensive effort of municipal authorities to reduce the hazards to which pedestrians and drivers are exposed on city thoroughfares."

# ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR

THE annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Fire Prevention Branch of the Department of Labour of Manitoba reviews the operations of the Branch for the fiscal year May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935. This report has in previous years been published by the Department of Public Works. In 1931 the Legislature of Manitoba adopted the Department of Labour Act to come into effect upon proclamation and as the Act was declared in effect on July 6, 1934, the present report is the first published under the Department of Labour, which is now responsible for the administration of the following enactments: The Bureau of Labour Act; The Manitoba Factories Act; The Bake Shops Act; The Shops Regulation Act; The Minimum Wage Act; The Elevator and Hoist Act; The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Fair Wage Act; The Electricians License Act; The Public Amusements Act (The licensing of Cinema Projectionists); The One Day Rest in Seven Act; The Fires Prevention Act.

The administration of the above Acts entailed considerable inspection service and the number of inspections and orders issued in respect of each Act are summarized in tabular statistics in the report. During the year there was a total of 15,571 inspections made and 6,175 orders issued as compared with 13,567 inspections and 6,545 orders in the previous year. Most of the orders issued under the various Acts were for improvements in the interests of safety or health and sanitation, while under the Minimum Wage Act the orders largely concerned hours and wages. There was not one case of child labour found.

In the accompanying table, the number of inspections and orders under each Act during the year are summarized:—

*Accidents and Prevention.*—During the year there was a total of 1,041 industrial accidents of which four were fatal. Of the total number of accidents, 1,007 were in the industrial group; 20 in the building trades; and 10 were attributed to elevators. In regard to accident prevention the report states that one of the first activities of the year was the holding of the annual safety week from May 27 to June 2, 1934. The total number of cars tested in Winnipeg during the week was 3,203, of which 1,127 were certified as satisfactory and 2,076 failed to obtain approval. Throughout the year, safety education was continued by means of the press and the radio. Educational and warning posters and bulletins were also issued. First aid classes were conducted in the Bureau of Labour under the auspices of the Saint John Ambulance Association with the co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Classes were also organized in other parts of the province. These classes were open to all industrial workers, and 175 persons availed themselves of the opportunity, 101 completing the course and qualifying by examination for certificates. It is pointed out that each year thousands of accident cases are treated by people who have been trained in these classes.

*Steam Boilers, Etc.*—As in previous years, supervision of all steam plants throughout the province was maintained for the purpose of guaranteeing that only properly qualified and licensed engineers are employed in conformity with the Act. A total of 4,574 inspections was made of high pressure boilers, heating boilers, threshing engine boilers, compressed air tanks and refrigeration plants. The fees received for these inspections during the year amounted to $2,252.14.

The Steam Engineers Board of Examiners issued a total of 1,217 certificates and renewals to engineers during the year, the fees of which amounted to $2,388.

*Fair Wage Act.*—The Fair Wage Board held a number of meetings in connection with the revision of the schedule for the current year. Fifteen claims for wages were made under this Act, involving $399.95, and all were satisfactorily adjusted.

*Licensing of Workmen.*—The Board of Examiners under the Electricians License Act issued 269 licences and 86 contractors' certificates during the year, the total collected in fees being $2,835.15. Fourteen candidates tried the examinations to qualify as cinema projectionists. Eight qualified as second class operators and six failed. Fees collected for examinations, operators' licences and apprentices' licences amounted to $553. Licence fees for dry cleaning establishments amounted to $528.75.

*Fire Prevention.*—The fire loss for Manitoba in 1934 amounted to $1,195,160 or $1.70 per capita as compared with $1,146,000 or $1.64 per capita in 1933. Fire prevention methods were reviewed and the causes of fires were analysed. Thirty-six suspicious cases were brought to the attention of the Department but there was not sufficient evidence to warrant charges of arson being laid.

*General Complaints.*—During the year the Board received 718 complaints, under the several Acts administered by the Bureau, all of which were adjusted. These were as

follows: Minimum Wage Act, 657; Electricians License Act, 47; Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessel Act, 7; Elevator and Hoist Act, 1; and One Day Rest in Seven Act, 6.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOUR FROM MAY 1, 1934, TO APRIL 30, 1935.

| Statute | Number of Inspections | Number of Orders |
|---|---|---|
| The Manitoba Factories Act | 613 | 408 |
| The Bake Shops Act | 30 | 11 |
| The Shops Regulations Act | 12 | 5 |
| The Minimum Wage Act | 3,684 | 1,520 |
| The Elevator and Hoist Act | 4,621 | 1,599 |
| The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act | 4,574 | 1,640 |
| The Building Trades Protection Act | 98 | 46 |
| The Public Buildings Act | 43 | 35 |
| The Electricians License Act | 407 | 58 |
| The Public Amusements Act (*re* licensing of cinema projectionists) | 268 | 133 |
| The Fires Prevention Act | 706 | 556 |
| The One Day of Rest in Seven Act | 346 | 115 |
| The Fair Wage Act | 169 | 49 |
| Total | 15,571 | 6,175 |

### Minimum Wage Board

Included in the annual report of the Manitoba Bureau of Labour covering the fiscal year May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, is the report of the Minimum Wage Board. During the year, 53 meetings were held and two new regulations were issued, i.e., Regulation 17, effective December 24, 1934, governing the employment of general employees, 18 years of age or over, in occupations not otherwise regulated and not specificially excepted in all portions of the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, p. 27); and Regulation 18, effective March 1, 1935, governing employment of "men performing work generally done by boys," "part-time," "piece-work," and "employment and apprentices" (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1935, p. 332). There was also a revision of Regulation 2, governing employees in departmental stores and mail order houses, which came into effect on March 1, 1935.

There were 36 prosecutions for violations of the Act under regulations governing the following: beauty parlours and barber shops, 3; hotels and restaurants, 21; artificial flowers and ladies' wear, 6; boys in manufacturing industries, 4; theatres, 1; and offices, 1. Convictions were obtained in 16 of the above cases and judgments given for back wages. Seven cases were settled out of court. Stay of proceedings was entered in 12 cases, and in one case the summons could not be served owing to inability to locate the proprietor. In addition, 540 claims for wages were adjusted and collections effected. Of these, 241 were claims of female employees, while 299 were wage claims of male employees. The total amount collected in these wage adjustments for men and women was $9,066.51.

The number of inspections in Winnipeg under all the regulations governing employment of female workers totalled 1,613. These resulted in 452 orders respecting either conditions of work, hours, or wages, plus 153 other regulations. Outside of Winnipeg, there was a total of 203 inspections and 110 orders were issued.

In addition to the foregoing, there were 1,868 inspections throughout the provinces under regulations governing male employees. These resulted in 727 orders respecting either conditions of work, hours or wages, plus 75 other regulations.

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### Production of Nova Scotia Fisheries in 1935

The total value of production of the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1935 was $7,877,000 compared with $7,674,000 in 1934 and $6,011,000 in 1933. These figures represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold fresh, canned, dried or smoked. The lobster fishery was of chief importance with a value of $2,757,000. The quantity was less than in 1934 but the marketed value substantially increased. The cod fishery decreased both in catch and value, but haddock showed increases in both. There were increases in the catch and value of herring, halibut and swordfish.

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In the June issue of *Labour Research* the following reference is made to pensions of various kinds in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. "In 1934-35, 3,639,551 people in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were in receipt of old age, widaws', blind, or orphans' pensions. Of these, 2,448,693 were men and women over 65 years of age and 1,090,858 were widows and orphans. In 1908 these pensions were unknown to the British workers." The survey of the situation continues indicating that the cost of these pensions was £80½ millions in 1934-35 of which the workers and employers contributed £21·6 millions and the State (Treasury) £13 millions, the balance being drawn from the accumulated funds of the Contributory Pensions Fund Account.

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The National Council of Women, at its recent annual convention at Halifax, are reported to have adopted, in principle, a code for household workers and employers which, among other things, would call for a work week of not more than 69 hours, overtime pay and a minimum wage schedule.

# LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA IN 1936

THE Alberta Legislature, which was in session from February 6 to April 7, 1936, enacted new laws providing for a minimum wage for men, the establishment of a Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare, the examination and licensing of certain tradesmen and of trades and businesses. Amendments were made to the statutes dealing with minimum wages for women, industrial standards, settlement of labour disputes, workmen's compensation and mothers' allowances.

### Minimum Wages

The Male Minimum Wage Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, is generally similar to the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia. The Alberta statute applies to all adult male persons who are in receipt of, or entitled to, any compensation for labour or services in any industry, trade, business or occupation and to their employers. Farm labourers and domestic servants are excepted. Provision is made for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a minimum wage board consisting of a chairman and two other members who are to hold office during pleasure and receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the regulations. The Board may hold such inquiries as it considers adequate and make orders fixing minimum wages. Such orders may apply to all employees or to any group or class of employees in any industry, business, trade, or occupation or in all or in any two or more industries, businesses, trades, or occupations; they may fix different minimum wages for the same industry, business, trade or occupation in different parts of the province or a minimum wage applicable only in the part or parts of the province designated in the order. The minimum wage may be fixed upon a daily, weekly or hourly basis. The Board may also make inquiries into the wages and conditions of labour of male employees under 21 years of age and make orders establishing minimum wages for such employees.

All orders of the Board fixing a minimum wage are to be applicable throughout the province, unless restricted by their terms to some part or parts thereof, and are to become effective on the date of publication or on such later date as may be stated in the order. The Board may, by written permit, authorize the employment of handicapped or part-time employees or apprentices at a wage less than the fixed minimum and may limit the number of such persons to be employed by any employer. Upon petition of employers or employees, or of its own motion, the Board may suspend, vary, rescind or renew any order. The Board may investigate cases where board or lodging is furnished by an employer to any employee covered by a minimum wage order and, if the price charged by the employer is found to be excessive and unduly affecting the wages of the employee, an order may be made fixing the maximum rate to be charged. The Board is also given power to hold an inquiry into any partnership, association or scheme of profit-sharing, co-operation, etc., which may be intended to defeat the object of the Act. If such intention is found, the Board may prohibit the carrying on of such partnership or scheme. A maximum fine of $500 and costs may be imposed for contravention of such an order and, in the case of a second offence, in default of payment of the fine, a term of imprisonment of not more than six months may be imposed and any licence held by the offender under the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act may be suspended or cancelled.

Employers must keep, in the English language, records of wages and hours and registers of the names, nationalities, ages, and addresses of all employees. Inspectors to be appointed under the Act are authorized to inspect premises, examine and take extracts from books and payrolls, relating to wages, hours and conditions of labour, to require the production of records, statements, etc., and to obtain information on oath from either employers or employees. An employer who contravenes an order of the Board by paying a wage less than the fixed minimum or by charging more for board or lodging than the rate fixed by the Board is liable to a fine not exceeding $500 for each employee affected. He is liable, also, to pay to each employee the difference between the wage actually paid and the minimum wage. An employer or employee neglecting or failing to perform any duty imposed by the Act is liable to a fine of $500. In either of the above cases a second offence is punishable, in default of payment of the fine, by a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months if the offender be an employer, and suspension or cancellation of any licence he may hold under the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act.

Where an employee, by collusion with his employer or otherwise, works for less than the minimum wage or, directly or indirectly, returns to his employer any part of his wages, so that the wages actually received and retained by the employee are reduced to an amount less than the minimum to which he is entitled, the employer and the employee are

each liable to a fine of $100 in addition to all other penalties to which they may be liable under the Act. An employer who discharges or otherwise discriminates against an employee making a complaint or testifying in any proceedings under the Act is liable to a fine not exceeding $500 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than six months. The Board may not disclose the identity of a complainant who desires it to be withheld except in cases where such disclosure is necessary for purposes of prosecution or is deemed by the Board to be in the public interest.

An employee who is paid less than the minimum wage may claim the difference, with costs, in a civil action, but where his service with the employer has terminated no action may be brought after six months from such termination. This provision applies only to wages earned during the six months' period immediately preceding the termination of his services or the taking of civil action whichever first occurs. No prosecution for an offence under the Act may be commenced or carried on except with the written authorization of the Minister. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations for carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

The Minimum Wage Act applying to women was amended to provide for transferring the administration of the Act from the Minister of Public Works to any member of the Executive Council charged with its administration. The amendment is to come into force on Proclamation.

### Licensing of Trades and Tradesmen

The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, which came into force on April 15, 1936, applies to all trades, businesses, and occupations (in the Act called "trades") which are carried on in the province and to which the powers of the Legislative Assembly extend. The following are excepted: trades licensed pursuant to any Act of the province, professions or callings governed by special Acts, members of the Accountants' and Creditors' Associations in Ontario, and of the International Accountants' and Executives' Corporation of Canada, and businesses subject to the control of the provincial Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to designate the trades or any class of any trade as trades to which the Act applies and to provide for the registration and licensing of all persons engaged in a trade so designated. He may prohibit the carrying on of such trade by any person not licensed or registered. The Minister is empowered to suspend or cancel any licence, if satisfied that the holder is habitually contravening any of the provisions of any code or of any regulations made pursuant to the Department of Trade and Industry Act, Factories Act, Minimum Wage Act, Male Minimum Wage Act or Industrial Standards Act.

The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, which was proclaimed in force June 1, 1936, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to designate as a trade to which the Act applies all or any of the following trades: the trade of a mechanic engaged in all or any of the following activities, namely, the construction, building and repair of automobile engines, steam engines, boilers, internal combustion engines, radios, refrigerators and refrigerating machines, the trade of a plumber, steam fitter, gas fitter, electrician, electric welder, and acetylene gas welder, the trade of a barber and any other trade in which 66 per cent of the persons engaged have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to have it designated as a trade to which the Act applies. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prohibit any person from following a trade so designated if such person is not the holder of a certificate of proficiency under the Act. The Government may also appoint boards of examiners for the various trades, prescribe the nature of the examinations to be held, the classes of certificates, the standards of proficiency required of candidates and make regulations, in general, for carrying out of the Act. Where provision is made for the certification of persons in any trade, any person who engages in such trade without a certificate is liable to a penalty not exceeding $5 and costs, and for a second or subsequent offence, to a like fine and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than seven days.

Nothing in the Act is to apply to any engagement of non-certificated persons in cases where it is not practicable to secure the services of a certificated person or in cases of emergency. The Act does not apply to any case in which provision is made for certification or authorization of any person to engage or follow a trade under the Boilers Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act or the Theatres Act.

### Unemployment Relief

Part I of the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act makes provision for the establishment of a bureau in charge of a Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Commissioner is to make provision, out of moneys appropriated by the Legislature, for the maintenance or partial main-

tenance of all transient indigents and for their care and treatment in illness. In cases in which it is doubtful whether such indigent is a transient or is an indigent in respect of whom some municipality is liable, the Commissioner may provide relief and may recover the cost from the municipality found to be so liable. The Commissioner may also provide for the burial of a deceased person in any case where the cost of burial would be a public charge and no municipality is liable to make such provision. The Commissioner is to superintend the collection and publication of information and statistics affecting indigency and indigent relief as directed by the Minister in charge of the Act; to supervise the administration of such Acts and relief measures as may be assigned to the Bureau by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Minister. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations governing the granting of relief and disbursement of moneys under the Act.

Part II of the Act sets out the conditions for the granting of unemployment relief. A "resident" is defined as any person who has had his home, or has resided, within the boundaries of a municipality for at least twelve consecutive months out of the twenty-four months immediately prior to the date of receiving unemployment relief and who has not received assistance from municipal or provincial funds during the twelve months immediately preceding the granting of relief. "Unemployment relief" is defined to mean food, fuel, clothing or shelter provided for persons who are destitute of means to provide for themselves, who are physically and mentally fit to accept employment but for whom no employment is available and who have been approved by the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare as persons eligible for unemployment relief. "Unemployment relief" does not include medical attendance or treatment or hospitalization.

Certain rules are laid down in the Act in case provision is made at any time by the Government of the Province or by the Government of Canada or by both for assisting a municipality in defraying the cost of unemployment relief. A person who is afforded relief is not deemed to be an indigent for the purpose of any municipal Act; the liability of a municipality to any person qualified to receive unemployment relief, and who, but for this Act, would have been an indigent, is as provided by Part II of the Act; the fact that a person is in receipt of unemployment relief is not to affect the duty of a municipality, under the Act governing such municipality, to provide for care and treatment of such person if he is indigent and sick; every municipality is to make provision for unemployment relief for its residents who are eligible therefor, and, in case of urgent necessity, for any person who is temporarily within the municipality but is not a resident, but in the latter case, assistance is only to be given for such period as is necessary to determine the residence of such person and the responsibility for unemployment relief. In cases of urgent necessity the Commissioner may provide unemployment relief until residence has been determined. Where a municipality or the Bureau provides assistance for a person for whom another municipality is liable to provide, the municipality of which such person is a resident is to repay on demand the actual amount of the assistance provided.

If a resident of a municipality while receiving unemployment relief or within twelve months after receiving assistance under the Act moves into another municipality, such other municipality is not liable for assistance but the first mentioned municipality continues to be liable until such person has been wholly self-supporting for twelve consecutive months while residing outside the boundaries of such municipality. Any person in receipt of assistance under the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) or the Old Age Pensions Act or in receipt of a pension or allowance for military or naval services is deemed to be self-supporting to the extent of such assistance.

Where it is necessary to afford unemployment relief to a resident of a municipality who is actually residing outside its boundaries, the municipality may give written notice requiring him to reside within the municipality while receiving relief, but must furnish reasonable facilities for the transportation of such person and his dependants and effects and must also provide a home which is reasonably fit for human habitation. Any disputes arising under this provision may, upon application of either party, be referred to a Judge of the District Court for determination. A resident who fails to comply with an order of the Judge is liable to a fine not exceeding $100 and costs and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than three months.

A municipality which, without lawful excuse, fails to provide adequate unemployment relief for any resident is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $500 and costs, but no prosecution for such an offence may be commenced without leave of the Attorney-General.

A municipality must pay the cost of administering unemployment relief. It may re-

quire a recipient of unemployment relief residing within the boundaries to perform any work or service of which he is capable upon any public work of the municipality, which is unemployment relief work and which is not disallowed by the Minister as such, or it may require him to give a satisfactory undertaking for the repayment of sums for unemployment relief. In exercising any power under this provision a municipality is to give special consideration to persons who served overseas in the Great War as members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force or of the military or naval forces of Great Britain or of any of her allies. An applicant for, or a recipient of, unemployment relief may be required by the Minister or any municipality concerned as a condition precedent to the granting or to the continuance of unemployment relief, to make an affidavit or statutory declaration setting forth all facts relating to his means, property, etc. The Act is to be read and construed with, and, in case of conflict, to prevail over, the Municipal District Act, the Town and Village Act, the Improvement Districts Act and any other Act or charter governing a municipality.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, Continuation Act, 1936, continues in force the Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, until March 31, 1937. The latter Act enables the Government of the Province to make agreements with the Government of Canada and with the municipalities respecting relief measures. It is now provided that obligations created under this Act prior to March 31, 1936, may be discharged out of the General Revenue Fund notwithstanding the expiration of the Act on that date.

The Agricultural Relief Advances Act provides for furnishing certain farm supplies to needy farmers.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) was the subject of a number of amendments. The section which rendered the presence of two Commissioners necessary to form a quorum was replaced by a provision enabling any Commissioner to exercise all the jurisdiction and powers of the Board. The clause empowering the Board to classify the industries in Schedule 2 was amended to provide for sub-classification, differentials and proportions in the rates as between different kinds of employment in the same class and for levying a special rate in respect of an industry which is shown to be so circumstanced or conducted that the hazard is greater than the average of the class or subclass to which such industry is assigned.

The section enabling the Board to extend the period for reporting cases of hernia where reporting within the time set by the Act would involve hardship for the workman, was amended to provide for similar extension of the period within which the workman must submit to an operation for cure of hernia. An amendment to the clause requiring the Board to provide for the repair, maintenance and renewal of special apparatus supplied by the Board to the workman for alleviation of the injury, makes it clear that any such apparatus is covered by the provision. The Act enables the Board to make a per diem subsistence allowance to a workman undergoing treatment under its direction at a place other than that in which he resides. Such allowance formerly ranged from $1.50 to $2.50 but under the amending Act only the maxium of $2.50 is prescribed. The Act validates all assessments heretofore made by the Board.

A Bill which was introduced but was later withdrawn would have transferred administration of the Factories Act and the Boilers Act from the Bureau of Labour to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

### Industrial Standards

The Industrial Standards Act was amended by repealing the sections enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations prescribing standard specifications for commodities for industrial use or sale in the Province. With this change, the Act is now similar to the Ontario Industrial Standards Act.

### Industrial Disputes

An amendment to the Labour Disputes Act made a change similar to that effected in the Minimum Wage Act by defining "the Minister" as used in the Act as the member of the Executive Council for the time being charged with the administration of the Act. The statute was formerly administered by the Minister of Public Works.

### Licensing of Bakeshops

The Bread Act, 1934, which requires every person conducting a bake-shop to obtain a licence from the Minister of Health, was amended to enable the Minister to suspend or cancel any such licence if satisfied that the holder is habitually contravening the provisions of the Act or of any code or of any regulations made pursuant to the Department of Trade and Industry Act, the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act or the Industrial Standards Act.

### Trade Schools

An amendment to the Trade Schools Regulation Act, 1931, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations providing that in the case of any specified trade school no certificate or other document as to

the competency of any person shall be issued by that school until such person has taken the examination prescribed by Order in Council for such school or class of schools. Regulations may also be issued governing the nature of examinations for certificates, the manner, time and place of holding them and the persons who shall act as examiners.

### Chauffeurs

The Public Service Vehicles Act, which came into force on May 1, 1936, replaces the Public Vehicles Act, 1927, and consolidates and amends the law regulating public service and commercial vehicles. The Highway Traffic Board to be appointed to administer the Act, may make regulations governing, *inter alia,* the hours of employment and wages of drivers. No person may operate a public service or commercial vehicle unless he holds a certificate from the Board which is issued subject to certain conditions, including satisfactory evidence that the applicant has complied with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). No holder of a certificate may employ a driver or operator who is not in possession of the chauffeur's licence required by the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act. Every owner of a public service vehicle who dismisses a driver or operator must report the dismissal forthwith to the Board, giving the reason therefor. Provisions of the former law which are embodied in the revision require drivers to satisfy the Board of their physical fitness and to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquor or smoking while on duty.

The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act was amended to provide that the Minister may require an applicant for a driver's or chauffeur's licence to submit himself to an examination as to his competency, and may make orders prescribing cases in which such examination may be, and those in which it may not be, dispensed with. A judge, magistrate, or justice convicting the holder of a chauffeur's licence of an offence under the Act may suspend or cancel the licence of such chauffeur and shall thereupon transmit the licence to the Minister with a report.

### Mothers' Allowances

Amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act, which will come into force on July 1, 1936, include a new section requiring a beneficiary to reside within the boundaries of the municipality which is liable for the payment of a portion of the allowance. It is provided, however, that upon obtaining the written consent of the municipality so liable, the beneficiary may move to, or remain in, another municipality within the Province. In such event, the allowance payable to her is to be an amount fair and reasonable, having regard to allowances paid under the Act to other women residing in the municipality liable for payment. The proportion of mothers' allowances payable by municipalities is reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

The definition of "widow" was amended to include a married woman who by order of a District Court Judge is declared to have been deserted, without reasonable cause, by her husband for a continuous period of five years or upwards immediately preceding the date of such order.

### Department of Trade and Industry

Amendments to the Department of Trade and Industry Act, which are retroactive to October 18, 1934, include a provision that codes formulated under the Act must be approved by a majority of persons engaged in the trade or by the persons owning over fifty per cent of the aggregate capital invested. Formerly such codes had to be approved by 66 per cent of the persons engaged or by those owning 66 per cent of the aggregate capital.

Both maximum and minimum prices for commodities or services may now be fixed in a code whereas formerly only minimum prices for commodities could be fixed. The section empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations under the Act is repealed. The Act is made applicable to producers and manufacturers as well as to wholesale dealers. The clauses were repealed which provided that the Act should not apply to the retail sale of second-hand goods or goods advertised in bona fide mail-order catalogues and sold in the course of a bona fide mail order business.

The amending Act provides that if the Minister is satisfied that it is expedient and in the public interest that any trade other than those expressly covered by the statute should be brought within its scope, he may make a recommendation to that effect to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and a proclamation may be issued declaring such trade to be subject to the Act. Under the original Act, a trade could be brought within the Act by proclamation issued as above if a petition was made to the Government by a representative number of persons in the trade.

### Housing

The Dominion Housing Mortgages Act declares that certain provisions of the Judicature Act governing actions upon mortgages shall not apply to any mortgage given to secure a loan for the purpose of assisting the construction of a house under the Dominion Housing Act of Canada. The Alberta statute further provides that notwithstanding any provision in any provincial Act or law to the contrary every such mortgage shall have priority over every claim or charge filed or registered subsequent to the due registration of such mortgage except in respect of taxes.

# ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

CONVENING in Quebec City on June 2, 3 and 4, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its 65th annual meeting. Among the features of this convention were the adoption of the executive council and various committee reports through which the views of the Association on economic and social questions were expressed.

### President's Annual Review

The annual review of the President, Mr. W. S. Morden, K.C., constituted a comprehensive survey of international and national conditions as reflected in trade, production and recovery efforts. Summarizing the industrial situation in Canada, the president stated:

"While the country, as a whole, has been recovering for about three years, many persons and individual companies do not seem to have benefited. How often we hear it said: 'Recovery has not helped me.' The building and construction industry, for example, although it has shown some expansion, is still far below the records of even moderate pre-depression years. Many industries that were making progress before the depression have not survived, and many that weathered the storm find their markets restricted or greatly changed. Similar disappointing experiences are reported from various departments of business, agriculture, finance, transportation, retail and wholesale trade."

Reiterating the pledged assistance of the Association to the National Employment Commission, Mr. Morden continued:

"We all realize, however, that, after all temporary and external aids have been provided, in the final resort the only effective methods for getting people off relief is to find them work in normal economic activities and, consequently, policies and measures that will result in increasing production in industry, mining, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, and in expanding trade, and thereby furnishing more opportunities for employment in the ordinary fields of endeavour in which people have had previous training offer the real and permanent cure for unemployment and relief. This applies to employable people willing to work. Unemployables and those who do not desire work constitute another problem."

Reviewing the "general position of industry in the national political economy" the president pointed out that 83 per cent of the production of Canadian factories is used in this country with the remaining percentage marketed in over a hundred other countries.

Emphasizing the importance of manufacturing in the national sphere, Mr. Morden added:

"It is estimated that those who receive salaries and wages from Canadian factories, with their dependents, constitute at least one-quarter of the entire population of Canada; that is, about two and one-half million Canadians, in normal times, are directly dependent on the salaries and wages paid by Canadian industry for their maintenance. In addition to these there are many more who are indirectly assisted by industrial operations. For example, to what extent does transportation rely upon manufacturing for passenger and freight receipts? What percentage of the sale of clothing, food, household furnishings and equipment and many other kinds of merchandise is made to industrial employees? How many of the existing six million policies of life insurance have the companies written for industrial workers? What groups in Canada are economically indifferent to industrial conditions? Even the most elementary attempts to answer these questions will convince reasonable people that the industrial system, during the past sixty or seventy years, has sent its roots deep into every part of Canadian activity; that its interests are intertwined with those of persons in every other occupation; that these interests are common; and that industry cannot be restricted or injured in any way without doing some damage to practically everyone in the country.

"It may be objected that our industrial system does not prevent unemployment. In reply, it may be asked, what proportions unemployment would have reached in the absence of factories? At the depth of the depression, it is estimated that Canadian factories continued to find work for about seventy per cent of the number usually employed. It should be remembered that the United States is no longer a refuge for Canadians who cannot find work here, and that, on the contrary, our unemployed ranks have been increased by many Canadians who have been obliged to return to their own country. Moreover, as a great share of taxes is obtained from industry, both directly and indirectly, where would the national revenue have been secured if there had been no industry to tax?"

Urging a better understanding of industrial problems on the part of the public, the presi-

dent referred to the factors involved in manufacturing, under modern conditions, as follows:

"We also ask for a better understanding of industrial problems on the part of the public. Manufacturing, under modern conditions, is not controlled by individuals; it has become a co-operative effort of groups, including employers, employees, carriers, suppliers of raw materials, owners or lessors of property, suppliers of services, wholesale and retail distributors, governments, shareholders and creditors, and the fair remuneration of the services of all these decides the ultimate prices at which products are sold."

**Industrial Relations Committee**

The report of the Executive Council, adopted by the meeting, included reports of the various committees, viz., tariff, transportation, industrial relations, legislation, commercial intelligence, insurance, education, etc. Of these, the report of the Industrial Relations Committee dealt chiefly with questions concerning working hours, wages, employment, apprenticeship, etc. The text of the report of this committee is as follows:

*Reduction of Hours.*—"As regards the reduction of hours of work, it will be recalled that an eight hour day law was passed at the last session of Parliament, and nominally came into effect on the 5th of October last. The Association having taken a leading part in securing the insertion in the Act of a provision allowing important exceptions and exemptions to meet the special circumstances of seasonal, intermittent, complementary and certain other industries, steps were taken to secure from members affected the information necessary in order to ensure that the regulations under the Act are drafted in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the industries in question. Further, the Association has reason to believe that it will be called by the Government into consultation on the drafting of the comprehensive regulations, which will be required for the proper administration of such legislation. It remains to add that the question of the constitutionality of the Act has been referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, and a decision may be expected shortly.

"With the eight hour day and forty-eight hour week question still unsettled, the Association has been confronted with the proposal to reduce hours of work to 40 per week. This comes in the form of a proposal for an International Convention laying down the principle of a reduction of hours to 40 per week, in the textile, iron and steel, building and civil engineering industries, as well as in coal mines and public works,—this, with a special view to helping relieve unemployment. The Committee took steps to consult the general membership, through a questionnaire. The replies to the questionnaire showed that those members of the Association who are engaged in the industries affected are practically unanimous in opposing compulsory 40 hour week legislation, even though a few of them have themselves been working on a 40 hour week basis in recent years. The general point of view was that even if the 40 hour week were adopted universally, throughout the world, which was at the present time unthinkable, it would not achieve the desired end of helping to relieve unemployment, but, on the contrary, would tend to increase unemployment, inasmuch as it would tend by increasing costs, and therefore prices, to reduce sales, and therefore employment.

"The representatives of the employers of Canada at the forthcoming International Labour Conference, at which the 40 hour week question will be up for final discussion, will be instructed accordingly."

*Collective Labour Agreements.*—"Experience to date under the collective labour agreement legislation, providing for the establishment of codes governing hours and wages, which has been passed in Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta, goes to show, in the opinion of the Committee, that what purports to be a measure for putting a stop to the payment of unduly low wages has turned out to have the effect, as your Committee predicted in vigorously opposing the legislation, of aiding and abetting organized labour in their endeavour to increase the unionization of the workers, and to maintain at their present level, or even raise wages which, for example, in the building industry, are already far from low. The Committee is, therefore, of the opinion that this legislation, so far from aiding, has actually retarded recovery without achieving to any marked extent the elimination of sweat-shop wages."

*Unemployment and Relief.*—"As regards unemployment and relief, your Committee has seen no reason for changing the view which it expressed before the Senate Committee, at the time the Employment and Social Insurance Act was before Parliament last year, that it is imperative that coincidentally with the introduction of unemployment insurance, there should be inaugurated some nation-wide scheme in which the provinces and the municipalities should co-operate with the Dominion Government for dealing with the very large number of people who would not be entitled

to benefit under the Employment and Social Insurance Act. That being so, your Committee is holding itself in readiness to give every assistance possible to the National Employment Commission which has now been set up to study and report upon the whole question of taking care of those who are now on relief, both the employable and the unemployable. Your Committee naturally regards the choice of a man of Mr. A. B. Purvis' wide experience to head the Commission as an excellent one, though it feels it necessary to point out that it is a mistake to assume, as is apparently done in certain quarters, that the 330 odd thousand employable unemployed are, for the most part, industrial workers, and should be re-absorbed by industry. The fact, of course, is that only a comparatively small proportion (probably not more than 20 per cent) of these are industrial workers, the responsibility for re-absorbing the remainder belonging to other forms of employment, such as primary production, transportation, commerce, services and other non-industrial occupations."

*Apprenticeship.*—"One of the questions which the new National Employment Commission is to investigate and report on being that of the establishment of an apprenticeship system in industry, the Committee, after some study of the question, is of the opinion that while it is highly desirable and indeed necessary, that as business improves steps should be taken to train an increasing number of apprentices, no good reason has been shown why this cannot be done better by various industries, each in its own way, and indeed, by individual firms, each in its own way, than under a scheme laid down by legislation and administered by governmental authority."

*Health Insurance.*—"Finally, reference should be made to the fact that the British Columbia Legislature at its recent session passed a Health Insurance Act providing for extensive but ill-defined benefits for practically all employees earning less than $1,800 a year, the cost to be met by a levy of 2 per cent of wages on employees and 1 per cent of wages on employers. What assistance was possible was given to the British Columbia Division. which, in collaboration with other organizations of employers, and with the Canadian Medical Association, vigorously opposed the legislation on the ground that it was so indefinite in respect of the extent of the medical benefits, the amount of the remuneration to physicians, and safeguards against abuse, that both the financial and social consequences were likely to be disastrous. Another ground of objection was the unwisdom of a single province embarking on such a venture independently of the rest of the Dominion, particularly in view of the fact that a Dominion-Provincial Health Conference held just a year ago decided to set up a National Commission to study the whole question on a national basis, with a view to framing a national measure. The Act, though passed, has not yet been proclaimed and there is some hope that the British Columbia Division may be able to secure some much-needed amendments before the Act is actually brought into operation."

Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed the convention, and present at one of its sessions were Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada.

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## AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES RAILWAYS AND LABOUR UNIONS RESPECTING COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYEES LAID OFF

REFERENCE was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1935, page 226, to the introduction in the Congress of the United States of a Bill to provide compensation for railway employees losing their positions as a result of the merger, consolidation and co-ordination of railways or parts thereof, terminals or other services. A similar Bill was introduced in March, 1936, and considered by committee of the Senate and House of Representatives from time to time until May 21, when the signing of an agreement between the railways and the unions to make provision for this was stated to make the enactment of the Bill unnecessary.

### Pensions on Retirement

Apart from this arrangement for compensation for employees deprived of employment through mergers, etc., provision for pensions on retirement on account of age, etc., was made in the Railroad Retirement Act, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 655), which was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, p. 1025). In 1935 a new Railroad Retirement Act was passed, signed by the President on August 29, to come into effect on March 1, 1936, pension payments to begin ninety days thereafter. Under this statute, workers retiring at sixty-five, or after

thirty years service, receive pensions based upon length of service and average salary received but not to exceed $120.00 per month. An Act to raise the funds required was also passed, which provides for an excise tax on the employers of three and one-half per cent of the payrolls and a similar tax on the wages of employees.

### Negotiations For Agreement

Negotiations between the Association of American Railroads, representing the various railways, and the Railway Labour Executives Association, representing the various labour organizations with membership wholly or partly consisting of railway employees, were begun on February 3 with a view to reaching an agreement providing for compensation by the railways to employees losing their positions as a result of co-ordination, etc. The negotiations were broken off but were resumed in March at the request of the President of the United States, and the signing of the agreement was strongly commended by the President, the Secretary of Labour, and by the Federal Co-ordinator of Railways.

The agreement was signed by nearly all of the principal railways and contains a provision that none of the railways which are parties to it will enter into any co-ordination plan with any railway not under the agreement unless the provision for compensation to displaced employees is complied with. Each of the railways not under the agreement is stated to be so situated that consolidation with any other railway of importance is not possible except in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The unions signing the agreement include those of the locomotive engineers; locomotive firemen, hostlers, etc.; conductors; trainmen; switchmen; telegraphers; train despatchers; maintenance of way employees; clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees; signalmen; sleeping car conductors; carmen and the various craft unions with membership among other employees in railway shops, namely machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, and electrical workers; also firemen and oilers; masters, mates and pilots; and marine engineers. Classes of employees not represented by the organizations which are parties to the agreement are to be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The agreement is reported to apply to 1,000,000 employees, of whom it is estimated 150,000 would be displaced by mergers, consolidations and poolings in contemplation.

### Terms of Agreement

The agreement is to be effective from June 18, 1936, for a period of five years and thereafter, except that any railway or labour organization may then withdraw on one year's notice but any rights of parties to the agreement, or the rights of any individuals established under the agreement, are to continue in full force and effect. The agreement is subject to revision at any time by mutual consent of the parties on sixty days' notice.

Disputes arising out of the agreement are to be referred to a committee consisting of representatives of the parties to the agreement, and if the committee does not agree a neutral referee is to be selected by the committee, or by the National Mediation Board (Labour Gazette, July, 1934, p. 655).

The term "co-ordination" is defined as meaning joint action by two or more railways whereby they unify, consolidate, merge or pool in whole or in part their seperate facilities or any of the operations or services previously performed by them through separate facilities. But, fluctuations, rises and falls, and changes in volume or character of employment brought about solely by other causes are not covered by the agreement.

The agreement provides that each railway must notify employees affected by any contemplated co-ordination by posting a notice on the bulletin boards, and also by registered letters to the representatives of such employees, and that a conference shall be arranged within ten days, to commence within thirty days of the notice. The assignment of employees is to be made on the basis of an agreement between the representatives of the railways and the labour organizations affected. If they fail to agree the dispute is to be dealt with by the committee on disputes set up under the agreement.

If any employee continued in service is placed in a position less favourable with respect to compensation and rules governing working conditions than he occupied at the time of co-ordination, he is to be given a "displacement allowance" to bring his earnings up to the average for the previous twelve months until he is able to secure a position producing compensation equal to or exceeding that of his former position, or for five years.

If any employee is deprived of employment he is to receive a "co-ordination allowance" equal to sixty per cent of his average earnings in the previous twelve months, the period of payment depending on length of service as follows:—

1 year and less than 2 years—6 months.
2 years and less than 3 years—12 months.

3 years and less than 5 years—18 months.
5 years and less than 10 years—36 months.
10 years and less than 15 years—48 months.
15 years and over—60 months.

In determining the length of service of an employee who has acted as an officer or representative of an employee organization, leave of absence for such purpose is to be included as service.

An employee is to be regarded as deprived of employment if his position is abolished and he is unable by the exercise of his seniority rights to secure another position on the road or in the co-ordinated system, or if he loses his position as the result of the exercise of seniority rights by another employee whose position is abolished, and is then unable to secure another position by the exercise of his seniority rights.

An employee is not to be regarded as deprived of employment (and therefore eligible for an allowance) in case of resignation, retirement on pension under the rules, dismissal for justifiable cause, or if furloughed (laid off) because of reduction of forces due to seasonal requirements of the service. He is not entitled to an allowance if not deprived of employment within three years of the co-ordination.

Each employee receiving an allowance is to keep the railway company informed of his address, and the address of any person by whom he may be regularly employed, and is subject to recall to service. Provisions are made for the adjustment of the allowances if so recalled, or if employment is secured on another railway, and for the discontinuance of the allowance if an employee fails to return to service without good reason or is pensioned.

Employees affected by co-ordination are not to be deprived of benefits attaching to previous employments, such as free transportation, pensions, etc.

An employee eligible for a co-ordination allowance may resign and in lieu of all other benefits and allowances accept a lump sum on the following basis:

1 year and less than 2 years—3 months pay.
2 years and less than 3 years—6 months pay.
3 years and less than 5 years—9 months pay.
5 years and less than 10 years—12 months pay.
10 years and less than 15 years—12 months pay.
15 years and over—12 months pay.

An employee with less than one year's service is entitled to a lump sum equal to five days' pay for each month in which service was performed, with a maximum of sixty days at the straight time daily rate for the position last occupied.

Any employee retained in service who is required to change his place of residence as a result of co-ordination within three years is to be reimbursed for expenses in moving his family, household goods, etc. Employees are to be compensated for loss due to the sale of houses or due to unexpired leases. If a dispute arises as to the amount of such loss it is to be referred to a board of three real estate appraisers, one being appointed by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission if the parties do not agree on the selection. If furloughed within three years and he elects to move back, the employee is to be reimbursed for the necessary expense.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Annual Report of Director Presents Social-Economic Survey of World Conditions

IN a Report to the Governing Body, Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, notes that the year 1935 was, on the whole, one of continued general economic improvement. But the economic picture was far from uniform over the whole world; a considerable section of world economy continued in a state of stagnation, or even suffered a further deepening of depression.

From the point of view of economic recovery in 1935, Mr. Butler divides the countries of the world into three groups.

To the first group belong the countries with devaluated currencies, such as the United States, Japan, the sterling bloc, a number of European countries, and most South American countries. All the countries in this group have enjoyed some improvement in their general economic situation, and their influence on world economic development as a whole has been strengthened by the improved situation of the United States, and by the addition of two new members, Belgium and Danzig.

The second group includes the main countries of the gold bloc, such as France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Poland. On the whole there was a further deterioration in these countries during 1935, although a slight recovery was experienced in Poland.

The third and intermediate group includes such countries as Germany and Italy, which, like those of the first group, have achieved a considerable degree of internal economic recovery by credit expansion of a special sort and by public investment, but which have not officially devaluated their currencies. Some of these countries—notably Germany—have given some stimulus to their foreign trade by means of export premiums, which have had the effect of a partial devaluation of the currency.

The recovery is characterized in most countries by a particular increase in the production of investment goods. In this connection, Mr. Butler notes that the forms and origins of this stimulation of capital goods production are of two main classes. In Germany, Italy and Japan the recovery in capital goods industries can be traced largely to direct State expenditure, much of it on armaments, and it is particularly in the industries directly or indirectly related to armaments that the main production increases have taken place. In the sterling bloc and in the United States the revival of investment seems to have taken place rather through individual enterprise responding to cheap money and improved confidence, and shows itself at the same time in an increase in new capital issues.

After analysing the tendencies of general price movements and national monetary policy, the Director of the International Labour Office emphasizes the improvement in the situation of the producers of raw material. He notes that the movement of international trade differed considerably from one region or country to another, and points out the improvement in credit conditions. One of the main features of exchange-rate developments in 1935 was the remarkable stability of rates in the sterling area and of the United States dollar. In contrast to this, 1935 was a year of great disturbances in the main gold bloc currencies, all of which were involved in serious crises.

### Curbing of Unemployment

Measuring the economic situation by the index of unemployment, Mr. Butler first gives a preliminary summary as follows:—

"The continued decline of unemployment yields a further indication of the upward trend, but the rate of decline has been slow and its range is by no means universal. For the countries supplying data on unemployment it may be said on a rough estimate that there has been a further drop of about 15 per cent during the past year, which represents a total reduction of about 37 per cent since 1932. Three important qualifications must, however, be borne in mind, which are calculated to temper any optimism generated by these figures. First, vast areas such as India and China are not included in the reckoning, where unemployment or unremunerative employment exists on a huge scale. Secondly, in a number of countries, notably France, Holland and Switzerland, the total number out of work was larger at the end of 1935 than at the end of 1934. Thirdly, even in countries like Great Britain, Germany and the United States of America, where a substantial improvement has been recorded, the 'hard core' of unemployment still persists and still greatly exceeds the level which existed before the depression. At this point it may be noted, however, that, despite the improvement registered, the reduction of unemployment so far achieved is altogether insufficient to indicate that the solution of the problem is in sight."

Subsequently, in his report, he made a most comprehensive survey of this problem in a chapter entitled "The Curbing of Unemployment," in which he analyzed all the complex factors. He found a new approach, thus:—

"What is perhaps most encouraging is the steady penetration of the notion that the real test of economic recovery is to be found in the level of social well-being. It is no longer by stock-exchange quotations or by statistics of production or by trade returns that progress is now judged so much as by the number of persons out of work. When all has been said, unemployment still remains the crucial test of economic and social policy. A community which has failed to enable all its citizens to contribute by their work to their own well-being and to the common heritage of the society to which they belong has failed to solve the fundamental problem of statesmanship. It is tolerating not only untold distress among individuals but also a corresponding waste in the use of its own human resources or the development of its potential wealth.

"But a further change of approach of equal importance seems now to be taking place. The view that business activity depends mainly on the volume of spending is now gaining more general recognition. It is obvious enought that manufacturers and merchants cannot sell unless they can find customers ready and able to buy. But the implications of this simple truth were not fully understood, and are still obstinately ignored by those who believe themselves to be the disciples of the old and only true gospel. Among these implications are the facts that a general decline in earnings is bad not only for the wage earner but also for the community at large; that a small number of large buyers consume less, and less regularly, than a large number of small buyers; that the amount of money withheld from active circulation is of vital importance to the level of business activity, from which it follows that not only hoarding but also saving may in some circumstances be detrimental to the general interest.

"None of these propositions, except perhaps the last, is very difficult to grasp in itself; but it is only in quite recent years that they have been regarded as significant as guides to policy. Once it is seen that every man and woman who can no longer buy means a shrinkage of sales and therefore of production, the judgment passed on doles or the payment of social insurance benefits tends to be modified. Once it is seen that public expenditure on social services tends to sustain the market, the taxation which makes it possible is no longer looked upon as such an unmixed evil. It is striking evidence of this new approach to find the official organ of a great bank declaring that the inevitable disadvantages arising from the development and extension of the social services "are far outweighted by the beneficial economic as well as social results. . .

**Protective Measures**

After discussing various tendencies in economic planning, the Director then traces the developments in various countries in coping with unemployment. He first observes, however, that "from whatever point of view the social situation is regarded, unemployment remains and is likely to remain the outstanding problem. No system of labour protection or of health insurance or of safeguarding wages, however admirable, is of much significance to a man who has no work. Nor can any economic system be considered to be functioning adequately which condemns large numbers of workers to involuntary idleness. . .

"The first point which may be noted is that the adoption of protective measures for the unemployed has continued to develop. Belgium is in process of reorganizing its system, while in Great Britain unemployment insurance has been extended to agriculture. But the most salient steps taken in this direction during the past year were the institution of national systems of unemployment insurance in Canada and the United States. Until a very few years ago, any such measures were scouted in both these countries as being unnecessary, harmful and impracticable. The experience of the depression proved the necessity of some national system of insurance while the experience of relief has demonstrated, as it has elsewhere, that money spent in the alleviation of unemployment goes directly into circulation and constitutes a stimulant for the home market. In 1933, for instance, RM. 1,128 million in Germany and £94 million in Great Britain were paid out to the unemployed in the shape of benefit or relief. In the United States the amounts distributed in various forms to the unemployed were far larger. It can hardly be disputed that by putting these large sums into active circulation a substantial contribution was made towards reviving the activity of business.

"But although the prejudice against unemployment insurance and assistance on the ground that they are "uneconomic" has now been largely dispelled, the objection that at best they are but a palliative still holds good. No one seriously supposes that to provide a man with a bare subsistence out of public funds is satisfactory either to himself or to society. Even though the amount of money thus put into circulation has some economic value, that value would manifestly be much

greater if some productive work were given in exchange. In the case of the young it is equally evident that, if work is unavailable, they would be much better occupied in improving their intellectual or technical equipment than in undergoing the inevitable demoralization of complete idleness. As the depression has lengthened out, these home truths have become so patent that they cannot be ignored. In consequence public attention has been directed more and more towards methods of providing work for adults or of prolonging education for juveniles.

### Effect of Public Works

"Even a few years ago public works were generally derided as being economically unsound and practically inefficacious. The theoretical objection is now being vigorously combated by a number of latter-day economists, of whom Mr. J. M. Keynes is not the least eminent. But it is from the field of fact that the most cogent arguments have been derived. The practical demonstrations given in the last two years have put a new complexion on the whole matter. The actual experience acquired in Sweden, the United States and other countries has shown that within limits well-planned schemes of public development may not only make a real contribution to diminishing unemployment, but may also provide facilities, services or commodities of great permanent value to the community. The results of the American experiment are particularly important on account of the wide variety of the measures applied and of their social objectives. During the past year the public authorities in the United States, both Federal and State, have energetically pursued the aim of putting every employable man out of work to some kind of job. Congress appropriated the immense sum of $4,880 million for the purpose of transferring 3,500,000 persons from relief to productive employment, leaving to the individual States the responsibility for caring for the unemployable, and of gradually suppressing cash relief from Federal funds. Reports are conflicting as to how far this ambitious object has been achieved; but that the Works Program as a whole has had a considerable measure of success is not open to doubt.

### Economic Surveys of Various Countries

*United States.*—The Director then deals with other phases of President Roosevelt's reflation program. In summarizing the results, he notes one disquieting feature of the American picture, thus:

There is, however, one disquieting feature of the American picture. Although industry is sweeping forward again, there is a considerable lag in the expansion of employment. It is estimated that private industry generally has reabsorbed some 5,000,000 workers since March 1933. Nevertheless, according to the returns of the American Federation of Labor, there were still 7,860,000 totally unemployed in December excluding 3,541,000 persons employed on Government work. For this lag several explanations are put forward. It is asserted, for instance, that in many industries hours of labour are again being lengthened since the disappearance of the codes, with the result that the benefit to employment accruing under the forty-hour week is gradually being lost. It has further been pointed out that the revival in industrial production is only reflected after a certain interval in the production of services which normally employ nearly half the population. These causes have no doubt operated in a greater or lesser degree to check the progress of re-employment, but they are hardly sufficient to account for the wide gap between the pace of restoration in production and employment. That recovery has made and is still making rapid strides in the United States is certain, but it is equally certain that the problem of unemployment is far from being solved with the same rapidity.

*Germany.*—Continuing his analysis of various countries the Director notes that "In Germany new aims of German recovery policy have been substituted for employment creation, one of the important objects being to create the economic foundations of rearmament. Meanwhile, the loans raised in recent years, of which some account was given in last year's Report, have for the most part not been repaid and remain a burden on the national finances. It is true that in recent months the slowing down of the public works program has enabled a part of the employment development bills to be redeemed, but as against this must be set the large but indeterminate State investment undertaken for armament purposes. In 1934 approximately two-thirds of the total investments in Germany—including armaments, housing, railways and similar developments—were made by bodies or individuals whose action was influenced in one way or another by the Government. There is no doubt that this policy was primarily responsible for the rapid and extensive drop in unemployment, but it may be doubted whether this vast public expenditure has succeeded in 'priming the pump' of general business recovery to the same extent as in the United States. It may be observed, for instance, that since August

1935 there has been a steady increase in the number of registered unemployed from 1,700,000 to 2,500,000 in December, although several hundreds of thousands of men have been incorporated in the army. This increase is probably of more than seasonal significance. Taken in conjunction with the continued decline of exports and the apparent lack of resilience in wages, it seems to suggest that the revival of production and employment is still mainly dependent upon State expenditure, which has not yet succeeded in greatly accelerating the tempo of private business."

*Italy.*—"The situation in Italy is difficult to gauge as the position is abnormal owing to war measures, the large number of men under arms and the fact that none of the relevant indices has been published since the autumn of 1935. The last returns available show a rapid diminution in the numbers registered as unemployed and a rapid rise in the amount of currency notes in circulation and in prices. By the beginning of 1936 the exchange value of the lira has fallen rather more than 10 per cent below gold parity.

*Sweden.*—"The case of Sweden affords a remarkable illustration of the result which a bold policy of public investment combined with a well-devised monetary control can attain. The fact of recovery may be seen succinctly from a few figures. The index of production of capital goods which was already 100.9 in January 1935 (1929=100) had risen by a further 12 per cent by November. The activity, which in 1934 had depended largely on the export industries, spread to the trades relying on the home market, particularly building, which exceeded all previous records, thanks to a combination of low rates of interest. State encouragement of house construction and the demand for housing springing from the general dissemination of purchasing power. Unemployment continued to decline steadily. Whereas in 1933 the average number of applicants for relief was 165,000 per month, it fell from 93,000 in January 1935 to 61,000, in January 1936, having touched a low point of 41,000 in the summer. It is particularly interesting to note that, thanks to the energetic measures taken by the Government, the number of youthful unemployed (16-25 years), which was 57,000 in November 1933, had dropped to 10,000 in July 1935. In achieving these gratifying results the public works program played an important part, in 1935 some 55 million crowns being appropriated for this purpose. Moreover, it is clear that public investment on a large scale stimulated rather than checked the process of general recovery. Its financial justification is strikingly demonstrated by the budget position. In 1936 all non-revenue-producing works are to be financed out of income, the budget will be once more balanced and all the short-term loans raised in 1933 and 1934 for emergency public works are to be redeemed. It is even proposed to reduce the income-tax, good presumptive evidence of the soundness of the policy adopted of balancing the budget over a series of years instead of annually."

*Great Britain.*—The Director also considers that "a further case in which considerable success has been achieved in combatting unemployment by monetary management is Great Britain," and states:

"It can hardly be doubted that the abandonment of the gold standard, the large increase of central bank credit, the lowering of the interest rate by a bold conversion policy, and the favourable effects of these measures on the budget position have been the principal factors responsible for the expansion of employment. At the end of 1935 more persons were in work than at any previous time and about 1,300,000 more than at the low point of the depression (1932). During last year the unemployment total dropped by about 228,000, but, as in Sweden, it still remained considerably higher than in the years before the depression. Much of the unemployment remained concentrated in four specially depressed areas, and it is symptomatic of public sentiment that is spite of the general revival much criticism continued to be levelled at the Government for failing to deal with these areas adequately.

As has already been indicated, the recovery of export trade accounted for only a small proportion of the improvement. It was the home market which expanded and especially the building industry, which developed astonishing activity. In the course of 1935 the volume both of commercial and residential construction was more than twice as great as in 1931; but the greater part of the boom was caused by housing. Between March 1934 and March 1935 327,517 houses were built, of which 286,050 were constructed by private enterprise and 41,467 with the assistance of Government and municipal subsidies."

*Japan.*—"In Japan the expansionist monetary policy followed during recent years has been continued. Again in 1935, approximately a third of the total budget was financed out of loans. It is difficult to tell what proportion of this expenditure is going to social amelioration, but an effort is being made to give assistance to the hard-pressed agricultural

population. The expenditure on armaments continues to be by far the largest item. Over the last five years the allocations under this head have more than doubled, amounting in 1935 to 46·2 per cent. of the total budget. The need for financing future Government expenditure out of taxation is the subject of earnest discussion at the present time. It appears to be well understood in Japan that public expenditure in excess of receipts cannot be looked upon as a permanent policy. While applicable to times of depression it is, of course, potentially dangerous in a period of prosperity. As yet, however, the levels of production and employment have continued to rise. For 1935 the general index of production averaged 141·8 (1929=100) as against 128·7 in 1934. Unemployment showed a further decline and the returns of the Bank of Japan showed that the number of persons employed has since April, 1935, been 10 per cent greater than in 1929.

*Australia.*—"In Australia the situation showed a marked improvement in 1935, and unemployment fell from 18·8 per cent in November 1934 to 13·7 per cent. in November 1935. That is due largely to the influence of the steady rise in wool prices during the year and to a smaller rise in wheat and butter prices, particularly during the latter part of the year. Australia has for a number of years been pursuing an active works policy. In 1935-1936 the estimated expenditure on Commonwealth works and services and assistance to States was £A.5,,600,000 as compared with an actual expenditure of £A.3,200,000 in 1934-1935, and in most of the States the loan expenditure shows an upward tendency. The opinion expressed in Queensland in the Governor's speech at the opening of Parliament last August that the public works program had been an important factor in bringing about an increase in the number of men fully employed is shared by many economists and statemen in the Commonwealth.

*Canada.*—"In Canada unemployment also declined during 1935, and the average percentage of trade unionists unemployed was 15·4 as compared with 18·2 in 1934. The public works program was continued and expanded during the year. Most of the $40 million appropriated in 1934 for this purpose were in fact spent in 1935 and in addition a further appropriation of $18 million was made by the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act which received the Royal Assent on June 13, 1935. In December a new unemployment policy was agreed to by the Dominion and Provincial Governments providing for the appointment of a Dominion Commission on Employment and Relief, one of the functions of which will be to coordinate public works and employment policies, for the taking of a census of the unemployed, for an increase in the Dominion grants for relief purposes, for schemes for the training of the young unemployed and for an appeal to business undertakings for co-operation in increasing employment.

*Belgium.*—In the opinion of the Director "perhaps the most dramatic of all the attempts made to utilize monetary control to reduce unemployment is that carried out with so much success in Belgium." Tracing the steps taken by a Coalition government in pursuit of a policy of economic expansion, the Director states that the "combined effect of these various operations has been to produce an increase in wholesale prices, to restore the soundness of the banking position, to facilitate foreign trade and to reduce unemployment by about 30 per cent."

*France.*—"In France," he points out, that "the year 1935 was characterized by the determined opposition of the government to any tendency towards devaluation which took the form of a clear and strong deflationary policy." He showed how, under the authority of legislation, the government issued a series of "Decree Laws which embodied an organic system of deflation." This program included a uniform reduction in all State expenditures. Commenting on the effect of this policy the Director states in part: "The energetic and comprehensive action of the French Government represents a systematic attempt to meet the depression by a thorough going policy of deflation. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable a final judgment of its success to be formed. All that can be said is that as yet there has been no general revival of industry or trade. Unemployment continued to increase during 1935. The index of building activity, continuing the steady downward movement which has been in progress since 1930, reached a figure approximately one-half of what it was in that year. Steel and textile production, while abnormally low, showed a slight improvement; but the output of coal, iron, and automobiles declined further."

Other countries dealt with in his survey included the Netherlands, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

### Conclusions on Unemployment

In summing up the general situation the Director stated that "a considerable measure of improvement has occurred in about three quarters of the world, this had been affected not by the old 'naturalistic' methods but rather by a series of resolute endeavours on

the part of the governments to set their national houses in order."

In accomplishing this, he points out that "they have acted energetically in order to revive internal activity by financing public enterprises, by reducing the burden of Government debt and the rate of interest, by subsidising various forms of industrial and agricultural activity, by encouraging housing and by spending lavishly on relief. That these measures have provided an effective stimulus to business revival in many countries can hardly be disputed, but the period over which they have been tested is too short to warrant a final judgment. While it seems plain that expansionist policies can afford a powerful antidote to depression, they are no doubt subject to limitations, which experience has not yet clearly defined. It may prove that in some cases they have been pushed too far and that excessive drafts have been made on public credit which will in the end weaken it by imposing a burden of debt disproportionate to the resources and taxable capacity of the community. In others it may be found that the injection of public money into circulation has been continued too long, and that when the normal rhythm of economic activity has been resumed, its continuance is injurious rather than beneficial. The whole expansionist technique is still comparatively novel, and further knowledge of its operation may well disclose that mistakes have been made. Though it can be safely affirmed that it has made a very important contribution to the struggle against the depression, to claim that it has succeeded in finally overcoming it would be a dangerous exaggeration. Reasons have been advanced for thinking that this partial recovery is less solid and complete than might appear at first sight. Not least among them is the failure of re-employment to keep abreast of the improvement in production and trade. Although there has been a fairly substantial reduction of unemployment it by no means corresponds to what might reasonably have been expected. In countries like Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden and the United States, where under the impulsion of an expansionist policy a marked upswing has taken place, the unemployed figure still remains abnormally and disproportionately high. This disturbing phenomenon cannot be conjured away and cannot be regarded as of negligible importance."

*Technological Unemployment.*—Discussing the influence of population increase and technological unemployment as factors in the situation, Mr. Butler proceeds:

"As was suggested in last year's Report, displacement of labour by technical improvements, so far from being arrested by a depression, is apt to proceed at a more rapid rate. Employers, obliged to look for every possible economy in order to reduce costs, naturally seek first of all to cut their labour costs by introducing labour-saving methods and machinery wherever it is possible. With the return of better business the time for replacing old plant comes. Every alert manager naturally installs the best and the most modern machinery he can find, which in almost every case means some reduction, large or small, of the labour force. Hence his production develops at a much brisker pace than the numbers on his pay-roll, and the national unemployment register remains swollen to an extent which in older days would have been impossible.

"This is not the place to enter deeply into the discussion of this thorny and perplexing problem; but its continued existence cannot be glossed over at a time when the hopes of reducing unemployment to normal proportions by the ordinary method of business revival are apparently being disappointed everywhere..."

Touching on experiments to restore hand labour, the Director refers to these as follows:

"In Belgium an interesting attempt was made to encourage hand-labour and to discourage the use of mechanical appliances on public works. After a full trial, however, the system was entirely abandoned as it was found too slow, too expensive and too laborious. In Holland the Government tried to substitute hand-threshing for mechanical threshing by offering a considerable bonus for hand-threshed wheat. Though the proportion of hand-threshed wheat rose immediately, the effect upon employment was not sufficient to warrant the continuation of the experiment. In Spain, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Italy and other countries legal restrictions have been placed on mechanical development, and similar action was taken under some of the codes in the United States. Such measures may have some temporary result; but technological unemployment cannot be combated by preserving antiquated methods by artificial means. The real problem is to ensure that the economies in wages effected by mechanical improvements do not reduce the volume of available consuming power. Where they are used to reduce prices, the benefit to the community as a whole is in compensation for the temporary loss of employment by some of its members. If they are used to increase the wages of the workers left in employment

to reward their increased productivity, a general benefit again results. But where, as in the United States before the depression, prices are maintained at a stable level, while profits increase much more rapidly than wages, a state of disequilibrium is set up, which is bound to have serious economic and social consequences."

*Birthrate.*—Referring to the downward trend of the birthrate in all industrial countries, the Director stated that while it was a cause of concern in many quarters yet "it would be exceedingly unwise to found upon it prophecies that unemployment will be replaced by a dearth of labour in one or two decades. Although the birth rate has been declining in many countries for a generation or more, none of them has been able to escape the problem of unemployment. The action of population movements is slow, and for the present they are not likely to exert much influence on the trend of employment."

Concluding his chapter on unemployment, Mr. Butler observes:

"In any case it cannot be said that overpopulation is the root cause of the unemployment problem. If the world's wealth were rationally exploited and distributed, there is no reason to suppose that all its inhabitants of working age could not be fully employed or that they could not enjoy a better standard of life than now obtains over large areas of all the five continents. The lessons of the present depression, of which some illustrations have been given, indicate sufficiently clearly in what direction the true solution lies. Better organisation of industry, a freer flow of trade and a more intelligent management and distribution of money would enable the bogey of unemployment to be mastered. Already considerable progress has been made along this road in particular countries; but, as has been regularly emphasised in these Reports national action is no longer adequate to solve the social-economic problem. It must be supplemented and co-ordinated by international measures. The wisest national planning or the utmost national foresight cannot hope to reap their full fruits in a world which is still internationally chaotic. National order is helpless in the face of international disorder. Any search for the cure of unemployment is bound ultimately to overstep national boundaries and to find itself confronted with the real economic problem of this century—how to evolve an international economy corresponding to the unescapable interdependence of nations which the genius of man has now created."

**Social and Industrial Policies**

In his chapter on "Social and Industrial Policies" the Director reviews and summarizes the principal developments in the sphere of social insurance, hours of work, wages, organization of industry, and organization of agriculture.

*Social Insurance.*—In the field of social insurance, Mr. Butler traced the effects of the depression on systems of unemployed benefits. The depression years resulted in reductions in the numbers of insured persons owing to the inability of unemployed to maintain contributions, and in consequence receipts of social insurance funds, as well as the volume of state revenue declined. At the same time, the charges on sickness and invalidity funds increased, particularly in countries which had no system of unemployment insurance. In spite of all these adverse conditions, the Director reports there is no case in which compulsory insurance was abandoned.

During 1934, a period of recovery set in, and this movement was considerably accentuated in 1935 so that he could state:

"On the whole, whether the movement of legislation or the statistics of operation are considered, the situation of social insurance in 1935 is thus definitely more favourable than at any time since 1929. While in the depths of the depression, some of those who had devoted their lives to the introduction and administration of social insurance began to doubt whether the system would survive the gravest crisis which it had had to face. It may now be said with some confidence that, thanks to the strength of the social insurance principle and the depths to which its roots had already been pushed in every country which had adopted it, the storm has been weathered with remarkable success."

*Hours of Work.*—With reference to working hours, the Director's observation was that "in countries such as Italy and the United States where a week of forty hours or less was adopted, a substantial reduction of unemployment resulted. Nevertheless, as production increased, the strength of the motive for reducing hours might have been expected to be considerably diminished. It is true that in some countries and in some industries where large numbers of workers have been reabsorbed, the pressure for reducing hours has perhaps not been maintained at its previous level of intensity. In industries where wages have been drastically reduced, it is natural that the workers and their organizations should strive in the first instance to restore their standard of life before proceeding to demand improvement in their working conditions. As better times have returned, their first pre-

occupation has therefore been to increase earnings rather than leisure.

"None the less, the general belief that a further reduction of hours in industry is sooner or later inevitable, which found expression in the adoption of a general Convention at last year's Conference, does not seem to have been seriously shaken."

*Wages and Wage Policy.*—The Director noted that "there has been no very marked change during the year either in nominal wage rates or in real wage rates. In those countries —such as the United States, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand—where some slight rise has occurred in nominal wage rates, this has been offset or more than offset by the rise in the cost of living. Conversely, in those countries—such as the Netherlands and Poland —where wage rates have fallen somewhat, the decline in the cost of living has more or less balanced this movement, leaving real wage rates little changed. In Belgium the index number of nominal wage rates remained approximately stable during the year, but the rise in the cost of living brought about a reduction in real wage rates.

"At the same time," he added, "it must be remembered that wage rates, whether 'real' or 'nominal,' do not give a true indication of the income of the workers. Hourly rates of wages may increase, or the cost of living diminish, from which it might be concluded that the economic position of the workers had substantially improved. This is only the case, however, in so far as they have been able to obtain constant and regular employment."

*State Organization of Industry.*—In taking up the subject of the organization of industry by the State or under its auspices, the Director referring to his report of the previous year, stated:

"The question was asked whether it was possible to find a 'half-way house' between complete freedom and complete regimentation, between a completely State-planned and directed economy and the old system of unregulated competition. The need for some measure of discipline and organization to prevent cut-throat competition had led to a series of experiments in the direction of the regulation of prices and production in order to check the downward spiral of deflation. It was pointed out that one of the characteristic features of most of these experiments was the introduction of a social objective. Emphasis was laid by various Governments, notably those of Czechoslovakia, Italy and the United States, upon the necessity of securing social justice by rendering the industrial structure more stable and more rational.

"It would be not unreasonable to expect that with the improvement of business a revolt should set in against limitations imposed by the State. To some extent this expectation has been justified by recent events. Nevertheless, it would be very imprudent to assert that the tendency in the direction of planning or of a 'directed economy' is generally giving away to a return to liberal practices." . . . . .

Continuing, the Director sketched the reactions to this development in various countries. He found the most noticeable re-action against the regulation of industry to be in the abolition of the codes of fair competition in the United States.

### The I. L. O. in 1935

In a review of the work of the International Labour Organization in 1935, the Director considered that one of the events of historical importance, featuring the year was the convening of the American Regional Conference at Santiago, and he gave an outline of its proceedings and achievements.

"As proof of the vitality of the Organization" he pointed to the 50 ratifications by various countries during the year.

"Of the total of 50 ratifications registered during the year, 23 came from the American continent, 19 from Europe, 5 from Australia, 2 from Asia and 1 from South Africa. This represents a better distribution than in 1934, when the paucity of European ratifications was conspicuous. The most important contribution was that of Chile, which appropriately ratified 14 Conventions." He noted that 6 ratifications have been registered by Cuba and considered it not too sanguine "to expect that as a result of the Santiago Conference still further progress may be achieved in Latin America, where such an impetus has been given to social legislation in recent years."

He regarded the ratification by Canada of the Conventions on Hours of Work, Weekly Rest, Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery as being of special interest "as raising a constitutional question of far-reaching importance."

### Task of Reconstruction

In a concluding chapter in which he delineated the major objective of the International Labour Organization, viz.—"the quest of social justice"—the Director emphasized the dangers confronting civilization. All that is involved in the alternatives he portrays in his closing paragraph in these words: "The forces which are driving the world towards closer integration must prevail, unless the whole fabric of our civilization is to collapse and another Dark Age is to ensue. As has already been shown, the political tensions which are now becoming intolerable are to

a large extent economic in their origin. They are the outward and visible signs of the unworkableness of the present system. They indicate clearly enough that an economic world-war, in which every man's hand is against his neighbour, is leading to inevitable disaster. To escape the fate which now threatens is not impossible, but it can only be done on one condition—that there is a general will to escape. If nations wish to work together to find a way out, a way out will be found. If they prefer to allow political hatreds to guide economic policy, if they elevate the ideals of acquisitiveness or possessiveness above that of social justice, then there is no way out. The real decision which now confronts the world is one of values. There can be no social justice without peace. The moral and military ideals are totally incompatible. Higher ethical and cultural standards can only be developed by social and economic progress, to which war is an insuperable bar. Under modern conditions the belief that prosperity can be promoted by conquest has been shown to be an illusion. Victory can only be had by undermining the moral, social and economic foundations of our civilization. The world is still struggling to avoid the abyss to the brink of which it was brought by the last great war. A repetition would engulf it irremediably. But, on the other hand, peace is not possible without social justice between nations and between individuals. Those who believe it to be unattainable under the present constitution of society or under the existing international order are liable to become rebels against them. Only through an equitable organization of the world's economic life can peace and justice and freedom be made secure. For that the sacrifice of narrower interests for the sake of wider objectives will be necessary, for the principle of equality is inconsistent with privileges, whether exercised by nations or private interests, at the expense of the general good of the world community. Unless there is a conciousness of moral solidarity among nations corresponding to the material interdependence by which they are now so closely knit together, the task of reconstruction is impossible. But if they are inspired by the firm resolve to banish warfare in all its forms, whether political, military or economic, a far better and juster civilization than any it has known is well within the compass of humanity."

## Minimum Wages in Ontario Hotels and Restaurants

The Ontario Gazette, of May 23rd, 1936, contains an announcement of a new order issued by the provincial Minimum Wage Board with reference to Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms. The new order to become effective on and after May 23rd, 1936, replaces previous Orders No. 27 and No. 46. Referring particularly to female employees, the new order also includes male employees, when replacing female employees.

Minimum wage rates and Board allowances remain the same as set forth in the previous order, viz: City of Toronto, 26 cents per hour; Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, 25 cents per hour; cities and towns between 10,000 and 50,000 population, 22 cents per hour; towns between 4,000 and 10,000 population, 20 cents per hour.

Definitions of "hotel," "restaurant," "refreshment room," "unincorporated urban community," "application" and "population," are given. The provision regarding "waiting time" also remains unchanged, providing that an employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for all time thus spent. The order further provides that employers keep records of employees' names, addresses, dates of beginning and termination of employment of all employees, besides accurate records of wages paid and actual hours of employment.

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The economic betterment of Canada was maintained at a relatively higher level in recent months than that of the United States, according to a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Industrial production in the latter showed marked advance from September to November after having been well maintained during the first eight months of 1935. After receding from December to March, a rebound was recorded in April.

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The value of manufactured products in Ontario in 1934 which totalled $1,255,326,000 represents an increase of almost 25 per cent as compared with the previous year. Reports were received from 10,322 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment in fixed and current assets of $2,063,721,000. The number of persons employed totalled 259,621 and the salaries and wages paid $270,834,000.

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According to information contained in a recent news report the number of registered jobless in Germany as at the end of May had dropped to 1,491,201. This is reported to be the lowest figure for May since 1929.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1936

## Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of May, 1936, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy seeding and planting, but prospects for a good apple crop in the Annapolis Valley received a severe blow, as it was estimated frost had spoiled about 20 per cent of the blossoms. Cutting of pulpwood continued, with vacancies for cutters being received and filled. There was a plentiful supply of shad, haddock and mackerel; a scarcity of lobsters, however, was reported from several points, with prices rising from ten and eleven cents to fifteen and twenty cents per pound. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area, except for one which recorded a week's idleness, operated from two to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity, where one also was idle, worked four, four and a half, and five days per week. Manufacturers found conditions fair but no added volume apparent. Seasonal products, such as ice-cream and mineral waters, were busier than usual. Sawmills, foundries, wood working plants and the iron and steel group were likewise well employed. Little new building construction was in evidence, but highway paving was rapidly proceeding and afforded employment for a number of men. Others found work on railroads or on waterfronts. Transportation by steam and rail was active, and trade was fair. A number of requests were received for housemaids and charworkers and corresponding placements were made.

Cold weather somewhat delayed farm work in the Province of Quebec. Logging showed an increase at Chicoutimi but a decline in Hull, river driving being the chief activity in this industry at present. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Chicoutimi and Hull—good; Montreal—tobacco and cigars showed a little improvement, but shoe factories were quiet, and metallurgy only fairly busy; Quebec City—clothing and leather active; Sherbrooke—conditions somewhat better; Three Rivers—all manufactures running normally but with reduced production. There was marked improvement noted in building construction, for many orders had been received in various cities for bricklayers, carpenters, masons and labourers. A number of men had also found work on highway construction. Transportation was active and trade was seasonally better than at this time last year. Numerous requests were received in the Women's Division for domestics, especially those suitable for positions in hotels and restaurants, while a shortage of registered applicants appeared in some districts.

A fairly steady demand for farm help continued in the Province of Ontario, but with few calls for married couples. Tobacco planting had commenced in Norfolk County; however, little extra help was required there, as yet. Requests for skilled sawmill hands were received, and engineers, planermen, cooks and river drivers were placed in the logging industry. Unusual activity in mining was noticeable and many skilled workers found employment, although there was little call for common labourers and muckers. While the industrial improvement for the past few months in manufacturing was being maintained and the general outlook continued favourable, slackening in production and a curtailment of staff had occurred in some plants, but improvement made in others which were operating at high capacity. This was chiefly due to seasonal conditions, as in the auto industry, where a scarcity of experienced men for body workers and panel beaters was noted. Iron, steel and nickel, also abrasive plants, showed consistent gains, and canning factories at St. Catharines were particularly busy. Erection of private dwellings was improving, due, no doubt, to the Dominion Housing Act. Numerous skilled and semi-skilled workers were employed, but still there remained a good supply of building workers available. A number of men were placed as section hands on Western lines of the railways, and others found employment in highway construction and maintenance, or in longshore work; all of which contributed to a substantial reduction in relief lists. Trade was good, augmented to a certain extent by tourist traffic. Many vacancies continued to be received by the Women's Section for household and hotel help, city positions being more easily filled, as many girls objected to service in the country. Experienced domestic help was, however, still at a premium.

Placements in farming in the Prairie Provinces showed a decline. Wheat seeding in Manitoba was completed and crop conditions there were fairly good, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta, continued dry weather was proving a menace. Logging was fairly active, with a few requests for mill hands being received. Mining, except in the vicinity

of Winnipeg, was quiet. Manufacturing showed no change. Building construction was somewhat better; nevertheless a number of skilled men were still idle. Highway construction likewise was being carried on. Trade was better. A scarcity of capable maids prevailed, and several very desirable openings for experienced housekeepers were unfilled in the Women's Division.

Only a few calls were received for farm hands in British Columbia and little extra help was hired for orchard work. Logging was active, the recent strike having been settled, and the majority of crews back at work. All sawmills were also busy and well supplied with orders. Mining and manufacturing showed little change. Seasonal employment was absorbing quite a number of men on fishery patrol and other work connected with the Fisheries Department. Improvement was noted in general construction work, mainly Federal Government contracts, although the building trades also were active in repair work, and many men had been taken from the National Defence camps for work in railway ballasting. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were quiet, but waterfront work was plentiful there and at Vancouver and Victoria. A scarcity of experienced household help was shown in the Women's Departments, with a slight increase noted in requests for chambermaids and waitresses in summer hotels. Wages for domestic service were somewhat higher, due to a shortage of suitable applicants.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 9,544, the employees on their payrolls numbering 939,409 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,810, having an aggregate membership of 174,429 persons, 15·1 per cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1936, as Reported by the Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,544 firms showed a pronounced increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 939,409 persons, or 20,426 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 97·4 at April 1 to 99·5 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931. While the industrial expansion indicated at the latest date provided work for a very considerable number of workers, it was on a scale rather smaller than the average between April 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1935, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, declined from 103·3 in the preceding month to 102·4 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:—1936, 99·5; 1935, 99·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8; 1927, 101·8; 1926, 95·4; 1925, 91·9; 1924, 92·9; 1923, 92·5; 1922, 84·3 and 1921, 85·1.

Manufacturing reported improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded considerably heightened activity. The gain in each of these groups except

construction exceeded the average increase indicated at the beginning of May in the last fifteen years. On the other hand, large numbers of workers were released from logging camps, coal-mines and tobacco and non-ferrous metal factories, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1935, shows that the 9,203 firms then co-operating had employed 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade had shown improvement, but the increases were not so large as those indicated at the beginning of May in the present year.

under review, was six points above that for the beginning of May in 1935. Six hundred and seventy firms reported 73,950 employees, or 1,232 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and lumber factories), logging and construction showed gains; those in the last-named, which were pronounced, occurred largely in highway work. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation and railway construction released many workers, the declines being mainly seasonal in character. The 656 employers furnishing statistics for the same date last year had an aggregate staff of 69,417 persons, being greater by 1,217 than at April 1, 1935.

## EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**

### Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in four of the five economic areas, while in the fifth—Ontario—no general change occurred. The situation in each of the economic areas was better than at May 1, 1935, being also more favourable than at the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, although the increase was rather smaller than the average recorded from April 1 to May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 103·4 at the date

*Quebec.*—Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,253 employers of 266,340 persons, as against 252,609 in the preceding month. This increase of 13,731 was only once exceeded at May 1 in the last fifteen years, viz., by that recorded in 1929. Notable gains were made in manufacturing, particularly of food, pulp and paper, lumber and clay, glass and stone products. Transportation, construction, metallic ore mining, services and trade also afforded more employment, the additions to staffs in the two groups first-named being large. On the other hand, there were slight declines in logging and in non-metallic mineral

mining. Activity was brisker than at the beginning of May in 1935, when 2,193 firms had reported 246,342 employees, or 10,326 more than in the preceding month.

*Ontario.*—No general change was noted in Ontario; improvement in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade was offset by a decline in logging. In the group of factory employment, there were gains in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and other divisions, while textile, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works were slacker. The working forces of the 4,219 co-operating firms aggregated 397,535 employees, compared with 397,340 at April 1, a difference too slight to be recorded in the index. Employment at May 1, 1935, had shown a moderate increase, but the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it was 103·4. The 4,052 establishments from which information was tabulated for the same date of last year had enlarged their staffs by 3,865 persons, to 388,701 at May 1.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Manufacturing, construction and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the advance took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone, textile and mineral product divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,400 employers in the Prairie Provinces, whose staffs rose from 114,753 persons at April 1 to 117,444 at the beginning of May. This improvement was much greater than that recorded at May 1, 1935, but was below the average increase indicated at the same date in the years since 1920. The index at the date under review, standing at 92·7, was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of May of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,339 firms with 110,815 employees, or 1,323 more than at April 1, 1935.

*British Columbia.*—The increase in British Columbia greatly exceeded that noted at the beginning of May in 1935, when the index was over six points lower than that of 99·0 recorded at May 1 of the present year. An aggregate payroll of 84,140 persons was

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1921 | 85·1 | 98·2 | 77·0 | 89·0 | 86·0 | 79·9 |
| May 1, 1922 | 84·3 | 92·4 | 77·4 | 87·8 | 83·0 | 81·0 |
| May 1, 1923 | 92·5 | 101·0 | 86·1 | 97·6 | 89·8 | 86·4 |
| May 1, 1924 | 92·9 | 98·9 | 89·7 | 95·6 | 88·7 | 91·2 |
| May 1, 1925 | 91·9 | 97·2 | 89·8 | 93·4 | 87·4 | 93·3 |
| May 1, 1926 | 95·4 | 94·1 | 94·4 | 96·3 | 91·8 | 100·7 |
| May 1, 1927 | 101·8 | 100·5 | 100·6 | 104·5 | 99·0 | 99·4 |
| May 1, 1928 | 106·8 | 101·3 | 103·0 | 110·1 | 108·5 | 105·4 |
| May 1, 1929 | 116·2 | 108·3 | 107·3 | 123·8 | 119·7 | 111·6 |
| May 1, 1930 | 111·4 | 113·1 | 106·1 | 115·7 | 109·2 | 110·7 |
| May 1, 1931 | 102·2 | 104·0 | 102·3 | 103·8 | 100·0 | 96·1 |
| May 1, 1932 | 87·5 | 87·8 | 86·0 | 89·5 | 87·6 | 82·7 |
| May 1, 1933 | 77·6 | 80·3 | 75·4 | 79·5 | 79·2 | 72·2 |
| May 1, 1934 | 92·0 | 98·3 | 85·5 | 98·5 | 85·4 | 88·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 7·9 | 28·4 | 42·3 | 12·5 | 8·9 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

employed by the 1,002 firms furnishing data, who had 81,563 employees in the preceding month. Logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction, trade and manufacturing showed improvement over April 1, that in the last-named being most marked. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains took place in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. Highway construction, however, released a considerable number of workers. For May 1, 1935, 964 employers had reported 77,231 workers, as compared with 76,605 in the preceding month.

### Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver reported heightened activity, while the tendency in Winnipeg was downward. The largest gains were in Montreal. Except in Quebec City, the situation in each of these centres was rather better than at May 1, 1935.

*Montreal.*—Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing, services, trade and construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, expansion took place in leather, food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and other factories. The 1,312 co-operating employers reported 139,007 persons on their payrolls, compared with 132,281 at April 1. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1935, when the general gain had been on a very much smaller scale.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 168 firms with 12,745 employees, as against 12,150 at April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and trade. The gain involved fewer workers than that recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was fractionally higher.

*Toronto.*—Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was of a general character, but the largest additions to staffs were in the iron and steel group.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1922 | 83·2 | ..... | 93·8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90·7 | 82·6 |
| May 1, 1923 | 90·0 | ..... | 97·4 | 101·0 | 97·5 | ..... | 88·3 | 79·5 |
| May 1, 1924 | 93·5 | ..... | 94·5 | 104·7 | 90·9 | ..... | 84·9 | 88·5 |
| May 1, 1925 | 92·9 | 92·9 | 96·0 | 97·8 | 86·7 | ..... | 87·4 | 90·0 |
| May 1, 1926 | 97·2 | 101·5 | 99·2 | 97·5 | 98·9 | 108·1 | 94·9 | 101·1 |
| May 1, 1927 | 101·9 | 105·3 | 105·3 | 108·5 | 102·5 | 99·1 | 99·5 | 101·4 |
| May 1, 1928 | 105·9 | 112·8 | 110·2 | 120·8 | 104·8 | 136·4 | 108·7 | 104·8 |
| May 1, 1929 | 114·2 | 117·1 | 120·7 | 123·7 | 130·6 | 189·5 | 110·9 | 109·9 |
| May 1, 1930 | 110·8 | 115·3 | 117·8 | 125·3 | 118·4 | 150·5 | 105·7 | 110·8 |
| May 1, 1931 | 107·0 | 125·7 | 111·4 | 123·4 | 108·0 | 105·5 | 97·1 | 104·6 |
| May 1, 1932 | 91·1 | 104·0 | 97·5 | 102·5 | 86·9 | 88·3 | 86·1 | 87·6 |
| May 1, 1933 | 79·5 | 93·7 | 85·6 | 87·2 | 69·4 | 80·6 | 77·0 | 79·2 |
| May 1, 1934 | 82·9 | 96·3 | 92·9 | 100·8 | 83·9 | 109·3 | 81·2 | 85·9 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·6 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1, | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1936 | 14·8 | 1·4 | 13·1 | 1·5 | 3·4 | 2·0 | 4·2 | 3·5 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

According to data furnished by 1,435 employers in Toronto, their payrolls aggregated 122,705 persons, as compared with 120,825 at April 1. This increase was smaller than that indicated at May 1 of last year, but it exceeded the average gain at the same date in the fourteen previous years for which statistics for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when the index stood at 96·7, as compared with 100·2 at the latest date.

*Ottawa.*—Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; the general increase in this city was larger than that noted at the beginning of May, 1935, when the index stood at 101·3, compared with 107·7 at the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 179 firms employing 13,996 persons, compared with 13,384 at April 1.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 31,531 was reported by the 280 co-operating establishments, who had 31,105 employees at April 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and construction and transportation also showed greater activity. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month of 1935, when a larger advance had been indicated.

*Windsor.*—Further improvement was noted in Windsor, most of the gain occurring in factory and construction work. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 170 employers with 18,498 workers, compared with 17,827 in the preceding month. Additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the establishments reporting at May 1, 1935, but employment was then at a rather lower level, the index standing at 133·5, as compared with 136·1 at the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Manufacturing and trade showed heightened activity, but there was a considerable falling-off in construction in Winnipeg. The 474 co-operating employers had 37,542 persons on their payrolls, compared with 37,869 at April 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the same date of last year, although a large gain had then been noted.

*Vancouver.*—The number of persons employed in manufacturing increased in Van-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1921 | 85·1 | 86·8 | 90·1 | 90·9 | 88·6 | 86·8 | 56·9 | 82·1 | 93·5 |
| May 1, 1922 | 84·3 | 85·5 | 66·8 | 94·4 | 86·3 | 91·1 | 62·0 | 79·9 | 89·4 |
| May 1, 1923 | 92·5 | 97·9 | 86·2 | 101·1 | 85·7 | 93·9 | 62·3 | 81·1 | 91·0 |
| May 1, 1924 | 92·9 | 94·9 | 98·1 | 108·1 | 93·0 | 97·8 | 68·2 | 90·3 | 91·2 |
| May 1, 1925 | 91·9 | 93·7 | 85·6 | 98·6 | 94·0 | 92·6 | 77·1 | 91·8 | 94·2 |
| May 1, 1926 | 95·4 | 98·8 | 72·7 | 93·0 | 99·5 | 94·9 | 82·6 | 95·7 | 96·3 |
| May 1, 1927 | 101·8 | 103·9 | 82·8 | 103·6 | 103·5 | 100·8 | 95·0 | 101·5 | 104·4 |
| May 1, 1928 | 106·8 | 109·0 | 78·5 | 111·5 | 105·0 | 100·7 | 103·7 | 111·7 | 111·7 |
| May 1, 1929 | 116·2 | 119·8 | 75·8 | 115·6 | 117·3 | 108·1 | 112·0 | 121·6 | 124·0 |
| May 1, 1930 | 111·4 | 112·4 | 63·5 | 114·1 | 117·3 | 104·3 | 112·0 | 128·9 | 125·6 |
| May 1, 1931 | 102·2 | 100·7 | 55·9 | 106·0 | 104·0 | 96·6 | 106·6 | 123·1 | 123·3 |
| May 1, 1932 | 87·5 | 85·8 | 32·5 | 97·9 | 94·1 | 84·3 | 83·2 | 114·7 | 116·2 |
| May 1, 1933 | 77·6 | 76·8 | 35·1 | 89·9 | 83·7 | 78·9 | 60·8 | 99·9 | 108·6 |
| May 1, 1934 | 92·0 | 90·2 | 80·5 | 103·6 | 76·9 | 78·5 | 95·8 | 111·7 | 115·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 55·2 | 2·7 | 6·2 | 2·2 | 10·5 | 9·9 | 2·9 | 10·4 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

couver, the food and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; trade was also brisker, but construction afforded less employment. According to data received from 421 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 32,613 employees, compared with 32,053 at April 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, in spite of the fact that a decidedly larger advance had then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

The number of persons employed in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,652 manufacturers having 518,327 employees, compared with 510,003 at April 1, 1936. The general improvement approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 101·1 in the preceding month to 102·7 at May 1, 1936; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 102·2, or practically the same as at April 1. The crude index at May 1 in preceding years was as follows:—1935, 95·6; 1934, 90·2; 1933, 76·8; 1932, 85·8; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 112·4; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 109·0; 1927, 103·9; 1926, 98·8; 1925, 93·7; 1924, 94·9; 1923, 97·9; 1922, 85·5 and 1921, 86·8.

The most marked advances at May 1, 1936, took place in lumber, iron and steel, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone factories, but leather, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also reported important gains. On the other hand, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works showed curtailment, and there was a slowing-up in the textile group as a whole.

For May 1, 1935, reports had been compiled from 5,466 manufacturing establishments,

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | May 1, 1936 | April 1, 1936 | May 1, 1935 | May 1, 1934 | May 1, 1933 | May 1, 1932 | May 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 55·2 | 102·7 | 101·1 | 95·6 | 90·2 | 76·8 | 85·8 | 100·7 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·4 | 115·9 | 109·7 | 111·1 | 103·2 | 97·7 | 97·1 | 103·3 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 91·4 | 88·6 | 84·8 | 76·9 | 72·9 | 75·9 | 94·5 |
| Leather and products | 2·5 | 112·7 | 111·6 | 108·8 | 99·9 | 87·8 | 91·4 | 93·8 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·7 | 116·5 | 115·9 | 113·4 | 106·7 | 95·4 | 99·1 | 101·1 |
| Lumber and products | 4·1 | 73·2 | 67·6 | 67·2 | 63·2 | 49·1 | 60·1 | 79·2 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·3 | 64·7 | 57·1 | 56·3 | 51·8 | 37·3 | 45·5 | 63·6 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 76·6 | 77·1 | 70·9 | 74·2 | 62·9 | 77·1 | 103·9 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 97·6 | 93·2 | 98·2 | 90·5 | 75·1 | 91·6 | 108·4 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 36·6 | 35·7 | 29·0 | 27·3 | 22·6 | 33·7 | 47·2 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·1 | 102·2 | 97·1 | 92·6 | 92·4 | 88·0 | 93·4 | 101·8 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·4 | 99·2 | 97·6 | 93·4 | 90·3 | 82·1 | 87·3 | 98·1 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·8 | 88·8 | 85·8 | 81·6 | 79·1 | 67·9 | 72·4 | 87·3 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 119·1 | 117·6 | 108·0 | 103·4 | 93·4 | 96·2 | 100·4 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·6 | 106·0 | 106·2 | 104·1 | 100·8 | 97·4 | 104·2 | 111·6 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 96·0 | 96·1 | 91·2 | 92·3 | 74·8 | 85·9 | 97·6 |
| Textile products | 10·8 | 118·6 | 118·7 | 111·9 | 110·7 | 91·5 | 100·7 | 102·4 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4·2 | 132·6 | 132·3 | 124·2 | 124·8 | 95·4 | 108·5 | 102·1 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·9 | 92·0 | 92·8 | 85·8 | 89·7 | 67·1 | 80·6 | 84·4 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·9 | 140·6 | 142·3 | 128·3 | 128·8 | 95·0 | 111·8 | 105·5 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·1 | 527·9 | 519·8 | 508·9 | 481·7 | 373·1 | 381·1 | 315·1 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·1 | 123·8 | 124·7 | 117·1 | 120·4 | 100·0 | 111·2 | 108·1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·4 | 108·8 | 108·9 | 102·9 | 96·7 | 87·8 | 93·0 | 103·8 |
| Other textile products | 1·1 | 99·0 | 98·2 | 95·2 | 95·0 | 77·9 | 83·9 | 90·8 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·7 | 120·8 | 128·0 | 109·7 | 108·5 | 105·4 | 120·6 | 117·3 |
| Tobacco | 1·0 | 108·3 | 124·2 | 94·1 | 100·4 | 102·9 | 120·3 | 109·4 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 139·0 | 133·2 | 130·4 | 119·2 | 108·7 | 120·3 | 128·5 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 139·5 | 145·5 | 111·8 | 136·7 | 100·0 | 91·5 | 113·3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·2 | 140·1 | 135·7 | 130·6 | 125·2 | 109·4 | 113·6 | 121·0 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·9 | 79·7 | 71·4 | 69·4 | 64·1 | 50·2 | 77·0 | 108·3 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 113·6 | 112·5 | 109·0 | 105·8 | 108·4 | 114·1 | 122·7 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 117·3 | 116·0 | 106·0 | 100·5 | 84·1 | 116·5 | 137·8 |
| Iron and steel products | 13·2 | 94·1 | 93·2 | 86·0 | 75·7 | 60·8 | 70·5 | 98·9 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·5 | 115·2 | 113·8 | 98·7 | 91·8 | 43·1 | 65·2 | 110·4 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·2 | 100·9 | 99·5 | 88·7 | 76·3 | 61·3 | 81·7 | 102·3 |
| Agricultural implements | ·6 | 67·4 | 66·5 | 61·2 | 45·4 | 33·4 | 27·3 | 42·3 |
| Land vehicles | 1·6 | 94·9 | 94·8 | 89·1 | 79·4 | 70·4 | 73·7 | 101·2 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2·4 | 154·1 | 149·3 | 154·6 | 116·8 | 78·6 | 81·7 | 110·7 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·3 | 63·1 | 63·5 | 69·1 | 51·2 | 54·6 | 65·9 | 107·6 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 107·0 | 105·6 | 94·3 | 85·0 | 65·2 | 73·2 | 105·0 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·6 | 84·1 | 81·3 | 72·1 | 56·5 | 45·8 | 71·2 | 128·9 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·6 | 100·6 | 98·7 | 92·7 | 77·2 | 62·5 | 74·9 | 98·7 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·8 | 89·9 | 88·2 | 80·2 | 75·5 | 58·8 | 76·0 | 95·1 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 126·8 | 131·5 | 119·0 | 106·5 | 75·1 | 83·2 | 119·8 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·5 | 133·1 | 130·8 | 129·3 | 129·7 | 114·8 | 119·4 | 123·6 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 124·7 | 121·5 | 118·7 | 109·4 | 90·8 | 102·8 | 106·6 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

employing 479,503 persons, an increase of 8,483 over their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, metal, animal food and clay, glass and stone divisions.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large increases in employment were noted in fish and meat-packing plants and dairies; the improvement was not so extensive as that reported at May 1. 1935, when the index was, however, 4·8 points lower. Statements were tabulated from 305 firms in this group, employing 22,329 workers, or 1,230 more than at the beginning of April. There was expansion in all provinces, but the largest gains were in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—Employment in the fur division gained, according to the 60 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,911 workers, compared with 1,849 at April 1. Activity was greater than in the corresponding period of last year, when a larger increase had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed moderate improvement according to 295 manufacturers of leather products with 23,008 employees, as compared with 22,769 in the preceding month. The gain, which occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was not so large as that noted at May 1, 1935, when the index was several points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, particularly in sawmills. Data were received from 814 employers of 38,527 persons, as against 35,575 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces. Rather smaller additions to staffs had been registered at May 1, 1935, and the index then was below its level at the beginning of May of the present year.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an increase in personnel in vegetable food factories, chiefly in sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable canneries. The general improvement resulted in work for many more persons than that noted at May 1, 1935, when the index stood at 92·6, compared with 102·2 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 436 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 29,479, as compared with 27,959 at April 1. The gains took place chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Further improvement was noted in these industries, in which employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1935, when a much smaller advance had been reported. Increases took place at May 1, 1936, in pulp and paper and paper product mills, while printing and publishing houses generally showed little change. The working forces of the 595 co-operating establishments aggregated 60,313 employees, as against 59,294 in their last report. The largest gain was in Quebec, although the tendency was generally favourable.

*Rubber Products.*—No general change occurred in rubber factories at May 1, 1936, when the index was rather higher than at the same date last year. Returns were tabulated from 52 manufacturers employing 12,238 workers, or almost the same number as at the commencement of April.

*Textile Products.*—Practically no change, on the whole, took place in this group at the beginning of May, according to statstics from 1,002 manufacturers having 101,475 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 101,633 at April 1. Cotton, woollen and garment and personal furnishing factories were slacker, while there were slight increases in silk and other textile plants. The situation at the same date of last year was unchanged from the preceding month; the May 1, 1935, index stood at 111·9, compared with 118·6 at the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 176 plants in this group employing 16,308 persons, or 1,059 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease, which was smaller than that recorded at May 1 of last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was higher than at the same date in 1935.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied products showed an increase; this occurred mainly in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Information was compiled from 201 manufacturers, whose staffs included 11,506 workers, as against 11,160 in April. The gain was larger than that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was between nine and ten points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement, but the general gain resulted in the employment of a rather smaller number of additional employees than that reported at the beginning of May last year, however, the index was then over ten points lower. The 199 co-operating firms had 8,816 employees, as against 7,916 in the preceding month.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Improvement was recorded at May 1 in electric current plants, in which employment was rather brisker than in the spring of 1935. Statements were received from 99 companies employing 14,338 workers, an increase of 136 over their April 1 forces.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment, on the whole, advanced in electrical appliance works, according to data furnished by 120 establishments, which had 12,972 employees. No general change had been registered at May 1, 1935, when the index was many points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The automobile, rolling mill, machinery, iron and steel fabrication, sheet metal, foundry and machine shop and some other groups reported moderately heightened activity at May 1, employment in the iron and steel group as a whole showing its fourth consecutive increase since the beginning of the year. Returns were tabulated from 843 manufacturers with 124,204 operatives, as compared with 122,915 in the preceding month. Larger gains had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but employment was then in lesser volume. The movement was upward in Ontario and British Columbia, but elsewhere there were declines.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Non-ferrous metal products showed decreased employment, according to data from 167 firms with a working force of 20,197 persons, or 697 fewer than at April 1. Most of the reduction took place in smelters and refineries. Additions to staffs had been recorded in this group in the same month in 1935, but the index number was then much lower.

*Mineral Products.*—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increase was of much the same size as that which occurred at May 1 of a year ago, when the index number was a few points lower than at the date under review. Reports were received from 139 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 13,509 persons, as compared with 13,273 in the preceding month. There were general but moderate advances, that in the Prairie Provinces being greatest.

### Logging

Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last fifteen years were recorded in logging; increases in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by declines in the other provinces. The 309 co-operating firms employed 25,033 men, or 3,997 fewer than at April 1. The index, at 88·6, was lower than at the beginning of May in 1935, but was higher than at May 1 in most other years of the record.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal-mining showed a seasonal contraction, which was smaller than that noted in the same month of last year. The index then was slightly lower than at May 1, 1936. Data were received from 102 operators with 22,768 employees, as compared with 23,975 in the preceding month. The decline took place mainly in the coal-fields of the Maritime Provinces and Alberta.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a further increase in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 29,328 persons was employed by the 171 co-operating firms, who had 28,616 workers in their last report. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, but activity then was not so great as at the date under review, when it reached the highest level yet recorded in the years since 1920.

*Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Employment in this group showed a seasonal gain; 77 employers enlarged their payrolls by 112 workers to 6,350 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The index was higher than at May 1, 1935, when considerable improvement had taken place.

### Communications

A minor increase was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was slightly higher than at the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,762 persons, or 189 more than at the beginning of April.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation at May 1, when the 227 firms from whom information was received, reported 25,787 employees, or 390 more than in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1935, when a similar gain had been noted. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the advance recorded at May 1, 1936, but the tendency was generally favourable except in the Prairie Provinces.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 100 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 57,412 persons at April 1 to 57,464 at the beginning of May. A larger gain had been noted at May 1, 1935, but the index then was slightly lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A combined staff of 16,292 men, as compared with 11,579 in the preceding month, was reported by the 110 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. The improvement exceeded that noted at the same date last year; the index then, however, was fractionally higher. Seasonal reductions in the Maritime

Provinces were more than offset by increases in Quebec, while the tendency in Ontario and British Columbia was also upward.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed further expansion; the industry was rather more active than at May 1, 1935. The working forces of the 669 co-operating contractors aggregated 22,470 persons, as against 21,092 at the beginning of April. The trend was favourable in all provinces, but the largest gains occurred in Quebec.

*Highway.*—Work on roads and highways increased at the beginning of May; 4,665 men were taken on by the 333 employers making returns, who had 45,913 workers at May 1. There were gains in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia curtailment was reported. A smaller advance had been recorded at the same date last year, but employment on highways was then in greater volume than in the spring of the present year.

*Railway.*—Thirty-two companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 24,777 workers, as against 21,837 in their last report. The Prairie Provinces recorded most of the increase; moderate improvement took place in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but there were seasonal reductions in the Maritime Provinces. Expansion involving a very much smaller number of workers was noted at the beginning of May a year ago; the index number then was some four points lower than at the date under review.

### Services

The service group showed considerably heightened activity, according to statements from 458 establishments employing 26,062 persons, as against 25,609 in their last report. Gains were made in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Employment was brisker than at May 1 of 1935, or of any other year since 1931.

### Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in wholesale and retail trade; 1,219 trading establishments enlarged their forces by 1,702 persons to 98,076 at the date under review. The increase in the group as a whole greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The index was higher than at the beginning of May in any of the last four years.

### Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The column headed "relative weight," shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at May 1, 1936.

## (2) Unemployment in Trades Unions at the Close of April, 1936

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a further slight decline in the volume of work afforded local trade union members at the close of April as was manifest by the returns tabulated from 1,810 labour organizations with a total of 174,429 members. Of these, 26,312, or a percentage of 15·1, were unemployed, in contrast with 14·5 per cent in March. Activity tended more favourably, however, than in April of last year when 17·0 per cent of idleness was recorded. The changes in the various provinces from March were very slight, Quebec unions showing a drop in work available of about 2 per cent and New Brunswick recessions of lesser proportions. In Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta fractional adverse changes only occurred. The situation in British Columbia, on the contrary, showed some improvement, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba also, conditions were slightly better. Employment for British Columbia and New Brunswick members was maintained in considerably greater volume during the month reviewed than in April of last year, the building and construction trades, and the fishing industry in the former province, contributing in a large measure to the gain, while in the latter, the expansion was chiefly located in the pulp and paper industry. Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions also showed advancement, though on a smaller scale. Quietness in the coal mines of Nova Scotia was the determining factor in the less favourable situation indicated by that province from April a year ago. Little variation in the employment level, however, was noted in Quebec and Saskatchewan during April from the corresponding month last year,

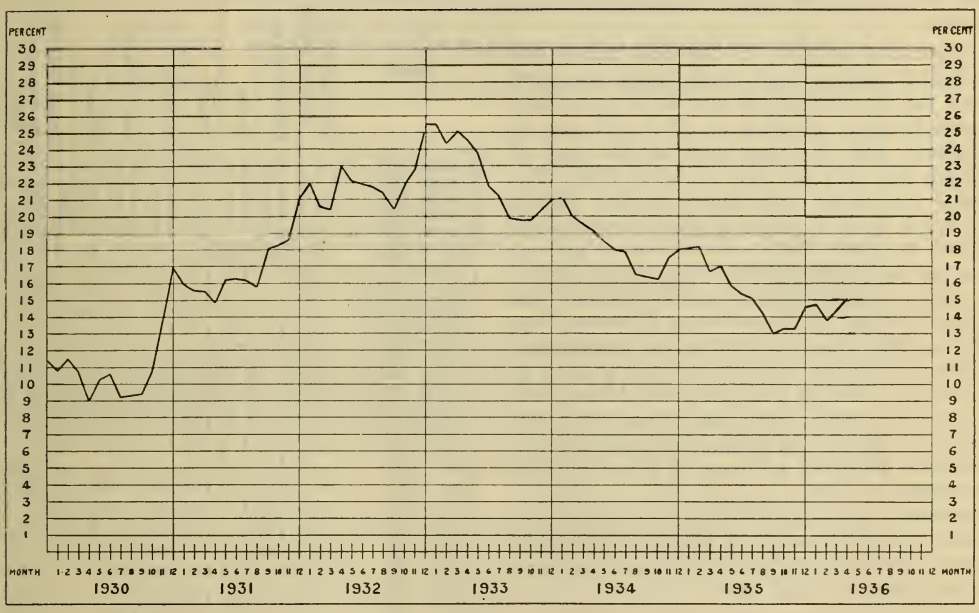
though the tendency was toward lessened employment.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax unions registered noteworthy gains in available work from March and in Regina improvement of somewhat lesser degree was shown. In Vancouver and Winnipeg the trend of employment was also upward, though the changes from March were less than one per cent. On the other hand, moderate curtailment in activity was apparent among St. John and Toronto unions. In Edmonton, recessions of minor importance occurred and employment for Montreal members eased off very slightly. Compared with the situation for April, 1935, Vancouver and Toronto unions indicated a much better volume of activity during the month reviewed and in Regina and Halifax the improvement registered was fairly noteworthy. Winnipeg members also showed a more favourable employment movement, though the variation from April last year was rather small. Somewhat quieted conditions, however, prevailed for Saint John members, and in Montreal and Edmonton losses in activity on a small scale were recorded.

The chart which appears with this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The curve at the close of April projected upward from the previous month, a continuation of the movement shown during March and denoting an increasing volume of unemployment. In this April trend the curve followed a course parallel to that of the corresponding month last year, though activity as represented by the chart at the close of the month was in more pronounced volume than in April a year ago.

The manufacturing industries, with 506 organizations making returns for April, combining a membership of 54,163 persons, showed that 6,187, or a percentage of 11·4, were idle at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 12·1 in March and 13·5 in April, 1935. Fur workers, whose membership was rather small and, hence, did not materially affect the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole, showed a large percentage increase in employment over March. A general betterment of conditions was reflected by brewery, wood, and iron and steel workers, general labourers, bakers and confectioners pulp and paper makers and jewellery workers, but the changes were not of particular importance in any one group of trades. On the other hand, hat, cap and glove workers, suffered substantial percentage losses in employment, but like fur workers their membership included a small proportion of the total represented in the manufacturing industries, Glass workers also, showed a noteworthy drop

**PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS**



in activity from March, and among cigar and tobacco workers, metal polishers, textile and carpet, leather and garment workers, and printing tradesmen activity was somewhat retarded. In making a comparison with the returns for April last year general labourers, pulp and paper makers, and brewery workers were afforded a considerably better volume of work during the month reviewed and the situation for bakers and confectioners, iron and steel, wood, textile and carpet, garment and glass workers showed more moderate improvement. Increased slackness on a rather substantial scale from April last year was evident among hat, cap and glove, fur and jewellery workers, and metal polishers, while minor contractions were registered by leather workers, printing tradesmen, and cigar and tobacco workers.

Restricted activity in the coal mines was indicated during April, both when compared with the previous month and April a year ago, unemployment standing at 16·6 per cent in contrast with 13·9 per cent at the end of March and 14·9 per cent in April, 1935. The April percentage was based on the reports compiled from 53 unions of these workers with 15,269 members, 2,528 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Nova Scotia miners recorded a slight drop in work afforded from March, though the curtailment apparent from April, 1935, was somewhat more pronounced. Unemployment in the Alberta mines showed an increase of over 4 per cent from March, but the change from April last year, while adverse, was small. In British Columbia a better situation obtained during April than in either the previous month or April last year, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite substantial. A number of unions continued to show a noteworthy proportion of their working membership on short time.

The level of employment in the building and construction trades remained much the same during April as in the preceding month according to the reports tabulated from 197 associations involving a membership of 20,508 persons. Of these, 91,191 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 44·8, as compared with 44·3 per cent in March. Decidedly more favourable conditions prevailed than in April, 1935, when 61·1 per cent of the members reported were without employment. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers registered gains in work afforded from March affecting the greatest number of members. Among electrical workers also quite noteworthy improvement was shown, plumbers and steamfitters and steam shovelmen indicating advances on a somewhat smaller scale. The trend of employment for granite and stone cutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers was upward though the changes from March were slight. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers, on the contrary, were much slacker than in March, and among carpenters and joiners there was a considerable slowing up in activity. The majority of trades participated in substantial measure in the employment recovery noted from April last year, hod carriers and building labourers, electrical workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners showing exceptionally improved con-

**TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES**

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| April, 1919..... | 2·4 | 2·5 | 4·4 | 4·3 | 1·7 | 4·0 | 2·3 | 10·1 | 4·4 |
| April, 1920..... | ·6 | 1·0 | 2·6 | 2·3 | 2·7 | 3·2 | 1·7 | 6·0 | 2·5 |
| April, 1921..... | 21·6 | 12·4 | 20·7 | 11·9 | 10·1 | 12·8 | 12·7 | 25·7 | 16·3 |
| April, 1922..... | 20·0 | 3·5 | 10·6 | 5·9 | 14·9 | 8·7 | 12·3 | 19·5 | 10·4 |
| April, 1923..... | 2·2 | ·5 | 4·9 | 2·8 | 8·3 | 3·7 | 11·9 | 5·4 | 4·6 |
| April, 1924..... | 2·2 | 4·5 | 6·3 | 5·4 | 7·2 | 5·2 | 4·1 | 2·2 | 5·1 |
| April, 1925..... | 2·0 | 4·5 | 13·6 | 6·2 | 6·5 | 4·1 | 15·6 | 6·6 | 8·7 |
| April, 1926..... | 17·2 | 1·8 | 11·0 | 4·3 | 4·9 | 4·7 | 4·6 | 7·9 | 7·3 |
| April, 1927..... | 5·5 | 2·7 | 9·3 | 4·0 | 6·2 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 3·6 | 6·0 |
| April, 1928..... | 7·4 | 1·8 | 6·2 | 4·1 | 5·2 | 4·2 | 6·8 | 3·3 | 5·2 |
| April, 1929..... | 6·0 | 1·3 | 9·3 | 3·0 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 5·3 | 6·0 | 5·5 |
| April, 1930..... | 5·6 | 2·8 | 8·3 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 11·0 | 15·6 | 9·7 | 9·0 |
| April, 1931..... | 7·2 | 9·8 | 14·9 | 15·2 | 14·4 | 14·6 | 20·3 | 17·8 | 14·9 |
| April, 1932..... | 8·9 | 16·0 | 28·1 | 24·0 | 21·9 | 16·9 | 26·1 | 21·5 | 23·0 |
| April, 1933..... | 21·3 | 15·1 | 25·7 | 26·5 | 20·9 | 17·5 | 28·1 | 22·6 | 24·5 |
| April, 1934..... | 10·9 | 9·6 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 19·5 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 19·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934..... | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934..... | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934..... | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | 17·9 |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936..... | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936..... | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | 15·1 |

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April, 1919 | ·0 | .... | 2·2 | 3·3 | 2·2 | ·7 | ·8 | ·6 | .... | 1·1 | 1·3 | 2·0 | ·0 | .... | 9·5 | 4·3 | 4·9 | 7·9 | .... | .... | 12·1 | 3·6 | 21·1 | 2·3 | 2·2 | ·0 | ·0 | .... | 2·2 | 2·8 | ·0 | 6·2 | 4·4 |
| April, 1920 | ·0 | .... | 1·2 | 2·2 | 5·1 | ·9 | ·0 | 1·2 | .... | ·2 | ·2 | ·1 | ·4 | .... | ·3 | 3·0 | ·2 | 1·9 | .... | 1·4 | 5·9 | 1·9 | 2·7 | 2·4 | ·8 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·0 | 1·9 | ·4 | 2·9 | 2·5 |
| April, 1921 | 26·3 | 46·6 | 21·4 | 21·7 | 4·9 | 5·7 | 7·5 | 4·7 | .... | 13·3 | 38·2 | 3·8 | 60·4 | .... | 8·7 | 27·3 | 24·9 | 23·5 | 16·9 | 6·6 | 20·0 | 9·4 | 4·5 | 10·9 | 4·8 | 5·6 | 5·6 | .... | ·0 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 4·2 | 16·3 |
| April, 1922 | 55·8 | 38·7 | 23·6 | 10·8 | 10·0 | 3·3 | 4·0 | 3·0 | .... | 18·2 | 10·5 | 4·6 | 18·6 | .... | 16·6 | 8·6 | 9·4 | 8·7 | 0 | 48·6 | 15·5 | 6·5 | 19·4 | 7·1 | ·9 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | 1·0 | 5·0 | 3·0 | 9·5 | 10·4 |
| April, 1923 | 20·2 | 6·3 | 8·6 | 3·7 | 4·4 | 2·8 | ·0 | 4·2 | .... | 6·7 | 5·5 | 1·8 | 7·0 | 1·1 | 19·5 | 1·6 | ·2 | 1·3 | 0 | ·0 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 47·5 | 2·9 | 2·7 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | 1·4 | 2·3 | 1·4 | 4·5 | 4·6 |
| April, 1924 | ·0 | ·0 | 1·3 | 4·5 | 2·8 | 6·1 | 10·2 | 3·6 | .... | 6·5 | 2·3 | 10·2 | ·4 | 6·7 | 9·7 | 4·7 | 9·8 | ·9 | 0 | 1·5 | 19·1 | 3·6 | 2·8 | 3·8 | 2·7 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | 1·6 | 2·2 | 1·2 | 5·4 | 5·1 |
| April, 1925 | 3·1 | 63·0 | 14·0 | 12·3 | 11·5 | 5·4 | 1·5 | 7·5 | .... | 6·1 | 36·1 | 13·8 | 39·2 | 6·5 | 7·8 | 6·7 | 6·5 | 36·6 | 0 | 5·6 | 18·4 | 4·7 | 4·0 | 5·1 | 2·8 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 0 | ·4 | 2·0 | ·1 | 7·0 | 8·7 |
| April, 1926 | 1·9 | 29·8 | 17·1 | 9·8 | 7·1 | 2·7 | ·0 | 4·0 | .... | 4·1 | 30·7 | 26·2 | 31·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 4·3 | 3·2 | 4·7 | 0 | ·0 | 12·5 | 3·5 | 9·4 | 3·7 | 2·0 | ·6 | ·6 | 0 | ·2 | 2·5 | ·9 | 6·2 | 7·3 |
| April, 1927 | 1·3 | ·0 | 8·0 | 9·9 | 6·2 | 3·9 | 6·1 | 2·8 | .... | 4·2 | 30·8 | 5·0 | 34·1 | 2·9 | 14·8 | 5·0 | 2·4 | 50·7 | 0 | 3·1 | 11·9 | 2·8 | 10·6 | 3·1 | ·4 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·2 | 2·1 | ·7 | 5·5 | 6·0 |
| April, 1928 | ·0 | 3·1 | 10·6 | 4·5 | 12·1 | 2·4 | 2·3 | 2·4 | .... | 6·0 | 9·6 | 2·6 | 10·0 | 14·1 | 10·8 | 2·0 | 1·4 | 18·8 | 0 | 6·4 | 13·6 | 3·2 | 20·5 | 2·7 | ·1 | ·6 | ·6 | 0 | 1·2 | 2·1 | ·6 | 5·9 | 5·2 |
| April, 1929 | 2·6 | 18·3 | 8·4 | 7·0 | 3·3 | 1·9 | 1·8 | 2·0 | .... | 13·2 | 29·3 | 0 | 31·9 | 4·7 | 5·1 | 1·9 | ·6 | 14·7 | 0 | 16·7 | 11·3 | 2·6 | 19·7 | 2·3 | ·3 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·9 | 2·2 | ·8 | 3·9 | 5·5 |
| April, 1930 | 1·3 | 11·9 | 11·0 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 6·1 | 8·5 | 5·0 | .... | 9·2 | 3·7 | 28·0 | 1·0 | 16·7 | 11·1 | 6·3 | 10·1 | 26·5 | .... | 22·7 | 23·2 | 6·8 | 20·4 | 7·5 | 1·4 | 3·2 | 3·3 | 0 | ·0 | 3·7 | ·5 | 7·2 | 9·0 |
| April, 1931 | 2·4 | 37·3 | 13·0 | 11·1 | 11·1 | 10·3 | 17·9 | 6·8 | .... | 28·8 | 13·2 | 21·0 | 13·3 | 2·1 | 8·3 | 8·3 | 5·6 | 41·9 | 0 | 32·8 | 40·5 | 9·8 | 33·0 | 10·6 | 1·3 | 6·9 | 7·0 | 0 | 2·1 | 6·8 | ·1 | 14·1 | 14·9 |
| April, 1932 | ·0 | 26·1 | 13·5 | 25·5 | 12·5 | 14·5 | 19·5 | 12·7 | .... | 58·6 | 35·8 | 18·6 | 38·5 | 8·6 | 25·6 | 24·5 | 11·5 | 18·9 | .... | 61·9 | 62·7 | 13·2 | 33·6 | 14·9 | 1·3 | 9·3 | 9·4 | 0 | 2·9 | 11·4 | 5·6 | 20·8 | 23·0 |
| April, 1933 | 2·0 | 34·3 | 17·1 | 28·3 | 17·8 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 15·7 | 0 | 39·6 | 25·7 | 26·8 | 26·5 | 7·5 | 21·5 | 34·9 | 46·8 | 23·0 | 0 | 61·6 | 66·7 | 14·1 | 30·4 | 16·3 | 1·0 | 14·7 | 15·0 | 0 | 2·0 | 11·4 | 6·0 | 20·8 | 24·5 |
| April, 1934 | 2·2 | 29·9 | 19·3 | 16·4 | 7·2 | 10·4 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 0 | 21·4 | 11·2 | 23·8 | 11·4 | ·4 | 11·2 | 19·5 | 33·3 | 10·2 | 0 | 65·2 | 61·3 | 11·4 | 40·4 | 11·9 | ·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 7·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 15·2 | 19·1 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 29·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20·5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39·1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |

ditions though the gains recorded by granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and steam shovelmen were quite extensive. Noteworthy expansion was also registered by plumbers and steamfitters. Among bridge and structural iron workers, however, there was some slight curtailment shown from April, 1935, while painters, decorators and paperhangers reflected but a fractional drop in activity.

In the transportation industries the same volume of employment was maintained during April as in the preceding month, the percentage of idleness for these months standing at 9·0. Forwarding reports for April were 810 associations of transportation workers, embracing 58,288 members, 5,224 of whom were without work at the end of the month. Steam railway employees whose returns constituted nearly 78 per cent of the total group membership reported, showed a slight tendency toward an increasing employment volume from March, which was counteracted by the less favourable movement noted among navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees. Minor gains in activity only were shown in the transportation industries as a whole, from April of last year when 9·9 per cent of unemployment was recorded, steam, and street and electric railway employees, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs all sharing slightly in this better trend.

Retail shop clerks indicated a slight drop in activity during April from the previous month, though conditions were considerably more favourable than in April of last year. This was manifest by the reports received from 5 associations, with 1,814 members, 4·4 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, as compared with percentages of 2·0 in March and 11·5 at the close of April, 1935.

Among civic employees a nominal change, though favourable, was noted in the volume of work accorded during April from the preceding month, the 75 associations making returns, with a membership involving 8,322 persons, showing 3·2 per cent of inactivity, compared with a percentage of 4·0 in March. Some slight falling off in available work, however, was reflected from April last year when 1·7 per cent of the members reported were idle.

The miscellaneous group of trades recorded important losses in available work during April from the previous month, unemployment standing at 16·9 per cent compared with a percentage of 10·4 at the close of March. The percentage for April was based on the reports tabulated from 123 associations of these tradesmen, with 5,974 members, 1,008 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Minor contractions in activity were apparent from April of last year when 15·9 per cent of idleness was registered. Inactivity for barbers accounted almost in entirety for the less favourable situation noted in the group, as a whole, from March, though unclassified workers also showed a nominal adverse change. On the other hand, stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees were somewhat better engaged than in March. Compared with conditions in April a year ago, hotel and restaurant employees were much busier during the month reviewed and improvement on a substantial scale was noted by stationary engineers and firemen. Theatre and stage employees reported increases in activity of more moderate degree and unclassified workers small gains in work afforded. The curtailment indicated among barbers, however, was sufficient to slightly more than offset these advances.

Fishermen were quite actively engaged during April, the three unions from which reports were compiled, with 575 members showing that 0·7 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with a percentage of 1·7 in March. Very quiet conditions prevailed in April a year ago when 47·4 per cent of the members involved were out of work.

Some slowing up in employment was evident among lumber workers and loggers during April from both the preceding month and April a year ago, the curtailment in the latter comparison being more pronounced. Returns were tabulated for April from 5 associations of these workers, with a total of 664 members, 107 or 16·1 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 12·1 in March and 8·2 in April, 1935.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for each month from April, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

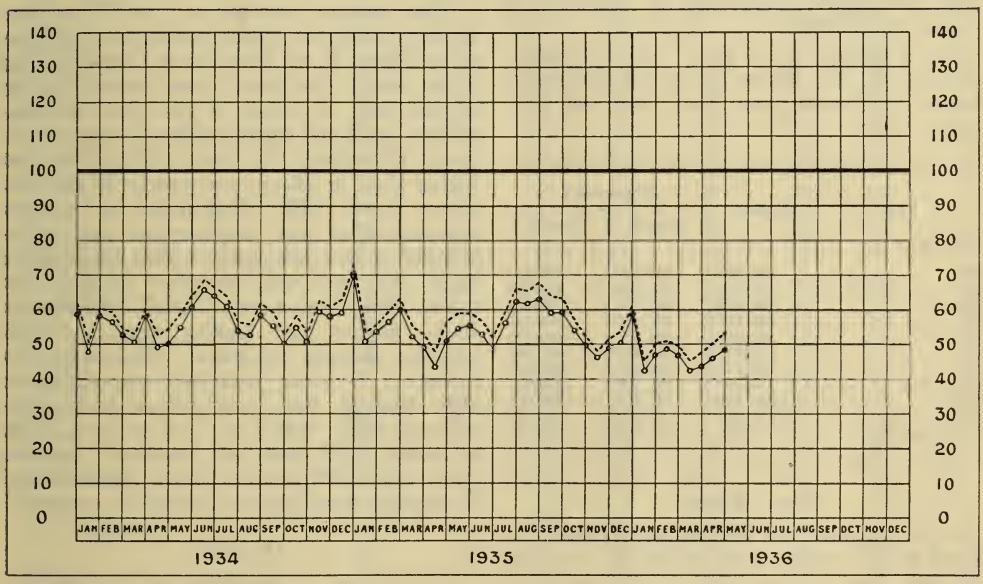
## (3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1936, as indicated by the average daily placements effected showed an increase of nearly 18 per cent over that of the previous month but a loss of 2 per cent from April a year ago. Noteworthy gains over March were recorded in farming and services, augmented by others of smaller proportions in logging and trades, but these were partly offset by declines in construction and maintenance, mining, manufacturing and transportation. In comparison with April, 1935, decreases were reported in construction and maintenance, logging, trade, mining and transportation, with increases registered in farming, services and manufacturing, the groups in which the most marked changes occurred being construction and maintenance in the first instance, and farming in the second.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1934, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications followed a marked upward course throughout April and at the close of the month each level was over two points lower than that recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 50·2 and 53·8 during the first and the second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 47·7 and 56·4 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review, were 46·0 and 48·6 as compared with 43·5 and 50·8 during April, 1935.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o




The average number of vacancies reported daily to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,106, as compared with 925 in the previous month and with 1,133 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,119, as compared with 1,977 in March and with 2,184 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during April, 1936, was 1,005, of which 593 were in regular employment, and 412 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 854 during the preced-

ing month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,027 daily, consisting of 619 placements in regular and 408 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1936, Offices of the Service referred 25,888 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,102 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,216 of which 9,809 were of men and 4,407 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,886. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,390 for men and 10,131 for women, a total of 26,521, while applications for work numbered 50,836, of which 38,064 were from men and 12,772 from women. Reports for March, 1936, showed 24,050 positions available, 51,395 applications made, and 22,181 placements effected, while in April, 1935, there were recorded 27,183 vacancies, 52,397 applications for work and 24,641 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Regular | Placements | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (4 months) | 57,900 | 39,786 | 97,686 |

### Nova Scotia

Orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during April called for over 13 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and 26 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of 15 per cent when compared with March and nearly 26 per cent in comparison with April, 1935. The decline from April last year was due to the reduction in relief placements, as a small loss in services was more than offset by gains in manufacturing and logging and the changes in other groups were quite small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 54; logging, 38; construction and maintenance, 355; and services 360, of which 275 were of household workers. There were 115 men and 93 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during April, were over 10 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 29 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 10 per cent higher than in March, but nearly 28 per cent less than during April, 1935. The only changes of importance in placements by industrial divisions from April of last year were losses in construction and maintenance and services, and accounted for the reduction under this comparison. Placements in services numbered 569, of which 451 were of household workers. During the month 19 men and 72 women were placed in regular employment.

### Quebec

There was an increase of over 21 per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during April when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 18 per cent higher than in March and nearly 10 per cent above April, 1935. Placements in services, manufacturing and construction and maintenance were considerably higher than during April last year and accounted for the gain under this comparison. Small declines in trade, finance and logging were the only adverse changes reported. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 202; logging, 466; construction and maintenance, 1,206; trade, 81; and services, 2,171, of which 1,976 were of household workers. There were 1,847 men and 1,452 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Ontario

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during April, were nearly 2 per cent better than in both the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed a nominal gain over March, but were over 2 per cent higher than in April, 1935. Farm placements were considerably higher than during April of last year and increases were also reported in construction and maintenance and services. These gains were partly offset by declines in logging, manufacturing, trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 388; logging, 246; farming, 1,315; construction and maintenance, 3,233; trade, 261; and services, 3,764, of which 2,310 were of household workers. Placements in

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **895** | **128** | **1,058** | **857** | **208** | **636** | **2,045** | **192** |
| Halifax | 304 | 104 | 463 | 276 | 45 | 231 | 1,378 | 106 |
| New Glasgow | 209 | 24 | 201 | 199 | 112 | 74 | 324 | 74 |
| Sydney | 382 | 0 | 394 | 382 | 51 | 331 | 343 | 12 |
| **New Brunswick** | **617** | **6** | **647** | **615** | **91** | **524** | **1,011** | **311** |
| Chatham | 20 | 1 | 28 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 229 | 16 |
| Fredericton | 10 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 142 | 76 |
| Moncton | 212 | 5 | 211 | 210 | 55 | 155 | 92 | 135 |
| St. John | 375 | 0 | 399 | 375 | 25 | 350 | 548 | 84 |
| **Quebec** | **5,439** | **875** | **8,170** | **5,430** | **3,299** | **871** | **2,756** | **3,244** |
| Chicoutimi | 440 | 0 | 668 | 440 | 426 | 14 | 97 | 270 |
| Hull | 623 | 33 | 1,159 | 668 | 647 | 0 | 375 | 203 |
| Montreal | 2,411 | 458 | 3,575 | 2,028 | 1,053 | 448 | 1,517 | 1,214 |
| Quebec | 960 | 313 | 1,429 | 1,060 | 404 | 264 | 499 | 528 |
| Rouyn | 124 | 1 | 204 | 119 | 79 | 39 | 70 | 186 |
| Sherbrooke | 528 | 6 | 734 | 610 | 509 | 5 | 127 | 642 |
| Three Rivers | 353 | 64 | 401 | 505 | 181 | 101 | 71 | 201 |
| **Ontario** | **10,179** | **703** | **22,913** | **9,728** | **4,177** | **5,170** | **50,178** | **4,675** |
| Belleville | 160 | 0 | 160 | 157 | 66 | 91 | 205 | 6 |
| Brantford | 187 | 13 | 241 | 164 | 141 | 23 | 1,678 | 97 |
| Chatham | 144 | 1 | 208 | 142 | 119 | 23 | 646 | 35 |
| Fort William | 161 | 0 | 182 | 154 | 57 | 97 | 643 | 63 |
| Guelph | 101 | 35 | 156 | 156 | 84 | 10 | 1,074 | 54 |
| Hamilton | 467 | 6 | 1,154 | 494 | 248 | 202 | 5,597 | 216 |
| Kingston | 347 | 24 | 412 | 315 | 210 | 105 | 336 | 293 |
| Kitchener | 134 | 7 | 264 | 137 | 84 | 35 | 1,162 | 92 |
| London | 534 | 34 | 557 | 608 | 403 | 128 | 2,670 | 399 |
| Niagara Falls | 188 | 0 | 197 | 186 | 79 | 107 | 1,712 | 55 |
| North Bay | 55 | 0 | 99 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 546 | 47 |
| Oshawa | 893 | 1 | 980 | 877 | 113 | 764 | 1,375 | 96 |
| Ottawa | 580 | 2 | 2,750 | 577 | 361 | 215 | 2,633 | 534 |
| Pembroke | 226 | 1 | 395 | 155 | 49 | 106 | 144 | 86 |
| Peterborough | 127 | 29 | 170 | 127 | 91 | 14 | 729 | 81 |
| Port Arthur | 336 | 0 | 357 | 328 | 321 | 7 | 510 | 335 |
| St. Catharines | 187 | 12 | 276 | 179 | 98 | 81 | 2,064 | 87 |
| St. Thomas | 126 | 21 | 126 | 88 | 62 | 26 | 421 | 77 |
| Sarnia | 235 | 2 | 235 | 231 | 100 | 131 | 546 | 85 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 62 | 1 | 368 | 72 | 35 | 25 | 154 | 116 |
| Stratford | 130 | 0 | 295 | 127 | 107 | 20 | 163 | 83 |
| Sudbury | 97 | 11 | 905 | 101 | 53 | 48 | 693 | 165 |
| Timmins | 283 | 0 | 731 | 289 | 107 | 189 | 882 | 382 |
| Toronto | 3,910 | 467 | 11,078 | 3,517 | 946 | 2,419 | 21,041 | 1,013 |
| Windsor | 509 | 36 | 617 | 492 | 214 | 278 | 2,554 | 178 |
| **Manitoba** | **2,079** | **41** | **5,191** | **2,045** | **1,671** | **367** | **16,789** | **1,726** |
| Brandon | 285 | 26 | 277 | 248 | 239 | 9 | 654 | 177 |
| Winnipeg | 1,794 | 15 | 4,914 | 1,797 | 1,432 | 358 | 16,135 | 1,549 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,598** | **257** | **2,824** | **2,492** | **2,038** | **446** | **1,467** | **1,580** |
| Estevan | 62 | 8 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 15 | 117 |
| Moose Jaw | 570 | 101 | 595 | 527 | 418 | 101 | 527 | 331 |
| North Battlefofd | 126 | 1 | 127 | 124 | 106 | 18 | 7 | 80 |
| Prince Albert | 120 | 25 | 160 | 96 | 63 | 33 | 118 | 70 |
| Regina | 675 | 18 | 792 | 699 | 560 | 139 | 367 | 429 |
| Saskatoon | 460 | 8 | 539 | 469 | 435 | 34 | 239 | 283 |
| Swift Current | 197 | 76 | 165 | 171 | 158 | 13 | 152 | 93 |
| Weyburn | 195 | 12 | 182 | 177 | 139 | 38 | 1 | 75 |
| Yorkton | 193 | 8 | 227 | 190 | 120 | 70 | 41 | 102 |
| **Alberta** | **2,210** | **55** | **4,539** | **2,128** | **1,839** | **273** | **9,696** | **1,873** |
| Calgary | 729 | 18 | 1,350 | 688 | 636 | 52 | 3,803 | 785 |
| Drumheller | 193 | 4 | 537 | 161 | 124 | 37 | 267 | 134 |
| Edmonton | 675 | 9 | 1,810 | 694 | 604 | 74 | 4,672 | 640 |
| Lethbridge | 211 | 13 | 500 | 200 | 153 | 47 | 778 | 114 |
| Medicine Hat | 402 | 11 | 342 | 385 | 322 | 63 | 176 | 200 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,504** | **27** | **5,494** | **2,593** | **893** | **1,599** | **8,170** | **1,225** |
| Kamloops | 39 | 3 | 249 | 50 | 24 | 7 | 37 | 103 |
| Nanaimo | 544 | 0 | 532 | 536 | 416 | 120 | 140 | 494 |
| Nelson | 158 | 0 | 183 | 162 | 14 | 148 | 19 | 30 |
| New Westminster | 137 | 0 | 253 | 137 | 30 | 107 | 665 | 57 |
| Penticton | 63 | 7 | 121 | 82 | 12 | 42 | 101 | 94 |
| Prince Rupert | 103 | 0 | 116 | 103 | 15 | 88 | 146 | 23 |
| Vancouver | 462 | 17 | 2,896 | 525 | 270 | 201 | 6,458 | 349 |
| Victoria | 998 | 0 | 1,144 | 998 | 112 | 886 | 604 | 75 |
| **Canada** | **26,521** | **2,092** | **50,836** | **25,888** | **14,216** | **9,886** | **92,112** | **14,854*** |
| Men | 16,390 | 328 | 38,064 | 16,472 | 9,809 | 6,369 | 79,803 | 10,638 |
| Women | 10,131 | 1,764 | 12,772 | 9,416 | 4,407 | 3,517 | 12,309 | 4,216 |

*28 Placements effected by offices since closed.

regular employment numbered 2,804 of men and 1,373 of women.

### Manitoba

During the month of April, positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba were nearly 16 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 16 per cent above March, but nearly 10 per cent below April, 1935. There was a large reduction in relief placements when compared with April of last year, which accounted for the decline for the province as a whole. Farm placements, however, were considerably higher and there were small gains in services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 938; construction and maintenance, 321; and services, 663, of which 552 were of household workers. During the month 1,301 men and 370 women were placed in regular employment.

### Saskatchewan

Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were notified of nearly 29 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month and nearly 9 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 32 per cent higher than in March and over 10 per cent above April, 1935. A substantial gain in farm placements was the most important change from April of last year. This increase was partly offset by a decline in construction and maintenance. Unimportant changes, only, were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 53; farming, 1,538; construction and maintenance, 136; and services, 708, of which 570 were of household workers. There were 1,608 men and 430 women placed in regular employment.

### Alberta

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during April, was over 19 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 11 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 14 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of over 11 per cent when compared with April, 1935. Except for a small gain in services and trade, fewer placements were made in all industrial divisions than during April of last year, but the only loss of importance was in construction and maintenance, and represented a reduction in relief placements. The industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 76; farming, 1,046; construction and maintenance, 339; and services, 579, of which 456 were of household workers. During the month 1,442 men and 397 women were placed in regular employment.

### British Columbia

Orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during April called for nearly 10 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but 11 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 9 per cent higher than in March, but over 11 per cent below April, 1935. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably less than during April of last year. Of the changes in all other groups, none of which were important, a gain in services and a loss in mining were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 173; construction and maintenance, 1,479; and services, 725, of which 388 were of household workers. There were 673 men and 220 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,216 placements in regular employment, 8,125 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 555 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 509 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 46 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Quebec during April 27 bushmen were carried to centres in the Pembroke zone on certificates secured at Hull. Offices in Ontario issued 389 certificates for reduced transportation during April, 383 of which were provincial and 6 inter-provincial. Within the province the Port Arthur office arranged for the transportation of one diesel engineer to Timmins and of 225 bushmen, 82 highway construction workers, 25 mine workers, 2 hotel employees, 2 restaurant waitresses, one teamster and one domestic to various centres within its own zone. To the Port Arthur zone also, one diesel repair man was sent from St. Catharines. For points

within their respective zones the Fort William office despatched 16 bush workers, 2 mine employees and one engineer, and the Sudbury office 14 bush workers and 2 mine employees. Destined to the Fort William zone in addition were 7 mine workers journeying from Timmins, while the Sudbury zone received one foreman from Kingston. Transfers outside the province were for the Rouyn zone and included 5 mine workers who were conveyed from Timmins and one gas boat engineer from North Bay. Those who availed themselves of the reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during April numbered 20, of whom 8 went to provincial employment and 12 to centres outside. The former were farm helpers going from Winnipeg to points within the same zone. The movement to other provinces was also from Winnipeg, the Port Arthur zone receiving 6 bush workers, 2 mine employees, one teamster and one farm hand and the Weyburn zone one farm hand and one farm domestic. Transfers at the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during April were 14 in number, all provincial. From Saskatoon 2 sawmill workers and one farm hand were bound for Prince Albert, 2 hotel employees and one farm hand for North Battleford and 4 farm hands for employment within the Saskatoon zone. The Regina office assisted in the depatch of one garage mechanic and one farm hand to Swift Current and of 2 teachers within the territory covered by the Regina office. Business transacted by Alberta offices during April included the issue of 87 reduced rate certificates, 86 of which were to points within the province. Of these 64 were granted at the Edmonton office to one granite cutter proceeding to Calgary, 3 farm hands to Drumheller, 2 farm hands to Lethbridge and to 23 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 9 sawmill workers, 7 steamship company employees, 5 bushmen, 3 carpenters, 2 hotel employees, one café waitress, one blacksmith, one domestic, one warehouse man, one mechanic and one mine labourer going to employment at centres throughout the Edmonton zone. The labour movement from Calgary was entirely of farm hands, 6 of whom went to Drumheller, one each to the Lethbridge and Edmonton zones and 14 within the Calgary zone. The one transfer outside the province was of a farm hand journeying from Edmonton to Saskatoon. In British Columbia during April 18 persons travelled at the reduced rate, these bound for situations within the province. From Vancouver one sawmill engineer was transferred to Prince Rupert, 3 mine workers to Kamloops and 10 mine workers to employment within the Vancouver zone. At the Nelson office 2 bushmen and 2 farm hands were granted certificates for transportation to Penticton.

Of the 555 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April 172 travelled over the Canadian National Railways, 355 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 10 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 6 over the Northern Alberta Railway.

## (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during April, 1936

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 58 cities which granted permits for construction work valued at $3,183,336 during April, as compared with $2,361,771 in the preceding month, and $6,300,046 in the same month of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of $821,565 or 34·8 per cent as compared with March, but the April, 1936, total was smaller by $3,116,710, or 49·5 per cent, than in April, 1935, when permits had been taken out for the construction of public buildings in certain centres.

The estimated value of the construction authorized in the first four months of the present year was $8,740,707; this was considerably lower than the aggregate of $14,807,-316 reported in the period January-April, 1935, although it was higher than in these months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the first four months of each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any earlier year of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials have also been decidedly lower since 1931 than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for April, 1936, showing that they had issued more than 300 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,300,000, and for nearly 2,000 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $1,800,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 265 dwellings and 1,200 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,166,000 and $994,000, respectively, while engineering projects estimated to cost some $12,300 were also reported.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded moderate increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during April as compared with the preceding month, the greatest gain of $558,062 taking place in Alberta. In New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia there were small declines in this comparison.

As compared with April, 1935, there were increases in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, that of $246,131 or 60·2 per cent in Alberta being most noteworthy. In this comparison, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba showed declines, of which that of $2,197,109 or 62·3 per cent in Ontario was greatest.

Of the four largest cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with April, 1935. In Toronto, the value was higher than in March, 1936, but lower than in April, 1935, while in Montreal there was a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Westmount, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Riverside, Woodstock, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops and Victoria reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1936, and also with April, 1935.

*Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1936.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in April | Value of permits issued in first four months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 3,183,336 | 8,740,707 | 21·0 | 84·2 |
| 1935..... | 6,300,046 | 14,807,316 | 35·6 | 81·5 |
| 1934..... | 2,269,157 | 4,980,156 | 12·0 | 82·4 |
| 1933..... | 1,595,502 | 4,661,323 | 11·2 | 75·1 |
| 1932..... | 4,370,863 | 13,823,873 | 33·3 | 79·1 |
| 1931..... | 13,495,165 | 38,241,259 | 92·1 | 83·7 |
| 1930..... | 16,978,076 | 46,471,338 | 111·9 | 96·2 |
| 1929..... | 29,656,709 | 72,606,937 | 174·8 | 99·4 |
| 1928..... | 18,606,167 | 51,769,505 | 124·6 | 95·7 |
| 1927..... | 17,312,470 | 42,340,823 | 101·9 | 96·3 |
| 1926..... | 19,044,499 | 41,538,073 | 100·0 | 101·7 |
| 1925..... | 15,482,383 | 35,463,398 | 85·4 | 103·1 |
| 1924..... | 13,689,101 | 31,737,100 | 76·4 | 111·6 |
| 1923..... | 19,530,851 | 39,008,970 | 93·9 | 110·8 |
| 1922..... | 15,833,688 | 34,513,861 | 83·1 | 107·7 |
| 1921..... | 13,500,360 | 27,069,872 | 65·2 | 136·9 |
| 1920..... | 15,648,915 | 34,558,901 | 83·2 | 143·1 |

As already stated, the aggregate for the first four months of this year was lower than in the same period of 1935, although it was greater than in 1934 or 1933. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last few years have been considerably below the average for the years since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further improvement in employment between March 23 and April 27, affecting most of the principal industries. The industries in which the improvement was most marked included building and public works contracting, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, metal goods manufacture, the tinplate industry, electrical apparatus manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, furniture manufacture, brick and tile making, road transport, shipping, food preparation, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc. service. On the other hand, there was a further decline in employment in the coal mining industry, and there was also a slight setback in the wool textile industry and in hosiery manufacture.

The estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain at April 27, 1936, was 10,712,000. This was 82,000 more than at March 23, 1936, and 371,000 more than at April 15, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at April 27, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13·8, as compared with 14·4 at March 23, 1936, and with 15·6 at April 15, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at April 27, was 13·7, compared with 14·2 at March 23, and with 15·4 at April 15, 1935.

At April 27, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,498,579 wholly unemployed, 247,272 temporarily stopped, and 85,379 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,831,230. This was 50,301 less than a month before and 213,230 less than a year before. The total of 1,831,230 included 1,435,045 men,

63,496 boys, 274,416 women, and 58,273 girls. The total number of unemployed boys and girls at April 27, 1936, was 12,666 greater than at March 23, owing to the registration of juveniles who left school at Easter.

The persons on the Registers included 805,964 persons with claims for insurance benefit; 687,007 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 196,842 insured persons (including 19,712 insured juveniles under 16 years of age) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 141,417 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 27, 1936, was 1,895,122, as compared with 1,947,998 at March 23, 1936, and 2,113,851 at April 15, 1935.

### United States

*Manufacturing industries.*—Factory employment increased 1·2 per cent from March to April and pay rolls increased 2·1 per cent. The April 1936 employment index (85·1) shows a gain of 3·0 per cent compared with April 1935 (82·6) and, with the exception of one month (October 1935), exceeds the levels reported in any month since October 1930. The factory payroll index in April 1936 (77·9) stands 10·0 per cent above the April 1935 index (70·8) and marks the highest level reached in any month since October 1930. Factory employment and pay rolls normally decline between March and April, decreases in employment having been shown in April in 10 of the 17 preceding years for which data are available while pay rolls have declined in 12 of these 17 years. The current gains therefore are contrary to the previous seasonal movements.

Fifty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval and 49 industries showed gains in pay rolls. With the exception of the sharp gain in employment in the rubber tire and tube industry (30·5 per cent) which was due largely to a settlement of labour difficulties, the more pronounced percentage gains in April were seasonal in character. The canning and preserving industry reported a gain of 20·3 per cent in employment from March to April; cement, 17·9 per cent; beet sugar, 14·3 per cent; brick, tile, and terra cotta, 13·1 per cent; marble-slate-granite, 11·7 per cent; and ice cream, 11·3 per cent.

The transportation equipment industries reported gains: locomotives, 13·7 per cent; shipbuilding, 11·6 per cent; steam- and electric-car building, 9·5 per cent; aircraft, 6·1 per cent; and automobiles, 2·7 per cent. The increase in employment in the automobile industry was coupled with a gain of 15·5 per cent in pay rolls, reflecting the accelerated production schedule of April. In addition to the sharp gains in the cement and brick industries mentioned above, other industries allied to building construction reported substantial gains. The structural metalwork industry reported a gain of 5·8 per cent; millwork, 3·4 per cent; sawmills, 3·6 per cent; glass, 2·4 per cent; steam and hot-water heating apparatus, 2·8 per cent; and cast-iron pipe, 2·8 per cent. Among the industries of major importance which showed gains in employment were blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills (2·7 per cent), electrical machinery (3·6 per cent), foundries (2·7 per cent), petroleum refining (2·0 per cent), and newspapers and periodicals (0·9 per cent). In the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry the April gain raised the level of employment above that of any month since November 1930. Employment in the machine-tool industry continued to expand, the rise of 1·3 per cent in April marking the 18th month in which consecutive gains have been shown. The April employment index for this industry (105·9), which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven metal-cutting machinery, stands above the level reported in any month since October 1930 and is 250 per cent above the low point registered in this industry in April 1933. The agricultural implement industry also continued the forward movement which has been shown consistently each month since October of last year. The increase of 1·3 per cent in employment in April raised the April employment index to 140·4, which is the highest level reported in any month since March 1930.

With the exception of the seasonal decline of 30·9 per cent in employment in the cottonseed oil, cake, and meal industry, the major portion of the declines were not pronounced. The rayon and allied products industry showed a decrease of 6·0 per cent in employment, due primarily to curtailment of operations because of repair work made necessary by floods, and woollen and worsted goods establishments reported a loss of 5·6 per cent over the month interval. Seasonal decreases of 4·9 per cent and 4·5 per cent, respectively, were reported in the millinery and confectionery industries; the fertilizer industry showed a falling-off of 4·9 per cent; and explosives showed a decrease of 4·6 per cent. Boot and shoe establishments showed a seasonal drop of 3·5 per cent and the men's clothing industry, having passed the peak of seasonal activity, reported 3·2 per cent fewer employees. Employment in the jewelry industry declined 2·4 per cent in April and in the remaining 23 industries reporting decreased employment, the decreases were 1·8 per cent or less.

Substantial gains in the blast furnace-steel works-rolling mill, automobile, electrical machinery, foundry, and sawmill industries, which are of major importance in the durable goods group, were primary factors contributing to the increase of 2·5 per cent in employment in that group. The April employment index in the durable goods group (77·6) exceeds the levels reported in any month since October 1930, and is 77 per cent above the low point, March 1933. The non-durable goods group showed no change in employment over the month interval, the April index (93·2) remaining at the same level as in the preceding month. The April indexes indicate that for every 1,000 workers employed in each group during the index-base period (1923-25=100), 776 were employed in the durable goods group in April 1936, and 932 were employed in the non-durable goods group. Employment in the durable goods group in April 1936 was 8·1 per cent above the level of April 1935, while, in the non-durable goods group, a decrease of 1·1 per cent was shown over the year interval.

*Non-manufacturing.*—Only 2 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed failed to show gains in employment from March to April. The increases in employment in several industries raised the April level to the highest point recorded in recent years. Hotel employment exceeded the maximum shown since October 1931, employment in power and light companies reached the highest point reported in any month since January 1932, and metal mines continued to add workers to their pay rolls for the ninth consecutive month, the April employment index surpassing the level of employment in any month since June 1931.

The net gain in employment in the combined non-manufacturing industries surveyed was estimated to be 175,000 workers. The largest number of persons were returned to jobs in retail trade establishments, in which it was estimated there was an increase of 134,000 workers. Increased volume of business due to spring and Easter shopping accounted largely for this substantial expansion. The general merchandising group of retail establishments, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, showed an increase of 7·2 per cent or 53,000 in number of workers.

A substantial increase in employment was shown in private building construction and was due to the increased volume of construction now under way, together with improved weather conditions, which permitted general outdoor operations. Quarrying and non-metallic mining establishments also reported seasonal gains due largely to more favourable weather, and dyeing and cleaning establishments showed substantial gains expected at this season of the year. Employment in anthracite and bituminous coal mines declined, due to lessened demand for fuel.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31. 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the

Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction Remodelling, etc.)*

Supply and installation of steel partitions in Buildings Nos. 25 and 27 of the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Eastern Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,728.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Sheet metal workers | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of May, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Sheets | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Dish Cloths | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Canvas Shoes | Colonial Footwear Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Socks | Code Felt & Knitting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Conversion of Wheels | Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Trouser Drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Shirt Drill | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Hospital Sheets | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Household Soap | Diamond Cleanser & Soaps, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Corn Brooms | Superior Broom Co., Kingston, Ont. |
| Oilskin Clothing | Scythes & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Barrack Bedsteads | Ives Bedding Co., Ltd., Cornwall, Ont. |
| Drab Forage Caps | William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Ankle Boots | Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q. |
| Ankle Boots | St. Arnaud Miron & Co., Ltd., St. Genevieve de Batiscan, P.Q. |
| Ankle Boots | Alfred Lambert Ltee., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Ankle Boots | Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q. |
| Ankle Boots | J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |

In addition to the foregoing list of supplies, the Department of National Defence awarded contracts for the following equipment to which the "B" labour conditions were applicable:—

Four standard equipped Fleet Model 7 Aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, May 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,380.00 each.

Complete overhaul and modification of Kinner B.5 Engine. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,084.70.

Four Tiger Moth Airframes. Name of contractors, deHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,555.00 each.

Spare parts for Irvin parachutes. Name of contractors, the Irvin Air Chute Co., Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont. Date of contract, May 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,452.29.

Rebuilding of one Avro Tutor type 621 Airframe. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $8,143.20.

Overhauling and modifying Wright engine. Name of contractors, the Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,227.76.

Overhauling and modifying Siskin Mark IIIA Landplane No. 60. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,052.64.

Overhauling and modifying Moth 60 M Aircraft No. 70. Name of contractors, the deHavilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,573.00.

One Radio Transmitter. Name of contractors, Northern Electric Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $15,069.00.

One Marconi Type Radiotelephone Telegraph Transmitter. Name of contractors, Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,080.00.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)*

Construction of a 5-ton Travelling Crane, electrically operated, for the Assembly Wharf, Nanaimo, B.C. Name of contractors, the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Lachine, P.Q. Date of contract, May 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $23,400.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Steel erectors | $1 00 | 8 |
| Rivet heaters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Rivet stickers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Riveters | 1 00 | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 |
| Electric wiremen | 0 75 | 8 |
| Carpenters and Joiners | 0 70 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 85 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging in the inner harbour and river at Port Dover, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 28, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,045.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging areas at the mouth of the Thames River in Lake St. Clair, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $13,800.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of the screen and fittings for the lobby and working space of Postal Station "D," Keele Street, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Witchall & Son, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $15,650.00. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of Customs fittings in Postal Station "D," Keele Street, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Valley City Seating Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,664.75. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Customs and Immigration Building at St. Stephen, N.B. Name of contractors, Haley & Son, Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, May 12, 1936. Amount of contract $684. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Galt, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,685.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Bradford, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $686.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at New Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,333.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Dunnville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 1, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,532.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Whitewood, Sask. Name of contractors, W. H. Cushing Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, May 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $557.25. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Rivers, Manitoba. Name of contractors, W. H. Cushing Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, May 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $588.75. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Rouyn, P.Q. Name of contractors, Paquet & Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, June 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,374.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Mission City, B.C. Name of contractors, B. C. Hardwood Floor Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,094.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of May, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber Stamps (making and repairing). | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms.... | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms.... | Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms.... | J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms.... | Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms.... | J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B. |
| Letter-Carriers' Uniforms.... | Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. |
| Mail Bag Fittings..... | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail Bag Fittings..... | Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail Bag Fittings..... | Thos. Lawson & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Satchels..... | Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Stamping Machines, etc..... | Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales..... | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of May, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Shirts—khaki broadcloth.... | Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Batons..... | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Eiderdown Robes..... | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Riding Boots..... | The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. |
| Cavalry Braid..... | Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Combination Underwear..... | The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)*

During the month of May, 1936, the Department of Finance awarded the following contracts covering the equipment requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, pursuant to the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, both of which were subject to the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

(a) Completion of the interior finish and all other work, etc., necessary to complete the four combination baggage and buffet cars contracted for with the National Steel Car Corporation Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., in October last. Name of contractors, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 5, 1936.

(b) Completion of the interior finish and all other work, etc., necessary to complete the eight steel coaches contracted for in October last with the National Steel Car Corporation Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 5, 1936.

## Annual Convention of Ontario Labour Educational Association

With a representative attendance of 91 delegates from all sections of the province, the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held recently in Hamilton, under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. Humphrey Mitchell.

Featuring the convention was the discussion on a resolution from the Toronto District Labour Council which urged that when the convention adjourned it stand adjourned until re-convened by resolution adopted at a regular convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Upon the vote being called, however, it only received the support of two delegates.

The report of the executive, which was adopted, contained a section reviewing the legislative enactments of the Dominion government, particularly in regard to relief and employment. In this respect, the establishing of the National Employment Commission was commended, and the appointment to the commission of Mr. Tom Moore, formerly president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was endorsed.

By an adopted resolution, the Association urged continued support of the League of Nations, and emphasized that the contribution to social betterment made by the International Labour Organization of the League had been outstanding and of value to workers.

Another resolution, dealing with the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, requested the Ontario government to provide adequate means and personnel to enforce the Act.

The officers elected were: President, Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton, (third term); vice-president, O. H. Hughes, Kitchener (third term); secretary-treasurer, Mr. Rod Plant, Ottawa (seventh term).

Kitchener was selected as the next convention city.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Mining: Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

SAINT SAMUEL, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN GRANITE QUARRY FIRM AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF QUARRY WORKERS OF FRONTENAC.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 483 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and will be renewed automatically if either party gives notice of change.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Facilities for the holding of union meetings on the employer's premises to be granted.

Hours to be in accordance with the agreement for granite cutters which was extended under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 460), that is 8 per day, 45 per week for granite cutters and their apprentices, and 9 hours per day and 50 per week for other employees.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

All work is to be paid by the hour except for certain specified types of work for which piece rates are fixed.

Wages: certain classes are governed by the Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extention Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 460). Minimum hourly wage rates for other classes are: stonecutters, operators of surface machines (competent cutters), blacksmiths, engineer-mechanic-electrician, carborundum saw operators, 50 cents; stone polishers (machine), operators of surface machines (not cutters), stationary enginemen, 45 cents; assistant mechanics, engineers (portable engines), saw operator (scie à Châsse), man and horse, carpenters, firemen, 40 cents; drillers, hand polishers, 35 cents; labourers, night watchmen, 25 cents; apprentice granite cutters and apprentice blacksmiths—10 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year, 30 cents during third year.

Not more than one apprentice to be employed for every fourteen cutters.

Penalties are provided for the non-observance of the agreement.

## Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Their Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE TORONTO INDEPENDENT FURRIERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, LOCALS NOS. 35, 40 AND 65.

Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1935, to April 14, 1938.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If not available, others employed to join the union. Foremen need not be union members.

Hours: 40 hours per week to be worked during the first five days of the week, except for the period September 1, 1936, to November 15, 1936, when the 40 hours may be worked during the six days of the week.

Overtime to be permitted during a period of not more than 20 weeks between July 1 and December 30, but only when all workers in the trade are employed except in case of emergency. Overtime to be completed by 7 p.m. All overtime to be paid for at time and one-half. Employees working during the week in which any of the eight specified holidays occur to receive pay for such holidays. Any work on such holidays to be paid for at time and one-half in addition to the day's pay for such holiday.

Minimum weekly wage rates: cutters—first class $40, second class $35; operators (male)—first class $30, second class $25; operators (female)—first class $25, second class $20; finishers (male)—first class $30, second class $25; finishers (female)—first class $25, second class $20; blockers and nailers $23 for first five years, $28 after five years' experience; assistant finishers and tapers $18.

No apprentices to be taken on during 1936 except to replace another apprentice leaving employment. The ratio of apprentices to be one apprentice to every 13 experienced workers.

No employer to make any individual or separate contract with any employee, nor accept or require any cash deposits or other security from any employee.

Equal division of work in each shop to be carried out as far as practicable.

No contracting or sub-contracting or piece work to be permitted inside or outside the factory except in emergency when the union's consent will be obtained. No employee to be permitted to do home work in any case.

Employers agree to pay to the Toronto Fur Workers' Unemployment Insurance Fund one per cent of the weekly payroll and union members to pay into it one per cent of their wages, this fund to be used for unemployed union members, employees of members of this Furriers' Association.

No work to be done for any other firm or employer at whose establishment a strike is in progress.

Provision is made for the settlement of all disputes through a permanent conciliation committee to be approved.

Both parties agree to take the necessary steps to have put into effect the schedule of wages and hours of this agreement under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 1325.

Agreement to be in effect from April 6, 1936, to March 31, 1937. During March, 1937, an agreement for the next period to be negotiated.

Only members of this union to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except in case of night shifts for which 7½ hours to be equivalent to 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates for carpenters: 75 cents per hour.

For work out of town, transportation to be paid for both ways by the employer when definite arrangements made with the contractor before the job.

### Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements in the Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the article beginning on this page:—

Building Trades, Quebec.

Glove Cutters (Fine Gloves), Province of Quebec.

Printing Trades, Montreal.

Building Trades, Joliette.

Fur Workers, Montreal.

Barbers, County of Portneuf (Amendment).

Stonecutters, Hull (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedule has been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue on page 549:—

Millinery Workers, Province of Ontario.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Orders in Council, of five agreements which are summarized below, and of amendments to two other agreements and a correction to a third agreement which are also noted below. Notice of a request for the extension of an agreement affecting glove cutters (work gloves, etc.) throughout the province was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 30. A correction to the request for the extension of the fur workers' agreement at Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 9. Requests for the modification of the Orders in Council affecting building trades at Hull were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 16, and in that affecting fine glove cutters throughout the province in the issue of May 30.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE

for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Building Trades, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved May 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 9, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Constructeurs de Québec, Inc. (The Builders' Association of Quebec, Incorporated) and certain National Catholic building trade unions.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the judicial district of Quebec (except the county of Lotbinière) and the counties of Beauce and Megantic.

The agreement is in effect from May 9, 1936 to May 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year unless either party gives notice of change 30 days before the expiration date.

Hours of work are governed by Orders in Council passed under the Act respecting the limiting of working hours, which provide in this district for a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 per week, with the exception of contracts for a municipal or school corporation, fabrique or parish trustees, the provincial government, or for an institution, association or corporation, at least 50 per cent of the costs of which work is guaranteed by the provincial government or municipal corporation, for which work a system of two shifts of 6 hours per day, 6 days per week is to be effective between May 1 and October 1, if the cost of the work exceeds $20,000. Any contractor may adopt this same two shift system on any work. In case of non-application or authorized derogation of these Orders in Council governing working hours, hours to be 9 per day from April 1, to September 30, and 8 hours from October 1 to March 31.

Overtime: any work outside of regular hours, time and one-half until midnight, double time after midnight. No work on Sundays, holy days of obligation, St. Jean Baptiste day and Labour Day, except in case of necessity, in which case double time to be paid.

Minimum hourly wage rates in the cities of Quebec and Levis and a radius of 10 miles from their limits: bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 70 cents; carpenters and joiners, joint pointers, cement finishers, marble setters, tile setters, terrazzo layers, stationary enginemen (portable engines), steam shovel enginemen, hoisting enginemen, gas mixer enginemen, compressor enginemen, metal lathers, 50 cents; wood lathers, caulkers, painters, tinsmith-roofers, drillers, 45 cents; men working on machines for the polishing of terrazzo, 40 cents; mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and common labourers, 35 cents, (a decrease for these last five classes of 5 cents per hour from last year's rates).

Hourly wage rates for apprentices in the cities of Quebec and Levis and a radius of 10 miles from their limits: apprentice bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 25 cents during first six months, 30 cents during second six months, 45 cents during second year and 60 cents during third year; apprentice carpenters 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year and 25 cents during third year; apprentice painters 10 cents during first year, 15 cents during second year and 20 cents during third year, for fourth year 10 cents less than journeyman's rate; apprentice tinsmiths and roofers 10 cents during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year and 25 cents during fourth year; apprentice tile, marble, terrazzo and cement layers, 15 cents during first six months, 25 cents during second six months, 35 cents during second year, 45 cents during third year. Not more than one apprentice allowed to ten journeymen or fraction thereof in the bricklaying, masonry and plastering, carpentery and painting trades; not more than one apprentice to each six journeymen or fraction thereof in the marble, terrazzo, tile and cement laying trades; not more than one apprentice to each five journeymen or fraction thereof in the roofing trade.

An employer engaging a workman usually living in the cities of Quebec or Levis or within ten miles of them, for work outside this zone must pay him the same wage rates as provided for this zone.

Hourly wage rates in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction, that is outside the cities of Quebec and Levis and a radius of 10 miles from their limits: bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 50 cents (a decrease of 5 cents per hour from the previous rate); tile setters, marble setters, terrazzo layers, 45 cents; carpenters and joiners, tinsmith-roofers, joint pointers, enginemen (portable machines), cement finishers, 40 cents; caulkers, painters, men working on machines for polishing terrazzo, wood and metal lathers, 35 cents; mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and common labourers,, 25 cents..

Hourly wage rates for apprentices in the territorial jurisdiction but outside the cities of Quebec and Levis and 10 miles of their limits: 10 cents per hour during first six months, 15 cents during second six months, 20 cents during second year and 25 cents during third year.

Permanent employees paid by the month or by the week working in the maintenance of public buildings or in an industrial or commercial establishment may work a 48 hour week without any daily limitation of hours.

Wages for such maintenance men: in the cities of Quebec and Levis, $19 per week for journeymen or skilled workers, $13 for labourers; outside the cities of Quebec and Levis and of the municipalities of Bienville and Lauzon, $16 for journeymen and skilled workers and $12 for labourers. Where such employees live within the establishment, employers may charge them a maximum rent of $3 per room per month and 20 cents per meal.

Glove Cutters (Fine Gloves), Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved May 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 16, makes obligatory throughout the province an agreement between certain glove manufacturers of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Montréal (The National Catholic Union of Glove Workers of Montreal), Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Loretteville (The National Catholic Union of Glove Workers of Loretteville) and Le Syndicat des Gantiers des Trois Rivières (The Glove Workers Union of Three Rivers).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the whole Province of Quebec.

The agreement is to be in effect from May 16, 1936. to May 15, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 421, with amendments mentioned in the issue of November, page 1065 and January, 1936, page 90, with certain new additions to the list of piece work operations.

Employees covered by this agreement are glove cutters.

The question of apprenticeship is left to the Joint Committee.

Hours are unchanged at 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week.

PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between The Association of Master Printers, L'Association des Maîtres Imprimeurs de Montréal (The Association of Master Printers of Montreal), certain individual Master Printers and the Montreal Typographical Union, Local No. 176, the Montreal Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local No. 52, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 91, Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Typographes, Inc., (The National Catholic Union of Printers, Inc.), Syndicat Catholique et National des Pressiers, No. 1, Inc., (The National Catholic Union of Pressmen, No. 1, Inc.), Syndicat Catholique et National des Relieurs, (The National Catholic Union of Bookbinders), Conseil Syndicat Catholique des Métiers Alliés de l'Imprimerie Incorporée, (The Catholic Union Council of Allied Printing Trades, Incorporated), Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Local No. 27, Union Typographique Jacques-Cartier, No. 145 (Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, Local No. 145), L'Union Typographique International, Local No. 856 (The International Typographical Union, Local No. 856), L'Union Typographique de Sherbrooke, Local 672 (The Typographical Union of Sherbrooke, Local No. 672), Le Syndicat National Catholique des Imprimeurs de St. Hyacinthe (The National Catholic Union of Printers of St. Hyacinthe).

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1936, to November 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The agreement excludes: work on daily newspapers; lithography on metal; operators on typewriters, on gelatine processes and addressographs; operators on multigraphs, mimeographs, roneos, rotaprints, multilithes or any multicopying machines of any description in letter shops or elsewhere provided such operators are limited to the production of facsimile reproduction of typewritten letters; art bookbinding. Newspapers published weekly or twice a week outside the Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles from its limits are excluded until September 1, 1936. If at that time no collective agreement has been presented for extension under this Act, the parties to this agreement may present an amendment to bring such work under this agreement.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Island of Montreal and a radius of 100 miles from its limits in the Province of Quebec. Such territorial jurisdiction is divided into three zones: Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles; Zone II comprises the municipalities of Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Saint Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Joliette, Granby, Saint Jean d'Iberville, Laprairie, Saint Jerome, and within 2 miles of their limits; Zone III comprises remainder of the territorial jurisdiction.

Hours: for the day shift 48 hours per week with no work after noon on Saturday; for the night shift, 45 per week to be worked during five nights. In shops where the standard shifts are shorter, such shorter shifts to be continued until the expiration of the agreement.

Overtime: time and one half for the first three hours for all work, either before or after the regular hours of each working day or night; over three hours, double time. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays (8 holidays in French shops and 7 in English shops).

The accompanying table shows minimum weekly wage rates for a 48 hour week for regular day work. In the case of apprentices' wages, only the range of wage rates is shown in this table, the rate at the beginning of apprenticeship (which rate in all classes is increased each six months) and the rate for the

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, MONTREAL DISTRICT

| — | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III |
|---|---|---|---|
| Journeymen compositors | $31 20 | $26 52 | $24 96 |
| Journeymen machine operators | 31 20 | 26 52 | 24 96 |
| Apprentice compositors | 7 68– | 6 53– | 6 14– |
| | 23 52 | 19 99 | 18 82 |
| Platen pressmen and multi-copying machine operators— | | | |
| journeymen pressmen | 25 92 | 22 03 | 20 74 |
| feeders | 14 88 | 12 65 | 11 90 |
| apprentices | 7 68– | 6 53– | 6 14– |
| | 14 88 | 12 65 | 11 90 |
| Cylinder Presses— | | | |
| journeymen | 31 20 | 26 52 | 24 96 |
| assistant | 25 92 | 22 03 | 20 74 |
| feeders (smaller machines) | 18 24 | 15 50 | 14 59 |
| feeders (larger machines) | 21 60 | 18 36 | 17 28 |
| Two Colour, Perfecting and Rotary Presses— | | | |
| journeymen | 33 60 | 28 56 | 26 88 |
| assistants | 25 92 | 22 03 | 20 73 |
| feeders | 21 60 | 18 36 | 17 28 |
| helpers | 14 88 | 12 65 | 11 90 |
| All pressmen apprentices except those on platen presses | 7 68– | 6 53– | 6 14– |
| | 18 24 | 15 50 | 14 59 |
| Bookbinders (journeymen)— | | | |
| men | 31 20 | 26 52 | 24 96 |
| women | 12 50 | 10 63 | 10 00 |
| apprentices (men) | 7 68– | 6 53– | 6 14– |
| | 23 52 | 19 99 | 18 82 |
| apprentices (women) | 7 00– | 5 95– | 5 60– |
| | 12 50 | 10 63 | 10 00 |
| Pressmen (Lithograph)— | | | |
| Offset presses (smaller size)— | | | |
| journeymen | 25 92 | 22 03 | 20 74 |
| feeders and helpers | 14 88 | 12 65 | 11 90 |
| Offset presses (larger size)— | | | |
| journeymen | 31 20 | 26 52 | 24 96 |
| feeders and helpers | 14 88 | 12 65 | 11 90 |
| apprentices | 7 68– | 6 53– | 6 14– |
| | 14 88 | 12 65 | 11 90 |
| Transferers (Lithograph)— | | | |
| journeymen transferers and photolith plate makers | 31 20 | 26 52 | 24 96 |
| apprentices | 7 68– | 6 63– | 6 14– |
| | 23 52 | 19 99 | 18 82 |

last six months. In all cases the apprenticeship covers a period of five years except for women bookbinders for whom apprenticeship time is for three years.

Minimum hourly wages for night work 15 per cent higher than the hourly rate for day work.

In shops where wage scale is higher than specified in the agreement, such higher rates are to remain in effect until the expiration of the agreement. The Joint Committee may fix lower wage rates for handicapped workers.

The number of apprentices allowed is one apprentice to the first three journeymen or fraction thereof and one apprentice to each three additional journeymen. In the press departments, at least one pressman must be employed for every three presses or less; the remainder may be assistant pressmen, feeders or apprentices provided the apprentices do not exceed the number specified. Multi-copying machine operators are not included in this restriction of proportion of apprentices.

No piece work to be done in any shop.

A Joint Committee to be formed for supervising the carrying out of the agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved May 22 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 23, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc., certain contractors of Joliette, and L'Association des Ouvriers de Joliette (The Workers' Association of Joliette).

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Joliette and Montcalm.

The agreement is in effect from May 23, 1936, to March 31, 1937, and shall be renewed automatically unless either party gives notice of change on or before February 1 of any year.

Hours are governed by Orders in Council under the Act respecting the limiting of working hours which provide in this district for a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week, with the exception of contracts for a municipal or school corporation, fabrique or parish trustees or the provincial government or for an institution, association or corporation, at least 50 per cent of the cost of which work is guaranteed by the provincial government or by a municipal corporation or both, for which work a two shift system of 6 hours each for six days a week, making a 36 hour week for each shift, must be in effect between May 1 and October 1, if the cost of the work exceeds $20,000. Any contractor may adopt this system on any work.

Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hourly wage rates in all muncipalities of a population of 4,000 or more and in all other municipalities for contracts the total cost of which is $2,000 or more: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 60 cents; carpenters and joiners 50 cents; apprentices 20 cents for first year, 25 cents for second year, 30 cents for third year, 35 cents for fourth year; painters—contractors (personal services) 50 cents, journeymen painters 35 cents, apprentice painters 15 cents for first year, 20 cents for second year, 25 cents for third year, 30 cents for fourth year; cement finishers 40 cents; electricians—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen electricians 45 cents, apprentice electricians 15 cents for first year, 20 cents for second year, 25 cents for third year, 30 cents for fourth year; hod carriers 35 cents; lathers (wood or metal) 40 cents; marble setters 50 cents, tile and terrazzo layers 40 cents; labourers 30 cents; ornamental iron workers—1st class erectors 50 cents, 2nd class erectors 40 cents; tinsmiths and roofers—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 45 cents; plumbers and steamfitters—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 45 cents; apprentice plumbers and steamfitters and tinsmith-roofers 15 cents for first year, 25 cents for second year and 35 cents for third year; enginemen—steam shovel, gas and electric 60 cents; enginemen—hoisting 45 cents; enginemen—gas mixer 40 cents; enginemen — compressor 40 cents; firemen—construction 40 cents; weather strippers 35 cents.

Hourly wage rates in municipalities of less than 4,000 on contracts, the total cost of which is less than $2,000: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 50 cents; carpenters and joiners 40 cents, apprentices 15 cents for first year, 20 cents for second year, 25 cents for third year and 30 cents for fourth year; painters—contractors (personal services) 40 cents, journeymen 30 cents, apprentices 10 cents during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year and 25 cents during fourth year; cement finishers 30 cents; electricians—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 45 cents, apprentices 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year, 25 cents during third year and 30 cents during fourth year; hod carriers 30 cents; lathers (wood or metal) 30 cents; marble setters 40 cents, terrazzo and tile layers 30 cents; labourers 25 cents; ornamental iron workers—1st class erectors 40 cents, 2nd class 30 cents; tinsmith-roofers—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 45 cents; plumbers and steamfitters—contractors (personal services) 60 cents, journeymen 45 cents; apprentice plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmith-roofers—15 cents during first year, 25 cents during 2nd year, 35 cents during 3rd year; enginemen—steam shovel, gas or electric, 50 cents; enginemen (hoisting, gas mixer and compressor) 35 cents; firemen—construction 30 cents; weather strippers 30 cents.

A journeyman who due to advanced age or infirmity cannot give regular competent service may have his case referred to the Board of Examiners of the Joint Committee which Board may revise his wage rate.

For work outside the place of residence of the employee, travelling expenses and board to be paid by the employer.

For the trades of bricklayer, plasterer, mason, carpenter, joiner and painter, one apprentice allowed for each five journeymen or fraction thereof; for the trades of plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmiths, one apprentice per journeyman. Apprenticeship consists of 36 months of work under the supervision of a contractor approved by the Joint Committee; when an apprentice attends a special course in an industrial school, each study month to be equivalent to a month of apprenticeship if the studies be done jointly with the work.

Maintenance journeymen employed in churches, chapels or buildings used as churches or chapels, seminaries, universities, colleges, convents, monasteries, public or private hospitals, orphan asylums, asylums, refuges, charity workrooms to be paid $18 per week. The employer may charge a maximum of $3 per month for room if employee lives in the establishment, and of 25 cents per meal if employee boards in the establishment.

Fur Workers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved May 19 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 23, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between The Montreal Furriers' Association and the International Fur Workers' Union, Locals Nos. 66 and 67.

The agreement is in effect from March 9, 1936, to March 1, 1938. Thirty days before the expiration date the parties will negotiate a new agreement.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and a radius of 50 miles from its limits. This territory to be divided into two zones: Zone I comprising the Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles from its limits and Zone II the remainder of the territorial jurisdiction. Within 60 days of the enforcement of this Order in Council, the main group of manufacturers operating in Zone II must enter into an agreement, in conformity with the Act, which agreement will later be an amendment to this Order in Council.

Hours: 40 per week. For the manufacturers 8 per day for the first five days of the week and for the retailers 7 per day on the first five days of the week and 5 on Saturdays. (This is a reduction of 4 hours per week from the hours in the previous agreement.)

No overtime permitted except during the months of January to June inclusive for all except trimmers who may work overtime during June. During the other months, no overtime permitted unless all the workers of the factory are fully employed. Overtime in any establishment shall not exceed 20 weeks and shall never extend after 9 p.m. All work after 5 p.m. on first five days of the week, all Saturday work for wholesalers and all work after 1 p.m. on Saturdays for retailers to be paid at time and one half. Employees to be entitled to be paid for the seven named legal holidays. If required to work on such holidays they will be paid time and one half in addition to the regular rate.

Minimum weekly wage rates: cutters—$35 for 1st class, $28 for 2nd class; male operators —$28 for 1st class and $20 for second class; female operators—$20 for 1st class and $15 for 2nd class; male finishers—$24 for 1st class and $20 for 2nd class; female finishers $18 for 1st class and $14 for 2nd class; examiners—$24 for 1st class and $12 for 2nd class; male apprentice cutters, trimmers, blockers and nailers $20 for first class and $12 for 2nd class; female apprentices to be paid according to the orders of the provincial minimum wage board. (These weekly wage rates for a 40 hour week are the same as provided in the previous agreement for a 44 hour week, with the addition of the class of male finishers.)

In factories employing less than five workmen, no new male apprentices to be added during the term of this agreement; in factories employing from five to fifteen workmen, one new apprentice may be employed, and in factories employing over fifteen workmen, two new apprentices may be employed.

No employer to make any individual contracts with any employee nor exact or accept any cash deposits or other securities from any employee nor shall any agreement be entered into with an individual employee guaranteeing any length of employment.

No work to be given employees to be manufactured or worked upon at home. No contracting or sub-contracting or piece work allowed either inside the factory or at an outside plant or premises unless sent to factories working under the conditions and wage scale of this agreement.

The inspectors employed by the Joint Committee may visit the manufacturing establishments and examine work of employees and the books of the employer.

Barbers, County of Portneuf.—An Order in Council, approved May 4 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 9 amends the original Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, October, 1935, page 952) by making certain changes in the job rates.

Stonecutters, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved May 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* May 16, makes a slight change in the wording of the Order in Council for this trade, which does not change the summary which was published in the Labour Gazette, May, page 460.

Longshoremen (Inland Navigation) Montreal.—A correction is published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* May 9, to the Order in Council for these workers, which changes the wording of one sentence but does not affect the summary which was given in the Labour Gazette, May, page 460.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be

in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Millinery Workers, Province of Ontario. —An Order in Council, dated April 22 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* May 2, makes binding on all employers and employees throughout the Province, the terms of a schedule governing the millinery industry.

The schedule is in effect from May 12, 1936, to February 28, 1937.

The schedule covers all those engaged in the manufacture of ladies' and children's hats except the following: hats for infants and children under 12 years of age; hoods, berets, toques, made solely from knitted materials and manufactured in knitting mills by the knitting processes; harvest hats. It is provided that the schedule does not include alteration workers employed in retail stores and engaged in and for the purpose of making customers' alterations required in the course of individual sales; however any retail establishment engaged also in manufacturing millinery for its own retail business and employing five or more employees in such manufacturing shall as to any employees so engaged be deemed to be manufacturing millinery within the purpose of this schedule.

Hours: 8 per day for the first five days of the week, a 40-hour week. This clause was only to become effective if a similar provision were in effect in Montreal under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. (These hours are to be continued in effect in Montreal until February 15, 1937, under an amendment to the Order in Council for this industry as noted in the Labour Gazette, March, page 275.) Sample makers may however work 4 hours on Saturday mornings, but not more than four sample makers to be so employed by any one employer.

Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Overtime may only be worked when authorized by the Board (appointed under this schedule) through the chief inspector of the Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, permits to be limited to any 24 working days during the spring season and any 16 working days during the fall season, with a maximum of two and one-half hours overtime in any one day and of four days in any one week.

All workers to receive two holidays, Good Friday and Labour Day, with pay.

Minimum weekly wage rates: all hand blockers $32, operators, blockers and cutters $29, drapers $19, trimmers $15. (These are the same wage rates as in the previous schedule which was published in the Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 736.)

All work to be on a time work basis; no piece-work allowed.

A Board of five is to be formed consisting of two members appointed by the employers, two by the employees and a fifth to be mutually agreed on, or, failing such agreement, appointed by the Minister of Labour. Such Board may fix lower wage rates for handicapped workers.

## Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1934

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently published its Annual Survey of Education in Canada, covering the year 1934. The report shows that expenditure on the public school systems was lower in 1934 than in 1926, although the attendance was 20 per cent higher in the more recent years, and a very high proportion of the increase was in the secondary and more costly grades. Relatively the greatest reductions were in the outlay for new buildings and equipment, but it is pointed out that teachers' salaries suffered severely in some quarters, as much as 40 or 50 per cent in the rural sections of some provinces. The report indicated that on the average each school district is individually responsible for the payment of more than 60 per cent of all the institutional education that its children receive, and for the cost of about 80 per cent of all the instruction received in the public elementary and secondary schools. "As there are over 23,000 independent local administrative units, or school districts," the report states, "this means that on the average each community of 450 people (or 100 families) is obliged to rely on its own resources for the greater part of the cost of its children's education."

A comparison is made in the report of the percentage of rural and urban children in school according to the census of 1931 showing that: "At all ages there is a higher proportion of urban than of rural children in school, but the difference is not very noticeable until the high school level is reached. There it becomes very marked, especially in the case of boys." Commenting on this trend, the report observes: "The percentage of country boys in school at the ages 15-19 is less than half the percentage of town boys, considering the Dominion as a whole. One rural boy in five is at school; two urban boys in five. In the prairie provinces, the proportion of town and city boys of these ages at school is more than half. The proportions range down to about one-third in Quebec. Among the

rural boys there is not much difference as between provinces (all being close to the ratio one in four or five) except in British Columbia where it is one in three, and in Quebec where it is about one in nine, at school. Large as is the discrepancy between the proportions of rural and urban boys in school, these statistics minimize it, even show it less than it is, for the following reason. Some boys raised in the country find employment in town or city before they reach the age of 20, thereby swelling the total number reported as city or town dwellers, and reducing the number reported as rural boys to a figure probably considerably smaller than the actual number raised in rural communities. If allowance could be made for this movement, it is probable that less than one-fifth of country-raised boys, age 15-19, would be found in school, and nearly half of city-raised boys."

It is further indicated in the report that the percentage of rural girls between the ages 15-19 who attend school is 30·2, while the proportion of urban girls is 38·9.

In addition to enrolment figures for the various classes of schools and educational institutions, the report contains statistics covering enrolment in the following: technical and vocational educational schools; the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario; schools for the blind and deaf; junior Red Cross; Girl Guides; Boy Scouts; and Victorian Order of Nurses.

## Revised Regulations under the Stationary Enginemen's Act of Quebec

O.C. No. 1416, May 9, 1936, approves revised regulations under the Stationary Enginemen's Act. The following is a summary of the principal changes:—

Inspectors are now empowered to determine whether the regulations are being complied with and to require production of certificates provided for in the regulations. It is forbidden to employ any person not possessed of the proper certificate. The following are not governed by the regulations: persons operating cast iron sectional boilers used for low pressure heating, or boilers not exceeding 25 h.p. in butter and cheese factories; installations used for refining processes recognized as an auxiliary type by the Board of Examiners, provided operation of such installation is not a danger to operator or public, but pumps, over 9 inches in diameter having a piston speed of over 400 feet per minute, must be operated by a mechanic qualified under the Act and regulations.

The Board of Examiners may write to a candidate's employers to verify his references and ascertain the extent of his knowledge. All candidates must be British subjects, the former alternative of a five years' residence in Canada having been deleted. Candidates must return correct answers to 70 per cent of the questions instead of 60 per cent as formerly. Any candidate may be given an oral examination. Examinations may be held in any municipality as well as in the specified centres.

Provisions for examination and licensing of stokers which were included in the old regulations have been omitted from the revision. As formerly, enginemen's certificates are of four classes but each class is now divided into grades A and B, the former entitling the holder to be employed in connection with a heating plant installation and the latter entitling to employment on a motive power or heating installation. A certificated engineman, before being employed in connection with a refrigerating installation, must pass an examination concerning his knowledge of such installations. Provisional permits to holders of certificates from other provinces are now good for one year instead of three months, as formerly. Provision is made for the examination of, and the granting of special certificates to, operators of steam portable machines and refrigerating machines driven by power other than steam.

The minimum age for a candidate for a fourth-class certificate is raised from 19 to 21 years. A stationary engineman is forbidden to carry on other duties simultaneously if these are of a nature to lead to neglect of his work as a stationary engineman. The Minister of Labour may decrease the period of apprenticeship required for any certificate in the case of a person who has completed a four years' course at a technical school.

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The accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of May numbered 4,574, as compared with 4,250 during April, and 4,734 during May of last year. The benefits awarded amounted to $422,377.73, $334,442.04 of which was for compensation and $87,935.69 for medical aid.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. In retail prices the cost of the weekly family budget was somewhat higher, a slight decline in fuel being more than offset by an advance in rent, while in wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number on a weekly basis was little changed, the tendency however being downward week by week during the month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices was $7.82 for the beginning of May, the same figure as for April, as compared with $7.52 for May, 1935; $6 67 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.17 for May, 1930; $10.22 for May, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $7.43 for May, 1914. Of the list of foods included in the budget twelve were higher, the principal increases being in the prices of potatoes, meats and rolled oats. Nine commodities were lower in price, the most important being eggs and butter. Fuel showed a slight decline due to a seasonal fall in the price of coal, while rent was higher, increases being reported from several cities. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $16.36 at the beginning of May as compared with $16.33 for April; $15.97 for May, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.21 for May, 1914.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to show little change, being, however, slightly lower than in April. For the week ended May 29 this index was 71·8 as compared with 72·1 for the week ended May 1, which was also the figure for April 3. At the end of May, 1935, the index number was 71·9. On a monthly basis the latest figures available are for April when the index stood at 72·2 as compared with 72·3 for May, 1935; 71·1 for May, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for May, 1929; 98·5 for May, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 64·2 for May, 1914. During the month under review the principal basic commodities for which price declines were recorded were wheat and live stock. The former influenced by reports as to weather conditions moved lower during the greater part of the month and then recovered about half of the loss during the last few days. The price of rubber, raw cotton, sugar and most non-ferrous metals showed little change. The decline in raw silk prices continued, cancelling the gains which had occurred in the latter months of 1935.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the

quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Meat prices for the most part averaged higher in May, recovering most of the decline recorded in April. In beef, round steak averaged 19 cents per pound as compared with 18·8 cents in April and shoulder roast 12·9 cents per pound as compared with 12·6 cents. Leg roast of mutton advanced from 22·1 cents per pound to 22·4 cents and fresh leg roast of pork from 21 cents to 21·2 cents. The price of lard has declined since the beginning of the year, averaging 15·9 cents per pound in May and 17·9 cents in January.

Eggs were lower in practically all localities, the Dominion average for fresh grades being 23·6 cents per dozen as compared with 28·1 cents in April and 41·5 cents in January. Prices were somewhat lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. Reduced prices for milk were reported from several cities in the province of Quebec and the Dominion average was fractionally lower at 10·2 cents per quart. Butter prices have been gradually downward since the beginning of the year, dairy averaging 26·8 cents per pound in May, 27·6 cents in April and 30·6 cents in January. Onions were generally higher in price, the Dominion average being up from 4 cents per pound in April to 4·7 cents in May. Substantial increases in the prices of potatoes were reported from nearly all localities in Ontario and other eastern provinces, while in the western provinces little change occurred. Prices in the prairie provinces were much lower than in other parts of the Dominion. The average price was $1.62 per ninety pounds in May as compared with $1.34 in April. Lower prices for

*(Continued on page 560)*

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1035.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

**The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family**

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | May 1914 | May 1918 | May 1920 | May 1922 | May 1926 | May 1928 | May 1929 | May 1930 | May 1931 | May 1933 | May 1934 | May 1935 | Apr. 1936 | May 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 48·2 | 73·4 | 78·6 | 59·6 | 58·8 | 67·8 | 72·6 | 74·6 | 58·6 | 43·2 | 44·4 | 47·8 | 46·2 | 46·4 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 32·4 | 52·6 | 50·4 | 33·4 | 32·0 | 40·2 | 45·0 | 48·0 | 32·8 | 23·6 | 24·4 | 26·8 | 25·2 | 25·8 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·1 | 27·4 | 26·4 | 19·0 | 18·8 | 21·6 | 24·0 | 24·4 | 18·2 | 12·1 | 12·2 | 12·6 | 13·8 | 13·8 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·8 | 34·9 | 36·2 | 28·7 | 30·4 | 30·0 | 31·5 | 32·3 | 26·9 | 21·4 | 22·1 | 21·4 | 22·1 | 22·4 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 19·9 | 37·1 | 39·1 | 30·0 | 29·7 | 25·2 | 30·2 | 30·4 | 22·5 | 15·1 | 19·7 | 20·4 | 21·0 | 21·2 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 37·0 | 68·4 | 71·6 | 52·2 | 55·4 | 50·8 | 54·2 | 54·4 | 46·4 | 29·2 | 36·4 | 39·0 | 40·2 | 40·0 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 25·7 | 50·0 | 54·4 | 40·8 | 42·0 | 35·2 | 38·2 | 40·4 | 30·9 | 19·9 | 28·7 | 30·5 | 28·7 | 28·8 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·2 | 72·0 | 77·0 | 44·0 | 49·2 | 43·4 | 43·8 | 42·6 | 32·2 | 25·6 | 26·2 | 30·4 | 32·0 | 31·8 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 25·8 | 43·9 | 55·0 | 32·7 | 34·9 | 35·8 | 35·0 | 35·1 | 25·4 | 19·2 | 22·3 | 22·0 | 28·1 | 23·6 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 25·1 | 34·8 | 48·3 | 30·5 | 31·0 | 31·6 | 30·7 | 31·1 | 20·9 | 15·4 | 18·5 | 18·6 | 23·2 | 20·0 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 53·4 | 72·0 | 90·0 | 72·6 | 70·8 | 72·0 | 73·2 | 74·4 | 67·8 | 54·6 | 58·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·2 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 55·2 | 96·2 | 131·0 | 77·4 | 80·0 | 84·4 | 88·4 | 73·2 | 57·8 | 48·0 | 48·8 | 49·8 | 49·4 | 47·4 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 32·7 | 53·4 | 72·5 | 45·5 | 43·6 | 46·7 | 48·4 | 40·1 | 32·8 | 27·0 | 27·8 | 28·6 | 27·6 | 26·8 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·4 | 33·1 | 40·2 | 30·7 | 32·1 | §32·9 | §33·9 | §32·9 | §26·6 | §19·8 | §20·1 | §20·1 | §20·6 | §20·4 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·8 | 30·3 | 37·8 | 27·9 | 32·1 | §32·9 | §33·9 | §32·9 | §26·6 | §19·8 | §20·1 | §20·1 | §20·6 | §20·4 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 64·5 | 117·0 | 138·0 | 105·0 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 94·5 | 82·5 | 87·0 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 32·0 | 68·0 | 80·0 | 49·0 | 53·0 | §52·0 | §49·0 | §50·0 | §33·0 | §27·0 | §31·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 21·5 | 40·0 | 41·5 | 27·5 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 31·0 | 25·0 | 23·0 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 25·5 | 26·0 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 22·0 | 34·2 | 19·0 | 22·0 | §21·0 | §20·8 | §20·4 | §18·8 | §15·8 | §16·2 | §15·6 | §15·6 | §15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 12·0 | 34·2 | 23·8 | 17·6 | 15·8 | 17·4 | 24·0 | 18·6 | 12·2 | 7·6 | 9·0 | 10·4 | 10·0 | 10·0 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 12·9 | 22·4 | 29·2 | 23·5 | 20·1 | 21·1 | 21·3 | 20·8 | 17·7 | 14·9 | 14·8 | 15·1 | 15·6 | 15·8 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 17·7 | 27·6 | 19·2 | 15·8 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 16·3 | 11·9 | 11·2 | 12·7 | 12·3 | 11·0 | 10·8 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·0 | 43·2 | 86·8 | 32·0 | 31·6 | 32·4 | 29·2 | 27·6 | 25·2 | 31·2 | 31·6 | 25·6 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·2 | 20·2 | 40·8 | 15·2 | 15·0 | 15·2 | 13·8 | 13·2 | 12·0 | 15·2 | 15·4 | 12·6 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·1 | 14·2 | 16·5 | 13·6 | 18·0 | §17·9 | §17·7 | §16·5 | §13·8 | §10·4 | §12·4 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·1 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·4 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 15·2 | 18·0 | §17·9 | §17·7 | §16·5 | §13·8 | §10·4 | §12·4 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·1 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 10·7 | 15·1 | 12·9 | 15·4 | 15·1 | 15·2 | 14·5 | 12·5 | 9·9 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 8·9 | 9·0 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 43·7 | 62·0 | 204·9 | 45·9 | 119·1 | 57·9 | 41·0 | 88·7 | 36·1 | 31·6 | 44·0 | 25·5 | 44·5 | 53·8 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| **All Foods.....** | ..... | $ 5·48 | $ 5·96 | $ 6·95 | $ 7·34 | $ 7·43 | $ 12·66 | $ 16·65 | $ 10·22 | $ 11·29 | $ 10·80 | $ 10·94 | $ 11·17 | $ 8·54 | $ 6·86 | $ 7·53 | $ 7·52 | $ 7·82 | $ 7·82 |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 4·7 | 4·8 | 4·0 | 4·2 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·2 | 71·5 | 99·5 | 107·5 | 108·6 | 101·3 | 100·9 | 100·5 | 98·7 | 95·6 | 94·1 | 91·1 | 92·9 | 92·0 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32 3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 38·4 | 57·7 | 70·0 | 67·8 | 63·9 | 63·3 | 62·9 | 63·1 | 61·7 | 58·6 | 57·9 | 58·4 | 58·8 | 58·6 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 40·9 | 67·3 | 79·5 | 77·7 | 77·1 | 76·1 | 76·6 | 75·8 | 75·0 | 61·8 | 60·1 | 61·7 | 60·0 | 59·7 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·7 | 49·7 | 60·7 | 58·0 | 56·1 | 56·7 | 55·1 | 53·8 | 54·6 | 46·1 | 46·0 | 45·8 | 45·1 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 22·4 | 27·1 | 35·6 | 31·6 | 30·3 | 31·1 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 29·6 | 27·0 | 27·3 | 27·2 | 26·9 | 27·2 |
| **Fuel and light.....** | ..... | $ 1·50 | $ 1·63 | $ 1·76 | $ 1·91 | $ 1·87 | $ 2·73 | $ 3·45 | $ 3·43 | $ 3·36 | $ 3·29 | $ 3·27 | $ 3·24 | $ 3·20 | $ 2·89 | $ 2·85 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·83 |
| **Rent.....** | ½ mo. | $ 2·37 | $ 2·89 | $ 4·05 | $ 4·75 | $ 4·88 | $ 4·65 | $ 6·29 | $ 6·89 | $ 6·85 | $ 6·91 | $ 6·96 | $ 7·03 | $ 7·04 | $ 5·79 | $ 5·54 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·63 | $ 5·68 |
| **††Totals.....** | ..... | $ 9·37 | $ 10·50 | $ 12·79 | $ 14·02 | $ 14·21 | $ 20·09 | $ 26·44 | $ 20·57 | $ 21·54 | $ 21·04 | $ 21·21 | $ 21·49 | $ 18·82 | $ 15·57 | $ 15·96 | $ 15·97 | $ 16·33 | $ 16·36 |

### AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·26 | 12·46 | 16·59 | 10·37 | 11·47 | 10·74 | 10·93 | 11·17 | 9·06 | 7·19 | 7·79 | 7·69 | 7·95 | 7·81 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·59 | ..... | 15·41 | 9·37 | 10·72 | 9·62 | 9·89 | 10·50 | 8·46 | 6·95 | 7·40 | 7·30 | 7·50 | 7·60 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·26 | 12·30 | 15·96 | 10·21 | 11·73 | 10·79 | 10·79 | 10·99 | 8·89 | 7·23 | 7·63 | 7·67 | 8·06 | 8·10 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 6·86 | 12·28 | 15·70 | 9·62 | 10·93 | 9·93 | 10·15 | 10·31 | 7·78 | 6·32 | 6·93 | 6·88 | 7·34 | 7·29 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·09 | 12·69 | 16·90 | 10·13 | 11·38 | 10·86 | 10·86 | 11·15 | 8·44 | 6·83 | 7·58 | 7·52 | 7·85 | 7·89 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 7·84 | 12·39 | 16·46 | 10·01 | 10·45 | 10·50 | 10·58 | 10·86 | 8·02 | 6·61 | 6·97 | 7·34 | 7·41 | 7·49 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·04 | 12·66 | 16·21 | 10·15 | 10·67 | 10·87 | 11·27 | 11·24 | 8·19 | 6·63 | 7·18 | 7·41 | 7·33 | 7·23 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 7·83 | 12·91 | 17·03 | 9·85 | 10·61 | 10·81 | 11·25 | 11·37 | 8·33 | 6·51 | 7·21 | 7·37 | 7·53 | 7·43 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·04 | 13·34 | 17·55 | 11·47 | 11·95 | 11·88 | 12·07 | 12·36 | 9·58 | 7·55 | 8·28 | 8·33 | 8·64 | 8·65 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·2** | **19·0** | **17·6** | **12·9** | **10·5** | **13·8** | **22·4** | **21·2** | **20·0** | **28·8** | **32·1** | **50·3** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·3** | **19·3** | **16·9** | **13·0** | **11·2** | **12·1** | **15·0** | **21·9** | **20·1** | **26·7** | **29·9** | **50·5** |
| 1—Sydney | 27·2 | 22·2 | 18 | 15·7 | 13·4 | 14 | ..... | 23·8 | 20·5 | 26·7 | 29·9 | 53 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 10·5 | 11·5 | ..... | 21 | 18·8 | 24·7 | 28·2 | 51·2 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 18 | 16 | 13·5 | 11·2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17 | 27·5 | 30·7 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 25·3 | 17·7 | 18·5 | 12·9 | 12 | 10·7 | 15 | 21·3 | 20·4 | 27·2 | 31·1 | 47·7 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | ..... | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20·6 | 26 | 29 | 48 |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 23·1 | 28·2 | 30·7 | 53 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 22·7 | 20·0 | 19·1 | 13·2 | 12·2 | ..... | ..... | 20·0 | 17·6 | 27·2 | 31·2 | 47·5 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **26·2** | **20·5** | **20·3** | **14·1** | **10·9** | **13·7** | **21·7** | **21·5** | **21·7** | **27·7** | **31·5** | **50·4** |
| 8—Moncton | 25·4 | 19·7 | 17·1 | 13·7 | 10·6 | 15 | ..... | 21·2 | 19·9 | 28·3 | 32·6 | 51·2 |
| 9—Saint John | 27 | 19·6 | 20·4 | 13·6 | 11·1 | 12·1 | 21·7 | 22·3 | 20·8 | 27·1 | 31·9 | 51·7 |
| 10—Fredericton | 27·5 | 22·5 | 23·7 | 16 | 12 | 14 | ..... | 22·5 | 22·7 | 27·1 | 29·7 | 52·1 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 23·2 | 28·2 | 31·7 | 46·7 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **22·6** | **18·5** | **17·8** | **12·4** | **8·4** | **9·2** | **22·6** | **17·4** | **18·3** | **27·0** | **29·8** | **49·6** |
| 12—Quebec | 22·5 | 18·7 | 14·7 | 12·9 | 8·1 | 8·7 | 23·3 | 16·8 | 19·2 | 26·3 | 28·5 | 42·9 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 24 | 18·8 | 19·1 | 12·8 | 8·8 | 9·5 | 24·4 | 17·8 | 17·4 | 28·5 | 31·1 | 50·9 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 22·2 | 18·5 | 18 | 13·2 | 8·6 | 10·1 | 26·2 | 18·3 | 19·8 | 23·4 | 28·3 | 51·4 |
| 15—Sorel | 20·4 | 17·4 | 16·6 | 10·9 | 8·1 | 6·6 | 19 | 16 | 17·1 | 28·2 | 32·6 | 46·7 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18 | 16·7 | 15·9 | 11·7 | 8·7 | 10·3 | 21 | 15·1 | 16 | 30·1 | 32·5 | 48·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | 25 | 21 | 19·5 | 13 | 8 | 10·5 | ..... | 18 | 17·4 | 25·7 | 27·7 | 51·6 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 16 | 15·3 | 13·3 | 8 | 11·3 | 18 | 16 | 19·5 | 25 | 27 | 50 |
| 19—Montreal | 26·1 | 19·9 | 22·2 | 11·1 | 8·8 | 5·9 | 23·8 | 19·2 | 19 | 26·9 | 29·4 | 52·5 |
| 20—Hull | 22·9 | 19·5 | 19·2 | 12·6 | 8·9 | 9·5 | 25·2 | 19·1 | 18·9 | 28·7 | 30·8 | 51·4 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·4** | **19·4** | **17·9** | **13·5** | **10·8** | **15·5** | **23·3** | **22·0** | **20·5** | **27·8** | **30·9** | **50·3** |
| 21—Ottawa | 26 | 20·3 | 21 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 12 | 24·6 | 20·5 | 19·2 | 28 | 31·4 | 51·4 |
| 22—Brockville | 26·7 | 21 | 19·3 | 12·2 | 9·5 | 9·3 | ..... | 19·7 | 19·3 | 26·8 | 28·7 | 51·1 |
| 23—Kingston | 23 | 18·3 | 19·1 | 13·3 | 9·4 | 11 | 21·8 | 20·9 | 17·9 | 25·9 | 30 | 48·9 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·2 | 16·2 | 16·6 | 12·2 | 8·9 | 15·2 | ..... | 19·8 | 17 | 28·7 | 30·4 | 49·5 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22·8 | 19 | 17·8 | 13·5 | 11·4 | 16·3 | 24·5 | 20·8 | 22·2 | 26·1 | 31·7 | 49·5 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20 | 18·3 | 18·3 | 12·3 | 11·1 | 15 | 25 | 19·7 | 18·3 | 27·3 | 30·3 | 49·6 |
| 27—Orillia | 22·7 | 18·7 | 19 | 12·8 | 12 | 17 | 25 | 23·3 | 19·7 | 28·2 | 31·8 | 48·7 |
| 28—Toronto | 25·4 | 20·5 | 19·5 | 13·4 | 12·7 | 15·2 | 24·3 | 22·4 | 21·9 | 29·6 | 33·4 | 52·4 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 25·2 | 21·2 | 18·2 | 13·7 | 10 | 17·3 | 25 | 21·2 | 19·8 | 29·1 | 32·1 | 50·7 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22 | 19·2 | 16·7 | 13·2 | 11·3 | 14·3 | 19 | 22·2 | 18 | 26·4 | 29 | 48·4 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·2 | 19·3 | 20·4 | 14 | 12·5 | 16·7 | 22 | 21·8 | 23·3 | 27·4 | 30·9 | 50·6 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·2 | 19·6 | 17·3 | 14·3 | 10·6 | 16·2 | 25·5 | 24·4 | 25 | 26·1 | 29·7 | 50·1 |
| 33—Galt | 25·7 | 21·2 | 19·5 | 15·2 | 13·2 | 17·2 | 25 | 23·3 | 18 | 27 | 30 | 49·5 |
| 34—Guelph | 20 | 17·7 | 17·8 | 13·2 | 11·7 | 16·1 | ..... | 19·2 | 20 | 26·1 | 30·3 | 50·8 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·3 | 18·3 | 15·3 | 12·9 | 10·6 | 15·6 | ..... | 20·5 | 18·2 | 26·1 | 28·3 | 47 |
| 36—Woodstock | 22·8 | 20 | 18·4 | 13 | 9·7 | 16·2 | 22 | 23·5 | 21·7 | 28·1 | 29·8 | 51·5 |
| 37—Stratford | 23·3 | 19·3 | 16·7 | 14·2 | 12·2 | 16 | ..... | 22·3 | ..... | 26 | 28·4 | 48·1 |
| 38—London | 23·7 | 20·3 | 18·4 | 13·3 | 10·5 | 14·7 | 19·7 | 22·4 | 20·7 | 26·6 | 30·1 | 50 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·2 | 19·2 | 17·8 | 12·9 | 10·5 | 14·7 | ..... | 21·8 | 18 | 27·2 | 29·7 | 51·7 |
| 40—Chatham | 22·8 | 19·4 | 17·5 | 13·8 | 10 | 17·4 | 21 | 21·2 | 20·3 | 27·3 | 30·6 | 51·1 |
| 41—Windsor | 22·4 | 18·5 | 18·3 | 13·8 | 11·3 | 15·7 | ..... | 22·1 | 19·8 | 26·4 | 28·3 | 50·1 |
| 42—Sarnia | 25 | 20·3 | 17·7 | 15 | 11·7 | 18·5 | ..... | 20·3 | 22·5 | 27 | 30·5 | 50 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 23·2 | 19 | 16·2 | 13·1 | 11·4 | 16·3 | ..... | 21·7 | 18 | 26·7 | 29 | 47·5 |
| 44—North Bay | 23·2 | 17·5 | 18 | 13 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 21·8 | 29·1 | 32 | 49·6 |
| 45—Sudbury | 23·2 | 19·5 | 15·7 | 13·2 | 10·1 | 15·3 | ..... | 24·7 | 19·3 | 28·3 | 33·8 | 49·9 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 16 | ..... | 24 | 25 | 29·6 | 32 | 48·7 |
| 47—Timmins | 25 | 22·5 | 18 | 13·5 | 10 | 17·5 | 25 | 22·5 | 23 | 28·7 | 30·5 | 51·9 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 24·6 | 20·1 | 18·1 | 13·6 | 9·8 | 15·8 | 21·5 | 23·1 | 21·3 | 29·7 | 33·3 | 51·9 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 23·2 | 18·2 | 17·2 | 13·7 | 10·3 | 14·7 | ..... | 24·9 | 22·1 | 33·3 | 36·4 | 53·8 |
| 50—Fort William | 25·1 | 19·6 | 16·2 | 13·7 | 11·8 | 15·9 | 25 | 25·2 | 22·4 | 32·3 | 34·9 | 54·6 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·6** | **16·9** | **18·2** | **12·2** | **10·6** | **12·9** | **23·7** | **21·9** | **19·3** | **33·0** | **36·1** | **49·9** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·1 | 16·8 | 17·4 | 11·2 | 10·7 | 11·3 | 25·4 | 23·7 | 19·3 | 32·2 | 34·8 | 50·7 |
| 52—Brandon | 21 | 17 | 19 | 13·2 | 10·5 | 14·5 | 22 | 20 | ..... | 33·7 | 37·4 | 49 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **19·8** | **16·0** | **14·3** | **10·4** | **8·0** | **10·9** | **19·1** | **19·6** | **17·9** | **33·2** | **37·1** | **52·0** |
| 53—Regina | 20·3 | 15 | 14·6 | 9·8 | 8·7 | 10·2 | 15·3 | 19·4 | 16·5 | 33·9 | 37·2 | 54 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 17·5 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | 7·2 | 10·5 | 17·5 | 20 | 16·5 | 32·5 | 37·4 | 51 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 19·2 | 15 | 13·9 | 9·9 | 7·6 | 11 | 21·8 | 19·4 | 20·8 | 32·5 | 36·8 | 48·6 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 22 | 17·4 | 15·1 | 11·2 | 8·6 | 11·9 | 21·6 | 19·6 | ..... | 33·8 | 36·8 | 54·2 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·0** | **16·1** | **14·6** | **10·6** | **8·3** | **11·7** | **20·0** | **19·0** | **17·9** | **29·5** | **33·5** | **47·8** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 20·2 | 16·7 | 16 | 11·2 | 8·7 | 11·8 | 18·7 | 17·2 | 18·3 | 29·8 | 36·1 | 46·5 |
| 58—Drumheller | 20 | 15·2 | 13·5 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 12·5 | 18 | 20 | 17·5 | 29 | 32·4 | 46·7 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·7 | 14·7 | 13·5 | 8·8 | 7·1 | 10·5 | 21·3 | 16·9 | 16·9 | 27·9 | 31·3 | 46·3 |
| 60—Calgary | 21·8 | 17·3 | 16·1 | 11 | 9·7 | 12·3 | 21·8 | 21·9 | 18·7 | 33·2 | 36·2 | 50 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 20·4 | 16·7 | 13·7 | 10·6 | 9·7 | 11·3 | 20 | 18·8 | 18 | 27·8 | 31·4 | 49·5 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **25·0** | **20·7** | **18·2** | **13·4** | **12·9** | **16·5** | **25·3** | **24·1** | **22·2** | **33·0** | **36·5** | **52·4** |
| 62—Fernie | 22 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 12·5 | 14 | 22 | 22 | 20·7 | 31 | 35 | 50 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·5 | 19 | 18 | 14·5 | 13·5 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 22·7 | 33 | 37·2 | 54·8 |
| 64—Trail | 25·7 | 23 | 18 | 14·7 | 12·8 | 15 | 27·2 | 25·3 | 22·3 | 33·4 | 38 | 57·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24 | 20 | 16·7 | 12·7 | 11·9 | 14·4 | 26·6 | 23·8 | 22·1 | 32·9 | 36·3 | 50·4 |
| 66—Vancouver | 26·5 | 20·9 | 18·7 | 13·1 | 13·2 | 16·5 | 25·3 | 24 | 23·3 | 32·7 | 35·9 | 51·6 |
| 67—Victoria | 26·9 | 22·4 | 19·9 | 14·2 | 13·8 | 16·7 | 25·5 | 25·8 | 23 | 32·9 | 36·4 | 52·8 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26·5 | 21 | 18 | 13·2 | 13·7 | 20 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 34·6 | 37·5 | 51·7 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 25 | 21·5 | 21·5 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 20 | ..... | 22·5 | 21 | 33·4 | 36 | 50·8 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold,) per ½ lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 17·7 | 22·8 | 14·9 | 13·2 | 46·9 | 17·5 | 17·1 | 22·0 | 15·9 | 23·6 | 20·0 | 10·2 | 23·7 | 26·8 | |
| 9·9 | 23·0 | ..... | ..... | 43·4 | 12·8 | 14·0 | 15·8 | 16·5 | 26·0 | 22·8 | 9·8 | 25·7 | 29·2 | |
| 8·5 | 19·6 | ..... | ..... | 41·8 | 12 | 14·1 | 16·9 | 16·3 | 28·7 | 26 | 10–12 | 24·7 | 29·1 | 1 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·4 | ..... | 17·7 | 16 | 23·5 | 20 | 10 | 26·5 | 29·6 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 13·8 | 15 | 14·6 | 15·8 | 23·1 | 20·4 | 8c | 27·4 | 30·2 | 3 |
| 11·2 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 43·3 | 12·2 | 11·7 | 15·2 | 15·4 | 28·1 | 25·9 | 11·8a | ..... | 28 | 4 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·3 | 13·7 | 14·6 | 17·6 | 27·6 | 23 | 10c | 25 | 29·2 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13 | 15·3 | 15·8 | 17·7 | 25 | 21·3 | 8 | 25 | 29·2 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·4 | 18·0 | 17·4 | 16·7 | 21·7 | 17·7 | 8·0–9·0 | 24·6 | 27·4 | 7 |
| 13·6 | 25·6 | ..... | ..... | 47·5 | 13·3 | 15·0 | 19·0 | 16·9 | 22·8 | 21·2 | 10·5 | 26·4 | 28·9 | |
| 12·8 | 25·7 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 13·6 | 14·2 | 18·5 | 17·8 | 24·8 | 19·7 | 10 | 26·9 | 29·1 | 8 |
| 12 | 25·4 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·5 | 14·1 | 24·2 | 15·5 | 26·7 | 22·7 | 12 | 26·2 | 29·1 | 9 |
| 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·9 | 16·6 | 18·8 | 18·4 | 24·7 | 21·2 | 10 | 27·3 | 29·3 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | ..... | 14·3 | 16 | 15 | ..... | 10c | 25·2 | 28·2 | 11 |
| 14·2 | 25·4 | 17·0 | 9·4 | 51·3 | 15·8 | 16·1 | 15·1 | 15·3 | 24·9 | 21·0 | 8·7 | 21·4 | 24·3 | |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17·8 | 15·3 | 16·1 | 25·7 | 22·1 | 10 | 21·2 | 25 | 12 |
| 13 | 27·7 | 17 | ..... | 50 | 18·3 | 16·3 | 17·3 | 15·9 | 24·9 | 21·4 | 9b | ..... | 24·6 | 13 |
| 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 8·3 | ..... | 14·1 | ..... | 17·2 | 15·2 | 26 | 22·3 | 9·1a | 20·4 | 23·3 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 14·4 | 25 | 19·4 | 7 | 22 | 24·4 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 13·6 | 14·5 | 21·5 | 18·8 | 7b | ..... | 24·7 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 24 | 20·2 | 8 | ..... | 24·3 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·8 | 15·1 | 24 | 19·6 | 8 | 20 | 24·3 | 18 |
| 13 | 23·4 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 14·5 | 16·1 | 19·1 | 15 | 26·9 | 22·8 | 10–11 | 23·4 | 25·2 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52·5 | 15 | 15 | 14·4 | 16·4 | 25·7 | 22·2 | 10 | 21·4 | 22·9 | 20 |
| 15·8 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 10·0 | 52·5 | 16·4 | 16·5 | 24·9 | 15·6 | 23·4 | 20·0 | 10·7 | 23·7 | 26·1 | |
| 16·5 | 26·1 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 20·2 | 16·8 | 25·1 | 15·1 | 25·5 | 22·3 | 11 | 21· | 24·7 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·8 | 15 | 21·2 | 14·9 | 19·8 | 16 | 9 | ..... | 24·3 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 16·4 | 14·7 | 20·9 | 14·7 | 21·6 | 17·6 | 10 | 21·3 | 24·3 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | 15 | 19·8 | 15·3 | 20·7 | 18·6 | 9 | 25·4 | 25 | 24 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·2 | 15 | 24·3 | 17·2 | 19·6 | 16·6 | 10 | 23·2 | 25·7 | 25 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·5 | 19·5 | 25·4 | 14·9 | 24·7 | 21·3 | 11b | ..... | 25·7 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 25·8 | 16 | 18·5 | 16·5 | 10 | 24·4 | 27·4 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 19·5 | 29·9 | 15·1 | 26·2 | 22·4 | 12 | ..... | 26·3 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 29·3 | 16·7 | 23·7 | ..... | 11 | 24 | 26·7 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 29·1 | 14·9 | 25·4 | 23 | 11 | 23 | 25·4 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 30·5 | 15·2 | 25·4 | 23·2 | 11·5a | 23·5 | 26·8 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 26·2 | 14·7 | 21·9 | 19 | 11 | 25 | 26·4 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·5 | 25·5 | 15·4 | 21·4 | 18·9 | 11 | 23·7 | 25·4 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 14 | 28·2 | 14·3 | 23·3 | 19·8 | 11 | 22 | 25·2 | 34 |
| ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·3 | 14·6 | 22·9 | 19·8 | 11 | 22·6 | 25·5 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 26·2 | 15·1 | 20·7 | 17·3 | 10 | ..... | 26·1 | 36 |
| ..... | 20 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 15 | 24·5 | 15 | 21·4 | 17·4 | 10 | 24·5 | 24·9 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·7 | 17·2 | 29·5 | 14·7 | 22·7 | 18·2 | 10 | 23·5 | 25·7 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·1 | 16·7 | 29·9 | 15·4 | 20·7 | 17·1 | 10 | 26 | 27·3 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | ..... | 24·4 | 15 | 19·2 | 16·5 | 10 | 22·8 | 25·9 | 40 |
| 15 | 25 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 14·4 | 16·2 | 22·9 | 14·2 | 22·7 | 20·6 | 12 | ..... | 24·9 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·6 | 16 | 27·7 | 14·8 | 21·4 | 18 | 10 | 25·3 | 25·3 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 22·1 | 14·8 | 19·3 | 17·7 | 10 | 24·3 | 26 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | 15 | 23 | 16·4 | 28·4 | 26·7 | 12 | ..... | 26 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18·3 | 17 | 22·3 | 16·5 | 26·3 | 24·2 | 12 | 23 | 27·6 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | ..... | 17·2 | 18· | 29 | ..... | 10b | ..... | 28·7 | 46 |
| ..... | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 19·4 | 19 | 16·2 | 18 | 29·7 | 24·6 | 12·5a | 22 | 26·4 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 20·5 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 19·3 | 24 | 16·5 | 26·7 | ..... | 11 | 24 | 26·5 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 19·2 | 16·5 | 30·1 | 16·8 | 26·9 | 24·2 | 11 | 26·5 | 28 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 17·3 | 25·6 | 16·9 | 26·3 | 23 | 11 | 25 | 28 | 50 |
| 23·2 | 24·4 | 15·2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16·7 | 22·7 | 15·0 | 23·2 | 18·7 | 9·4 | 20·6 | 24·7 | |
| ..... | 24·5 | 15·2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17 | 26·3 | 14·9 | 25·8 | 21·3 | 10 | 20·3 | 24·4 | 51 |
| 23·2 | 24·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16·4 | 19·1 | 15·1 | 20·5 | 16 | 8·3–9·1a | 20·8 | 25 | 52 |
| 22·0 | 22·5 | 10·7 | 13·2 | ..... | 23·3 | 19·6 | 20·4 | 15·0 | 19·8 | 16·0 | 9·8 | 20·5 | 25·5 | |
| 20·2 | 23·3 | 10·5 | 12·5 | ..... | 25 | 19·5 | 16·8 | 15·3 | 21·4 | 16·9 | 10 | 19 | 24·7 | 53 |
| 22 | 23 | 11·7 | 10·1 | ..... | 22·5 | 19 | 21·7 | 15·3 | 18·9 | 15·5 | 9 | 21·4 | 26·5 | 54 |
| 20·7 | 21·9 | 9·2 | 15 | ..... | 20·7 | 17·2 | 22·7 | 15 | 19·9 | 16·5 | 10 | 20·2 | 25 | 55 |
| 25 | 21·9 | 11·5 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 22·5 | 20·4 | 14·3 | 18·8 | 15 | 10 | 21·5 | 25·8 | 56 |
| 22·3 | 22·3 | 12·0 | 18·3 | ..... | 24·1 | 20·0 | 23·0 | 16·3 | 19·9 | 15·5 | 10·0 | 21·6 | 26·5 | |
| 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | 16·9 | 16·5 | 19 | 14·6 | 10 | 21·4 | 26·1 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 12 | 16·5 | ..... | 25 | 17·5 | 18·6 | 16 | 18·2 | 14·3 | 10 | 21·2 | 27·5 | 58 |
| 21·7 | 22 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 22·7 | 18·8 | 21·7 | 16·6 | 20·1 | 15·4 | 10 | 20·9 | 25·9 | 59 |
| 19·7 | 21·3 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 18 | 28·4 | 15·4 | 21 | 16·7 | 10 | 21·5 | 26·4 | 60 |
| 20 | 20·5 | 10 | 20 | ..... | 25 | 20·7 | 29·5 | 16·8 | 21·2 | 16·3 | 10 | 23 | 26·5 | 61 |
| 17·2 | 20·9 | 13·5 | 18·0 | ..... | 22·2 | 19·8 | 25·6 | 17·6 | 26·2 | 21·7 | 11·3 | 27·0 | 30·4 | |
| 22 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·5 | 22 | 31 | ..... | 26·6 | 20 | 10 | 27 | 29·5 | 62 |
| 19·3 | 24·3 | 12 | 18 | ..... | 23·7 | 21·3 | 22 | 19 | 26·7 | 25·3 | 12·5a | 25·5 | 30 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 23·7 | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 22·3 | 32·4 | 20·2 | 26·7 | 22·3 | 12·5a | 25 | 30·7 | 64 |
| 12·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19·5 | 17·3 | 24·8 | 16·4 | 24·8 | 22·1 | 10 | 28 | 29·3 | 65 |
| 13·1 | 16·7 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 17·8 | 25·8 | 15·5 | 25·7 | ..... | 10 | 26·5 | 29·1 | 66 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·7 | 18·7 | 24·2 | 16·2 | 26·9 | 23·5 | 11 | 29·8 | 31·3 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 17·3 | 24·2 | 19 | 10a | ..... | 31·5 | 68 |
| 15 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 21·5 | 18·6 | 27·6 | 19·8 | 14·3a | ..... | 31·6 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·4** | **6·2a** | **15·0** | **3·4** | **5·2** | **7·9** | **11·1** | **11·1** | **11·8** | **11·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·3** | **6·6** | **14·9** | **3·8** | **5·0** | **7·5** | **13·0** | **11·0** | **11·6** | **11·7** |
| 1—Sydney | 19·7 | 7·3 | 16 | 3·7 | 4·9 | 6·7 | 12·5 | 11·2 | 11·5 | 11·6 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 19·5 | 6–6·7 | 16 | 3·9 | 4·9 | 7·7 | 12·4 | 9·9 | 10·9 | 11 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·1 | 6·7–7·3 | 15 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·8 | 12·2 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·1 | 4–6·7 | 14·7 | 3·8 | 4·9 | 7·3 | 13·4 | 11·3 | 11·7 | 11·7 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·4 | 6·7 | 14·2 | 3·9 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 11·2 | 12·4 | 12·4 |
| 6—Truro | 19·2 | 6·7 | 13·5 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 7·7 | 12·7 | 11·6 | 11·7 | 12·2 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **20·2** | **7·3** | **15·0** | **3·6** | **4·8** | **8·4** | **14·0** | **10·5** | **11·9** | **11·5** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **19·9** | **7·1** | **15·7** | **3·7** | **4·9** | **7·3** | **13·2** | **11·0** | **11·9** | **11·6** |
| 8—Moncton | 19·4 | 7·3 | 16·8 | 3·8 | 5 | 8·1 | 13·7 | 11·6 | 12·5 | 11·6 |
| 9—Saint John | 20·9 | 6–6·7 | 17·4 | 3·6 | 5 | 7·2 | 12·1 | 11 | 10·9 | 11 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·4 | 7·3 | 15·6 | 3·8 | 5 | 7 | 13·1 | 11·2 | 12·5 | 12 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19 | 7·3 | 13 | 3·7 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 14 | 10 | 11·6 | 11·6 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **18·4** | **5·0** | **13·0** | **3·4** | **5·0** | **6·3** | **10·6** | **9·9** | **11·5** | **11·0** |
| 12—Quebec | 19·2 | 4–7·5 | 13·6 | 3·6 | 5 | 7 | 10·9 | 10·1 | 11·8 | 11·9 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 18·9 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·2 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·1 | 12·5 | 9·9 | 12·4 | 13·1 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 18·9 | 4·7 | 12·9 | 3·1 | 5·2 | 5·7 | 11·2 | 10 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| 15—Sorel | 17·6 | ..... | 13 | 3 | 5 | 5·4 | 9 | 9·8 | 11·6 | 10·3 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 17·5 | 4·7 | 12 | 3·1 | 5 | 6·5 | 10·4 | 10 | 11·5 | 10·5 |
| 17—St. Johns | 17 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·5 | 3·1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10·8 | 10·3 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 20·8 | 4·7 | 12·8 | 3·6 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 11·2 | 9·6 | 12 | 10·4 |
| 19—Montreal | 19·3 | 4·7–6 | 14·4 | 3·7 | 5 | 7·2 | 9·8 | 9·9 | 10·8 | 10·9 |
| 20—Hull | 16·1 | 4·7–5·3 | 11·5 | 3·5 | 4·9 | 6·3 | 10·8 | 9·8 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **19·8** | **6·0** | **14·4** | **3·1** | **5·0** | **8·6** | **11·1** | **10·6** | **11·1** | **11·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 18·1 | 6–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·8 | 5 | 8·1 | 11·2 | 10·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| 22—Brockville | 18 | 6 | 11·8 | 3·6 | 4·9 | 8·1 | 11·6 | 10·1 | 10·2 | 10·7 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·2 | 5·3–6 | 13·2 | 3 | 4·8 | 8·1 | 10·8 | 9·9 | 10·1 | 10·1 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·8 | 4·7 | 14·4 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·1 | 10·6 | 10 | 9·8 | 10·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·8 | 10·5 | 9·7 | 10·3 | 10·3 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·7 | 2·9 | 4·8 | 8·1 | 10·6 | 10·3 | 10·3 | 10·8 |
| 27—Orillia | 20·8 | 5·3b | 14·7 | 2·9 | 4·8 | 9 | 12·4 | 11·3 | 12·3 | 11·6 |
| 28—Toronto | 22·4 | 6·7 | 15·7 | 3·2 | 5·1 | 8·7 | 10·1 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 11 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 18·6 | 6–6·7 | 15 | 3 | 5·3 | 8·7 | 11·6 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 11·2 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 19·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·3 | 3 | 4·8 | 8·9 | 11·4 | 9·8 | 10·7 | 11·1 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·7 | 6–6·7 | 13·8 | 2·8 | 5 | 7·9 | 10 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 10·8 |
| 32—Brantford | 19·8 | 6–6·7 | 15·7 | 2·7 | 4·6 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 11·3 |
| 33—Galt | 22·4 | 6–6·7 | 15·4 | 2·7 | 4·6 | 9 | 10·1 | 10 | 10 | 10·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·7 | 11·4 | 10·7 | 11 | 11·4 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·4 | 6 | 15 | 2·6 | 4·8 | 8·8 | 11·1 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10·8 |
| 36—Woodstock | 19·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·8 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 8·6 | 9·9 | 10·8 | 11 | 11·3 |
| 37—Stratford | 18·7 | 6 | 15·5 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 9·2 | 11·7 | 10·5 | 10·9 | 10·5 |
| 38—London | 19·4 | 6–6·7 | 15 | 2·7 | 5 | 8·6 | 10·6 | 10·5 | 11 | 10·5 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 20 | 4·7–5·3 | 15 | 2·8 | 5·2 | 9·2 | 12·3 | 11·8 | 11·2 | 11·3 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·1 | 4·7 | 13·6 | 3 | 4·7 | 8·3 | 10·5 | 10·6 | 11·8 | 11·4 |
| 41—Windsor | 17·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·7 | 2·8 | 4·6 | 7·5 | 9·7 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 10·6 |
| 42—Sarnia | 20·2 | 5·3 | 16 | 2·7 | 5·3 | 8·6 | 11·8 | 10·3 | 11·2 | 11·1 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 20·8 | 6 | 14·6 | 2·6 | 4·5 | 7·9 | 10·3 | 10 | 10·7 | 10·6 |
| 44—North Bay | 22·1 | 6–6·7 | 14 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 8·8 | 11·3 | 11·8 | 12·3 | 12 |
| 45—Sudbury | 18·3 | 6 | 13·5 | 3·8 | 5·8 | 8·7 | 13·1 | 10·8 | 11·9 | 11·3 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·7 | 8·2 | 11·5 | 12·4 | 12·6 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 19·2 | 6·7 | 13·4 | 3·7 | 5·6 | 8·6 | 12·6 | 11·9 | 11·7 | 12·2 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18·4 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·5 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 8·3 | 13·5 | 11 | 12·7 | 11·8 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 20·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 16 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 9 | 11·1 | 11·1 | 11·6 | 11·8 |
| 50—Fort William | 19·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 15 | 3·6 | 5·3 | 8·1 | 10·4 | 11·5 | 12·4 | 12 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·6** | **6·1** | **17·1** | **3·5** | **5·5** | **9·8** | **11·1** | **12·8** | **13·3** | **13·3** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·7 | 5·6–7 | 18·5 | 3·4 | 5·3 | 8·9 | 10·6 | 12·4 | 12·9 | 12·8 |
| 52—Brandon | 20·4 | 5·3–6·2 | 15·6 | 3·5 | 5·6 | 10·7 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 13·6 | 13·7 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·0** | **5·9** | **17·6** | **3·6** | **5·2** | **9·4** | **11·3** | **13·5** | **13·7** | **13·8** |
| 53—Regina | 21·1 | 5·6–6·4 | 16·7 | 3·6 | 5·4 | 9·4 | 10·5 | 13·6 | 13·5 | 14 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22 | 4·8 | 18·2 | 3·5 | 5·2 | 8·7 | 11·6 | 13·1 | 14 | 14 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·3 | 6·4 | ..... | 3·5 | 5·1 | 9·6 | 10·4 | 13 | 13·4 | 13·1 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20·7 | 6·4 | 18 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 10 | 12·6 | 14·2 | 13·9 | 14·2 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·4** | **6·3** | **15·5** | **3·5** | **5·6** | **7·6** | **11·0** | **12·5** | **13·5** | **13·7** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·8 | ..... | 15 | 3·4 | 5·7 | 7·2 | 11 | 12·6 | 13·5 | 13·5 |
| 58—Drumheller | 25 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 6·9 | 11·5 | 12·7 | 13·7 | 14·4 |
| 59—Edmonton | 20·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·5 | 3·6 | 5·7 | 7·7 | 11·2 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 13·6 |
| 60—Calgary | 24·5 | 5·6 | 17 | 3·5 | 5·1 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 13·4 | 13·2 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 24·3 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·4 | 5·5 | 8·4 | 10·8 | 12·3 | 13·7 | 13·6 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·5** | **7·7** | **18·0** | **4·0** | **5·8** | **7·0** | **8·3** | **12·3** | **12·6** | **12·9** |
| 62—Fernie | 24·2 | ..... | 15 | 4 | 5·8 | 8 | 8·5 | 12·8 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·7 | 8·3 | 17·3 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14·7 | 13·6 |
| 64—Trail | 22·2 | 8 | 15·5 | 4·1 | 6·1 | 8·2 | 8·5 | 12·4 | 13·4 | 13·8 |
| 65—New Westminster | 21·7 | 6–7·5 | 19·4 | 3·9 | 5·5 | 5·6 | 8·1 | 12 | 11·6 | 12·1 |
| 66—Vancouver | 23·3 | 6–7·5 | 19·2 | 3·9 | 5·7 | 6·3 | 7·5 | 11·7 | 11·3 | 11·5 |
| 67—Victoria | 24 | 8 | 19·3 | 4 | 6 | 6·9 | 7·7 | 12·3 | 11·9 | 12·3 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 24·5 | 8 | 20 | 4·1 | 6·5 | 6·2 | 8·2 | 11·7 | 11·7 | 12·2 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·4 | 7·5–8·3 | ..... | 4·1 | 5·6 | 6·4 | 7·8 | 12·8 | 12·6 | 13·6 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in mosto the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **5·0** | **4·7** | **1·615** | **30·6** | **26·0** | **15·8** | **10·8** | **16·5** | **15·2** | **58·2** | **19·7** | **53·8** | **43·2** | |
| **4·8** | **6·4** | **1·425** | **26·3** | **19·9** | **13·9** | **11·1** | **15·7** | **14·8** | **60·0** | **19·0** | **54·4** | **46·9** | |
| 4·5 | 6·4 | 1·837 | 33·5 | ..... | 13·3 | 12·6 | 15·5 | 14·8 | ..... | 18·8 | ..... | 47·5 | 1 |
| 4·5 | 6·8 | 1·205 | 21·7 | 22·5 | 12·7 | 9·4 | 15·4 | 14·3 | 55 | 18 | 55 | 46 | 2 |
| 5 | 6·1 | ·986 | 19·4 | 18 | 15 | 9·8 | 15 | 13·3 | ..... | 18 | 50 | 45 | 3 |
| 4·9 | 6·3 | 1·843 | 33·5 | 17·5 | 15 | 10·5 | 16·7 | 16·5 | 60 | 19·9 | ..... | 48 | 4 |
| 5 | 6·2 | 1·383 | 25·8 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 16·5 | 15 | ..... | 20·2 | ..... | 50 | 5 |
| 5 | 6·6 | 1·298 | 23·7 | 21·5 | 13·6 | 11·2 | 15 | 15 | 65 | 18·8 | 58·3 | 45 | 6 |
| **4·4** | **5·4** | **1·325** | **26·4** | **15·0** | ..... | **12·7** | **15·3** | **14·7** | ..... | **20·3** | ..... | **48·0** | 7 |
| **4·7** | **6·5** | **1·499** | **29·7** | **19·4** | **14·9** | **11·2** | **15·2** | **15·0** | **50·7** | **19·0** | **56·3** | **47·5** | |
| 5 | 6·3 | 1·37 | 24·6 | 18·7 | 14·4 | 12·2 | 15·4 | 15·1 | 50 | 20·2 | 55 | 51 | 8 |
| 4·8 | 6·6 | 1·889 | 38·2 | ..... | 15·1 | 11·2 | 14·7 | 14·3 | 52 | 18·8 | 60 | 45 | 9 |
| 5·1 | 6·2 | 1·551 | 32·3 | 20 | 16·7 | 10·9 | 15·2 | 14·9 | ..... | 18·5 | 60·3 | 45·6 | 10 |
| 3·7 | 7 | 1·187 | 23·7 | ..... | 13·3 | 10·3 | 15·5 | 15·7 | 50 | 18·5 | 50 | 48·3 | 11 |
| **5·1** | **4·6** | **1·822** | **34·0** | **28·9** | **13·9** | **11·4** | **16·0** | **14·2** | **59·0** | **20·1** | **57·6** | **42·0** | |
| 4·6 | 4·8 | 1·94 | 35·9 | 27·5 | 12·7 | 11·2 | 16·9 | 15 | 71·2 | 21·8 | 65 | 43·6 | 12 |
| 5·2 | 4·9 | 2·065 | 35·3 | 30 | 14·3 | 11 | 16·1 | 14·1 | ..... | 20·1 | 53·7 | 43·6 | 13 |
| 5·7 | 5·5 | 1·886 | 37·9 | 37 | 13·5 | 11·9 | 16·4 | 14·3 | 49 | 20·7 | 58·7 | 42 | 14 |
| 5 | 4·3 | 1·49 | 28·2 | ..... | 14·3 | 11·6 | 14·7 | 12·7 | 50 | 18·1 | 50 | 40·2 | 15 |
| 5·4 | 4·5 | 1·852 | 34·4 | 20 | 13·7 | 11·5 | 16 | 14 | ..... | 18·9 | 53·5 | 42·8 | 16 |
| 5 | 4·1 | 1·622 | 29·7 | 30 | 14·1 | 12·8 | 16 | 14·5 | 51 | 21·2 | 60 | 41·7 | 17 |
| 5 | 4·6 | 1·885 | 38·4 | 30 | 14·7 | 10·4 | 17 | 13·2 | 65 | 21·7 | ..... | 44 | 18 |
| 5 | 4·1 | 1·981 | 35·4 | 30·6 | 13·9 | 11·3 | 16·1 | 14·1 | 68 | 19·4 | 57·1 | 40·4 | 19 |
| 4·6 | 4·9 | 1·68 | 31·2 | 25·9 | 13·5 | 11·1 | 15·2 | 15·6 | ..... | 18·9 | 63 | 40·1 | 20 |
| **4·6** | **4·5** | **1·879** | **35·0** | **26·9** | **15·4** | **10·7** | **16·8** | **15·6** | **58·1** | **18·8** | **55·2** | **41·2** | |
| 4·8 | 6·1 | 1·762 | 34·9 | 29 | 13·6 | 11·6 | 16·1 | 16·1 | 53·2 | 20 | 60·8 | 40·5 | 21 |
| 4·8 | 4·7 | 1·667 | 28·8 | 35 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 16·5 | 15 | 47 | 17·8 | 62·5 | 42·5 | 22 |
| 5 | 4·8 | 1·931 | 36·3 | 26·7 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 16·8 | 14·8 | 52 | 18·1 | 52 | 41·6 | 23 |
| 4·5 | 4 | 2·02 | 36·3 | 21·4 | ..... | 11·6 | 16·2 | 15·2 | 55·3 | 18·2 | 48·5 | 40·2 | 24 |
| 4·5 | 4·9 | 2·012 | 36·4 | 24·4 | ..... | 10·9 | 16·3 | 15 | 56 | 18·9 | 58 | 39·9 | 25 |
| 4·5 | 4·4 | 2·015 | 38·2 | 26 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·6 | 15·2 | 69 | 19·7 | 63 | 41·3 | 26 |
| 4·7 | 4·6 | 1·812 | 35 | 35 | ..... | 10 | 16·5 | 15 | 62·5 | 19·7 | 59 | 41·6 | 27 |
| 4·6 | 4·4 | 1·993 | 37·4 | 25·3 | ..... | 10 | 16·3 | 15·4 | 62 | 18·1 | 61·2 | 40·6 | 28 |
| 5·7 | 4·9 | 2·094 | 38·6 | 19·5 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·8 | 15 | 60 | 17 | 55 | 40·8 | 29 |
| 5·6 | 4·9 | 2·014 | 38 | 25 | ..... | 10·4 | 16·9 | 15 | 55 | 17·6 | 49 | 40·4 | 30 |
| 4·7 | 4·8 | 2·038 | 39·1 | 29 | ..... | 9·7 | 17·2 | 15·5 | ..... | 16·9 | 49 | 40·1 | 31 |
| 4·4 | 5·1 | 2·078 | 36·2 | 28·3 | ..... | 10·9 | 16·6 | 14·7 | 55 | 18·3 | ..... | 39·4 | 32 |
| 4·1 | 4 | 1·925 | 35·7 | 30 | ..... | 9·4 | 17 | 15·4 | 60 | 17·4 | 58 | 39·9 | 33 |
| 4·8 | 4·3 | 1·775 | 36·1 | 26·7 | ..... | 10·4 | 17·8 | 15·4 | ..... | 19·2 | 59 | 40·5 | 34 |
| 4·3 | 4·1 | 1·769 | 33·2 | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | 16·7 | 14·9 | ..... | 17·5 | ..... | 39·6 | 35 |
| 4·5 | 3·8 | 1·58 | 31·4 | 20 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·2 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·7 | ..... | 40·3 | 36 |
| 4·2 | 3·6 | 1·635 | 29·8 | 30 | ..... | 11·2 | 17·1 | 15·2 | ..... | 18·7 | 61·3 | 39·6 | 37 |
| 4·5 | 4·2 | 1·716 | 32 | 26·7 | ..... | 10·1 | 15·4 | 14·7 | ..... | 17·9 | 54·5 | 39·4 | 38 |
| 4·2 | 4·1 | 1·587 | 29·6 | 23·2 | ..... | 10·7 | 16 | 14·9 | ..... | 20·7 | ..... | 40·9 | 39 |
| 3·8 | 2·9 | 1·75 | 31·1 | 21·2 | ..... | 9·8 | 16·4 | 15 | ..... | 19 | 58 | 38·7 | 40 |
| 3·6 | 3 | 1·928 | 35·2 | 21·8 | ..... | 9·6 | 16·1 | 14·5 | ..... | 17·9 | ..... | 38·7 | 41 |
| 5 | 3·7 | 1·87 | 33·7 | 18·9 | ..... | 10·9 | 17·3 | 16 | ..... | 20·5 | ..... | 40 | 42 |
| 4 | 4·8 | 1·507 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 9·9 | 17 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·7 | ..... | 40 | 43 |
| 5·1 | 5 | 2·142 | 42·7 | 25 | 17·5 | 11·7 | 17·2 | 16·5 | 61·2 | 19·3 | 52·7 | 45·2 | 44 |
| 4·4 | 4·8 | 2·301 | 42·9 | 25 | 16·7 | 11·7 | 16·6 | 17·8 | 59 | 19·7 | 51·5 | 44·8 | 45 |
| 5 | 4·7 | 1·917 | 34 | 35 | 19 | 12·6 | 19·2 | 18 | 58 | 19·7 | 52·5 | 47·5 | 46 |
| 5·1 | 5·5 | 2·428 | 38·7 | 35 | 15·3 | 12·3 | 17 | 16·2 | 68·2 | 20·6 | 56·3 | 44·7 | 47 |
| 4·7 | 5·2 | 1·925 | 36·3 | 35 | 17·5 | 10·7 | 17 | 16·2 | 58·3 | 20 | 49 | 44·5 | 48 |
| 4·9 | 5 | 1·554 | 30·8 | 29·6 | 14·7 | 11·7 | 16·7 | 18·1 | 56·7 | 19·7 | 48·1 | 41·3 | 49 |
| 4·6 | 5 | 1·63 | 30·3 | 25 | 12·4 | 10·8 | 17·1 | 17·7 | 55·8 | 19·7 | 49·9 | 42·7 | 50 |
| **5·1** | **4·4** | **·893** | **20·4** | ..... | **16·5** | **10·3** | **17·1** | **15·9** | **62·5** | **19·9** | **59·2** | **43·1** | |
| 5·1 | 4·2 | ·993 | 22 | ..... | 13·9 | 10·2 | 16·5 | 15·5 | 60·9 | 19·5 | 48·6 | 43·3 | 51 |
| 5·1 | 4·6 | ·792 | 18·7 | ..... | 19 | 10·3 | 17·7 | 16·2 | 64 | 20·2 | 51·8 | 42·8 | 52 |
| **5·3** | **4·4** | **·851** | **18·3** | ..... | **17·1** | **10·5** | **17·0** | **16·5** | **62·2** | **22·0** | **53·3** | **47·1** | |
| 5·1 | 4·3 | 1·03 | 22·5 | ..... | 20 | 10·9 | 17·3 | 16·4 | 61·7 | 20·9 | 53·2 | 47·8 | 53 |
| 5·5 | 4·5 | ·755 | 14·7 | ..... | 17 | 10·6 | 17·4 | 16·6 | 64·8 | 23·2 | 52·9 | 47·7 | 54 |
| 5·2 | 4·3 | ·795 | 15·5 | ..... | 16·5 | 10·3 | 16·4 | 16·2 | 62·7 | 21·8 | 53·1 | 46·2 | 55 |
| 5·3 | 4·6 | ·825 | 20·6 | ..... | 15 | 10·3 | 17 | 16·7 | 59·4 | 22·2 | 53·8 | 46·8 | 56 |
| **5·6** | **3·9** | **1·090** | **21·6** | ..... | **17·3** | **10·7** | **17·3** | **15·9** | **60·2** | **22·0** | **52·0** | **45·3** | |
| 5·6 | 3 | 1·06 | 23 | ..... | 17·5 | 10·6 | 17·4 | 16·1 | 60·6 | 21·8 | 53 | 45·2 | 57 |
| 5·8 | 4 | 1·07 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 17·7 | 16·8 | 61·3 | 22·7 | 53·3 | 46·7 | 58 |
| 5·9 | 3·8 | 1·23 | 24·4 | ..... | 17·4 | 11·1 | 17·4 | 15·7 | 59·7 | 21·5 | 53 | 44·9 | 59 |
| 5·4 | 4·2 | 1·21 | 24·2 | ..... | ..... | 9·5 | 15·7 | 14·7 | 58·8 | 20·7 | 49 | 44 | 60 |
| 5·3 | 4·4 | ·878 | 16·4 | ..... | 17 | 11·3 | 18·2 | 16·3 | 60·8 | 23·2 | 51·8 | 45·7 | 61 |
| **6·3** | **4·1** | **1·516** | **28·6** | ..... | **18·8** | **10·0** | **16·7** | **14·4** | **55·8** | **20·5** | **46·9** | **42·9** | |
| 6·3 | 3·8 | 1·24 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 11·7 | 17·7 | 16·5 | 52 | 22·3 | 52 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 6·7 | 4·7 | 1·69 | 30·5 | ..... | 15 | 11·1 | 18 | 14·5 | 61 | 23 | 52·2 | 48·2 | 63 |
| 7·3 | 3·4 | 1·58 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 10·5 | 18·5 | 15·6 | 60·5 | 24·2 | 50·7 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·2 | 3·8 | 1·26 | 24·1 | ..... | 17·5 | 9·3 | 15·5 | 13·3 | 53·1 | 19·8 | 42·3 | 36·5 | 65 |
| 5·1 | 4·1 | 1·40 | 27·1 | ..... | ..... | 9·6 | 15·3 | 13·8 | 53·8 | 17·8 | 43·4 | 39·8 | 66 |
| 5·6 | 4·2 | 1·70 | 31 | ..... | 19·5 | 9·3 | 16·5 | 13·4 | 53·9 | 19·8 | 44·9 | 41·4 | 67 |
| 7·8 | 4·3 | 1·32 | 25 | ..... | 25 | 9·3 | 14·7 | 13·4 | 54 | 17·5 | 45 | 39 | 68 |
| 6·2 | 4·3 | 1·94 | 36 | ..... | 19·8 | 9·2 | 17·6 | 15 | 58 | 19·6 | 45 | 45 | 69 |

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | $ |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·9** | **52·4** | **19·8** | **14·0** | **2·8** | **38·8** | **48·2** | **11·6** | **4·8** | **14·723b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·2** | **6·0** | **39·7** | **47·9** | **18·5** | **9·8** | **2·8** | **38·8** | **37·4** | **12·3** | **5·0** | **15·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·3 | 6 | 41·1 | 48·1 | 18·9 | 12·3 | 2·8 | 44·7 | 43·1 | 12·1 | 5 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6·1 | 6 | 39·2 | 47·8 | 19·9 | 9·4 | 2·7 | 40·5 | 32·8 | 13·1 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6·1 | 5·8 | 44 | 48·6 | 15·5 | 9·6 | 2·6 | 35·7 | 35·4 | 11·6 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·7 | 5·7 | 33·4 | 43·7 | 20·9 | 9·1 | 2·8 | 36 | 39·5 | 12·6 | 5 | 15·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·2 | 6 | 38·7 | 50 | 17·5 | 8·7 | 3·3 | 40 | 40 | 12·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·6 | 6·2 | 42 | 49·3 | 18 | 9·8 | 2·8 | 35·6 | 33·7 | 12·4 | 5 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.** Charlottetown | **6·2** | **5·6** | **45·8** | **48·0** | **18·5** | **14·7** | **3·0** | **41·0** | **39·0** | **13·0** | **5·0** | **14·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **41·8** | **48·4** | **17·7** | **10·1** | **2·8** | **39·6** | **37·7** | **11·8** | **5·0** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 40·2 | 49·2 | 20·3 | 9·5 | 2·9 | 44·7 | 39·2 | 12·5 | 5·1 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 5·9 | 5·8 | 39·8 | 45·8 | 16·8 | 9·8 | 2·6 | 40·1 | 38·9 | 12·1 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6 | 5·9 | 42·4 | 48·7 | 16·9 | 11 | 2·7 | 33·7 | 34·3 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 6 | 44·7 | 50 | 16·7 | 10 | 2·9 | 40 | 38·3 | 11 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·8** | **5·6** | **34·9** | **54·2** | **21·1** | **12·8** | **2·9** | **42·0** | **49·8** | **10·5** | **4·6** | **13·929** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·5 | 57·8 | 22·6 | 15·5 | 3·3 | 38 | ..... | 10·5 | 4·7 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·6 | 34·8 | 62·3 | 21·5 | 15·3 | 3·2 | 46·2 | 50 | 11·1 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·5 | 5·4 | 30·4 | 54·2 | 16·7 | 10·9 | 3 | 45 | 44·6 | 11·2 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·7 | 5·6 | 34·2 | 51·3 | 19·2 | 10 | 2·5 | 39 | ..... | 10 | 4·5 | 12·50–13·25 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·7 | 5·5 | 34·8 | 52·5 | 24 | 12·6 | 2·6 | 37·1 | 53 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 13·00 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35·5 | 48·7 | 20·6 | 12·4 | 2·9 | 44·3 | 51·2 | 11 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·9 | 5·6 | 37·1 | 54·2 | 21·3 | 12·7 | 2·9 | 42·7 | 50 | 10 | 4·3 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·5 | 36·1 | 54·6 | 22 | 14 | 2·7 | 46·6 | 49·2 | 10·2 | 4·6 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 20—Hull | 5·9 | 5·6 | 35·4 | 52·2 | 21·7 | 12 | 3 | 39·5 | 50·8 | 10 | 4·4 | 15·00–15·50 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **5·9** | **5·8** | **35·9** | **55·5** | **19·5** | **12·3** | **2·6** | **37·2** | **48·7** | **10·8** | **4·8** | **14·560** |
| 21—Ottawa | 6 | 5·9 | 34·5 | 57·4 | 20·1 | 12·5 | 2·5 | 46·3 | 52 | 10·2 | 4·9 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·8 | 5·7 | 34·7 | 54 | 19·5 | 10 | 2·5 | 36·7 | 46 | 10·4 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·5 | 5·3 | 34·7 | 48·5 | 19·4 | 11·5 | 3 | 38·5 | 43·6 | 9·9 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 5·8 | 5·7 | 34·5 | 52 | 18·9 | 10·7 | 2·4 | 34·5 | 53 | 10·4 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·8 | 5·6 | 39·5 | 53·4 | 18·8 | 13·4 | 3 | 40 | 46·9 | 10·5 | 4·9 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·6 | 5·6 | 35·6 | 54·7 | 20·6 | 11·2 | 2·5 | 36·1 | 52 | 11 | 4·8 | 13·50 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·7 | 5·6 | 38·5 | 55 | 19 | 10·5 | 2·7 | 35·5 | 45·7 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·5 | 5·5 | 39·1 | 55·3 | 19·7 | 11·7 | 2·5 | 39·8 | 45·6 | 10·1 | 4·7 | 13·25–13·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·9 | 5·8 | 36·5 | 57·2 | 21·7 | 12·8 | 2·5 | 39 | ..... | 10·8 | 4·8 | 12·50–13·00g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 5·9 | 5·9 | 38·4 | 61·4 | 19·8 | 13·3 | 2·5 | 36·5 | 45 | 10·9 | 5·3 | 13·00g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·4 | 5·5 | 35·2 | 58·3 | 20·2 | 10·2 | 2·2 | 36·9 | 50 | 9·9 | 4·8 | 13·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·6 | 5·5 | 39·8 | 57·3 | 19·4 | 11·1 | 2·7 | 38·3 | 49·2 | 10 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·8 | 5·7 | 34 | 53·1 | 17 | 11·2 | 2·5 | 42·5 | 53·7 | 10·2 | 4·7 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·4 | 5·5 | 37·9 | 57·5 | 18·9 | 10·9 | 2·7 | 42·8 | 52·5 | 10·8 | 5 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·9 | 5·9 | 31·5 | 56·8 | 19·5 | 10·3 | 2·4 | ..... | 42·8 | 10·2 | 4·3 | 15·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 5·5 | 5·5 | 33·2 | 53·2 | 21·5 | 10 | 2·7 | 35·5 | 42 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 14·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·1 | 6·1 | 37·7 | 55·4 | 17·4 | 11·1 | 2·5 | 40 | 52 | 10·7 | 5·2 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 5·9 | 6 | 39 | 54·2 | 17 | 11·5 | 2·4 | 33·5 | 41·2 | 10·2 | 4·7 | 15·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·1 | 6·1 | 38·4 | 57·5 | 18·9 | 11·5 | 2·4 | 39·6 | 50 | 10·4 | 5·3 | 14·00–14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 5·9 | 5·9 | 38·4 | 53·3 | 17·5 | 12·2 | 2·2 | 36·3 | 60 | 10 | 4·6 | 14·50 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·5 | 5·6 | 30·6 | 50·2 | 17·7 | 11 | 2·1 | 32·8 | 51 | 10 | 4·4 | 13·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·2 | 6·3 | 36·3 | 55·6 | 18·2 | 11 | 2·8 | 32·8 | 50 | 10·3 | 5 | 15·25 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5 | 5·3 | 37·4 | 51·3 | 18·7 | 10 | 2·3 | 34 | 39·5 | 10 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·6 | 6·2 | 39·3 | 60·7 | 19·3 | 15·2 | 2·9 | 38·5 | 53 | 11·9 | 4·8 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·3 | 6·2 | 33·3 | 60·8 | 20·2 | 16·2 | 2·7 | 37 | 50 | 13·5 | 4·7 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 6·9 | 6·7 | 35·2 | 57·5 | 21·2 | 15 | 2·8 | 33·7 | 45 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·5 | 6·4 | 32·9 | 57·5 | 19·5 | 15·4 | 3·3 | 35·7 | ..... | ..... | 4·8 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·5 | 6 | 31 | 56 | 17·7 | 15 | 2·6 | 32·5 | 49·3 | 12·4 | 4·5 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·3 | 6·2 | 33·3 | 56·6 | 23·5 | 16·4 | 2·8 | 35·8 | 50 | 12·5 | 5·2 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·3 | 6·2 | 36·9 | 54·7 | 22·9 | 15·3 | 2·4 | 36·7 | 53·7 | 12 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·7** | **6·6** | **33·8** | **48·7** | **19·6** | **14·3** | **2·9** | **34·7** | **54·5** | **13·4** | **5·1** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·7 | 34·5 | 48·7 | 19·3 | 13·8 | 2·9 | 35·5 | 55·2 | 12·7 | 5·5 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·7 | 6·5 | 33 | 48·6 | 19·8 | 14·7 | 2·8 | 33·8 | 53·7 | 14 | 4·6 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·5** | **6·9** | **34·1** | **51·7** | **21·0** | **20·0** | **3·0** | **39·2** | **54·0** | **14·5** | **4·9** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·2 | 7·2 | 35·9 | 51·9 | 20·5 | 18·3a | 3 | 37·8 | 53·3 | 14·2 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·9 | 6·8 | 33·2 | 50·1 | 19 | 21·6a | 3·3 | 40·9 | 50 | 14 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·7 | 6·8 | 33·8 | 51·5 | 21·3 | 19·5a | 2·8 | 37 | 58·7 | 14·7 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·2 | 6·6 | 33·3 | 53·4 | 23 | 20·6a | ..... | 41·2 | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·6** | **6·6** | **31·9** | **48·1** | **20·5** | **18·7** | **3·1** | **36·4** | **54·2** | **14·0** | **4·6** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·8 | 6·9 | 29·5 | 48·1 | 20·9 | 21·2a | 2·9 | 36·6 | 61·7 | 13 | 4·5 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 6·9 | 6·7 | 31·7 | 50 | 22 | 20a | 3·1 | 33·3 | 60 | 15 | 4·2 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·6 | 6·6 | 34·7 | 48·2 | 22·6 | 16·7a | 3·2 | 41·5 | 51·2 | 14·6 | 4·8 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·5 | 6·6 | 30·2 | 47·1 | 20 | 17a | 3·3 | 37 | 46·7 | 12·8 | 4·3 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·3 | 6·2 | 33·4 | 47·3 | 16·8 | 18·6a | 3·2 | 33·8 | 51·2 | 14·7 | 5 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·5** | **6·1** | **34·1** | **48·3** | **21·1** | **21·1** | **3·0** | **43·2** | **52·8** | **12·0** | **4·9** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7 | 35 | 48·3 | 18·3 | 20a | 3·1 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 4·7 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 7 | 6·6 | 36·2 | 49·7 | 25·5 | 22·5a | 3·3 | 43·7 | 57 | 13·1 | 5 | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·7 | 6·4 | 37·7 | 51·2 | 21 | 25a | 3·5 | 39·3 | 50 | 14 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·8 | 5·8 | 31 | 45·1 | 19·7 | 18·3a | 2·8 | 41·7 | 46·7 | 11·1 | 5·8 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·5 | 5·5 | 33·9 | 45·4 | 17·8 | 19·3a | 2·9 | 36 | 55 | 10·5 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·5 | 6 | 34·5 | 47·3 | 22·1 | 20·3a | 2·8 | 41·7 | 55 | 10·7 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6·2 | 5·7 | 32·5 | 48·1 | 22·5 | 20a | 2·8 | 50 | 50 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·1 | 5·9 | 32 | 51 | 21·8 | 23·5a | 3·1 | ..... | 56 | 12·5 | 4·3 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·377** | **12·168** | **9·555** | **11·346** | **7·214** | **8·510** | **7·462** | 27·2 | 9·6 | **22·705** | **16·431** | |
| **7·850** | **9·825** | **6·667** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | 29·5 | 9·7 | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50- 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·4 | 9·8 | 16·00-26·00 | 12·00-16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75- 6·50 | 8·30 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00-25·00 | 10·00-15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75- 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·6 | 9·7 | 15·00-18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00-10·25 | 11·00 | 8·00-10·00 | 9·00-11·00 | 6·00-7·00 | 7·00-8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·2 | 23·00-33·00 | 15·00-23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·5 | 9·7 | 18·00-25·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·3 | 9·8 | 18·00-25·00 | 15·00-17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50- 9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **29·2** | **10·0** | **18·00-25·00** | **10·00-15·00** | 7 |
| **10·031** | **11·500** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **29·1** | **9·5** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00-11·00g | **11·50g** | **6·00g** | **7·00g** | **5·00g** | **6·00g** | g | 31·7 | 9·5 | 20·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75-12·00 | 11·50-12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00-8·00c | 28·1 | 9·6 | 18·00-25·00 | 16·00-20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00-10·00 | 11·00-11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·5 | 9·6 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 9·3 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·500** | **10·399** | **11·731** | **7·868** | **8·868** | **8·250** | **24·0** | **9·4** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·4 | 9·6 | 20·00-28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26·7 | 9·4 | 18·00-27·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·9 | 9·8 | 20·00-26·00 | 18·00-22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·3 | 9·1 | 14·00-15·00 | 7·00-10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·5 | 9·8 | 17·00-22·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 9·5 | 18·00-25·00 | 12·00-18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·7 | 9·1 | 10·00-12·00 | 5·00- 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00- 8·50 | 11·00 | 12.00-13.33 | 13·33-14·67 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 26·2 | 9·3 | 18·00-28·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·4 | 8·8 | 18·00-26·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 20 |
| **10·167** | **12·112** | **10·203** | **12·068** | **8·234** | **9·846** | **8·813** | **25·0** | **9·3** | **23·911** | **17·536** | |
| 10·25 | 12·25-13·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 24·4 | 9·5 | 20·00-30·00 | 16·00-22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50- 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 9 | 18·00-22·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 24·5 | 9·7 | 18·00-25·00 | 15·00-18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00-12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23·7 | 9·7 | 18·00-26·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 24 |
| 9·00 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 23·1 | 8·9 | 18·00-28·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 20·7 | 9·6 | 18·00-30·00 | 12·00-18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 8·00-8·50 | 9·50-10·00 | 6·00-7·00 | 7·00- 8·50 | ..... | 24·5 | 9·3 | 20·00-24·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·4 | 25·00-32·00 | 18·00-25·00 | 28 |
| 7·00- 7·50g | 10·75g | g | g | g | g | g | 25g | 9·1 | 20·00-28·00 | 16·00-22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50- 8·50g | 11·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·3g | 9·4 | 22·00-32·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·3 | 8·8 | 23·00-35·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 31 |
| 12·25 | 12·25 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 13·00 | 8·25c | 25 | 9·4 | 22·00-27·00 | 13·00-22·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·1 | 20·00-25·00 | 16·00-20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50-10·00 | 12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 25 | 9·2 | 20·00-27·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 34 |
| 12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 23·9 | 9·4 | 20·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00-11·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 8·4 | 20·00-26·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50-12·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 23·7 | 10 | 20·00-27·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 10·50-12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 23·8 | 9·1 | 22·00-32·00 | 16·00-24·00 | 38 |
| 10·50-12·00 | 9·50-12·00 | ..... | 14·00-16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·6 | 10 | 20·00-25·00 | 15·00-18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 9 | 17·00-25·00 | 14·00-17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00-12·00c | 12·00-14·00c | ..... | 9·1 | 22·00-32·00 | 17·00-24·00 | 41 |
| 7·75- 8·25 | 12·00-12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 9·7 | 20·00-30·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 9·1 | 18·00-25·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30·2 | 9·1 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00-13·50 | 13·50 | ..... | 13·50c | ..... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·2 | 10 | 23·00-35·00 | 20·00-25·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25-10·50c | ..... | 31·2 | 9·6 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 33·3 | 9·3 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50-11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 25 | 9·1 | 18·00-25·00 | 12·00-18·00 | 48 |
| 10·50-12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 26·2 | 9·8 | 20·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50-12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 26·2 | 8·9 | 20·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·625** | ..... | ..... | **6·688** | **7·438** | **6·625** | **26·6** | **9·5** | **23·500** | **16·250** | |
| 9·75-12·25 | 13·50-15·50 | ..... | ..... | 4·75-8·25 | 5·50- 9·00 | 6·50 | 26 | 9·7 | 22·00-32·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50-10·50 | 13·00-16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75-8·00 | 6·25- 9·00 | 6·50- 7·00 | 27·2 | 9·2 | 18·00-22·00 | 12·00-16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·2** | **10·3** | **24·000** | **17·250** | |
| 4·75-12·50h | 15·75f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50- 9·00 | ..... | 25 | 10·1 | 22·00-35·00 | 18·00-22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00- 9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50-4·50 | 5·00- 6·00 | ..... | 29·6 | 10·9 | 20·00-25·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00- 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25-6·75 | 6·75- 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·5 | 10·3 | 20·00-25·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00- 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00-10·00 | 10·00 | 28·6 | 10 | 20·00-25·00 | 13·00-18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·000** | **4·000** | **30·7** | **9·9** | **22·375** | **16·000** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 31·7g | 9·7 | 20·00-23·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75- 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 31·6g | 10·5 | 18·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00- 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 29·7g | 9·3 | 18·00-28·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00- 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 30·7 | 10 | 19·00-25·00 | 10·00-17·00 | 61 |
| **9·886** | **11·340** | ..... | ..... | **6·500** | **6·929** | **4·904** | **33·7** | **10·0** | **22·125** | **16·188** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·3 | 9·5 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00-10·50 | 12·70 | ..... | ..... | 6·75-7·50 | 8·00- 9·25 | 5·50 | 40 | 10 | 20·00-30·00 | 16,00-20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50- 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25-6·50 | 7·25- 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·7 | 25·00-31·00 | 18·00-25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50-10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30·7 | 10 | 15·00-22·00 | 11·00-15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50-10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 31·2 | 10·4 | 17·00-23·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75-10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50-5·50c | 6·20- 7·30c | 4·77c | 31·4 | 11 | 17·00-22·00 | 12·00-15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70- 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 32·5 | 9·5 | 20·00-25·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00-13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00-10.00i | 7·00-12·00i | ..... | 32 | 10 | 25 00-30·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 69 |

price per cord from price quoted. i. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | May 1926 | May 1928 | May 1929 | May 1930 | May 1931 | May 1933 | May 1934 | May 1935 | Apr. 1936 | May 1936‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 100·2 | 97·9 | 93·4 | 89·7 | 72·5 | 66·7 | 71·1 | 72·3 | 72·2 | 71·8 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 102·6 | 101·3 | 84·0 | 85·3 | 58·6 | 61·0 | 65·2 | 68·0 | 66·5 | 65·1 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 97·8 | 102·5 | 108·4 | 102·6 | 72·4 | 58·6 | 65·9 | 69·5 | 69·8 | 69·6 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 100·1 | 93·7 | 91·8 | 83·0 | 74·2 | 68·9 | 74·2 | 70·5 | 69·5 | 69·2 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·2 | 99·0 | 94·1 | 89·7 | 80·3 | 59·5 | 65·7 | 63·9 | 67·9 | 68·3 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 100·4 | 94·0 | 94·4 | 91·4 | 87·5 | 84·5 | 87·4 | 87·4 | 87·4 | 87·8 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 97·6 | 91·7 | 99·2 | 80·6 | 63·6 | 64·7 | 64·5 | 70·7 | 69·2 | 68·1 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 98·5 | 91·1 | 92·3 | 90·8 | 84·7 | 83·2 | 85·5 | 85·3 | 85·5 | 85·4 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 99·7 | 95·4 | 95·5 | 93·5 | 86·9 | 81·2 | 81·9 | 79·9 | 77·3 | 77·2 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 100·4 | 95·1 | 93·0 | 91·3 | 75·8 | 70·8 | 73·8 | 73·2 | 72·3 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 99·6 | 98·5 | 96·5 | 98·1 | 70·6 | 64·3 | 68·8 | 69·7 | 70·3 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 100·9 | 92·8 | 90·7 | 86·7 | 79·3 | 75·1 | 77·1 | 75·6 | 75·3 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 100·3 | 101·0 | 93·1 | 87·1 | 68·5 | 63·2 | 67·2 | 70·6 | 69·1 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 97·2 | 92·4 | 94·9 | 91·5 | 90·1 | 84·9 | 89·1 | 89·9 | 90·3 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 101·6 | 101·9 | 92·9 | 86·6 | 66·1 | 60·8 | 64·8 | 68·5 | 66·7 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 99·7 | 96·3 | 99·1 | 92·9 | 83·0 | 75·6 | 83·1 | 81·4 | 84·6 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 100·8 | 103·1 | 91·5 | 85·2 | 62·4 | 58·3 | 61·7 | 66·3 | 63·7 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 101·7 | 99·2 | 83·8 | 82·5 | 59·0 | 60·9 | 63·7 | 66·3 | 64·2 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 96·5 | 99·7 | 104·5 | 99·1 | 72·9 | 60·1 | 67·2 | 69·6 | 71·2 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 100·3 | 107·5 | 93·0 | 91·9 | 57·7 | 51·2 | 57·0 | 64·1 | 65·0 | 65·0 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 100·2 | 101·0 | 103·6 | 94·0 | 71·4 | 58·7 | 68·3 | 70·0 | 67·9 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 100·2 | 98·9 | 94·0 | 89·5 | 80·3 | 59·7 | 65·9 | 67·8 | 67·9 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 98·9 | 90·9 | 92·6 | 88·5 | 80·8 | 79·4 | 82·1 | 81·9 | 82·5 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 99·7 | 100·9 | 93·0 | 88·5 | 62·7 | 56·0 | 62·3 | 66·5 | 66·8 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 99·8 | 95·3 | 91·1 | 88·9 | 74·5 | 70·4 | 73·0 | 73·3 | 72·2 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended May 29, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 552)*

United States anthracite coal were reported from several cities in Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion average price was down from $14.87 per ton to $14.72. Advances in rent for workingmen's houses were reported from several cities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $16; Windsor, Nova Scotia, $16.50; Charlottetown, $14.40; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe, $13.50; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.25; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Galt, $16.50; Windsor, $12.50; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18.75; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

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From a report published recently by the National Safety Council Inc., United States, it is interesting to note that 29 per cent of all industrial accidents result from the handling of objects, and constitute 17 per cent of compensable industrial accidents. The report also reveals that falls are the most important type of compensated industrial accident making up 22 per cent of all cases and resulting in 28 per cent of compensation awards.

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From a recent bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics it is noted that Canada during the calendar year 1935 occupied sixth place in total international trade which is an improvement in position from eighth place in 1934 and ninth place in 1933. Canada's position in respect to exports has remained the same as it was in 1934, retaining fifth place amongst the exporting countries of the world. The Dominion retained its 1934 position of ninth in imports for 1935.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91·9 for April, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. In the food and tobacco group, an advance in meat, fish and eggs was offset by declines in cereals and "other food and tobacco". Industrial materials and manufactures were 0·3 per cent higher, due chiefly to higher cotton and wool prices.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85·8 at the end of April, a decline of 0·7 per cent, due principally to lower prices for textiles and animal food.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of LABOUR GAZETTE, on the base July 1914=100, was 144 at May 1, showing no change from the previous month's level. A small decrease in food prices, chiefly milk and butter and in the fuel and light group was offset by a slight advance in rent and in clothing prices.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 76 for April, a decrease of one point for the month. Every group showed some decrease except miscellaneous commodities which were slightly higher.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 103·7 for April, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month, the largest increase occurring in hides and leather and in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·3 for April, an advance of 0·1 per cent for the month due to a small advance in food prices.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Census and Statistics Office index number, on the base 1909-1913=1000 was 1386 for March, an increase of 2 points for the month, the increase being due to higher prices for foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Bradstreet's* index number, which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was $9·8191 at May 1, a decrease of 0·4 per cent for the month. Increases in the food groups, building materials and miscellaneous commodities were more than offset by declines in the other groups.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $173·485 at May 1, a fall of 0·09 per cent for the month due to lower prices for foods, clothing and metals.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 84·3 for April, an advance of 0·2 per cent for the month, due entirely to an increase in rents. Food and sundries were unchanged, while clothing and fuel and light were slightly lower than for March.

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## International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law

The tenth issue of the International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1934-35, published at Geneva by the International Labour Office has been recently received. As usual the survey touched on many phases of labour law in England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States. The report states that "the purpose of the 'Survey' is to indicate the legal developments of Specific Social problems," national legal systems in various conditions being dissimilar.

The legal decisions in various countries are arranged as formerly under the following general headings: International Labour Law, general principles of labour law, including contracts, scope of labour law with regard to persons, etc., occupational organization, including collective agreements, and collective labour and economic disputes.

Organization of industrial undertakings including the idea of interdependence of the parts of the undertaking. Conditions of employment and the protection of the individual worker. Under this section topics dealt with are: contracts of employment, wages and salaries, hours of work, special protection, labour inspection, protection of health and safety.

As usual there is a section dealing with social welfare and insurance in which topics referred to are: unemployment relief and insurance, compensation or insurance in case of accidents in industry, agriculture, and dockers, sickness insurance, and invalidity and old-age insurance.

# RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### New Brunswick Court Upholds Workmen's Claim Under Compensation Act

UNDER the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act, an appeal from a final decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board may be made to the New Brunswick Supreme Court if a question of law or the jurisdiction of the Board is involved. A claim for compensation disallowed by the Board was recently appealed to the Court on the ground that the Board had exceeded its powers under the Act in excluding a certain industry from Part I of the Act, that is, from the collective liability system of workmen's compensation in force in New Brunswick.

The claim was made by a man who was the sole employee of the operator of a tug-boat on the St. John River. The employer had been assessed by the Board in respect of this employee and had paid his assessment of $7.00. The Board based its rejection of the claim partly on the fact that the tug-boat was operating on the river and was not confined to harbour work only. Therefore, the Board pointed out, the industry was not within the scope of Part I because in Regulation I, made under the Act and gazetted on September 21, 1932, the industries within its scope were classified and Class 5 included tug-boats for harbour work only. Further, Regulation 2 excluded from Part I of the Act certain industries employing not more than a specified number of persons. Among these was "any boat or vessel...engaged in carrying freight, cargo or passengers from one part of the province" to another when five or fewer persons were employed.

On this last point, that of the exclusion of tug-boats under Regulation 2, the Court held that vessels "engaged in *carrying* freight, cargo or passengers" could not be considered to include tugs. Therefore, the operation of the tug-boat involved in the case was not excluded from the Act by this Regulation. As regards Regulation I, the judgment was to the effect that an industry expressly stated to be within the scope of Part I, as the operation of a tug-boat was included in the definition of navigation in the Act, could be excluded by the Board only in express terms. The fact that only tugs confined to harbour work were classified in Regulation I is not sufficient to exclude from the Act other tug-boats. Moreover, it was pointed out that, since, in another section of Regulation 2, tugs engaged in business taking them outside the province are excluded if they employ less than 500 men, it appears from the Regulations themselves that tugs employed in harbour work only are not the only ones considered to be within the scope of Part I. As the tug-boat in question was engaged in towing logs, timberwood, etc., a more dangerous operation than towing boats in the harbour, such tugs would not likely be classified for the purposes of assessment with harbour tugs but in the class covering "transportation" of logs, etc.

"The exclusion of industries from the Act should not be left to intendment nor to the hazard of an oversight. The Act, being for the benefit of the workmen, should be beneficially interpreted and not otherwise." The appeal against the Board's decision was therefore allowed. *Haslett v. Workmen's Compensation Board,* New Brunswick Supreme Court, (1936) 2 Dom. Law Reports, 110.

### Contractors Engaged in Demolition of Buildings Not Affected by Montreal Building Trades Agreement

In the Circuit Court of the district of Montreal, on February 29, 1936, Chief Justice Archambault disallowed a claim for wages at the rate fixed in the Montreal building trades agreement, which was legalized under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, on the ground that the agreement had been entred into by building contractors only and not contractor solely engaged in demolishing buildings like the defendant company. Since an agreement could be made binding by order in council only on persons engaged in the same industry as the parties to the agreement, the building trades agreement was of no effect as regards the plaintiff and his employer in the case before the Court. *Quintal v. Louis Pickard & Co., Ltd.* (1936) 74 Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour Superieure, 97.

### Building in Connection with Agriculture not under Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

An action for wages put forward by a workman employed in building a barn on a farm operated by a religious organization, was rejected with costs by Mr. Justice Guibault of the Superior Court of Montreal on April 14, 1936. The plaintiff claimed additional wages at the rate fixed in the collective agreement applying to the building trades under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. It was pointed out by the Court that an amendment to that statute

in 1935 provided that the building industry should be governed by the stipulation that no collective agreement made binding under the Act could be applied to the agricultural industry. While the sisterhood owning and operating the farm was chiefly a teaching organization, yet the farm contributed materially to their support and its operation was, beyond doubt, an agricultural industry within the meaning of the Act. *Lacroix v. Collet Freres (Ltée)*, (1936) 74 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 162.

**Action for Minimum Wage Rate Upheld in Quebec**

By a judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench on April 28, it was decided that, under the Women's Minimum Wage Act, an employee may bring an action, even after the termination of her employment, for the difference between the wages actually paid to her and the amount which should have been paid in accordance with the order of the Minimum Wage Commission fixing a minimum wage for the industry in which she was employed. The prescription, under the Civil Code, of an action for wages does not begin to run until after the termination of the engagement. The Superior Court of the District of Montreal had awarded the plaintiff on November 26, 1934, the amount claimed covering the period from February 27, 1932, when the minimum wage order became effective, until she left her employment on April 14, 1934.

The defendant appealed the judgment, contending that the amount awarded should be reduced to give the plaintiff the legal minimum wage rate only for the one year prior to the institution of the action. This argument was based on Article 2262(3) of the Civil Code of Lower Canada which stipulates that certain actions are prescribed by one year, among them being actions "for wages of domestic or farm servants, merchants' clerks and other employees who are hired by the day, week or month or for less than a year."

Four of the members of the Court of King's Bench held that the prescription of one year did not apply to actions for wages under the Minimum Wage Act. Mr. Justice Bond pointed out that the weight of the authorities was in favour of the application of Article 2260(6) to "every contract for the hire of labour unless such contract falls within the purview of the two following Articles 2261 and 2262"; that the prescription for one year laid down in Article 2262(3) did not apply to persons employed in factories; and that Article 2261 applied only to persons engaged for a year or more. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the case fell within the general rule applicable to the hire of all labour and the period of prescription was five years.

It was, however, held by Mr. Justice Bond that it was unnecessary to consider the above argument in the case before him since Section 11 of the Minimum Wage Act provides:

> When an employer pays an employee wages lower than those fixed by the Commission, such employee may recover the difference by a suit before any court of competent jurisdiction either during the course of her engagement or after the same has ended.

Mr. Justice Bond stated:

> It would thus appear that the intention of the legislature was that, inasmuch as the employee was entitled to demand, even after the termination of her engagement, the whole of the difference between the wages received by her and those which should have been paid to her in virtue of the Act, no prescription began to run until the termination of the engagement. This occurred on the 14th of April, 1934, and her action was taken in May, 1934—hence no prescription had been acquired.
>
> The appellant invokes the argument *ab inconvenienti*, and alleges that chaos would result in industry from the claims of dismissed employees hanging over the heads of employers for years like the sword of Damocles.
>
> The answer to that argument, however, I think is simple. All that the employer has to do is to comply with the terms of the Act and see that the employees receive the minimum wages provided for by the Act, in which case the apprehended confusion will not arise.
>
> For the reasons now given I would dismiss the appeal, with costs.

Mr. Justice Dorion was of the opinion that Article 2262(3) of the Civil Code applied to such an employee as the plaintiff. Since the Minimum Wage Act, however, expressly permitted employees to bring action for the difference between the wages paid and the amount due by virtue of the Act after their employment had ceased, the prescription which would ordinarily apply had not begun to run. He agreed, therefore, in rejecting the appeal.

Mr. Justice St. Jacques, with whom Mr. Justice St. Germain concurred, while holding that the amount awarded to the plaintiff by the Superior Court should be allowed, distinguished, however, between an action for wages as fixed in a contract and an action for the amount of wages due in accordance with a regulation made under the authority of a public statute. He was of the opinion that the statute suspends or interrupts, in favour of the employee, the prescription in Article 2262 of the right of action to recover wages which the law provides and the employer illegally retains.

Mr. Justice Galipeault dissented from the judgment of the other members of the court confirming the decision of the Superior Court. He considered that the action was not to be

distinguished from one for the recovery of wages. In his opinion, it was not an action "to enforce the law" as Chief Justice Greenshields of the Superior Court had expressed it. The Minimum Wage Act had made no change in the Civil Code which governs the matter of prescription. Only a specific amendment could make such a change. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the words "either during the course of her engagement or after the same has ended" in Section 11 of the Minimum Wage Act were of little or no importance for the settlement of the case. Since there were conflicting judgments as to the applicability of Article 2262 to such employees as the plaintiff, it seemed desirable that the legislature should make the position clear but in his opinion, the Article applied and wages could not be claimed for more than one year prior to instituting the action. He was in favour of allowing the appeal.

*Grover Knitting Mills Ld. (defendant) appellant* v. *Miss Tremblay (plaintiff) respondent.* (1936) Q.R. 60 C.B.R. 414.

**Winnipeg Pensions By-law Applies to Civic Labourer Regularly Employed at Hourly Rate**

On March 30, 1936, Mr. Justice Dysart, of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, gave judgment for the plaintiff in an action for a declaration that he was entitled to a pension from the City of Winnipeg in accordance with the by-law establishing a pension fund for civic employees. The questions in dispute were whether the plaintiff was a "permanent employee" within the meaning of the by-law, whether he had served for fifteen years, and whether he was "unfit for further service in the employ of the city."

On the first question, the Court held that since the by-law covered persons employed by the hour, a labourer employed in the Waterworks Department, subject to call at any time, reporting twice daily for work and working for no other employer, was a "permanent employee."

As to his years of service, the evidence showed that the officials of his department had been of the opinion that he had been employed for fifteen years, that an accurate records of hours worked had not been kept by the city, and that several different calculations had been made. The Court considered it only fair to treat the plaintff as having completed his fifteen years of service. As to his fitness for work, it was evident that he was not fit for manual work, the only kind he had ever done, and at 62 years of age he could not be expected to take up any other occupation. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to a pension of $60 per month. *Tawny v. City of Winnipeg* (1936) 2 W.W.R. 123.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed decided expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,690 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The re-reporting firms had 963,513 employees at June 1, as compared with 940,218 in the preceding month. This advance, however, was smaller than the average gain between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 102·0 at June 1, 1936, as compared with 99·5 at May 1, 1936, and 97·6 at June 1, 1935. At the beginning of June in the preceding fourteen years, the index was as follows:—1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; 1927, 107·2; 1926, 102·2; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 96·4; 1923, 98·5; 1922, 90·3 and 1921, 87·7.

At the beginning of June, 1936, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,785 local trade unions, involving a membership of 178,453 persons. Of these, 26,442 or a percentage of 14·8 were unemployed, contrasted with 15·1 per cent at the beginning of May, 1936, and with 15·9 per cent at the beginning of June, 1935.

Reports received during May, 1936, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain over April, 1936, in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements, but a decline from that of the corresponding month a year ago, logging and services being the industrial divisions mainly responsible for the increase under the first comparison and construction and maintenance for the loss under the second. Vacancies in May, 1936, numbered 29,070, applications 50,652 and placements in regular and casual employment 26,864.



In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $16.33 at the beginning of June as compared with $16.36 for May. Slight seasonal decreases were recorded in the cost of foods and fuel, while rent averaged somewhat higher. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are: $15.95 for June, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (The low point in recent years); $21.44 for June, 1930; $20.58 for June, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.27 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced week by week during June and was 72·7 for the week ended June 26 as compared with 71·8 for the week ended May 29. On a monthly basis this index was 71·8 for May (the latest month for which figures are available); 71·5 for June, 1935; 72·0 for June, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for June, 1929; 105·3 for June, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for June, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 566. The index of the physical volume of business comprising forty-five factors in industrial production and distribution, which are corrected when necessary for seasonal variation, was slightly higher in May than in the preceding month and six per cent higher than in May, 1935. Of the principal factors included in the calculation the indexes of mineral production and of electric power output were substantially lower in May than in April. In the former group exports of copper and nickel, as well as gold shipments, showed considerable decline. As compared with May last year both of these principal groups were higher. The manufacturing group continued the advance in progress since the beginning of the year and was higher, also, than in May, 1935. Construction showed improvement in May as compared with April but was lower than in May, 1935. In distribution

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June | May | April | June | May | April |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 143,636 306 | 100,187,361 | 106,130,405 | 120,884,619 | 84,671,539 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 59,120,840 | 42,223,185 | 46,731,689 | 54,539,747 | 36,636,702 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | ..... | 83,819,751 | 57,423,830 | 58,504,829 | 65,498,251 | 47,313,862 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 8,100,861 | 6,153,811 | 6,743,527 | 7,816,506 | 6,257,948 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,979,198,678 | 2,773,756,280 | 2,710,310,988 | 3,132,208,619 | 2,366,725,309 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 123,371,431 | 120,015,322 | 129,572,582 | 122,447,222 | 121,419,937 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,526,915,696 | 1,536,100,556 | 1,425,837,190 | 1,446,488,415 | 1,451,711.330 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 699,774,131 | 725,484,153 | 831,032,518 | 824,125,882 | 823,135,289 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 113·8 | 112·8 | 115·9 | 93·8 | 93·6 | 86·4 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 76·2 | 74·6 | 76·0 | 68·4 | 68·4 | 69·2 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 73·3 | 76·6 | 78·5 | 80·4 | 78·5 | 80·8 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †72·7 | 71·8 | 72·2 | 71·5 | 72·2 | 72·5 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·33 | 16·36 | 16·33 | 15·95 | 15·97 | 15·97 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted... | ..... | 77·9 | 73·3 | 72·0 | 72·3 | 73·0 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 72·9 | 70·7 | 70·8 | 68·3 | 69·6 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 102·0 | 99·5 | 97·4 | 97·6 | 95·2 | 93·4 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).... | 14·8 | 15·1 | 14·5 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 16·7 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 183,530 | 174,314 | 179,258 | 178,574 | 166,860 | 169,229 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 14,739,765 | 15,400,121 | 15,041,771 | 13,713,606 | 14,047,172 | 14,006,144 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 11,341,511 | 12,163,285 | 11,433,412 | 10,451,767 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 11,222,507 | 10,580,236 | 10,189,871 | 9,913,938 | 9,986,543 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 9,772,218 | 9,242,778 | 8,786,059 | 8,770,025 | 8,573.945 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 2,080,508,091 | 1,860,474,698 | 1,719,913,264 | 1,797,383,143 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 4,160,988 | 3,196,471 | 5,117,066 | 4,728,340 | 6,292,000 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 20,803,400 | 14,962,800 | 9,815,100 | 18,521,400 | 16,302,400 | 11,379,000 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | ..... | 58,832 | 54,045 | 44,555 | 45,432 | 43,388 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | ..... | 94,602 | 107,220 | 73,250 | 72,811 | 68,530 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | ..... | 6,171 | 4,437 | 3,845 | 4,978 | 5,147 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 33,670,727 | 27,354,305 | 26,777,539 | 24,811,329 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 23,704,058 | 28,163.152 | 27,387,675 | 23,611,883 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 35,491,618 | 35,613,851 | 35,772,440 | 38,847,833 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 11,618,947 | 11,665,507 | 11,330,388 | 11,836,091 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | 308,492 | 299,269 | 285,772 | 269,238 | 245,697 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,461,621 | 1,504,821 | 1,613,002 | 1,613,865 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 997,109 | 936,441 | 928,194 | 924,960 | 892,074 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 103,520,000 | 54,140,000 | 131,870,000 | 113,130,000 | 40,450,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 4,975,000 | 2,416,000 | 3,215,000 | 8,801,000 | 2,380,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 9,859,000 | 7,123,000 | 7,397,000 | 6,316.000 | 8,836,000 |
| Wool. raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 3,084,000 | 1,670,000 | 2,498,000 | 902,000 | 1,865,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 256,544,426 | ..... | 259,725,824 | 252,364,338 | 231,370,647 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,196,339 | 1,009,464 | 991,559 | 1,164,322 | 965,765 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 92,455,481 | 86.330,367 | 46,454,928 | 87,364,302 | 77,519,642 | 49,612,873 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 1,795,518 | 2,065,587 | 1,756,304 | 2,032,751 | 2,026,464 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 67,194,000 | 72,142,000 | 60,530,000 | 62,034,000 | 62,701,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 28,745,000 | 29,868,000 | 31,810,000 | 27,141,000 | 28,649,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 267,070 | 258,720 | 232,020 | 242,690 | 222,240 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production. | ..... | 16,389 | 20,247 | 12,276 | 17,093 | 20.688 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 109·7 | 108·8 | 99·2 | 103·3 | 98·7 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 110·6 | 109·2 | 99·7 | 104·4 | 97·7 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 170·9 | 187·2 | 138·4 | 147·6 | 156·4 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 110·3 | 106·0 | 98·4 | 105·1 | 94·0 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 32·7 | 26·8 | 41·3 | 35·8 | 35·6 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 214·6 | 225·4 | 197·4 | 198·1 | 195·9 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 107·1 | 107·7 | 97·8 | 105·5 | 100·0 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 128·5 | 125·1 | 122·6 | 121·2 | 121·0 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 74·1 | 82·8 | 70·6 | 73·4 | 79·1 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 91·5 | 82·7 | 74·6 | 84·0 | 71·5 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 113·8 | 123·9 | ..... | 84·1 | 102·2 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended June 26, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 27, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 13, May 16, and April 18, 1936; June 15, May 18, and April 20, 1935. (7) MacLean's Building Review.

the indexes of carloadings and of exports were lower than in the preceding month, while trade employment and imports showed gain. Each of these four sub-groups was higher than in May last year. Information available for June shows wholesale prices at somewhat higher levels both as compared with the preceding month and with June, 1935. This statement applies also to the figures for employment, carloadings, the production of sugar and the value of construction contracts awarded.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for June was fourteen, involving 2,004 workers and causing time loss of 4,014 man working days, the lowest since December, 1934. None of the disputes involved large numbers of workers for many days. In May, twelve disputes involved 2,911 workers with a time loss of 28,469 days, nearly all of which was due to strikes of loggers and sawmill workers in British Columbia. In June, 1935, there were 15 disputes, involving 5,531 workers with time loss of 42,140 working days, due chiefly to strikes of longshoremen and certain classes of water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., loggers in the Nipigon district of Ontario and salmon fishermen in the Gulf of Georgia, B.C. Of the fourteen disputes in June, twelve were recorded as terminated, five resulting in favour of the employer, four in favour of the workers, a compromise settlement being reached in one case, while the results of two disputes are recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving approximately thirty workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the month of June a unanimous report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The report was accompanied by a signed agreement which had been reached between the disputing parties through the efforts of the Board. The text of the Board report in connection with this dispute is included in the account of recent proceedings under the Act which appears on page 571 of this issue.

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation by the Minister of Labour were received—one application, from 43 members of the Gas Workers unit of One Big Union, being employees in the gas production department of the Winnipeg Electric Company; and the other from employees engaged in the industrial branches of all departments of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, affecting approximately 792 employees.

The Minister of Labour also proceeded with the establishment of one board to deal with applications: (1) from employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, Ontario; and (2) from the employees of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, these disputes being practically identical in nature.

**Supreme Court Judgments to be appealed**

Elsewhere in this issue a review is given of the judgments rendered by the Supreme Court on the Social Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament during the parliamentary sessions of 1934-35.

It has been announced by the Minister of Justice, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, that the Dominion Government had decided to apply at the present sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal from the judgments concerning the constitutional validity of The Employment and Social Insurance Act; the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; and The Minimum Wages Act and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

The Minister of Justice also stated that he had been advised that some of the provinces intended to ask for leave to appeal judgments made in connection with other references, particularly those concerning the constitutional validity of section 498A of the Criminal Code and the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act.

**Joint federal-provincial works program**

Announcement was made on July 1, by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, of a joint federal-provincial works program totalling $30,000,000 which is expected to result in lessening the relief burden of municipalities. It was also announced that there would be a reduction of 10 per cent in the grants-in-aid to the provinces during the months of July, August and September. The statement of the Minister was as follows:—

"As the result of agreements which have been under negotiation during the past few weeks between the Dominion and the nine Provincial Governments, a joint works program is now assured under which a sum of

$30,000,000 will be expended during the present year as a direct stimulus to employment. This is in addition to an amount of over $40,000,000 which will be spent by the Dominion Government on federal projects for which provision was made in the special supplementary estimates.

"An important provision in the new agreements is a definite stipulation that at least 50 per cent of those employed on the $30,000,000 joint works program shall be taken from relief rolls. This will have the result of reducing the relief burden of municipalities and would also make it possible to determine the direct effect of public works projects as an aid to the relief situation.

"Certain other features of the new agreements with the provinces deserve special mention. The projects covered by the agreements will consist very largely of highways but a particular effort has been made to concentrate on highway construction which will be developmental in its ultimate effects through the stimulus it will afford to two of the major industries of the country, namely, the mining industry and the tourist trade.

"National parks have long been recognized as one of the outstanding tourist attractions in Canada. This year provision has been made for two additional parks in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It is also expected that the site of a park in New Brunswick will be selected before the next session of Parliament. In provinces where national parks are now located, provision has been made in the new agreement for the construction or improvement of main highways leading to the parks from the international boundary. At the same time provision is being made for the improvement of other international gateways to Canada in order to facilitate tourist travel.

"Through the Department of Mines in Ottawa, arrangements have been made with several provinces for the construction of roads into proved gold mining areas where development has been retarded by lack of adequate communications. The Dominion Government through the Department of Mines is paying two-thirds of the cost of construction of these roads. This assistance to the mining industry is in addition to the policy announced in the Budget of relieving from income tax for three years new mines which come into production during the next four years. It is expected that mining development in Canada will benefit greatly from this policy with a resultant improvement in the employment afforded by this expanding industry.

"In provinces where Farm Settlement Schemes have been in operation and where drought conditions have prevailed during the past few years, the Dominion Government is contributing to rehabilitation schemes through which relief settlers may be restored to economic independence and removed from relief rolls at an early date.

"In view of the improvement in general employment and in anticipation of the reduction of relief rolls through the joint works program, it has been decided to reduce by 10 per cent the grants-in-aid to the provinces during the midsummer months of July, August and September. This is in addition to the 15 per cent reduction announced on April 1. It will be recalled that the grants-in-aid were increased by 75 per cent in December last for the ensuing winter months. Even with the two subsequent reductions therefore, the Dominion grants to the provinces are substantially higher than they were a year ago.

"It is provided in the new agreements with the provinces that the grants-in-aid shall be subject to a quarterly review. Before the next revision takes place in September, it is expected that the National Employment Commission will have carried out a re-registration of those on relief and that any new readjustment of the form and amounts of grants-in-aid will be based on an analysis of the actual relief situation in each of the provinces. The recent revisions have taken the form of horizontal percentage increases or decreases as applied to the grants-in-aid which were in effect when the present Government came into office last October."

**Bill to amend the Combines Investigation Act**

A Bill to amend the Combines Investigation Act was passed by the House of Commons on June 12, 1936. The Bill, No. 97, failed to become law after its principal provision was twice rejected in the Senate. The main purpose of the measure, as introduced by the Prime Minister on June 11, was to remove a provision inserted in section 24 of the Combines Investigation Act in 1935 at the instance of the Senate, which had the effect of preventing documents which any witness was required to produce in an investigation under the Act from being used against him in any prosecution which might subsequently be held. Bill No. 97, by restoring this clause to the form in which it had been in effect up to the time of the 1935 amendments, would have abolished the exempting provision made last year with regard to documents. The Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act of 1935, which became effective on October 1, 1935, was the

first law amending the Combines Investigation Act since the Act came into force in 1923.

The House of Commons amendment regarding documentary evidence was rejected in the Senate on a vote in Committee of the Whole on June 18, 1936, and the Bill was passed by the Senate on June 19, with this principal clause omitted. On motion of the Prime Minister, supported by the Leader of the Opposition and by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., (leader of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation group) the House of Commons on June 20 refused to concur in the Senate's amendment to the Bill, and the Senate, following a vote, thereupon again insisted on its amendment. In the House of Commons on June 22, the day before prorogation of the session, the Prime Minister stated that the government would allow the matter to stand for the present and that it proposed to proceed again at an early stage next session with amendments to the Act.

**Employment of Canadian Seamen**

The House of Commons Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations on June 15 tabled its report with respect to the employment of white Canadian citizens on Canadian subsidized ships. After considering submissions from various interested organizations the Committee made its recommendations in two sections, covering ships on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

In regard to conditions on the Atlantic Coast, the report referred to a statement of the Canadian National Steamships (West Indies) Limited, in which it was shown that "while no Orientals were employed, and all, with one exception, were British subjects, it is only right that it should be pointed out in this connection that, out of 793 men employed as shown on the list, 365 were not Canadian citizens. This means that 46 per cent of those employed were other than Canadians. It is also pointed out in the same statement that, while 428 British whites are domiciled in Canada, the others are not, which means a big loss financially to Canada."

The Committee also found a large number of natives from the West Indies employed in the Stewards' and Firemen's Departments of these boats. Accordingly, the Committee recommended that "in so far as the Atlantic Coast is concerned, the Canadian National Steamships Limited be advised that it is not suggested nor desirable to change the general set-up of the Officers and Engineers in so far as Canadians are concerned, but that this Company be requested to employ a greater number of Canadian citizens, particularly as applying to positions in connection with the Steward's and Firemen's Departments, and your Committee recommends that at least 50 per cent of those employed in these two departments be Canadian citizens, domiciled in Canada."

Respecting Pacific Coast shipping, the Committee's enquiry revealed that on the Canadian-Australian line (which receives an annual subsidy from the Canadian government of $300,000) only eight Canadians were employed in crews totalling 510 men.

Referring to Oriental shipping the report stated that this type is chiefly carried on by the Empress boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway trans-Pacific Service and added:

"The total number of men employed to man them is 2,033, of whom 265 are White British, engaged as officers and engineers. The remaining 1,768 are Chinese, comprising 277 deck-hands, 558 in the engine-room, and 933 victuallers. It is claimed by the Company that, as much of their passenger trade, namely 67 per cent, through and local, is Oriental, this type of labour is not only cheaper, but infinitely more satisfactory than white labour, since the latter could not be gotten to cater to Oriental passengers on the one hand, or mix with Oriental labour on the other. It is moreover claimed by the Company that the service is now supplied at a serious yearly loss, and that the extra cost involved in the substitution of Canadians for Orientals would make the service practically impossible of operation."

"The Committee therefore recommended that (1) the Canadian-Australian Line, in view of the small number of Canadians employed," be requested to afford Canadian seamen a reasonable degree of employment at the earliest possible convenience; and (2) "that, as up to the year 1913 the decks of the Empress boats were manned by white seamen, and in as much as the deck service is an important and responsible branch of the work of these boats, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company be requested to replace the Orientals now so employed by Canadian seamen, and that this change be made at the Company's earliest opportunity."

**Royal Commission on Anthracite Coal**

Dr. H. M. Tory, whose appointment as a Royal Commissioner to investigate conditions in the marketing of anthracite coal in Canada was reported in the June Labour Gazette, announced on June 30 that public sessions for the taking of evidence would open in Montreal on July 8. Bernard Bissonnette,

K.C., has been named by the Minister of Justice to act as Dominion Government counsel in the investigation. It is expected that hearings will follow in the cities of Quebec and Toronto.

**Safetey Awards to Quebec industries**

According to a report made to the Board of Directors of the Quebec Society for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents there was a decided increase in industrial accidents in the year 1935 as compared with 1934. It was suggested that this increase was attributable to the larger number of "green hands going to work and the loss of dexterity on the part of more experienced workers after a long lay-off." The report stated that such a situation required stricter plant supervision.

Cups were presented to the winners in the inter-plant safety competition sponsored by the Society. The Hon. C. J. Arcand trophy for outstanding performance among the firms in the contest was won by the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, for operating 2,772,444 man-hours in 1935 without a lost-time acident. In the garage section, Gerard Automobile Incorporated, won permanent possession of the award for that group by ranking first for the third successive year and having no accidents in 1935.

Other winners were: General section, Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited; the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, and Consolidated Optical Company of Nicolet, Quebec; metal section, Steel Company of Canada, Limited; pit and quarry section, Canadian Industries Limited of Beloeil, Quebec; bakeries section. Le Pain Moderne; and dairies section, Guaranteed Pure Milk Company Limited.

**Review of Industrial Relations program at Trail, B.C.**

Reference has been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time concerning various phases of the extensive program of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting in the field of industrial relations. In the last session of Parliament, the industrial relations policy of this company was reviewed in a speech by Mr. W. K. Esling, M.P. for Kootenay West. Mr. Esling dealt with the outstanding features of the company's program in improving employer-employee relationships; in its apprenticeship system; in its institution of the five-day week during the depression; in its grievance plan; in its pension system; in its housing scheme and its employee stock ownership policy, etc.

**Profit-sharing and co-partnership in Great Britain in 1935**

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June contains a survey of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes in operation in Great Britain during 1935.

According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit sharing at the end of 1935 was 414. Six firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 420, as compared with 427 at the end of 1934. About 382,000 workpeople were employed in the 414 businesses concerned, of whom about 227,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

Statistics indicate that while the number of schemes in operation had increased from 495 at the end of 1926 to 515 at the end of 1929, there has been a continuous decline since the latter year, leaving the number of operative schemes considerably less at the end of 1935 than in 1926.

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It was stated in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 478, that the reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Construction in Canada in 1934 and on Earnings of Employees in Trade and in Theatres in 1933 would be reviewed in this issue. Owing to the large amount of other matter this is being postponed for a later issue.

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The Bill introduced into the United States Congress to enact separately the price fixing provisions of the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Act was unconstitutional, was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 480, to have been adopted by Congress. Later information is that while the Bill was passed by the House of Representatives, it was not finally voted on by the Senate, prior to adjournment.

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A recent news despatch from Brussels, Belgium, states that the Belgium Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the minimum wage and paid vacation bills presented by the government as part of its strike arbitration program.

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The *Saskatchewan Gazette* dated June 15, 1936, contains an Order in Council of May 30, 1936, declaring the Liquor Board of that Province within the scope of The Workmen's Compensation Act. The Liquor Board, by the Order is to be considered as an industry, to be placed and assessed under Class 18. The Order was to become effective "on, from and after the 18th day of June, 1936."

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of June two applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

1. From 43 employees engaged in the gas production department of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Gas Workers Unit of the One Big Union. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages.

2. From employees engaged in the industrial branches of all departments of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited. Approximately 792 employees, members of the Algoma Steel Workers Union, are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for increased wages, an eight hour day and improved working conditions.

The two applications above mentioned were under consideration at the close of June.

### Boards Established

Reference was made in the June issue of the Labour Gazette, page 481, to the receipt in the Department of Labour of two applications under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (1) from employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, Ontario, and (2) from employees of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario. The employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions was stated to be the cause of the dispute in each case, the men affected being stevedores, checkers, sealers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. These two disputes being practically identical in nature, the Minister proceeded during June with the establishment of one board to deal with the two cases, the personnel of which is as follows: Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. W. C. Hamilton. K.C., of Winnipeg, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the employers and employees respectively.

The Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on June 15 to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Limited and its stationary engineers and operators, and appointed Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, a member of the same on the recommendation of the employees concerned. The application in this matter was received in the Department of Labour during May (see Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 481). Thirty-three employees, members of Local Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions. The personnel of this board had not been completed at the time of going to press.

A Board of Concilation and investigation was also established by the Minister of Labour during June to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway, being members of Local Division No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. On the recommendation of the employees concerned Mr. Alfred Farmilo, of Edmonton, has been appointed a member of the board. The original application in this matter was received in the Department of Labour on March 9, 1936 (see Labour Gazette, April, 1936, page 309). That application was considered defective in certain respects and an amended application was submitted to the Department by the employees in April (see Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 396). The amended application appeared to meet the requirements of the Act, and the applicants also submitted a sworn statement in support of their claim that a majority of the motormen directly affected had voted in favour of a strike in the event of a board not being established.

### Other Proceedings

It was reported in the Labour Gazette for January, 1936, page 6, that an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received from mine workers employed by the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, at Lethbridge, Coalhurst, and Shaughnessy, in the province of Alberta. The matters in dispute included the men's request for recognition of a joint committee of the employees, payment of wages in cash instead of by cheque, and a rotation system of employment; also certain grievances in regard to alleged excessive electric light charges. The number of mine workers directly affected was stated to 684. The

Western Representative of the Department of Labour conferred in January and March with officials of the company, and with representatives of the employees, and suggested that the points in dispute should be dealt with during negotiations which were to take place shortly in regard to renewal of the working agreements expiring on March 31. The Department was subsequently advised that agreements had been reached covering wages and working conditions at the Lethbridge and Shaughnessy mines.

## Report of Board in Dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its Employees, Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on June 13 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, 50 in number, being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The report was accompanied by a signed agreement which had been reached between the disputing parties through the efforts of the board.

For several years the wages of the employees concerned in this dispute had been subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. During the past year or two, however, the company granted these employees two weeks' holidays with pay in lieu of a wage increase. The agreement now consummated provides for an increase in wages of 6 per cent as from May 1, 1936. While no provision is made in the agreement for holidays with pay, the company, in consideration of the agreement becoming operative as from May 1, instead of February 1, the date on which the previous agreement expired, granted to all employees of the groups affected by this dispute one week's holidays with pay for this year. Attached to the board's report is a letter addressed by the Vice-President in charge of operations of the Company to the Business Manager of the Union, covering the understanding reached in regard to holidays.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute was composed as follows: Mr. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. C. A. Clendening, of Winnipeg, nominated by the company, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the employees.

Following is the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter:—

### Report of Board

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, members of Locals 1037 and 435 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.*

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and investigation appointed by you to enquire into the above dispute, met in Winnipeg on May 29 and 30, and on June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The Company was represented by three of its officers: Mr. C. H. Dahl, Vice-President in charge of operation; Mr. L. Palk, Vice-President in charge of executive matters; and Mr. W. E. Blodgett, Vice-President in charge of finances and accounting. The representatives of the employees were Mr. E. Ingles, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for Canada; Mr. J. L. McBride, business manager of Locals 1037 and 435, and a member of the general executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Mr. C. W. Barrett, President of Local Union 1037.

At the first meeting the members of the Board were duly sworn and received copies of the reference. The Board first proceeded to a consideration of the matters to be dealt with in order to determine the nature of the differences. Afterwards, the Board requested the representatives to outline the disputes so that the issues between the parties and the difficulties attending them, might be made clear.

The members of the Board, after considering the reference, were unanimously of the opinion that this dispute was one of those which necessitated the application of the spirit of the Industrial Disputes Act, and accordingly proceeded to endeavour, by conciliatory methods to effect an agreement between the parties.

In addition to the frequent sittings of the Board above mentioned, many conferences were held by the parties without any of the members of the Board being present. With the consent of the Chairman, two members of the Board individually conferred with the respective parties to the end that an adjustment might be implemented. At various times when it seemed particularly difficult to reconcile the opposing views, the Board fully discussed the position with the parties and persuaded them to continue their negotiations.

As a result of the policy adopted and the steps taken in furtherance thereof, the parties concluded an agreement, which was completed before the Board, and an original of which is submitted herewith. In addition to the terms of the agreement there is an understanding as to holidays which is set forth in a letter from Mr. Dahl to Mr. McBride, a duplicate original whereof is also submitted with this report.

The agreement, as appears from article 1 thereof, is, by its terms applicable to the employees who are members of Locals 1037 and 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, being the employees involved in the dispute.

Although the sittings, negotiations and conferences were prolonged and attended with many difficulties, they were marked by a complete lack of rancour or anything of an acrimonious character. Throughout the entire proceeding, all representatives of each party showed unfailing courtesy to the other, as well as to the members of the Board. This, in itself, greatly assisted in achieving the end.

The Company intimated that there are a few men who claim to come within the classification who do not belong to either of the above mentioned International Unions. In view of the fact that the representatives of both of the parties to the present matter have expressed their complete satisfaction with the agreement hereby submitted, the members of the Board feel that no employee covered by the classification can possibly suffer by reason thereof during its lifetime.

All of the above is respectfully submitted.

DATED at Winnipeg this 12th day of June, A.D. 1936.

(sgd.) W. C. HAMILTON,
*Chairman.*

(sgd.) C. H. CLENDENING,
*Member of the Board.*

(sgd.) FRED BANCROFT,
*Member of the Board.*

(Copy)

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

Winnipeg, Canada, June 9, 1936.

Mr. J. L. McBRIDE,
Business Manager,
Locals No. 1037 and No. 435,
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers,
165 James Street East,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DEAR SIR,—This letter will confirm our statement to members of the Board of Conciliation to-day that in consideration of the new wage agreement, the terms of which have just been concluded, being made operative as of May 1, 1936, instead of February 1, 1936, and in further consideration of the fact that the employees covered by this agreement voluntarily accepted reductions in their rates of pay in 1932 three months, or thereabouts, before the employees of other Company Departments, the Company will this year grant all employees of the groups concerned one week's holiday with pay. This letter is not to be construed as applying to any subsequent year.

Article No. 7 of the Agreement which relates to the manner in which employees may obtain holidays without pay shall in no way be interfered with by the provisions of this letter, but in actual practice the effect of the provisions of this letter will be that instead of employees taking two weeks without pay, that they will for this year receive pay for one of the weeks so taken. These holidays are confined to such employees as would in the ordinary course of events be entitled to holidays if the holiday clause in agreements with Locals No. 1037 and 435 corresponded with holiday clauses in wage agreements with employees of other Company Departments.

Yours very truly,
(sgd.) C. H. DAHL,
Vice-President i/c Operation.

**Provisions of Agreement**

AGREEMENT BETWEEN WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND LOCALS NOS. 1037 AND 435 OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto agree as follows:

Article 1

THAT this agreement shall become effective as of May 1, 1936, and remain in effect until April 30, 1937. It covers those employees who are members of the above Locals in the classifications hereinafter referred to and shall be posted for informaton and government of such employees.

Article 2

THAT the Company will not discriminate against any employee covered by this Agreement for being a member or not a member of the Union.

In the employment of men by this Company, in the classifications covered hereby, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall have the preference.

Article 3

SHOULD any employee subject to this Agreement believe he has been unjustly dealt with or that any provision of this Agreement has been violated, he shall make a statement of the case in writing to the Grievance Committee. If, after investigation, the Committee find the the complaint justifies further action, they shall take the matter up with the proper authorities and endeavour to settle it satisfactorily to all concerned.

Article 4

Any employee covered by this Agreement who is discharged shall, upon request, be furnished with a written statement of the cause.

Article 5

*Section A—Day Men—Hours*

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work from 8 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The hours on Saturday shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon. Forty-four (44) hours shall constitute a week's work.

Saturday afternoon and other time worked over the above hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half except that from 12 o'clock Midnight to 8 a.m., also Sundays and Legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time. Legal holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Civic Holiday.

*Section B—Shift Men—Hours*

All men assigned to do shift work shall work one or other of the following shifts: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; 4 p.m. to 12 midnight; 12 midnight to 8 a.m. Eighty-eight (88) hours shall constitute two week's work, such hours to be worked as mutually arranged between the parties to the Agreement.

Shiftmen shall be paid at the rate of double time for all hours worked outside of shift hours except for the first 4-hour period of time following the regular shift, which period if worked in shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

Article 6

Any employee who has worked overtime shall not be laid off to equalize overtime.

Any employee called out in the case of emergency after 9 p.m. shall receive not less than four hours' pay at the regular day rate.

Any employee who has worked twelve (12) consecutive hours' overtime and is required to continue, shall be paid the overtime rate until released from work, but the Company may, at its option, instruct any employee to lay off after having worked twelve (12) consecutive hours' overtime whether this period should conflict with the first paragraph of this article or not.

Article 7

Employees desiring two weeks' holidays shall notify the Superintendent in Charge at least fourteen (14) days prior to date of holidays, and when satisfactory arrangements are made they shall be allowed the time off.

Article 8

THAT employees sent to do out of town work shall be provided with transportation and board in advance with no loss of working time until their return. This is applicable only in the case of out of town work lasting not more than one month.

THAT all men hired to do out of town work shall be provided with transportation in advance, but shall not be provided with board, or, in the alternative, if provided with board, shall be paid twelve (12) cents an hour less than men working in the city.

THAT all such men receive expense account, on receipt of vouchers for same, within seven (7) days.

THAT any man dismissed from work when away from town shall receive transportation to town.

THAT out of town work shall be work outside of Limits of the City of Winnipeg, but shall not apply to work done in the St. Boniface, St. James or West Kildonan Sub-stations. Board will not be provided for men who return to town the same night.

Article 9

THAT all employees shall receive their pay semi-monthly during working hours on a specified pay day. If the regular pay day falls on a Sunday or Holiday, the day preceding shall be considered pay day.

Article 10

*Journeymen:*—No man shall be entitled to Journeyman's rating until he shall have had four year's or more experience in the branch of the trade in which his classification falls as listed in Article 18. This clause shall not be retroactive.

*Apprentice:* Shall be an employee who has not had four years' experience in one or more branches of the trade and who is serving a regular apprenticeship at the trade. An apprentice shall be required to work only under the supervision of a Journeyman, except for the last six months of his apprenticeship An apprentice sall not be required to work overtime, except in cases of emergency. Except where Journeymen Linemen are not to be obtained, the rate of Apprentices to Journeymen shall not exceed one to four.

Article 11

Order wagon gangs shall consist of two journeymen linemen and a driver who shall do ground work. The employee in charge shall receive sub-foreman's pay.

This article shall not apply to troublemen.

Article 12

All trucks shall be provided with suitable covers to protect men from inclement weather.

Article 13

That Seniority with efficiency shall prevail in all Departments. That no employee shall have any claim to seniority until he shall have been continuously employed for a period of six months. After six months' continuous employment seniority will be established dating from the time employee entered service and shall continue for twelve months after being laid off.

Article 14

That in case of a man moved to a higher position he shall receive the rate of pay for that position.

Article 15

When, in the opinion of the Company, it is necessary to reduce the number of employees, they shall be laid off in order of seniority, provided that efficiency shall be the governing factor.

If more employees are required, the last man laid off, if available, shall be given the preference of re-employment, provided that efficiency shall be the governing factor.

Article 16

*Section A.*—All wires carrying a voltage of 750 volts or over to ground shall be classed as high voltage wires.

*Section B.*—When work is to be done on high voltage wires or equipment, two Journeymen must be assigned to the job and shall not be required to work on two different wires at the same time. This shall not apply to Troublemen or Linemen on emergency trucks.

Article 17

When necessary, badges shall be supplied free and employees will be responsible for same.

That employees covered by this Agreement shall be granted free transportation on all street car lines of Winnipeg Electric Company and all City Bus service where regular fares apply.

Article 18

*Schedule of Wages*

The Wage Schedule for the period, May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937, shall be on the scale set out below, subject to nine (9) per cent deduction throughout.

| Linemen | Per Hour |
|---|---|
| Foremen | ·98½ |
| Troublemen and Linemen on Emergency Truck | ·94½ |
| Sub-Foremen | ·94½ |
| Linemen Journeymen | ·92½ |
| Apprentices (Linemen) | |
| 1st 12 months | ·63 |
| 2nd 12 months | ·71 |
| 3rd 12 months | ·79 |
| 4th 12 months | ·87 |
| Meter Shop Foremen | ·90½ |
| Meter Installers | ·85½ |
| Meter Repairers | ·85½ |
| Helper Apprentices:— | |
| 1st 12 months | ·40 |
| 2nd 12 months | ·50 |
| 3rd 12 months | ·60 |
| 4th 12 months | ·68½ |
| Cable Splicers (When working in this Capacity) | ·98 |
| Linemen hired to do out of town work | ·92½ |
| Linemen hired to do out of town work, board and | ·80½ |
| Foremen hired to do out of town work | ·98½ |
| Foremen hired to do out of town work, board and | ·86½ |
| Lamp Trimmers | ·73½ |
| Station Maintenance Men (Journeymen) | ·89 |
| Helpers:— | |
| 1st 12 months | ·40 |
| 2nd 12 months | ·50 |
| 3rd 12 months | ·60 |
| 4th 12 months | ·68½ |

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties herein have duly executed these presents.

SIGNED on behalf of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Sgd.) C. W. Barrett.
(Sgd.) M. W. McElrea.
(Sgd.) A. H. Gray.
(Sgd.) W. Anderson.
(Sgd.) J. A. McPherson.
(Sgd.) J. L. McBride.
(Sgd.) E. Ingles, I.V.P.

SIGNED on behalf of the Winnipeg Electric Company.

(Sgd.) C. H. Dahl.
(Sgd.) E. V. Caton.
(Sgd.) Geo. T. McIntosh.

## Mother's Allowances in Manitoba

Schedule rules and conditions under the Child Welfare Act of Manitoba were published in the Manitoba Gazette of May 30. Sections of this Act, enacted in 1924, dealing with bereaved and dependent children takes the place of the Mothers' Allowances Act repealed in 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924, page 626).

The schedule of maximum monthly allowances, exclusive of winter fuel, is graded according to age and family grouping as follows: For families of 1 adult and 2 enrolled children—$50; 1 adult and 3 children—$60; 1 adult and 4 children—$65; 1 adult and 5 children—$76; 1 adult and 6 enrolled children—$83; and 1 adult and 7 children or over—$89. For one adult and one enrolled child the monthly allowance (including rent of $15 for heated quarters) is $38. The above schedule of allowances is designed to provide for: (1) food and clothing; (2) rent or interest, taxes and insurance in lieu of rent; (3) operating expenses—kitchen fuel, light, water, cleaning, recreation and equipment.

The maximum allowance for winter fuel for a family of two to three children in unheated rooms is $10 per month, while the fuel allowance for families in houses is fixed as follows: for a family of two to three children —$12 per month; four to five children—$16; six or more children—$18 per month.

Other schedules are established defining the allowances for food and clothing; rent or interest, taxes and insurance; and for operating expenses.

Provision is made for the revision of allowances within the fixed maximum, and in such revision the Board is authorized to take into account the resources and income, earned or potential, of the family.

# SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1936.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1935-36 include three cases in which proceedings had taken place during the preceding year. On March 31, 1936, results were still pending in connection with three applications.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

| Industries affected | Number of applications for Boards | Number of Boards established | Number of strikes not averted or ended |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities— | | | |
| (1) Mining and Smelting industry— | | | |
| Coal | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Metal | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (2) Transportation and Communication— | | | |
| Steam railways | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Street and electric railways | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Motor transportation | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shipping | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Telegraphs | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (3) Miscellaneous— | | | |
| Light and power | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 30* | 7 | 1 |

*Including three cases carried over from preceding year.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1936

| Industries affected | Number of applications for Boards | Number of strikes not averted or ended |
|---|---|---|
| I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work— | | |
| (1) Mining and Smelting Industry— | | |
| Coal | 94 | 12 |
| Metal | 21 | 5 |
| Asbestos | 1 | 0 |
| (2) Transportation and communication— | | |
| Steam railways | 242 | 7 |
| Street and electric railways | 146 | 7 |
| Motor transportation | 2 | 0 |
| Express | 12 | 1 |
| Shipping | 52 | 0 |
| Telegraphs | 31 | 1 |
| Telephones | 10 | 0 |
| (3) Miscellaneous— | | |
| Light and power | 42 | 3 |
| Elevators | 1 | 0 |
| (4) War work | 30 | 1 |
| II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act | 161 | 2 |
| Total | 845 | 39 |

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *June, 1936 | 14 | 2,004 | 4,014 |
| *May, 1936 | 12 | 2,911 | 28,469 |
| June 1935 | 15 | 5,531 | 42,140 |

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for June was slightly more than for May and the number of workers involved was only slightly less, the time loss was greatly reduced because nearly all the time loss for May was due to strikes of loggers and sawmill workers in British Columbia which terminated before the end of May. None of the disputes during June caused much time loss or involved a large number of workers for a long period. In June last year there were several disputes which involved numbers of workers and caused considerable time loss, namely those involving loggers in the Nipigon district of Ontario,

longshoremen and certain other water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., and salmon fishermen in the Gulf of Georgia on the coast of British Columbia.

Four disputes, involving 115 workers, were carried over from May (the dispute of garage employees at Winnipeg, Man., shown as unterminated in the June issue of the Labour Gazette, was later reported to have been settled by May 31). Ten disputes commenced during June. Of these fourteen disputes, twelve terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers, four in favour of the workers, a compromise settlement being reached in one case, while the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of June, therefore, there were on record two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man., and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and laundry employees, Toronto, Ont., May 18, 1936, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A strike on May 18 of laundry employees in one Toronto establishment with several branches, caused by alleged discrimination against one worker, was recorded in the Labour Gazette for June as terminated by the end of May, the strikers having been replaced. The dispute is included in the list of strikes where employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been called off or declared terminated by the unions concerned. During June the establishment was picketed by the strikers and sympathizers. The employer secured an injunction against the canvassing of customers by the striking drivers, the terms of the contract when engaged providing that they should not do so after their employment ceased. On June 26 it is reported that a court ruling required that the wording on the picket signs should be confined to a statement that members of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union were on strike.

A cessation of work by eight loaders at a coal mine at East Coulee, Alberta, from May 23 to May 28, was reported too late for inclusion in the June issue of the Labour Gazette. The men claimed they had not been paid fully for loading certain cars of coal and it was agreed to refer the case to the company accountant and the provincial mine inspector. The decision was in favour of the loaders.

A dispute involving newsboys at London, Ont., on June 1, has been reported. The newspaper publishers increased the price of papers to the boys by ten per cent and also changed the method of contracting for routes. The boys refused to handle the papers under these conditions and the conditions as prior to the dispute were restored on the following day.

A dispute involving men engaged to load pulpwood on a boat at Michipicoten Harbour, Ont., on June 18 has been reported. It appears that they demanded 60 cents an hour instead of 40 cents. It has been reported that work was resumed within a short time but particulars as to the dispute have not been received.

A cessation of work by 700 coal miners in one colliery at Sydney Mines, N.S., for one day, June 24, has been reported in the press. It appears that there was a dispute as to payment for coal left over at the end of a shift and the union decided to resume work pending negotiations with the management. Particulars from the parties involved have not yet been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Salmon Fishermen, Upper Fraser River, B.C.—The dispute involving fishermen who demanded the same rate for fish as was paid on the lower part of the Fraser River, seven cents per pound instead of six cents, commencing May 26, continued into June but flood conditions were reported to have prevented fishing and supplies for the fresh fish market in Vancouver were received from the coast so that employment conditions were no longer affected by June 3.

Taxi Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—The alleged lockout of taxi cab drivers employed by one company, which on May 4 dismissed fourteen employees who refused to give up their membership in the One Big Union, was unterminated at the end of the month. The

union's application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, May 28, was still under consideration at the end of the month as certain points in the application were apparently not in accordance with the requirements of the Act and information as to these points were being secured by the Minister.

TRUCK DRIVERS, HELPERS, WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.—The strike of certain employees of one storage and trucking company, March 31, against the dismissal of several employees, alleged to be the result of union activity, lapsed by the end of June although eleven of the strikers had not resumed work. The others had returned on April 20, as stated in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, under a temporary arrangement for the moving season, under the same conditions as before the dispute, but a wage increase of five cents per hour had been made soon after the strike was declared.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this strike, beginning on May 1, against the discharge of certain employees, alleged to be for union activity, the employer had secured an interim injunction against picketing and this had been renewed with respect to certain former employees. Some of these were later arrested for disobeying the order but were released with a warning. The employer appealed against the decision of the judge and the Court of Appeal is reported to have ruled on June 25 that ten men should be sentenced to ten days in jail for contempt of court but suspended sentence with the understanding that picketing by them or by any members of the union would cease. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES (AUTOMOBILE BODY WORKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.—It was stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June that the strike of certain employees in one garage was settled early in June. Information received later is that work was resumed on June 1 following negotiations between the parties which resulted in the employer agreeing to reinstate all employees without discrimination. The union officer alleged to have been discriminated against and another employee had in the meantime secured work elsewhere.

SALMON FISHERMEN, LOWER FRASER RIVER, B.C.—The strike of fishermen on the lower part of the Fraser River, June 1, in sympathy with the strike of fishermen on the upper part of the river, May 26, was affected by floods and by the receipt of supplies for the market from the coast so that by June 3 employment conditions were no longer affected. By June 10, the water being lower, some of the men resumed work.

COAL MINERS, RIVER HEBERT, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on June 15 as a result of a dispute about the right of one man to a place when the working force was reduced. Work was resumed on June 17 when it was agreed with the management that the case would be taken up with the executive board of the union.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from June 10 to June 16, claiming that payment for certain work was not in accordance with the agreement between the International Fur Workers' Union and the Independent Furriers' Association. The dispute was referred to arbitration under the terms of the agreement and it is reported that the decision was against the union.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from June 4 to June 8 in protest against the discharge of one employee, losing two days' work, though remaining in the factory. The union reported that the discharged employee was reinstated.

CLOAKMAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—When one employer operating a children's coat shop dismissed the employees engaged in manufacturing on June 15, continuing the operation of the stockroom and office, the union claimed this was a lockout in violation of the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and picketed the establishment. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached but the employer reported that the machinery had been sold. The dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (WORK CLOTHING), WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 26 demanding recognition of the United Garment Workers of America and wages and working conditions in accordance with the union schedule. This being conceded, work was resumed on Monday, June 29.

LUMBER MILL WORKERS, CABANO, P.Q.—Employees in two mills operated by one company ceased work on June 22 following the refusal of the employer to pay the same wages for an eight hour day as previously paid for ten. Hourly wages had been increased by fifteen per cent to partly offset the loss in daily wages when hours were reduced. A representative of the provincial

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to June, 1936.** | | | |
| Fishing and Trapping— | | | |
| Salmon fishermen, Upper Fraser River, B.C. | 70 | 200 | Commenced May 26, 1936; for increase in piece rates; employment conditions no longer affected by June 3, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man. | 14 | 336 | Alleged lockout, May 4, 1936; *re* employment of union members; unterminated. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, helpers, warehouse employees, etc., Toronto, Ont. | 11 | 125 | Commenced Mar. 31, 1936; against discharge of workers; lapsed by end of June, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont. | 20 | 480 | Commenced May 1, 1936; for reinstatement of workers allegedly discharged for union activity; unterminated. |
| Garage employees (automobile body workers), Winnipeg, Man. | ..... | ..... | Commenced May 5, 1936; alleged discrimination against union employee; terminated May 31, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1936.** | | | |
| Fishing and Trapping— | | | |
| Salmon fishermen, Lower Fraser River, B.C. | 270 | 800 | Commenced June 1, 1936; in sympathy with fishermen on strike along Upper Fraser River, May 26, 1936; employment conditions no longer affected by June 3, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Mining, etc.— | | | |
| Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S. | 63 | 126 | Commenced June 15, 1936; dispute as to seniority; terminated June 16, 1936; indefinite. |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont. | 40 | 200 | Commenced June 10, 1936; alleged violation of agreement *re* wage rates; terminated June 15, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| *Boots and Shoes*— | | | |
| Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont. | 75 | 150 | Commenced June 4, 1936; against discharge of worker; terminated June 6, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Cloakmakers, Toronto, Ont. | 20 | 260 | Alleged lockout; commenced June 15, 1936; *re* continuing operations under union agreement; terminated by June 30, 1936; indefinite. |
| Men's clothing factory workers (work clothing), Winnipeg, Man. | 19 | 38 | Commenced June 26, 1936; for union wages and working conditions; terminated June 27, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Lumber mill workers, Cabano, P.Q. | 310 | 1240 | Commenced June 22, 1936; against increase in hourly wages of only 15% when hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day; terminated June 25, 1936, in favour of employer. |
| Construction— | | | |
| *Buildings, etc.*— | | | |
| Carpenters, Edmonton, Alta. | 40 | 10 | Commenced June 8, 1936; against employment of "rough carpenters" below union wage rates; terminated June 8, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Carpenters, Toronto, Ont. | 7 | 24 | Commenced June 9, 1936; for employment of members of one union only; terminated June 12, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Water*— | | | |
| Longshoremen, Windsor, Ont. | 45 | 25 | Commenced June 24, 1936; for increased wages and improved working conditions; terminated June 24, 1936; compromise. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Department of Labour investigated the matter and after consultation with the representative of the workers and with the management work was resumed on June 26, without any change in conditions.

CARPENTERS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—Carpenters employed on one building ceased work on June 8 in protest against the employment of "rough carpenters" at 50 cents per hour, the union agreement providing for a rate of 75 cents per hour for all carpenters. Work was resumed in two hours when the "rough carpenters" were discharged and carpenters employed at 75 cents per hour.

Reference to this dispute in made in the article on conciliation elsewhere in this issue.

CARPENTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees on one building job ceased work on June 9 demanding that the contractor agree to employ only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Work was resumed on June 12 when this was conceded.

LONGSHOREMEN, WINDSOR, ONT.—Men employed to load freight boats at Windsor, Ont., ceased work on June 24, demanding an agreement with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees providing for increases in wage rates and improvements in working conditions. Concessions being made as to certain working conditions, work was resumed after five hours. It was agreed that men would be paid for time used in going from one assignment to another and that time and one-half rates would be paid for work at Amherstburg.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in May was 54 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 68 disputes in progress during the month, involving 22,400 workers with a time loss of 163,000 working days. Of the 54 disputes beginning in May, 12 arose out of demands for advances in wages and 13 out of other wage questions, 2 on questions respecting working hours, 15 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of working arrangements, and 9 on questions of trade union principle. During the month, final settlements were reached in 42 disputes, of which 12 were settled in favour of workers, 13 in favour of employers and 17 resulted in compromises. In the cases of 9 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of 2,000 slate quarrymen and labourers at Blaenau Festiniog, which began March 16 and was mentioned in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was settled May 13 by arbitration when it was agreed to increase the wage scale to the 1932 level.

### Belgium

Many strikes occurred during June in Belgium. At Antwerp, 10,000 dock workers went on strike June 2, and on June 22 reached an agreement by which wage increases were granted. On June 15, 125,000 coal miners went out, demanding wage increases and a 40 hour week. Metal workers, munition workers and textile workers were also involved in the movement. A total of 400,000 workers in various industries were reported to be on strike June 22. The miners' strike was settled June 23 through government intervention. The trade union committee controlling the majority of the strikers in the different industries ordered work to be resumed June 24, but this order was not fully obeyed in some industries.

### France

As mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, stoppages of work occurred

in a large number of metal and engineering establishments in the Paris area late in May. Early in June, strikes spread to a great many other trades in practically all parts of France. The principal demands of the workers were for a forty hour working week, holidays with pay, the granting of full trade union rights and the conclusion of collective agreements to regulate working conditions. Partial settlements were effected about June 8, in part by the passage of certain legislation in line with the demands of the workers, and in part by negotiations between the employers' association and the confederation of labour on points with which the government was not able to deal. Though many workers returned to work at this time, others, notably coal miners in Northern France and shipyard workers, went on strike after this partial settlement. Some of the latter disputes, which were still in progress at the end of the month, appear to be based on political as well as industrial demands. Reports vary as to the total number involved in these strikes, namely from 300,000 to 1,000,000 workers.

### United States

Statistics for the year 1935 show 2,014 disputes beginning in the year, involving 1,117,213 workers with a time loss of 15,456,337 working days for the year. This is the largest number of disputes for any year since 1921, but the number of workers involved and the time loss is considerably less than for 1934. The industries in which the greatest time losses occurred during 1935 were: bituminous coal mining; sawmills and logging camps; the manufacture of cotton goods, women's clothing and silk and rayon goods; and water transportation.

During the year, one-half of the total number of workers involved were on strike for wage increases, the majority of these workers being bituminous coal miners in the dispute in September. Another 26 per cent of the workers involved were concerned in disputes over union organization.

Of the 2,003 disputes which terminated in 1935, 54 per cent of the number of workers involved secured substantial gains, 26·9 per cent partial gains or compromises, 14·7 per cent little or no gains, the remainder having been involved in disputes between rival unions or disputes in which the result was indeterminate or not reported.

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1936, was 169 and 122 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 291 disputes in progress during the month, involving 74,000 workers with a time loss of 886,000 working days for the month.

A strike of 5,000 employees of a radio manufacturing company at Camden, New Jersey, began June 25 and was still in progress at the beginning of July. The strike was called for union recognition and for increased wages.

Another strike of 5,500 workers for union recognition in the steel industry at Portsmouth, Ohio, was reported June 23. Disorders and violence occurred during both of these strikes.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO JUNE 30, 1936

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbiter when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.



The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with dur-

ing the period from April 1 to June 30, 1936. (An article covering the period December 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1936, page 321).

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Early in April, 1936, 51 employees of the backshop staff of the John B. Stetson Company (Canada), Limited, Brockville, Ontario, ceased work in protest against a new system of wage payment introduced by the management which the employees alleged would reduce their earnings. At the request of both parties involved, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour investigated all angles of the dispute and held several conferences with representatives of the employees and with officials of the company. The officer was able to clear up a number of misunderstandings in regard to the new wage basis. In addition, the management of the company agreed to make certain concessions favourable to the employees in one or more departments, and also to make a re-study of the proposed basic rates, it being understood that in certain departments the rates would likely be increased and in no instance would they be reduced. The employees agreed to return to work on this understanding, and operations were resumed on April 20th. Approximately two weeks later the Department received word that the employees had formed a union and had made demands upon the Company for an increase in wages ranging from 19 to 200 per cent. The manager of the Company stated that if these demands were pressed to the point of a strike, as had been threatened, it was probable that the Company would either move its plant elsewhere or cease operations in Canada entirely. The conciliator of the Department again met representatives of the employees, urging upon them the advisability of continuing work under the previous arrangement, at least until such time as the new system had been given a fair test, and warning them of the danger of precipitating a strike at that time in view of the position taken by the management, of which they were made fully aware. Operations continued without interruption, it being understood that the management was prepared to discuss at any time any matters in dispute with a committee of its own employees.

TRUCK DRIVERS, HELPERS AND WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—On April 14, 1936, a committee representing employees of the Rawlinson Moving and Storage Company, Toronto, Ontario, then on strike, accompanied by officers of the National Trades Council, interviewed the conciliation officer of the Department of Labour in Toronto and requested his services in an effort to adjust a dispute between this company and its employees. It was stated that following the unionizing of the employees four men had been discharged, and also that the management of the company had refused to discuss the employees' request for increased wages and certain improvements in working conditions. A strike had occurred on March 31. The departmental conciliator immediately discussed the situation with an officer of the employing company. This officer stated that the men could return to work with the exception of certain ones who, he stated, were unsuitable and who had made themselves objectionable since the strike, but he would give no undertaking as to the number he would reinstate. This officer also refused to attend a conference to discuss the matter. The position of the employer was made known to the committee representing the men, and they stated that they would continue the strike.

STEEL WORKERS, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—In the latter part of April, 1936, a committee representing the steel workers, members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union, employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited. Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, discussed with officials of the Department of Labour, in Ottawa, the situation existing between this Corporation and its employees. Early in the year an understanding had been reached that negotiations for a general wage increase would be opened in April, but the management had informed the men that the financial position of the Corporation would not permit this being done. The delegation requested that a conciliation officer be sent to Sault Ste. Marie to look into the matter and render whatever assistance might be possible. This request was granted, and early in June conferences with the parties involved were held. The manager of the employing company stated that it was impossible for him to consider at that time any upward adjustment in wages, and the employees took the position that the only alternative to a strike was the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The consent of the employers to such procedure was finally obtained. and formal application for the establishment of a board was made by the employees concerned.

OPERATING ENGINEERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—Early in May, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised that negotiations between the management of the Hamilton By-Products Coke Ovens, Limited, and their stationary engineers and operators, members of Local

Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers, had reached a deadlock, and intimation was given that application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The conciliation services of the Department were offered and accepted, and an officer conferred with the disputing parties in Hamilton on May 21. Both parties referred to the several disputes that had arisen during the past two years and which had been settled by joint conferences brought about through the conciliation service of the Department, and stated that these settlements had been satisfactory for brief periods only. The conciliator found it impossible to bring about an adjustment in this matter, both parties expressing the view that the dispute could be dealt with more effectively by board procedure.

Taxi Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—On May 4, 1936, the management of Moore's Taxi, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, posted a notice in its establishment to the effect that the company was not satisfied with conditions existing between it and the One Big Union and that drivers affiliated with this organization would not be employed. On the same day 14 drivers, members of the Taxi Drivers' Unit, One Big Union, were dismissed. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour, and request was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A conciliator visited Winnipeg and conferred with representatives of the men and officials of the employing company. The company's position was that lack of employment and infraction of the company's regulations were the reasons for the dismissals. After lengthy negotiations the departmental conciliator was finally successful in obtaining the company's consent to reinstate 9 of the dismissed drivers, but the union officers refused this offer and stated that they would seek the establishment of a board.

Electrical Workers, Guelph, Ont.—On May 8, 1936, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from employees of the Light and Heat Commission of Guelph, Ontario, members of Local Union No. 548, international Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute had arisen when the Commission reduced the working hours of the employees from 50 to 44 per week without an increase in the hourly rate, the object being to provide employment for at least four additional workmen. A conciliation officer of the Department interviewed in Guelph representatives of the employees concerned, and the manager and chairman of the Commission. The chairman stated that the hourly rates compared favourably with those being paid at other points in Western Ontario, and was definite in his refusal to recede from the position taken or to consider any increase in wage rates. He further stated that he was agreeable to meeting the employees at any time a dispute should arise but that a conference to discuss the points then in dispute would not serve any useful purpose. In view of the position taken by the chairman the departmental officer was unable to render further assistance in the matter.

Laundry Workers (Drivers and Pressers), Toronto, Ont.—On May 26, 1936, the conciliation service of the Department of Labour was requested in connection with a strike of certain employees of the New Method Laundry, Toronto, Ontario. It was stated that a few weeks previously the employees had formed a union, affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and shortly thereafter one of the older men who had been active in the organization was discharged. A strike was called on May 18. A conciliator interviewed officials of the company, who stated that the man in question had not been dismissed because of his connection with the union but for other cause entirely. They further stated that they would not re-employ him under any circumstances, and in any event such action would only lead to a walkout of the workers who had not joined in the strike. These officers also agreed to meet a union official and discuss the matter with him. This conference was held on May 27. It was later learned that 12 of the 65 strikers had resumed work and others had been replaced.

Longshoremen, Three Rivers, P.Q.—During the latter part of May, 1936, trouble developed in the Port of Three Rivers, P.Q., involving longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, the men objecting to the crew of a ship unloading cargo. Representatives of the Longshoremen's Association had been endeavouring for a considerable period to secure an agreement respecting wages and working conditions with the stevedoring companies at that point but without success. Early in June a departmental conciliator conferred, at Three Rivers, with the union officials, and subsequently with one or more officials of the

employing companies, advising them to renew negotiations. It is understood that this advice was followed.

CARPENTERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—On June 8, 1936, a strike occurred of carpenters employed on the construction of a building at Edmonton, Alberta, in protest against the contractor employing a number of workmen, classified as carpenters' helpers, and permitting them to use a number of the tools of the carpentry trade. It was alleged that this was contrary to the general practice in the building industry in that city. The dispute received the prompt attention of the Labour Commissioner of the Government of Alberta and the Western Representative of the federal Department of Labour, and an amicable adjustment followed. A number of additional carpenters were taken on to replace the carpenters' helpers, the latter being absorbed as labourers.

## Annual Convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions

The twenty-fifth convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions was held in Ottawa, June 26-27, 1936. In addition to the delegates from the various typographical unions there were five representatives of kindred trades, attending on special invitation to discuss the question of closer affiliation among the allied crafts of the printing industry. The delegates were welcomed by His Worship Mayor Stanley Lewis, Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. P. J. Tomkins, president of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. Tom Moore, member of the National Employment Commission. Mr. Dickson, after extending greetings from the Federal Department of Labour, congratulated the delegates on the good work being accomplished among the members through the benefit features of the union, and spoke of the vast changes in the printing industry since the days of Guttenburg and the early use of wood type. He referred to the work of the Department of Labour and stated that its problems were similar to those of the unions, and that the officers of the Department were always willing to lend assistance in finding a solution to these problems.

Mr. Moore outlined the work of the National Employment Commission in regard to stabilizing the economic conditions of the workers. He claimed that unemployment and other disturbing factors in industry were national problems. In referring to the delay in bringing into force certain social laws he stated that the British North America Act should be amended to give the Federal Parliament the necessary power to enact and put into operation such enactments throughout the Dominion.

The recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were: (1) That the Ontario Government allow liquor advertisements in newspapers and magazines printed in Ontario; (2) Insertion of a fair wage clause in all printing contracts; Opposition to the removal of the tariff on magazines; (3) That unions of the printing industry have all their agreements commence and terminate at the same time.

The final session of the Conference was largely taken up with the report of the Montreal delegates on the collective labour agreements recently put into force in that city.

An important change is contemplated by extending the scope of the Conference to include other printing trades unions in the affiliation with the Typographical. Reports from a number of locals indicated a favourable attitude to the question and the officers were instructed to take the necessary steps to bring it about.

Officers elected were: President, J. J. Clancey, Ottawa; first vice-president, J. W. Blaquiere, Montreal; 2nd vice-president, M. Dunkley, Peterborough; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Teague, Montreal.

The invitation of Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union of Montreal to hold the 1937 convention in Montreal was accepted.

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Twenty-eight factories included in the compressed gases industry in 1935 had a value of production of $3,077,765 compared with $2,803,840 in 1934 and $2,490,215 in 1933. The average number of employees in these establishments was 510 with salaries and wages of $741,631. The main products were oxygen, acetylene, carbon dioxide and hydrogen and each of these were made in greater quantities than in 1934. Acetylene output was 39,922,683 cubic feet; oxygen 136,059,706, carbon dioxide in cylinders 4,849,687 and hydrogen 40,134,386 cubic feet.

# SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS RESPECTING VALIDITY OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

## Decisions on References by Federal Government as to Dominion and Provincial Jurisdiction

THE Supreme Court of Canada on June 17, rendered its judgments on the constitutionality of eight statutes comprising the "social legislation" enacted during the 1934 and 1935 sessions of the Dominion Parliament. These measures were:—

Section 498a of the Criminal Code;
Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act;
Employment and Social Insurance Act;
Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act;
Minimum Wages Act;
Limitation of Hours of Work Act;
Natural Products Marketing Act; and
Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

The above enactments were referred to the Supreme Court in order to secure a judicial determination as to whether the Acts in question are *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. Hearings were conducted before the Supreme Court between January 15 and February 5 in respect to the validity of the eight statutes.

Factums were submitted in respect of these references on behalf of the Government of Canada and on behalf of the respective provinces. Counsel were present also on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada and the Attorney-General of the respective provinces. (Labour Gazette, February, 1936, p. 140).

### Appeals to Privy Council

A statement issued on July 8, by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, indicates that appeals will be made to the Privy Council in connection with certain of the judgments. The Minister's statement is as follows:—

"The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, announced to-day that the Dominion Government had decided to apply at the present sittings of the Judicial Committtee of His Majesty's Privy Council for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the judgments pronounced by the Supreme Court of Canada on the 17th of June last in the references concerning the constitutional validity of The Employment and Social Insurance Act; the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; The Minimum Wages Act and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

"In the reference concerning the Employment and Social Insurance Act, the Supreme Court of Canada held, by a majority of four to two, that the statute was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Chief Justice and Davis J. were of opinion that the statute was *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, but Rinfret, Cannon, Crocket and Kerwin JJ. were of opinion that the statute was *ultra vires*.

"In the reference concerning the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; The Minimum Wages Act; and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada were equally divided in their opinion. The Chief Justice and Davis and Kerwin JJ. were of the opinion that, except as to section 6 of The Minimum Wages Act, the statutes were *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. On the other hand, Rinfret, Cannon and Crocket JJ. were of opinion that the statutes were *ultra vires*. The question in issue concerns the scope of the Dominion's treaty making power, and is considered to be of great importance.

"The Minister of Justice also stated that he had been advised by some of the provinces that they intended to ask for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgments pronounced by the Supreme Court of Canada in other references—in particular, in the references concerning the constitutional validity of section 498A of the Criminal Code and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act."

A summary of the judgments respecting each of the statutes is given herewith.

## Section 498A of the Criminal Code

Section 498A of the Criminal Code of Canada declares certain types of price discrimination to be criminal offences punishable by a fine of $5,000 in the case of a corporation and a fine of $1,000 in the event of violation by any other person. The section was passed together with other amendments to the Criminal Code on July 5, 1935, as chapter 56 of the 1935 statutes. It came into effect on September 1, 1935. Two months later, on

November 5, the present government referred the section to the Supreme Court of Canada for decision as to whether or not its enactment was within the legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament.

Pending this decision and the possible appeal therefrom to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, no prosecutions of alleged offenders have been conducted under section 498A. Section 498A was passed with the intention of giving effect to certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, made in its report of April 9, 1935, on the termination of its lengthy investigations. The section is composed of three parts, the first providing against specified types of price discrimination, and the second and third against certain policies of selling goods at low prices for the purposes of destroying competition or eliminating competitors. It reads in full as follows:—

> 498a. Every person engaged in trade or commerce or industry is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or to one month's imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, who
>
> (*a*) is a party or privy to, or assists in, any transaction of sale which discriminates, to his knowledge, against competitors of the purchaser in that any discount, rebate or allowance is granted to the purchaser over and above any discount, rebate or allowance available at the time of such transaction to the aforesaid competitors in respect of a sale of goods of like quality and quantity;
>
> The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, prevent a co-operative society returning to producers or consumers, or a co-operative wholesale society returning to its constituent retail members, the whole or any part of the net surplus made in its trading operations in proportion to purchases made from or sales to the society.
>
> (*b*) engages in a policy of selling goods in any area of Canada at prices lower than those exacted by such seller elsewhere in Canada, for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor in such part of Canada;
>
> (*c*) engages in a policy of selling goods at prices unreasonably low for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor.

The Supreme Court of Canada in its judgment on the constitutional validity of the section, delivered on June 17, 1936, held unanimously that the second and third parts of the section, i.e., its clauses (*b*) and (*c*) were validly enacted under legislative powers held by the Dominion Parliament under the British North America Act. The judgment of Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Rinfret, Mr. Justice Davis and Mr. Justice Kerwin, delivered by the Chief Justice, found clause (*a*) to be constitutionally valid. Mr. Justice Cannon and Mr. Justice Crocket in separate dissenting opinions declared that in their view the latter clause dealt with matters on which the federal Parliament had not power to legislate, but that clauses (*b*) and (*c*) were constitutionally valid.

The majority judgment found the entire section to fall within the powers of the Dominion to legislate on the subject of criminal law. While pointing out that it is "well settled that the Parliament of Canada cannot acquire jurisdiction over a subject which belongs exclusively to the provinces by attaching penal sanctions to legislation which in its pith and substance is legislation in relation to that subject in its provincial aspects alone," the judgment adheres to the view that these considerations are not applicable to the provisions of the statute in question. On the contrary it is recalled that in the judgment of the Judicial Committee in 1931 upholding the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code it was established beyond doubt "that, in enacting laws in relation to matters falling within the subject matter of the criminal law, as these words are used in section 91 [of the British North America Act], Parliament is not restricted by any rule limiting the Acts declared to be criminal acts to such as would appear to a court of law to be 'in their own nature' criminal." The majority judgment holds that in the case of section 498A "the prohibitions seem to be aimed at the prevention of practices which Parliament conceives to be inimical to the public welfare; and each of the offences is declared in explicit terms to be an indictable offence."

Mr. Justice Crocket, after reviewing in his reasons certain earlier decisions of the Judicial Committee in constitutional cases, including those regarding the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines Investigation Act, stated:

> I have concluded that (*b*) and (*c*) allege offences which might reasonably be held to be of a criminal character, inasmuch as both require a specific intent to destroy competition or to eliminate a competitor—a thing which is bound in the end to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public.

In his remarks regarding clause (*a*) of the section Mr. Justice Crocket found as follows, in holding the clause to be unconstitutional:

> No intention to destroy competition or to eliminate an individual competitor is required. On the contrary its apparent object is to prevent the granting of discounts, rebates or allowances to large scale purchasers of manufactured and all other goods for any reason whatever and to make the price of commodities uniform as far as

possible, and by this expedient to raise retail prices throughout the community and thus to deprive the great mass of the consuming population of the benefit of real competition in trade. Such a policy may be desirable and beneficial to a particular class of the population, but its purpose is purely economic and involves the virtual control by Parliament of such subjects as contracts of sale, which the B.N.A. Act has assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures, ... In my opinion ss. (*a*) describes an act which lacks every element of what is ordinarily associated with criminal law, either in the minds of lawyers or laymen. It describes a thing which is neither civilly or morally wrong in itself under the cloak of discrimination.

In arriving at the same conclusions as Mr. Justice Crocket, Mr. Justice Cannon stated that, *prima facie,* "Parliament has legislated directly in a matter of civil rights and has simply annexed to it a sanction." Characteristics of a crime, he indicated, are, first, "the danger to the community as a whole which the conduct of the offender is felt to give" and, second, the fact that "whereas the object of the law in the case of a tort is principally the compensation of the party injured, its object in the case of crime is primarily the punishment of the offender." Mr. Justice Cannon held that clause (*a*) does not fill these requirements, "inasmuch as it has in view only the protection of individual competitors of the vendor, not the maintenance of public order or the promotion of the public weal. It deals exclusively with the civil law and the only logical sanction to enforce the stipulation in favour of an aggrieved competitor would be to give him against the discriminating vendor a recourse in damages for compensation of any damages resulting from a refusal to sell to him at the same price goods of like quality and quantity."

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An interesting parallel to section 498A is found in the United States in the Patman-Robertson law against price discrimination, approved June 19, 1936. Section 3 of this law follows with close similarity the wording of section 498A of the Canadian Criminal Code. As both the Canadian and the United States law are designed to govern countless numbers of ordinary commercial transactions, each has been the subject of widespread discussion, particularly in trade circles, on the matter of the possible effects of their enforcement in their present forms.

## The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935

The unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on the constitutional validity of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, delivered on the same date as the other judgments reviewed here, declared the Act to be in part beyond the legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act was passed on July 5, 1935, to come into effect on October 1 of that year. Its preamble referred to the investigations by the Special Committee and Royal Commission on Price Spreads and declared that "the majority of the commissioners recommended that a Federal Trade and Industry Commission be established with powers to regulate commerce and industry" and that "it is expedient and in the public interest that effect be given to the aforesaid recommendations in so far as it is within the competence of Parliament to do so."

The Act established a Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, consisting of the three members of the Tariff Board, charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act and possessing power to recommend approval of certain price and production agreements (section 14), to investigate and obtain the assistance of the National Research Council in inquiring into any questions relating to commodity standards and the grading of commodities (sections 15, 16 and 17), to investigate complaints regarding alleged violations of provisions of a number of laws listed in the Act, described in the Act as "laws prohibiting unfair trade practices" (section 2 (h) and section 20), to sponsor industrial conferences for the determination of unfair trade practices prevailing in any industry (section 23), and (section 25) when so required by the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon "questions relating to the general trend of social or economic conditions or to any social or economic problem of Canada." Provisions for the establishment and use of the words "Canada Standard" as a national trade mark were made in sections 18 and 19 of the Act. Sections 21 and 22 provided for the appointment and duties of a Director of Public Prosecutions to operate under the superintendence of the Minister of Justice.

Following the general election in October 1935, and the reference of the Act to the Supreme Court, steps to administer its provisions were deferred except with regard to the Combines Investigation Act, the constitutional validity of the Combines Investi-

gation Act having been established some years earlier.

Section 14 of the Trade and Industry Commission Act, dealing with price and production agreements, and sections 19 and 20 concerning a "Canada Standard" trade mark, were declared to be unconstitutional measures in the judgment of the Supreme Court. Regarding section 20, already described, the Court found that this section "would appear to be unobjectionable as respects enactments mentioned in section 2 (h) which may be *intra vires* of Parliament. As regards the validity of these enactments we have only heard argument in respect to two of them; the Natural Products Marketing Act and Section 498A of the Criminal Code." The other sections of the Commission Act considered in the Court's judgment, namely sections 15 (1), 16 and 17, dealing with commodity standards, and sections 21 and 22, dealing with the office of Director of Public Prosecutions, were viewed as constitutionally valid. The decision regarding sections 21 and 22 is subject to the qualifications indicated above with respect to section 20.

In dealing with the section of the Commission Act regarding price and production agreements, the Court stated in part:

> we cannot perceive any ground for holding that the enactments of this section are necessarily incidental to the exercise of any powers of the Dominion in relation to the criminal law. Nor can the section, we think, be sustained as legislation in relation to the regulation of trade and commerce.... It is to be observed that this section contemplates action by the Commission and by the Governor in Council in respect of individual agreements which may relate to trade that is entirely local.

Sections 16 and 17, regarding commodity standards, were upheld "in view of the responsibilities of the Dominion Parliament in respect of the criminal law and trade and commerce" on the ground that in this connection it would appear Parliament may "exercise a wide latitude in prosecuting investigations for ascertaining the facts with regard to fraudulent commercial practices, including adulteration." Sections 18 and 19 are condemned on the ground that the so-called trade mark provided for "is not a trade mark in any proper sense of the term. . . . That subsection is really an attempt to create a civil right of a novel character and to vest it in the Crown in the right of the Dominion." The validity of sections 21 and 22, concerning a Director of Public Prosecutions, was maintained for the reason that "it would appear that authority to enact these provisions is necessarily incidental to the exercise of legislative authority in relation to the criminal offences created by the laws 'prohibiting unfair trade practices' validly enacted in such of the statutes enumerated in section 2 (h) as may be competent."

## Employment and Social Insurance Commission Act

The Employment and Social Insurance Commission Act, which received Royal Assent on June 28, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, pages 617-20) was enacted for the purpose of "establishing an Employment and Social Insurance Commission to provide for a National Employment Service, for insurance against unemployment, for aid to unemployed persons, and for other forms of Social Insurance and Security and for purposes related thereto."

The Act provided, *inter alia,* for a system of unemployment insurance with a central fund, to which employers, workers, and the Dominion were to contribute specified weekly amounts. Benefits were payable to insured workers for a stipulated period, on satisfying certain statutory conditions most important of which was that the insured worker shall have paid into the fund not less than forty weekly contributions during the two years immediately preceding the date of claiming the benefits. A graduated scale of benefits was set up, and were payable for not more than an aggregate of 78 days of continuous unemployment in any benefit year. Although this measure was enacted, contributions to the unemployment insurance fund were to be paid on a date to be set by the Commission. On July 20, 1935, the personnel of the Commission was announced (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 713). Later, this Act along with other social legislation, was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, p. 976) in order to secure a judicial determination as to whether it was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. On June 17, 1936, judgment was given by the Supreme Court, declaring the Employment and Social Insurance Commission Act unconstitutional. Chief Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Davis upheld the legislation, while Rinfret, Cannon, Crocket and Kerwin, J.J. expressed contrary opinions.

It was claimed by the Dominion, that the Act was constitutional in view of Parliament's residuary power to legislate for the "peace, order and good government" of the country, and "its exclusive power (*a*) to regulate trade and commerce; (*b*) to raise money

by any mode or system of taxation; (*c*) to appropriate public money for any public purposes; (*d*) to provide for the collection of statistics and incidentally, (*e*) to enact criminal laws."

Chief Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Davis found that the Act did not transgress the legislative power of Parliament, particularly with regard to its power to raise money by any mode or system of taxation, for the exclusive disposition of Parliament. The written judgment of the Chief Justice on this point is as follows: "At all events, it seems to be abundantly clear that there is nothing in either section 91 or section 92 (of the B.N.A. Act) which precludes the Dominion from raising money by any mode or system of taxation to be expended in the relief of distress among inhabitants of any one or more provinces by direct application for the benefit of the inhabitants as individuals, still less for raising money to be expended for the relief of the inhabitants of the Dominion, almost all of whom are necessarily inhabitants of the provinces. The inhabitants of the provinces are taxable by the Dominion in order to raise moneys for any purpose in the furtherance of which it is competent to the Dominion to expend such moneys in exercise of its exclusive and plenary control over the public assets."

The Chief Justice maintained that subdivision 1 of Section 91 empowers Parliament with "full discretionary authority" to dispose of the public assets of the Dominion and that no other court is vested with the power to examine any purported exercise of that authority with a view to pronouncing upon its validity save only to determine whether or not any enactment of Parliament "professing to be an exercise of a given authority is not really an enactment of that character; but one relating to a subject over which Parliament has no jurisdiction."

The Chief Justice indicated that the provisions requiring compulsory contributions by employers and employees "possess the essential elements of legislation respecting taxation." Amplifying this statement the Chief Justice maintained that the provisions had this character because "first, it would not be competent to a provincial legislature to enact them in the context in which they stand, which demonstrates that the contributions are exacted for the purpose of raising moneys for exclusive disposition by Parliament; and, second, there is no adequate ground for holding that they are, either in purpose or in immediate effect, outside the ambit of the powers under subdivision 3."

The Chief Justice contended that it is similarly so regarding the enactments dealing with the disposition of the proceeds from levies made upon employers and employees and of the contribution from the Dominion Treasury. Contending that these are not enactments "in respect of property and civil rights in any one province or in all of the provinces," he held that such enactments would "not be competent as enactments by any or all of the provincial legislatures, and there is no adequate ground for affirming the ambit of the powers under subdivision 3."

Continuing, the Chief Justice referring to the enactments concerning the disposition of the proceeds of the levies upon employers and employees and of the contribution from the Dominion Treasury, declared that: "They are not enactments in respect of property and civil rights in any one province or in all of the provinces. They would not be competent as enactments by any or all of the provincial legislatures, and there is no adequate ground for affirming that these enactments are not legislation in relation to the subjects within the scope of subdivision 1."

The Chief Justice concluded his opinion with the following:

> In a word, legislation for raising money for disposition by Parliament under subdivision 3 of section 91, and directing the disposition of it under subdivision 1, is necessarily excluded from the jurisdiction of the provinces by the concluding words of section 91; and there is no sufficient ground for affirming that, in the enactments of this statute, Parliament is not exercising its powers under these subdivisions, or, in other words, that under the guise of doing so it is invading a provincial field from which it is excluded, for the purpose of attaining a result which it has full power to attain by legislating within fields in which it has exclusive authority.
>
> The statute is, therefore, *intra vires* and the answer to the interrogatory addressed to us by the Order of Reference is in the negative.

Rinfret, and Kerwin J.J., in separate judgments found the legislation unconstitutional. Mr. Justice Rinfret could not agree that the law fell within the "peace, order and good government" provision or the power to regulate trade and commerce and expressed the opinion that insurance was a provincial matter and the Federal Act invaded a provincial field, namely contracts and civil rights.

Mr. Justice Rinfret, indicating reasons why he held the validity of the legislation in question could not be supported as an exercise of the residuary power of Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, or as an exercise of the power of Parliament to regulate trade and commerce, said: "Insurance of all sorts, in-

cluding insurance against unemployment, and health insurances, have always been recognized as being exclusively provincial matters under the head 'Property and Civil Rights,' or under the head 'Matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.' By force of the British North America Act the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada is given to the Dominion Parliament only 'in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.'"

Dealing with the contention that the legislation was within the competence of the Parliament of Canada because of its exclusive power to regulate trade and commerce, Mr. Justice Rinfret declared that this legislation "is not trade and commerce as defined by the Privy Council in its numerous decisions upon the subject," adding that "it deals with a great many matters which are trade and commerce in no sense of the word, such as the contract of employment, employment service, unemployment insurance, and benefit and health."

Referring to the point raised in the Dominion Government's submission in support of the legislation, that the Act was within the legislative power of the Parliament to raise money by any mode or system of taxation, Mr. Justice Rinfret, having disposed of the contention that the legislation was aimed towards the regulation of trade and commerce, stated:—

> There remains, therefore, in the submission made on behalf of the Dominion Government, only two heads that have to be considered in support of the legislation; and they are "the power to raise money by any mode or system of taxation" (91-3), and "the power to appropriate public moneys for any public purpose."
>
> In truth, these powers were only faintly advanced by counsel for the Dominion in favour of the legislation. Nevertheless, they were refered to, and more particularly as I understand that they were accepted in support of the validity of the Act by my Lord the Chief Justice, I realize that my reasons for holding a different view must be explained as fully, though as concisely, as possible.
>
> The critical question is whether or not the statute is, in its substance, an exercise of these powers to raise money by taxation and to make laws for the disposal of the public property.

In establishing the "true nature and character" of the enactment Mr. Justice Rinfret reviews the preamble to the Act and observes:—

> The Parliament of Canada intended primarily to legislate with regard to employment service, to unemployment insurance, and to health matters; that it was not concerned with the public debt and property or with the raising of money by taxation, and that the provisions for levying contributions for the creation of the national fund were nothing more than Provisions to enable the carrying out of the true and only purposes of the legislation. The Act is one dealing with and regulating employment service and unemployment insurance. The contributions (or the taxes if we are to call them so) are mere incidents of the regulation.

This contention is further amplified by Mr. Justice Rinfret thus:—

> The Act does not possess the character of a taxing statute, but it is legislation intending to do precisely what the title says: to establish an employment insurance commission, to provide for a national employment service, for insurance against unemployment, for aid to unemployed persons, or other forms of social insurance and security and for purposes related thereto.

Mr. Justice Rinfret was of the opinion that these are subject-matters falling within the legislative authority of the provinces, and that "the Dominion Parliament may not, under pretext of the exercise of the power to deal with its property, or to raise money by taxation, indirectly accomplish the ends sought for in this legislation. If it were otherwise, the Dominion Parliament, under colour of the taxing power, would be permitted to invade almost any of the fields exclusively reserved by the Constitution to the legislatures in each province."

Mr. Justice Rinfret also doubted whether the contribution received from the employee could properly be termed a tax, it being, in his opinion, more in the nature of an insurance premium paid for services and individual benefits to be returned to the employee in proportion to his payments. "The benefits," the Justice states, "conferred on the employees by the Act are not gifts with conditions attached, which the employees are free to accept or not; the conditions attached to the benefits are made compulsory terms of all contracts in the specified employments." This provision is deprecated by the Justice in that the "Dominion Parliament may use its power of taxation to compel the insertion of conditions of a similar character in ordinary contracts between employers and employees."

Summing up his judgment Mr. Justice Rinfret states:—

> In the premises the Act submitted to the Court is not a mere encroachment on the provincial fields through the exercise of powers allegedly ancillary or incidental to one of the enumerated powers of Section 91; in its pith and substance, it is a direct and unwarranted appropriation of the powers attributed to the legislatures by force of Section 92 of the Constitution. For these reasons, and also for the reasons given by my brother Kerwin, with whom I enitrely concur, I have come to the conclusion that the Employment and Social Insurance Act

(chapter 38 of the Stautes of Canada 25-26 Geo. V) is wholly *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada....

Mr. Justice Kerwin in his written judgment also reviews the various sections of the Act and considered that all Parts of the Act are so closely interwoven with the Commission set up under Part I and the unemployment insurance scheme referred to in Part III "that they must stand or fall according to the validity or otherwise of sections 15 to 38 inclusive which form Part III."

Dealing with that section, Mr. Justice Kerwin could not agree with conclusions expressed by Chief Justice Duff that Part III of the Act might be justified as an exercise by Parliament of its powers under Head 1 "The Public Debt and Property" and Head 2 "The Raising of Money by any mode or system of taxation" of section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867. Disagreeing with the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kerwin stated that he was "unable to ascertain in what manner they may be termed an exercise of the power conferred upon Parliament to tax. It occurs to me that if it were otherwise the Parliament of Canada might in connection with any matter whatsoever, by the mere imposition of a tax, confer upon itself authority to legislate upon matters over which the legislature of each province would ordinarily have jurisdiction." Mr. Justice Kerwin is also of the same opinion as Mr. Justice Rinfret contending that Part III of the Act in dealing with contracts of employment and attaching thereto a statutory condition interferes with property and civil rights. Mr. Justice Kerwin also contends that the "pith and substance of this part of the Act deals with unemployment insurance."

Citing certain legal opinion (*Re* the Insurance Act of Canada, 1932 A.C. 41, an appeal from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal side, for the Province of Quebec) Mr. Justice Kerwin contends that "the legislation in question does not even purport to be a taxing Act."

Concluding his judgment, Mr. Justice Kerwin states:—

> .... even if the object aimed at by Part III of the present Act may be praiseworthy and if the desired result might better be obtained by the Dominion than all or some of the provinces acting within their constitutional limitations might accomplish, the matter is not translated from the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature to that of Parliament. In the same way, I am unable to see how, in view of the summary of the powers of the Dominion with reference to trade and commerce, also given elsewhere by the learned Chief Justice, the matter could be considered as falling within that head of section 91.
>
> For these reasons, and for the reasons given by my brother Rinfret which I have had the opportunity of perusing, I certify to the Governor General in Council for his informtaion my opinion that the Act *in toto* is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada.

Similarly, in the opinions of Mr. Justice Crockett and Mr. Justice Cannon the Act was held to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament

## The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; the Minimum Wages Act; and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act

The constitutional validity of three statutes enacted by the Dominion Parliament in 1935 depended chiefly on the interpretation of the treaty-making power of the Dominion as applied in the case of the international labour conventions of the International Labour Conference established by the Peace Treaty. On this point, the six members of the Supreme Court of Canada were evenly divided. The Chief Justice, Sir Lyman P. Duff, Mr. Justice Davis and Mr. Justice Kerwin held that under Section 132 of the British North America Act, the Parliament of Canada had all power necessary to give effect to such conventions when they had been ratified by the Governor-General in Council. The other members of the Court disagreed with this opinion and submitted their reasons separately.

The legislation in question comprised the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and the Minimum Wages Act (Labour Gazette, 1935, p. 617). These statutes were designed to give effect to draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1919, 1921 and 1928, respectively. By their terms, they became "conventions" on ratification by a specified number of states members of the International Labour Organization.

Prior to 1935, the only draft conventions of the Conference which had been given legislative effect by the Dominion Parliament were those, the subject matter of which appeared to fall clearly within the competence of the Dominion Parliament under the provisions of the British North America Act. In this way, legislation has been enacted to give effect to seven conventions affecting seamen. Four of these are already in force. The other three are embodied in the Canada Shipping Act, 1935, which has been proclaimed to come

into effect on August 1, 1936. Another convention for the protection of persons loading and unloading ships may be given effect to by regulations made under the Act by the Governor in Council.

### Previous Decisions

In 1925, the Dominion Government referred to the Supreme Court of Canada certain questions as to the respective competence of the Dominion and the provincial legislatures as regards the draft convention on the eight-hour day in industrial undertakings. The unanimous opinion of the Court was to the effect that the convention dealt with matters concerning which legislative jurisdiction belonged to the provinces, either under the head of Property and Civil Rights or of Local and private matters within the province in Section 92 of the British North America Act enumerating the subjects assigned to the provincial legislatures (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, p. 671). With respect to employees of the Dominion Government and workmen employed in parts of Canada outside the boundaries of any province, however, it was held that the Parliament of Canada had power to legislate on this subject.

In 1931 and 1932, two cases involving the right of the Dominion Parliament to give legislative effect to international treaties were decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In both cases, the judgment was in favour of the Dominion and rested, at least in part, on Section 132 of the British North America Act. This section provides:—

> The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

*Aeronautics Case:*

The first of the two cases involving international treaties arose out of the Aeronautics Act, passed by Parliament in 1919 with a view to carrying out the obligations of Canada as a part of the British Empire under the convention relating to the regulation of aerial navigation. The convention was drawn up at the Peace Conference and was signed by the representatives of the Allied Powers, including Canada, and was ratified by His Majesty on behalf of the British Empire on June 1, 1922. When the question was raised by the Province of Quebec "as to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada to sanction regulations for the control of aerial navigation generally within Canada" and in their application to flying operations carried on within a province, it was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Court upheld the claim of the provinces that some of the regulations laid down in the Act affected property and civil rights within a province and were, therefore, invalid as Dominion legislation. On appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judgment was reversed and the question determined in favour of the Dominion. In the words of Lord Sankey:—

> To sum up, having regard (*a*) to the terms of s. 132; (*b*) to the terms of the Convention which covers almost every conceivable matter relating to aerial navigation; and (*c*) to the fact that further legislative powers in relation to aerial navigation reside in the Parliament of Canada by virtue of s. 91, items 2 (trade and commerce), 5 (postal service), and 7 (defence), it would apear that substantially the whole field of legislation in regard to aerial navigation belongs to the Dominion. There may be a small portion of the field which is not by virtue of specific words in the British North America Act vested in the Dominion; but neither is it vested by specific words in the Provinces. As to that small portion it appears to the Board that it must necessarily belong to the Dominion under its power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada. Further, their Lordships are influenced by the facts that the subject of aerial navigation and the fulfilment of Canadian obligations under s. 132 are matters of national interest and importance; and that aerial navigation is a class of subject which has attained such dimensions as to affect the body politic of the Dominion.

*Radio Broadcasting Case:*

The second case was also an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in answer to questions referred to it concerning the regulation and control of radio broadcasting in Canada. The Radiotelegraph Act of Canada was enacted to fulfil the obligations assumed by the Dominion as a party to the International Radiotelegraph Convention of 1927. This treaty was not one between the British Empire as such and foreign countries, as in the case of the aviation treaty, but one to which Canada was a signatory on its own behalf, a situation "quite unthought of in 1867." At that time,

> The only class of treaty which would bind Canada was thought of as a treaty by Great Britain and that was provided for by s. 132. Being therefore not mentioned explicitly in either s. 91 or s. 92 [enumerating powers given to the Dominion and the provinces respectively], such legislation falls within the general words at the opening of s. 91 which assign to the Government of the Dominion the power to make laws "for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the prov-

> inces".... But the question does not end with the consideration of the convention.

Under section 92 of the British North America Act assigning the regulation of certain works and undertakings to the provinces, several exceptions are made, including steamship lines, railways, telegraphs and other works connecting one province with another or extending beyond the limits of a province.

> These provisions ... have the effect of reading the excepted matters into the preferential place enjoyed by the enumerated subjects of s. 91.

It was the opinion of the Judicial Committee that radio broadcasting falls within both the word "telegraphs" and the general words, "undertakings connecting one province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province." Further,

> As their Lordships' views are based on what may be called the pre-eminent claims of s. 91, it is unnecessary to discuss the question ... whether, if there had been no pre-eminent claims as such, broadcasting could have been held to fall either within "property and civil rights," or within "matters of a merely local or private nature."

As a result of the judgments in these cases, the Dominion Government in 1935 adopted the view that under section 132 of the British North America Act dealing with treaties, the Dominion Parliament could enact legislation to implement the conventions of the International Labour Conference when they had been ratified by the Government. As there was a difference of opinion on this point between the Government of the day and the Opposition, the question as to the validity of the three statutes passed in pursuance of this policy was referred to the Supreme Court after the change of Government in October, 1935.

### Judgments on 1935 Legislation

*Chief Justice, and Davis and Kerwin, J.J.* In the written opinion of the Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff, and Davis and Kerwin, JJ., holding the legislation valid, the minimum wage convention is discussed but it is stated—

> In substance, the foregoing reasoning governs the decision as to the answers to the interrogatories touching the validity of the statutes relating to Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings and to the Limitation of Hours of Work.

The convention providing for minimum wage fixing machinery was "confirmed and approved" by the Governor General in Council on April 12, 1935, and on April 25, the formal instrument of ratification was deposited with the Secretary of the League of Nations. The Chief Justice pointed out that the question before the Court, put in precise form, was this:—

> Is the statute ... constitutionally effective, without the consent of the provinces, to alter the law of those provinces by bringing that law into conformity with the stipulations of the convention so ratified: the matter of these stipulations being, *ex hypothesi*, normally (and saving certain specific fields of legislation with which we are not concerned) a subject matter of legislation within the exclusive competence of the respective provincial legislatures under section 92 of the B.N.A. Act?

> The principal points now in controversy arise upon these contentions of the Provinces:

> First, that the Governor General in Council has no authority to enter into any international engagement; second, that, since the subject matter of the convention falls within the subdivision of s. 92, which relates to property and civil rights within the Provinces, the assent of the provincial legislatures was an essential condition of a valid ratification under Art. 405 of the Labour Part of the Treaty. Third, that in view of the character of its subject matter, the Provinces alone are competent to give the force of law to the Convention.

On the first point, as to the power of the Government of Canada to enter into an international treaty on its own account without reference to His Majesty, the Chief Justice was of the opinion that this custom had grown up and had been recognized by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Radio case when such an agreement was held to be "adequate in international law to create an international obligation binding upon Canada." The ratification of a convention of the International Labour Conference is one claimed to be "effected pursuant to a treaty obligation arising under the Treaty of Versailles" which is a treaty between the British Empire and foreign countries and section 132 of the British North America Act applies to the obligations incurred under that Treaty. Moreover, the Treaties of Peace Act, 1919, enacted by the Dominion Parliament, provides that

> the Governor in Council may ... make such orders in council and do such things as appear to Him to be necessary for carrying out the said Treaties.

It was held, therefore, by the Chief Justice that section 132 of the British North America Act and the Treaties of Peace Act, 1919, give the Governor in Council full power to authorize ratification of a convention of the International Labour Conference.

The two main objections raised to the above conclusion were, first, that the legislative authority created by section 132 does not include authority to legislate on matters assigned to the provinces under section 92 of

the British North America Act, and, second, that section 132 is limited to matters

> which are properly the subject of international arrangement and that such matters as the regulation of the rates of wages, the hours of labour and days of rest are matters of purely domestic concern which do not fall within that category.

As to the second objection, the Chief Justice pointed out that it was scarcely tenable since the Treaty of Versailles provides that

> subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League:
>
> (*a*) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations.

Further, in Part XIII of the Treaty providing for a permanent International Labour Organization, it is set out that the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries, and that such humane conditions include the regulation of hours of work, prevention of unemployment, provision of a living wage, etc. As regards the first objection,

> that matters ordinarily falling, as subjects of legislation, within s. 92 of the B.N.A. Act are excluded from the Dominion authority under s. 132, it may be said at once that such a view would run counter to well established practice as well as to judicial authority. The Dominion Parliament has, in fact, exercised the powers vested in it for performing obligations arising under such treaties by legislating in relation to matters which otherwise would have fallen within the domain of property and civil rights within the several provinces, and of controlling the management and disposal of the public lands and other property of the Provincial Governments.

As instances of such legislation, the Chief Justice referred to the Dominion statutes giving effect to the International Waterways Treaty of 1909, the Japanese Treaty of 1911, the Aerial Navigation Convention of 1919 and the Radiotelegraph Convention of 1927. Of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Aeronautics and Radio cases referred to above, the Chief Justice of Canada observes:—

> It seems hardly open to dispute that their Lordships intended to lay down that international obligations, which are strictly treaty obligations within the scope of s. 132, as well as obligations under conventions between governments not falling within s. 132, are matters which, as subjects of legislation, cannot fall within s. 92 and, therefore, must fall within s. 91; and since they do not fall within any of the enumerated subjects of s. 91, they are within the ambit of the Dominion power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada. That seems to be the effect of what is said, because, at pp. 311 and 312, their Lordships dealt with the contention, advanced on behalf of the provinces, that legislative authority to deal with and give effect to the convention is vested, as regards matters falling within the enumerated heads of s. 91, in the Dominion Parliament; but that, as regards matters which would normally fall within s. 92, such authority is vested in the provincial legislatures. The contention is rejected, and rejected for the reasons given in the passage quoted, viz., that such matters, as the subjects of an international convention, are matters which concern the Dominion as a whole and, therefore, exclusively within the competence of the Dominion Parliament.
>
> It is, at this point, important to emphasize these two things: First, that by the combined effect of the judgments in the Aeronautics case and the Radio case, the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in relation to international obligations is exclusive; and, moreover, as such matters are embraced within the authority of Parliament in relation to peace, order and good government, its power is plenary.
>
> It has been contended in respect of Dominion jurisdiction in relation to international matters, under s. 132, as well as under the residuary clause ... that there are certain fundamental terms of the arrangement upon which the B.N.A. Act was framed which it is difficult to suppose Parliament could in any case disregard; and that it is a necessary inference to be drawn from the B.N.A. Act as a whole as regards such terms that the Dominion cannot, without, at all events, the assistance of the Provinces, legislate in contravention of them, even in the exercise of its authority over international relations. It is not necessary to deal with this contention; it is sufficient to say that the statutes under discussion do not deal with matters excluded from Dominion jurisdiction by any such principle.

In summary of the points dealt with above, it was stated:—

> It may be desirable to recall what has been said with regard to the scope of legislative authority vested in the Parliament of Canada, and the legislatures of the provinces combined. Subject to the reservations mentioned, the ambit of that legislative authority would appear to embrace any action of the Government of Canada in entering into international arrangements either directly, by way of agreements between governments or otherwise without the intervention of His Majesty, or, in the case of treaties between heads of states, by plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majesty on the advice of the Canadian Government; and, generally speaking, the conduct of external affairs by that Government. As regards all such international arrangements, it is a necessary consequence of the respective positions of the Dominion executive and the provincial executives that this authority resides in the Parliament of Canada. The Lieutenant-Governors represent

the Crown for certain purposes. But, in no respect does the Lieutenant-Governor of a province represent the Crown in respect of relations with foreign governments. The Canadian executive, again, constitutionally acts under responsibility to the Parliament of Canada and it is that Parliament alone which can constitutionally control its conduct of external affairs.

As the subject of agreements with foreign countries is not one of the subjects embraced within s. 92, or within any of the enumerated heads of s. 91, it follows that the authority must rest upon the residuary clause from which Parliament derives its power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada; and it follows from what has already been said that this power is plenary. It is for the Parliament of Canada to determine the conditions upon which such agreements shall be entered into as well as the manner in which they shall be performed and this may be done by antecedent legislation or by legislation taking effect *ex post facto*. These propositions are, indeed, corollaries of the proposition that the power is plenary.

The Chief Justice then continues:

The draft convention now in question was, as we have seen, brought before the House of Commons and the Senate, received the assent of both Houses in the form of resolutions, which resolutions approved the ratification of it, and the legislation now in question was passed for the purpose of giving legislative effect to the stipulations, the operative clauses of the statute being preceded by a preamble in which it was recited that the draft convention has been ratified by Canada. The propriety of this procedure is questioned on the ground that, under the special provisions of Art. 405, and especially those of paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Article, the draft convention should have been submitted to the provincial legislatures.

There can, of course, in view of what has been said, be no dispute that the procedure followed, if we put aside the provisions of Art. 405, was the usual and the proper procedure for entering into agreements with foreign governments. The Governor General in Council is exclusively invested with the executive authority to assent to an agreement, in the form of an agreement between governments, with the government of a foreign state. The Parliament of Canada is the legislative body that is exclusively invested with authority to legislate in respect of the creation of obligations through the instrumentality of such agreements. It is the legislative body exclusively invested with power to legislate for giving effect to such obligations. The course of the proceedings, prior to ratification, in which the convention was approved by resolutions of the Senate and the House of Commons respectively, was in accord with the settled general practice of the Canadian Parliament in the ratification of such agreements; and the statute which, in its preamble, declares that the convention has been ratified by Canada, in itself would constitute sanction by legislative act of that ratification. Executive and legislative authority combined, each playing its appropriate part, according to the usual procedure, in the creation of the obligation and in the enactment of legislation to give effect to it.

On behalf of the Provinces it is said that, granting all this, these proceedings are nevertheless affected with invalidity because they do not conform to the procedure prescribed in Article 405 which requires the draft convention, antecedently to ratification, to be brought before "the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for enactment of legislation or other action"; and, therefore, it is argued, requires that, in the application of the article to Canada, the competent authorities to which the draft convention must be submitted include the provincial legislatures.

Beginning with paragraph 5, Article 405 of the Peace Treaty creating the International Labour Organization reads:

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. . . .

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case. . . .

On the application of this Article to Canada, the Chief Justice was of the opinion that,

the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Aeronautics case and the Radio case constrain us to hold that jurisdiction to legislate for the purpose of performing the obligation—for bringing the law of the Canadian provinces into harmony with the provisions of the convention, for example—resides exclusively in the Parliament of Canada; and, by parity of reasoning, if not indeed, as an obvious logical consequence of that proposition, jurisdiction resides, in so far as executive action is required, exclusively in the Government of Canada.

There can be no possible doubt, therefore, that the Parliament of Canada is at least one of the authorities before which the draft convention must be brought in the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada by paragraph 5 of Article 405. . . . The question remains, Are the provincial legis-

latures also comprehended under the phrase "authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action"?

At one time we thought that, since by s. 92 the jurisdiction, speaking generally, to legislate in relation to the subjects dealt with by the draft convention would, in the absence of an international agreement and of legislation by the Parliament of Canada under s. 132, fall within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the provinces, the provincial legislatures might fairly be said to be included within this description. But we have been forced to the conclusion above expressed that the "legislation or other action" contemplated by paragraph 5 is "action" concerning making "effective the provisions of the convention," and, perhaps, also, action concerning ratification. That seems to me to be the plain reading of this Article; and where you have authorities (the Parliament and Government of Canada) which are exclusively invested with the power to take legislative and executive measures for the performance of international obligations, we can see no escape from the conclusion that such are the authorities designated by these paragraphs.

We were at one time much influenced by the consideration of the importance of obtaining the assent of the provincial legislatures, which would naturally be more conversant with the conditions prevailing in their respective provinces and more capable of estimating the difficulties of giving effect to a given convention therein than the Parliament of Canada could be expected to be; but such considerations, we have been forced to conclude, cannot justify a refusal to give effect to what seems to be the true construction of this Article.

Upon the true construction, the provincial legislatures, it seems to me, after a prolonged examination of the question in all its bearings, are not authorities competent to enact legislation or to take executive action for the purposes contemplated by paragraph 5; that is to say, either for making "effective the provisions of the convention," or for ratification.

Moreover, under the Treaties of Peace Act, 1919, it is the duty of the Governor in Council to take all such measures as may seem to him necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Treaties of Peace and, therefore, to submit the draft convention to the competent authorities and to ratify it upon the consent of the competent authorities.

Ratification by the Governor General in Council would seem to imply a representation that the conditions of the authority to ratify have been fulfilled. . . . Moreover, the statute now under consideration expressly by its preamble declares that the convention has been ratified by Canada. The Governor in Council, in authorizing the ratification, spoke as the agent of Parliament as well as the representative of His Majesty the King. The ratification was accepted by Parliament as a ratification binding upon His Majesty for Canada. It has all the force, therefore, of a ratification authorized by the King in Parliament. Considering the sweeping character of the legislative authority reposed in Parliament and the Legislatures combined, and the scope of the powers which consequently devolve upon Parliament in respect of matters outside the Provincial sphere (which matters include the creation as well as the enforcement of international obligations), it would seem that Canada could not be more solemnly committed as to the validity of the ratification in question as a ratification under Art. 405. . . .

It is contended by the Provinces that the Dominion cannot, by reason merely of the existence of an international agreement (within s. 132 or within the residuary clause) possess legislative authority enabling the Parliament of Canada to legislate in derogation of certain fundamental terms which, it is said, were the basis of the Union of 1867, and are expressly or impliedly embodied in the B.N.A. Act. For the purposes of the present reference, it is unnecessary to make any observation upon this contention further than what has already been said, viz., that the exclusive authority of the Dominion to give the force of law to an international agreement is not affected by the circumstances alone that, in the absence of such an agreement, the exclusive legislative authority of the provinces would extend to the subject matter of it.

For these reasons, it was held by the Chief Justice and by Davis and Kerwin JJ., that the Minimum Wages Act, the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act are valid.

*Mr. Justice Rinfret:*

Mr. Justice Rinfret, in stating his opinion that these statutes were *ultra vires,* pointed out that since the subject-matter of the legislation was one which falls, under the B.N.A. Act, within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures, the onus was on the Attorney-General of Canada to show that the subject-matter had, for some special reason, been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. Moreover, he considered that the judgment of the Supreme Court in 1925 on the reference regarding the hours of work convention was binding on the Court except in so far as it may have been superseded by subsequent pronouncements of the Privy Council in the Aeronautics and Radio cases.

These conventions are not treaties within the meaning of s. 132 of the B.N.A. Act, more particularly as the word was understood at the time of the adoption of the Act by the Imperial Parliament. Moreover, they are not treaties between the Empire and Foreign Countries in respect of which "obligations of Canada or of "any province thereof as part of the British Empire towards foreign "countries" might have arisen. Consequently, Sec. 132 in terms does not apply to these conventions.

It was decided, however, by the Privy Council on the Radio Reference ... that a certain class of conventions, of which Canada as a dominion was one of the signatories, not being mentioned explicitly in either Sec. 91 or Sec. 92 fell within the general words

at the opening of Sec. 91 assigning to the Parliament of the Dominion the power to make laws "for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces." And their Lordships "in fine, though agreeing that the convention was not such a treaty as is defined in s. 132, thought that it comes to the same thing."

Both in the Aeronautics Reference and in the Radio Reference, however, the Privy Council, at the same time as it declared that the validity of the legislation could be supported as an exercise of the powers derived from sec. 132 or from the residuary power to make plans for the peace, order and good government of Canada, also came to the conclusion that the subject of aeronautics and the subject of radio came under one or more of the enumerated heads of sec. 91 of the B.N.A. Act, radio, moreover, belonging to such class of subjects as were expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by the Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces....

It would seem to me, therefore, that these two decisions are not authorities upon the question of wherein lies, as between the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the Provinces, the powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof arising out of conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

But on the present reference, as I view it, it is not necessary for this Court to enter into the discussion of this last point.

Whether treaty or convention, the questions under consideration in the aeronautics and the radio references were concerned with the validity of legislation enacted for the purpose of performing obligations arising as a result of international agreements already made and the validity whereof was not disputed....

Now, with deference, I make a very great distinction between the power to create an international obligation and the power to perform it when once it has been created.

We may leave aside the aeronautics and radio decisions, which were concerned merely with the validity of laws enacted for the purpose of performing foreign obligations, because in the present case what we have mainly to consider is the power to create foreign obligations....

While it is, no doubt, perfectly true that " overwhelming convenience—under the circumstances amounting to necessity" ... dictates the answer that the performance of obligations, both federal and provincial, arising out of international agreements must be left exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, I fail to see the same necessity with regard to the power to create these foreign obligations. When once they have been undertaken, Canada is in honour bound to perform them; but there is no necessity, nor even obligation, to undertake them. If the effect of the undertaking is that a subject of legislation within the exclusive jurisdiction of the province will thereby be transferred from that jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, I consider it to be within the clear spirit of the British North America Act that the obligation should not be created or entered into before the provinces have given their consent thereto. In the particular case that we are now considering, it is my humble view that such was the effect of the judgment of this Court in the matter of the Reference of 1925.... Such, it seems to me, with respect, was the interpretation put by this Court upon the pertinent clause of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace....

It follows from all that I have said that, in my opinion, the draft conventions upon which is based the legislation now submitted to us have not been properly and competently ratified, that they could not be so ratified without the consent of the legislature in each province, both by force of the British North America Act and upon the proper interpretation of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles; and that, for that reason, the Acts now submitted are *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada....

*Mr. Justice Cannon:*

Mr. Justice Cannon, who was of the opinion that the legislation referred to the Court was invalid under the B.N.A. Act, observed:

The question is not what power the Federal Government ought to have, but what powers, in fact, have been given to it by the B.N.A. Act.... The only direct legislative authority expressly given to the Parliament and Government of Canada concerning foreign affairs is found in this section [132] and is limited to the performance of the obligations of Canada or any Province thereof arising under treaties between the Empire as a whole and a foreign country. The Imperial Parliament saw to it that Imperial interests would be protected by federal legislation. But to pass legislation—affecting the Provinces—to ratify a treaty or agreement by Canada alone—under an evolution which came to pass since Confederation—with a foreign power, previous consultations between the federal and provincial self-governing parts of our Confederation seem to me logical and the only way to preserve peace, order and good government in Canada and save the very roots of the tree to which our constitution has been compared ... any legislation by this Parliament attempting to legislate uniformly for the whole of Canada on any subject exclusively retained by the Provinces and within the natural and obvious meaning of section 92 must, in my opinion, be *prima facie*, considered as *ultra vires* of the Dominion....

If any changes are required to face new situations or to cope with the increased importance of Canada as a nation, they may be secured by an amendment to the Act; but neither this Court nor the Privy Council should be called upon to legislate in the matter by treating the constitution as a growing tree confided to their care. We have nothing to do with the growth or with the making of the law in constitutional matters. The Imperial Parliament alone can change what they enacted—or add to it. New branches to acquire the force of law, must be embodied in the statute, not in judgments or commentaries.

The above considerations may be applied, *mutatis mutandis,* to all the acts referred to us for consideration, but I would add a few words with respect to the three acts based on the so-called Geneva Labour Conventions.

. . . .

Such labour conventions binding Canada independently from the rest of the Empire do not fall under 132; they were not even contemplated as feasible in 1867 when the B.N.A. Act was passed. Radio and aeronautics are also now matters not existing at that time and had to be dealt with by the Privy Council as outside the enumerated subjects of 91 and 92; and these two decisions must be considered as *arrêts d'espèce* and confined to the subject matters which both had, necessarily, interprovincial and international aspects.

But the payment of wages for labour, the weekly rest and the rate of wages and length of hours of work were well known subjects in 1867 and they were, by common agreement, reserved by the Imperial Parliament to the Provinces as purely local and private matters of property and civil rights.

Therefore, in the words of section 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, Canada as a federal state, has only a "power to enter into convention on labour matters *subject to limitations*" and the draft convention should have been treated as a "recommendation only." Such recommendation is to be submitted to the members for "consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise." The Versailles Treaty recognizes that in certain cases, effect can be given to a labour agreement "otherwise" than by national legislation.

In these cases, it does not appear that either the recommendations or the draft conventions were submitted to the Provinces, i.e., the "authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

To my mind, this is fatal to the validity of the ratification of these labour conventions by the Federal authorities.

As an internal matter, such changes in the respective constitutional powers of the Provinces and of the Central Government cannot be justified by invoking some clauses of the treaty of Versailles. Respect of their property and civil rights was guaranteed by the British Crown to the inhabitants of the original provinces as far back as the treaty of Paris in 1763; this was confirmed by the constitution of 1867 which cannot be changed in this essential part except by an Imperial statute, as plainly set forth in the Act of Westminster of 1931, sec. 7. It is not admissible that the Parliament and the Government of Canada could appropriate these powers, exclusively reserved to the provinces, by the simple process of ratifying a labour convention passed at Geneva with representatives of foreign countries. The framers of our constitution, and the Privy Council by their recent judgments in the Radio and Aviation cases never intended to plant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction. If such interference with Provincial rights by way of international agreements is admitted as *intra vires* of the central government, we may as well say that we have in Canada a confederation in name, but a legislative union in fact.

*Mr. Justice Crocket:*

Mr. Justice Crocket agreed with Rinfret and Cannon JJ., that the three statutes enacted to implement the conventions of the International Labour Conference were invalid. He considered that,

> none of the draft conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, upon the ratification of which by the Government of Canada it has been sought to justify the enactment of all this legislation, fall within the terms of section 132 of the British North America Act. . .
>
> The powers granted by this section are strictly limited to the performance of obligations towards foreign countries arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries. Unquestionably the section does not embrace obligations arising under any form of convention or agreement entered into by the Government of Canada with the Government of any other country within the Empire, nor does it contemplate or suggest any form of convention or agreement with the Government of any foreign country other than a treaty in the true sense of the term. As Lord Dunedin pointed out in the Radio case, the idea of Canada as a Dominion being bound by a convention equivalent to a treaty with foreign powers was unthought of in 1867, when the British North America Act was enacted, and the only class of treaty, which would bind Canada, was thought of as a treaty by Great Britain. . . For my part I am unable to comprehend how any international convention, to which Canada in its new status, whatever that status may actually be, purports to become a party as a separate government, or any obligation resulting therefrom, can possibly be brought within the terms of section 132—much less a mere draft convention, such as those of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. To my mind there is nothing which the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Radio case has more decisively settled than this: that if the Government of Canada by its own plenipotentiaries enters into an international convention with the Government of any other country, whether British or foreign, section 132 cannot be relied upon as empowering the Parliament of Canada to enact legislation for the carrying out of any obligation arising under such a convention, and that, if such legislative power exists at all, it must be found, either under the enumerated heads of section 91 or the introductory words of that section, the so-called residuary clause.

In his opinion, it could not be said that there is an obligation imposed by the Peace Treaty on Canada or on any province,

> for the performance of which the Parliament of Canada was empowered within the terms of section 132 to enact legislation. . . The obligation arose directly from a so-called international convention, purporting to have been ratified by Canada as a separate and distinct Government—an idea which is wholly incompatible with the conception of the Dominion of Canada as constituted by the British North America Act.

As regards the residuary clause of section 91. . .

It will be seen at once that this provision can only be invoked where the real subject matter of the legislation does not fall within the classes of subjects which are exclusively assigned to the Provinces by section 92. To meet this obvious and formidable difficulty the learned counsel for the Dominion brought forward the much canvassed double aspect principle, by which, as I understand it, a matter, though it relates in one aspect and in some circumstances to a class of subjects, which is exclusively assigned by section 92 to the legislative jurisdiction of the Provinces, may nevertheless in another aspect and in other circumstances assume such nationwide importance as to completely lose its original and normal identity within the purview of section 92, and thus become at any time a matter falling within the general residuary clause of section 91.

It was strongly argued that hours of work and the standard of wages and of living had attained such importance as subjects of legislation in Canada as to affect the body politic of the Dominion as a whole and thus to justify the Parliament of Canada in dealing with them in that aspect as matters demanding the intervention of Dominion legislation "for the peace, order and good government of Canada," notwithstanding that the general authority to make laws so plainly excludes all subject matters coming within the scope of section 92. . . .

There is certainly no authoritative decision to the effect that, once it is seen that the real subject matter of a legislative enactment pertains in all its predominant characteristics to the regulation and control of civil rights in the Provinces, it can rightfully be transferred to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada in virtue of the introductory words of section 91 as a matter of legislation "for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in disregard of the plain and all important proviso that such jurisdiction may be exercised only in relation to matters "not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces". . . .

This brings me to a consideration of the further question as to whether the ratification by the Government of Canada of such draft international labour conventions as those of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, which themselves imposed no obligation of any kind upon the Government of Canada or any other government represented in that organization to give legislative effect or even to assent to any of them, can itself have the effect of vesting in the Parliament of Canada legislative jurisdiction which otherwise it would not possess under the British North America Act.

It is said that we must now take it as settled by the decisions in the Aeronautics and Radio cases that international conventions and all obligations arising therefrom are matters which fall within the general authority of Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to matters not coming within the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the Provinces. If this means that, once the Government of Canada has concluded a convention with the Government of any other country, whether within or without the British Empire, that fact itself operates to exclude the subject matter of the convention from section 92, regardless of the fact that that subject matter admittedly up to the time of the conclusion of the convention came within one or more of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned by that section to the legislative jurisdiction of the Provinces, I do not think that either of these cases, upon which counsel for the Dominion have so much relied, can properly be said to have laid down any such principle....

While I agree with the learned Chief Justice that the Government of Canada must now be held to be the proper medium for the formal conclusion of international conventions, whether they affect the Dominion as a whole or any of the Provinces separately, I do not think that this fact can be relied on as altering in any way the provisions of the British North America Act as regards the distribution of legislative power as between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures or as necessarily giving to any matter, which may be made the subject of legislation in Canada, any other meaning or aspect than that which it bears in our original constitution. Whether such a matter is one which falls under the terms of either section 91 or of section 92 or of section 132, must depend upon the real intendment of the British North America Act itself, as gathered from the terms of those sections and the Act as a whole. The original division of legislative power as between the two fields, Dominion and Provincial, has remained inviolate to this day, so far as the Imperial Parliament is concerned. . . .

The legislation embodied in these three statutes is admittedly legislation which the Parliament of Canada would never have ventured to enact but for the draft conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. These conventions are admittedly conventions, to which the Government of Canada were in no manner bound to assent or to formally ratify. They were submitted to the Government of this country as mere draft conventions, and stood as such until 1935, when the Government of Canada chose to approve them, several years after the expiration of the period fixed by article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles for their submission "to the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action." It was argued that this provision of article 405 was merely directory. I think its language is clearly mandatory, and that the ratification of the conventions, upon which these three statutes purport to be founded is null and void under the terms of article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles itself. It is, however, to the provisions of the British North America Act, not to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, that we must look for the answers to the questions submitted to us on this reference concerning the constitutionality of these three statutes. In my opinion they are all wholly *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, for the reasons above stated.

## Natural Products Marketing Act

The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and its amending measure (the Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act) in the unanimous opinion of the Court was declared *ultra vires*. After enumerating the main provisions of this statute (outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, p. 304) the Chief Justice in a written judgment reviewed several decisions bearing on the interpretation and application of the Act.

The Chief Justice, summarizing the unanimous decision of the Court in declaring the Act *ultra vires*, stated:

> In effect, this statute attempts and, indeed, professes, to regulate in the provinces of Canada, by the instrumentality of a Commission or Commissions appointed under the authority of the statute, trade in individual commodities and classes of commodities. The powers of regulation vested in the Commissions extend to external trade and matters connected therewith and to trade in matters of interprovincial concern; but also to trade which is entirely local and of purely local concern.
>
> Regulation of individual trades, or trades in individual commodities in this sweeping fashion, is not competent to the Parliament of Canada and such a scheme of regulation is not practicable
>
> > in view of the distribution of legislative powers enacted by the Constitution Act, without the co-operation of the provincial legislatures
>
> to quote from the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Board of Commerce case (1922) I A.C. at p. 201.)
>
> The legislation, for the reasons given, is not valid as an exercise of the general authority of the Parliament of Canada under the introductory words of section 91 to make laws "for the peace, order and good government of Canada."

## The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act

The Farmer's Creditors Arrangement Bill was introduced into the House of Commons on June 4, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, p. 492) and subsequently became law.

Under the provisions of the Act, official receivers were appointed in each district whose duty it was to formulate schemes by which debtors would be in a position to reduce their indebtedness to something approximating their ability of paying. Should the scheme be unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Creditor, provision was made for appeals, to provincial boards whose decisions, once approved by a county court judge, were binding upon both parties.

In giving a decision on the constitutionality of this Act, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rinfret, Mr. Justice Crocket, Mr. Justice Davis and Mr. Justice Kerwin held that the statute was *intra vires*; while Mr. Justice Cannon was of the opinion that the statute, except for Section 17, was *ultra vires* and that that section was *intra vires*.

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### Deaths from Automobile Accidents

There were 1,224 deaths from automobile accidents in Canada during 1935, the highest since 1931 when there were 1,316. The highest death rate from motor vehicle accidents over the period 1926—1935 was 13·0 in 1929. All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta showed a larger number of fatalities than in 1934. The figures follow by provinces, with those for 1934 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 2 (5); Nova Scotia, 58 (41); New Brunswick, 40 (52); Quebec, 314 (275); Ontario, 569 (528); Manitoba, 53 (41); Saskatchewan, 40 (30); British Columbia, 103 (82); Alberta, 45 (61).

The City of Montreal led the larger cities in deaths from automobile accidents with 109, Toronto 74, Vancouver 43, Windsor 28, Ottawa 25, Winnipeg 24, Quebec 17, Hamilton 16, Halifax 13, London 13, Calgary 10, Edmonton 7, Verdun 6, Regina 5, Saint John 5, and Saskatoon 1.

### Union Wage Rates in United States in 1935

Approximately one-third of the workers covered by union agreements in six principal trades studied by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in 70 cities received wage increases in 1935. Nearly all union longshoremen and about two-thirds of the organized workers employed on street railways and in newspaper printing plants reported higher wage rates in effect on May 15, 1935, than on May 15, 1934. In the other trades—bakeries, truck driving, book and job printing, and building—a smaller proportion of union workers obtained wage increases. About 2 per cent of all the organized workers in the six trades combined received wage reductions. All of the six trade groups reported slightly lower weekly hours of work. The stipulated weekly hours in 1935 averaged around 40 in the building and printing trades, 43 in bakeries, and 48 among truck drivers. Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast had their basic hours reduced from 48 to 30 per week. In the other ports the basic weekly hours of work remained unchanged.

# LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND BY THE LEGISLATURES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC IN 1936

The Parliament of Canada, which met on February 6 and was prorogued on June 23, 1936, enacted several laws of special interest to labour. Among them were an Act providing for the establishment of a National Employment Commission, an Act to aid in the relief of unemployment, in the promotion of agricultural settlement and in the conservation and development of natural and other resources and an Act to assist in the employment of veterans of the Great War. Section 98 of the Criminal Code dealing with unlawful associations was repealed and also the Economic Council of Canada Act passed in 1935. Amendments were made to the Canada Shipping Act and to the section of the Criminal Code on seditious offences. A Bill to amend the Combines Investigation Act which was introduced but failed to pass is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

### Unemployment

The National Employment Commission Act, which received Royal Assent on April 8, 1936, provides for a Commission of not more than seven members appointed by the Governor General in Council and having its headquarters in the City of Ottawa. A Commission of seven members was appointed on May 14 (The Labour Gazette, May, 1936, p. 391). The duties of the Commission are to carry out, in co-operation with provinces, municipalities and private and public bodies, a national registration and classification of persons on relief and to investigate, report upon, and make recommendations concerning the following:—the conditions to be complied with by provinces obtaining grants for relief purposes from the Dominion Government; means of mobilizing public and voluntary relief agencies and so co-ordinating their work as to avoid overlapping and abuses and to secure, when necessary, effective supervision and auditing of expenditures; measures respecting proposals for public works programs and projects of the Dominion, the provinces, municipalities and other agencies to provide employment so as to mobilize and co-ordinate their activities; measures of co-operation with commercial and industrial groups in devising means to maintain and increase employment; plans for the establishment of an apprenticeship system in industry; means of providing employment for disabled persons and efforts to secure suitable employment for ex-soldiers in co-operation with the Veterans' Assistance Commission to be set up under the Act to assist in the employment of war veterans; comprehensive measures constituting long-range plans of national development which may be proceeded with or discontinued from time to time as conditions may determine. Finally, the Commission is to take such steps to ensure such publicity as it may deem necessary to enable it to discharge its duties effectively. It is required to supervise, under the direction of the Minister of Labour, the expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for the purpose of affording relief and providing employment and to perform such administrative duties with respect to relief and employment as may be assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council is authorized to name a National Advisory Commission, its members to include representatives of industrial, occupational, philanthropic and social welfare organizations who will give their services free but who will be paid the necessary travelling expenses and living allowances. Special committees on the employment of women and young persons may be appointed by the Minister of Labour from among the member of the National Advisory Commission. Local advisory committees may be appointed by the National Employment Commission with the approval of the Minister.

The Act provides that the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations to carry out the objects of the statute. The latter must be submitted to the House of Commons immediately, if Parliament is in session and if it is not in session, then, within fifteen days of the opening of the next session of Parliament.

The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, assented to on May 7, 1936, provides that the Governor General in Council may, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament, authorize the execution of such works and undertakings as the Governor in Council may deem to be in the general interest of Canada, giving employment thereon as far as practicable to relief recipients in the province where the work is being performed. Where any such undertaking to which the Dominion Government is contributing is under provincial jurisdiction, all contracts must be approved by the Minister of Labour and the work supervised by an engineer in the service of the Dominion Government.

As passed by Parliament the Act empowered the Governor General in Council to make agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures and provided for financial assistance to any province, by way of loan, advance or

guarantee, not exceeding the total amount payable by the Dominion to such province under any agreement entered into under authority of the Act. Later in the session, however, this section of the Act was amended to empower the Dominion to grant additional assistance, where necessary, to any province for its share of the cost of relief and relief undertakings during the months of February and March, 1936. The Minister of Labour in introducing the amending Bill explained that the change was being made because "in the case of one or two of the Western provinces, no arrangements had been made at the expiring date of the Relief Act, 1935, for financing their relief requirements for February and March and applications to the Dominion for assistance for those months, arrived too late to be dealt with under that authority. . . . . In addition, representations have been made that the provincial share of relief outlays in some cases exceeded the total amount payable by the Dominion under agreements entered into under authority of the Act."

The new statute provides further that the Governor General in Council may make agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment, renew or consolidate advances, loans or guarantees made under previous Relief Acts, and make regulations which are to have the force of law for carrying out the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act. The Act will expire on March 31, 1937, except as regards the clause authorizing the renewal or consolidation of loans, advances or guarantees under previous Relief Acts and the further provision that obligations or liabilities incurred or created under authority of the present Act may be discharged.

A report on the moneys expended or loaned and the obligations contracted under the Act is to be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of the Act or, if Parliament is not in session, it is to be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour.

The Veterans' Assistance Commission Act, which received the Royal Assent on June 23, 1936, makes provision for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a Commission which is to be attached to the Department of Pensions and National Health and to consist of three members who are to hold office for one year but whose term may, on recommendation of the Minister, be extended for a period of six months. The Commission is to ascertain the extent of unemployment among persons in Canada who served in the naval, military, or air forces of Canada or in any other of His Majesty's Forces or in any of the Forces of His Majesty's allies during the Great War and to classify those who are unemployed according to their physical and mental capacity to undertake gainful employment in restricted and unrestricted occupations and in any other categories which the Commission may consider applicable. The Commission is also to investigate and report on present methods of providing employment for veterans, particularly those who are handicapped and disabled, on proposals for further schemes and agencies to provide for their speedy absorption into employment, on the possibility of re-establishing in gainful occupations handicapped and disabled veterans who are incapable of being absorbed into industrial employment by the development of small holdings, community centres and such other methods as may be deemed practicable and on existing facilities for the care and maintenance of veterans while unemployed. The Commission is to co-operate with the National Employment Commission in efforts towards the registration, classification and employment of veterans.

It may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint honorary local committee to assist in obtaining information which may be required for classification of unemployed veterans, to investigate and report upon measures respecting the employment of veterans, to assist the Commission in enlisting the co-operation of employers' and employees' associations and such other public and private agencies as may be in a position to provide employment and to aid the Commission in any other way in carrying out the provisions of the Act. The Commission may recommend the manner of putting into effect projects of assistance and, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may supervise the carrying out of such projects. After its term of office expires, its powers are to be vested in the Minister who is authorized to carry out schemes commenced by the Commission.

The Commission is also to investigate and report upon means of co-operation between the Commission and any other commission or department of the Government, Provincial Government or agency, veterans' association, or commercial, agricultural or industrial group or organization. The Governor in Council may make orders and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act which when published in the *Canada Gazette* are to have the force of law. The Minister may from time to time require the Commission to submit a report on the progress of projects and on other matters arising out of the Act and before the expiry of its term of office, the Commission is to make a final re-

port to the Minister to be laid before Parliament.

### Unlawful Associations

Amendments to the Criminal Code, which received the Royal Assent on June 23 and which will come into effect on September 1, 1936, included the repeal of Section 98, which was enacted in 1919. This section declared unlawful any association whose professed purpose was to bring about governmental, industrial or economic change within Canada by force or violence or by threats of force. Property belonging or suspected to belong to an unlawful association was made seizable without warrant by any person authorized by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The section further declared any person guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years who acted as an officer of an unlawful association and who sold, wrote, spoke or published anything as representative of it, who became and continued to be a member of it, wore or displayed a badge or other device indicating membership of or association with it or contributed to or solicited dues for it. Any person who had attended a meeting of an unlawful association, spoken publicly in advocacy of it or distributed literature of it was presumed to be a member of it in the absence of proof to the contrary. The owner of a hall who knowingly permitted therein a meeting of an unlawful association or subsidiary or of any group of persons who taught or defended the use of force was liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment for five years or to both. If a judge, magistrate or justice of the peace was satisfied by information or oath that there was reasonable ground for suspecting that a contravention of this section had been or was about to be committed he might issue a warrant for search of premises and persons and seizure of literature. Any person who published, circulated, sold or offered for sale or distribution any literature which taught or defended the use, without lawful authority, of force or violence to effect any governmental, economic, or industrial change was declared guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years. A similar penalty might be imposed upon any person mailing such literature or importing it into Canada.

Section 133 of the Code which deals with sedition was amended to provide that, without limiting the generality of the meaning of the expression "seditious intention," everyone shall be presumed to have a seditious intention who publishes or circulates any writing, printing or document in which is advocated, or who teaches or advocates, the use, without the authority of law, of force, as a means of accomplishing any governmental change within Canada.

### Seamen

The Canada Shipping Act, 1934, was the subject of a number of amendments, many of which are designed to make clear the power of pilotage authorities to make regulations and impose penalties. The section providing that the amount of damage caused by a pilot to a ship may be deducted from his pilotage dues was amended to limit his financial liability for loss due to his neglect or want of skill to $300.

The section relating to inspection of small steamships was amended and now provides that steamships not over 15 tons gross which are not passenger steamships shall be exempt from inspection. Subject to the above provision, steamships of over 5 tons and under 150 tons gross which are not passenger ships are subject to quadrennial inspection. In both cases, however, such steamships if propelled by steam are subject to annual inspection of boilers and life-saving equipment. In the case of steamships of over 40 tons gross these provisions do not become effective for two years after the coming into force of Part VII of the Act which deals with safety; in the case of steamships from 25 to 40 tons gross the period is three years and for steamships of 25 tons and under, four years. The above amendments will come into effect on Proclamation.

### Economic Council

The Economic Council of Canada Act passed in 1935 was repealed. This Act, which provided for an Economic Council of fifteen members serving without remuneration under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, was summarized in The Labour Gazette for July, 1935, at p. 623.

### Resolutions

On March 9, 1936, the following Resolution was agreed to:—

Whereas, a trained youth is indispensable to the future welfare of Canada;

And whereas, the unemployment of parents and heads of families, because of conditions for which they are in no way responsible, means that boys and girls, and young men sary training to properly and adequately equip them for a life's vocation;

And whereas, prolonged enforced inactivity upon the youth of our country;

And whereas, it is not enough merely to provide employment for youth who have suffered from the lack of training and preparation for vocational work;

And whereas, provincial schools which have reached a high standard of excellency and which yearly are increasing the sphere of their usefulness, do not provide adequate facilities for technical training;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Government consider the desirability of investigating the broad question of the re-establishment of the young men and young women of Canada;

And be it further resolved, that, in the conduct of such investigation, attention be given to the possibility of making available to those of our youth who are adapted for such training and who would otherwise be denied it, technical training in various branches;

And be it further resolved, that, in the conduct of such investigation, consideration should be given to the feasibility of setting up and maintaining a National Youth Re-establishment Commission.

A Resolution for extension of pensions to blind persons which was agreed to on the same date was given in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March at p. 220.

## Nova Scotia

During its recent session, which opened on March 10 and closed on May 2, 1936, the Nova Scotia Legislature enacted an Industrial Standards Act and amended statutes relating to workmen's compensation, unemployment relief, regulation of motor vehicles, employment of non-resident labour and early closing of shops.

### Industrial Standards

The Industrial Standards Act is similar, in the main, to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario as enacted in 1935, except that, instead of being general in its application to industry, it applies only to building and construction in Halifax and Dartmouth. The Act does not apply to persons employed by the provincial Government or any of its departments or by a municipal corporation or by a board or commission created by any Act of the Legislature. An "employee" as defined in the Act excludes any person who performs temporary work or service the total amount of which does not exceed in value $100.

The Minister of Labour, on petition of employers or employees in any industry covered by the Act, may convene a conference or a series of conferences of employers and employees engaged in such industry for the purpose of investigating and considering labour conditions and practices and negotiating standard or uniform rates of wages and hours and days of labour in such industry. Where a schedule of wages and hours is agreed upon the parties to the agreement are to assist in maintaining the standards provided for in such schedule. The Minister may approve any schedule of wages and hours if he deems it to have been agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees in the industry concerned and, upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force during the same period of time as the agreement, and to be binding upon all employers and employees in the industry. Schedules are not to become effective until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in the *Royal Gazette*.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to assist in carrying out the provisions of the schedules and of the Act and any regulations made under its authority. The inspector may require any employer affected by a schedule to furnish the name, address and age of all employees together with information respecting wages, hours and days and conditions of labour, and to produce records, payrolls, contracts of employment and other documents for inspection. Employers must also keep schedules affecting them posted in a conspicuous place.

The Minister may enquire into any partnership or association and if he considers such to be used to defeat the Act he may declare every member of such partnership to be an employee for purposes of the Act and regulations. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act which when published in the *Royal Gazette* are to have the force of law. Employers and employees in an industry to which a schedule applies may establish a board of not more than five members to hear complaints and assist in enforcing the schedule.

An employer paying a lower wage or requiring an employee to work for longer hours than those prescribed by a schedule applying to the industry in which employer or employee is engaged, is liable to a fine of from $25 to $100 and in default of payment to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. In addition he must pay to the Inspector on behalf of the Provincial Treasurer or the employee in the discretion of the magistrate, the full amount of wages found to be unpaid which amount is recoverable by distress at the instance of the Inspector. An employee violating a schedule by consenting to be employed for less wages or longer hours is liable to a fine of from $1 to $10 and in default of payment to ten days' imprisonment. No schedule may prescribe lower wages or longer hours for women and girls than those prescribed by the

regulations under the Minimum Wages for Women Act. Any person guilty of a violation of the Act for which no other penalty is provided is liable to a fine ranging from $1 to $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The definition of "employer" was widened to include a contractor and a sub-contractor as well as the principal. A new clause provides that notwithstanding that an application for compensation has not been made within twelve months from the date of the accident or that the right to compensation has not been established within fifteen months from such date, the Board, if satisfied that there has been good reason for the delay, may extend the time. The section setting forth circumstances in which a claim or decision may be reviewed by the Board was amended to provide for such a review when new evidence relating to such claim or decision has been presented. In 1935 an amendment was made in the section under which an employer neglecting or refusing to make returns or pay assessments was liable for the capitalized value of compensation for accidents to workmen happening during the period of default. The amendment rendered an employer similarly liable if he refused or neglected to report his estimate of payroll and extended liability in all cases to include medical aid payable in respect of such accidents. A proviso is now added that the amount payable under the above provisions shall not exceed an amount which the Board considers just or reasonable in the circumstances. The proviso is retroactive to May 12, 1935, the day following that on which the 1935 amendment came into force.

The section was redrawn which fixes liability for assessments in the case of work done under contract or sub-contract. Where work is done under a sub-contract the principal is now liable as well as the contractor and the sub-contractor. A contractor or sub-contractor who has not been assessed with respect to work carried on by him as such contractor or sub-contractor may be deemed by the Board to be workmen of the principal, or, at the option of the Board, the workmen of a sub-contractor may be deemed to be workmen of the contractor with respect to any industry within the scope of Part I of the Act.

### Unemployment Relief

The statute passed by the Legislature in 1932 under the title "An Act to enable advantage to be taken of the Act of the Parliament of Canada entitled 'The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act'" was amended with regard to the provision to be made for a sinking fund with respect to debentures issued for relief purposes. The amendment provides that in the case of borrowings under the Act by the City of Halifax the sections of the Halifax City Charter which relate to sinking funds shall apply instead of the provisions of the Act.

### Chauffeurs

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act, 1932, provides that, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister of Highways may make regulations governing the hours of labour for drivers or operators of commercial motor vehicles.

### Electrical Workers

The Towns' Incorporation Act was amended to enable town councils to pass by-laws for the licensing of persons engaged in the business of electric wiring and regulating the manner in which such work shall be done, the character of material to be employed, and the appointment of inspectors to carry out the provisions of the amendment.

### Employment of Non-Residents

The Nova Scotia Labour Act was continued in force until May 1, 1937. This statute, which was enacted in 1933 to expire on May 1, 1934 and has been continued in effect from year to year, forbids any person or corporation employing twenty-five or more workers to hire any person who has not been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least one year unless the person hired produces a certificate from the Government Employment Agent or the Municipal Clerk in the place where he is to be employed stating that there are no unemployed persons in such place capable of doing and willing to do the work.

An amendment to the Halifax Charter requires any person not a resident of Nova Scotia to pay a tax of $10 on commencing employment in the city and a like tax in each civic year thereafter.

### Early Closing of Shops

The Halifax Early Closing Act was amended to correct certain clerical errors. One of these corrections makes it clear that a petition for an early closing by-law must be signed by seventy-five per cent of the persons to be affected by such by-law.

### Coal Mines

A Bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which was introduced but failed to pass, would have permitted a person holding a

degree of mining engineer to be a candidate for a certificate as underground manager or overman if he had had three years' experience in a coal mine part of which must have been spent underground. The Act as it stands requires all such candidates to have four years' experience underground part of which must have been at the working face.

The Bill provided that no person should be employed to cut, shear, mine, bore, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery or otherwise in any mine who was not in possession of a first-class certificate as a coal miner under the Act or who, while so employed, was not constantly accompanied by and under the control of a holder of a first-class certificate. The Act at present requires a person employed to cut, shear, mine, etc., to hold a second-class certificate and to be accompanied by and under control of a holder of a first-class certificate. The Bill would also have required a candidate for a first-class certificate to have had two years' experience underground, one year of which must have been spent at the working face. At present the Act requires one year at the working face.

## Quebec

The Quebec Legislature, which met on March 24 and was dissolved on June 11, 1936, enacted a law providing for old age pensions and amended statutes dealing with the extension of collective agreements and with Sunday observance. A number of Bills of labour interest were before the Legislature at the time of dissolution. These included Bills to amend the laws relating to factories and shops, minimum wages, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief and workmen's dwellings.

### Old Age Pensions

The Quebec Old Age Pensions Act enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make an agreement with the Governor-General in Council pursuant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to old age pensions and providing for the payment by the Government of Canada to the province of an amount equal to seventy-five per cent of the net sum expended by the Province for pensions under the provincial Act, the remaining twenty-five per cent being paid from provincial funds. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission of three members. He may also appoint an official for each county municipality or other defined territory. The Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce is charged with the adminstration of the Act.

Application for a pension is to be made in the first instance to the council of the municipality in which the applicant resides. It is then to be sent to the county official appointed under the Act who, after investigation, will forward it with his recommendation to the Commission. In parts of the province without county organization, application is to be made in the first instance to the official appointed under the Act for that district.

Pensions are exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and may be seized or assigned. Where a pensioner owns an interest in a dwelling-house which he uses as a residence and the Minister accepts a transfer to him of such interest, the pension is not to be reduced on that account but on the death of the pensioner or on his ceasing to reside in such house, the Minister may sell such interest and retain out of the proceeds the amount paid to the pensioner with interest at 5 per cent. No claim may be made by the Minister for the recovery of such debt out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or intestacy to another pensioner or to any person who, for the last three years during which the pension was paid, made a reasonable contribution to the support of the pensioner. Notice of the granting of a pension may be registered against the immoveable property of a pensioner and, after such registration, no transfer of, or document constituting a charge against such property may be registered without the consent of the Minister.

The Minister may take such steps and make such regulations as he may deem advisable for carrying out the provisions of the Act, provided these are not inconsistent with the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act or with this Act. Persons entrusted under the Civil Code with the registration of births, marriages and deaths must notify the Minister of the death of any person over seventy years of age. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the benefits of the Act to blind persons over 40 years of age in the event of the Dominion Parliament amending the Old Age Pensions Act to bring such persons within its scope.

### Sunday Labour

An amendment to the Sunday Observance Act repeals the section which provided that persons observing Saturday as the Sabbath and abstaining from work on that day should not be liable for working on Sunday if such work did not disturb other persons and the working places were not open for trade.

### Collective Agreements

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was amended to provide that, notwithstanding any law or judical decision, Order in Council 1729, June 27, 1935, ratifying the collective labour agreement respecting the bakery industry, as amended by Orders in Council 2595, 3501 and 769 of September 11, 1935, December 18, 1935 and March 11, 1936, respectively, has been, and shall be, binding upon all employers and employees in such industry until December 31, 1936, unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under authority of the Act decides otherwise.

### Bills

A Bill to amend the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act would have extended the definition of "employer" or "head of establishment" to any person in charge of a commercial establishment and defined "commercial establishment" to include premises where services are sold. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council was to be given power to make regulations determining which of such premises were commercial establishments within the meaning of the Act and also requiring employers in an industry, business or special occupation to supply employees with uniforms or waterproof cloaks required in their work, the washing and mending to be done at the employer's expense. The Bill would have raised the minimum age for employment of boys in establishments classified as dangerous or unwholesome from 16 years to 18 years, the latter being the minimum now fixed for girls in such establishments. The minimum age for employment would have been raised from 14 to 16 years in the case of both girls and boys employed in other establishments, in places of amusement, hotels, restaurants, or as telegraph or department store messengers, or as distributors of hand-bills or advertisements. If such children were unable to write fluently the prohibition of employment would have been continued up to 18 years instead of 16 as at present and school certificates required up to the former age, those who were attending night school being permitted to continue their occupation. Upon orders from an inspector, an employer was to allow one hour for an evening meal between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. to every employee working after 6 p.m., especially messengers and business employees.

A Bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act would have forbidden any employer in an industry or business subject to an order of the Commission to pay male employees at a rate lower than that paid to the female employees for work of the same nature, the Commission being empowered to fix such remuneration. At present the restriction in such cases is limted to work which, in the opinion of the Commission, is ordinarily and by custom performed by women. The clause giving the Commission jurisdiction over commercial establishments would have been amended to conform to the definition of "commercial establishment" in the proposed amendment to the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act.

A Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act would have provided that, for purposes of homologation, a decision of the Commission might be deposited in the office of the prothonotary of the Superior Court of the judicial district wherein the employer or workman had his domicile instead of in the District of Quebec as at present.

A Bill to amend the Act to Grant Certain Powers to Municipal Corporations to Aid the Unemployed would have maintained that Act in force indefinitely. The Act, which expired on June 1, 1936, empowered a municipal corporation to contribute out of its funds or to borrow money, as authorized by by-law, to assist the unemployed. Such by-laws had to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and by the Quebec Municipal Commission.

A Bill to amend the Workmen's Dwelling Act, which was passed to enable municipalities to take advantage of the Dominion housing appropriation of 1919, was designed to enable obligations incurred under the Act to be cleared off. The Bill would have provided that a city or town municipality, authorized under any general or special Act to repay in anticipation a loan from the Provincial Government contracted under the Act, might effect new loans for the purpose by by-law approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the Quebec Municipal Commission, but without submitting it to the approval of the elector-proprietors. Such loans were to be for not more than thirty years and were not to affect the borrowing powers of the municipalities. The amendment would have been retroactive to December 1, 1935.

# CLOSING OF RELIEF CAMPS

## Transference of Single Unemployed in Camps to Deferred Railway Maintenance and Other Gainful Employment

IN pursuance of the Dominion Government's policy, announcement was made on June 30, by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, that relief camps throughout Canada had been closed. This action has resulted from progressive steps taken since November 28, 1935, when the government appointed a special committee to investigate and report on the situation regarding the camps (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1086).

This committee made an interim report on January 31, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1936, page 141) and in submitting its findings declared that "the idea should not be entertained that relief camps are a permanent governmental activity, but rather they should be regarded as a temporary expedient for meeting an emergency situation."

The committee also detailed the advantages of a work and wages policy, and in line with this recommendation the Minister of Labour announced on February 26 that as the result of negotiations with the railways arrangements had been made whereby approximately 10,000 men would be employed on deferred maintenance work during the summer.

The carrying out of this program to completion is reviewed in the following official statement:

The policy of the Government to close the relief camps across Canada has been brought to a successful conclusion, carrying out the recommendations of the Special Committee appointed to report on conditions in the camps.

On March 1, 1936, on the commencement of demobilization, there were on camp strength 20,376 men distributed throughout Canada in 163 projects. Since that date there has been a progressive decrease in strength. Many of the men left voluntarily and returned to farms and general seasonal occupations.

To facilitate the movement of the men, transportation was provided at the Government's expense to enable each man to reach the place of his employment, and in addition an ample supply of clothing was provided, together with the deferred pay accruing from the increased camp allowance of twenty cents per day to that of fifteen dollars a month, which was put into effect on March 1, 1936.

In addition, to assist the placement of the men in gainful occupation, an organization was created, in co-operation with the Employment Service of Canada and the Soldier Settlement Board of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the purpose of farm placement. Six hundred and eighty men were provided with employment through this agency.

An agreement was entered into with the railways of Canada to absorb approximately 10,000 men in special extra gang labour on deferred track maintenance work, this work being in addition to that normally carried out by the Railways during the summer months, and in this regard the Government has been assured the Railways have more men actually engaged at work on their normal summer program than at this time last year.

MEN SUPPLIED FROM THE CAMPS TO RAILWAYS—TO JUNE 30TH, 1936.

| N. S. | N. B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B. C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | 491 | 1,256 | 2,695 | 891 | 660 | 901 | 1,715 | 8,853 |

SUPPLIED FROM OTHER SOURCES AFTER NO MORE MEN AVAILABLE IN CAMPS—JUNE 30TH, 1936.

| N. S. | N. B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B. C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 20 | 213 | 773 | 192 | 504 | 273 | 322 | 2,297 |

PLACEMENTS MADE SINCE DEMOBILIZATION COMMENCED

| | |
|---|---|
| Railways (from camps) | 8,853 |
| Railways (from local sources) | 2,297 |
| Farms (from camps) | 657 |
| Other Employment | 2,484 |
| | 14,291 |

Preliminary arrangements necessary for the movement of such a large body of men in groups not exceeding 50, and the provision of necessary equipment in addition to the normal summer work carried on by the Railways was in itself a difficult undertaking, and much of the success for the orderly manner in which the work has progressed is due to the splendid co-operation that existed between the Railways and the Governmental agencies charged with the work.

In addition to the 10,000 trackmen, it is estimated that approximately 2,000 more men have been engaged by the Railways in various supervisory capacities and in train service in connection with the work, making a total of 12,000 men being placed in gainful employment.

In the agreement with the Railways, prevailing rates of wages and conditions for this type of labour are provided for. Provision has also been made in the case of injury for the payment of workmen's compensation in conformity with the practice in the various Provinces.

Arrangements have been made with the Frontier College to supply labour teachers in the large gangs and upwards of 100 young men from our leading universities will work in the gangs during the day and hold instructional classes during the evening for those who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to study.

Every man resident in the camps was offered employment if he so desired it, and no compulsion was used. The closing of the camps has been carried out without causing confusion to the men or to industry.

It has been found that the requirements of the Railways for men have exhausted the supply available on camp strength, and men are now being drawn from the localities in which the work is being carried out.

The accompanying tabular summaries indicate the transference of the men from the camps.

## HOURS OF WORK IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

THE *Quebec Gazette,* of June 13, contains an Order in Council establishing the working hours in the building industry throughout the Province under the provisions of the Hours of Work Act. This order replaces Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933. (Labour Gazette, August, 1933, page 776)

The building industry is defined as comprising "the building, repairing or demolishing of buildings of every kind and cover especially the men employed in the following trades:

Brick-layers, asbestos-layers, carpenters, joiners, cement finishers, roofers, electricians, tinsmiths, blacksmiths (if employed on the job), crane-men, stationary enginemen and firemen, labourers and excavators, lathmen, masons, reinforced concrete workmen, bridgemen, elevator builders, tile-layers, painters, plasterers, plumbers and pipe-fitters, marble-polishers, stone cutters and joint pointers, the helpers and apprentices.

The order further defines the judicial districts comprised in each division of the Province to which the regulations apply, there being two divisions namely the "Quebec" Division and the "Eastern Townships" division.

The word "contractor" is designated as being any person, association or corporation:

*a.* Contracting or sub-contracting for works by the job for percentage or by the day;

*b.* Building on his own account.

Regulations governing working hours in the two divisions are as follows:—

Article 1. From and after the 1st of June, 1936, the duration of effective labour in the building industry, and within the limits of the Quebec Eastern Townships Divisions, must not exceed eight hours per day; the total hours of effective labour, in the course of one single week, must not in any case, exceed forty-eight hours.

Any contractor, may, however, at his option, adopt the two or the three shift system, pursuant to the provisions of article 2.

Article 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 1, any contractor undertaking works for a municipal or school corporation, fabrique or parish trustees, the Government of this Province, must establish on his job the two or the three shift system, with a maximum duration for each shift of eight hours of effective labour for the six working days of the week.

The contractor of works for an institution, association or corporation, the costs whereof are paid or guaranteed in a proportion of at least 50 per cent by the Government of this province or by a municipal corporation, or by both shall also be obliged to maintain the two or the three shift system.

Article 3. The provisions of article 2. shall be applicable only from the 1st of May to the 1st of October of any one year, and if the cost of the work exceeds $20,000.

Article 4. The present Order does not apply:

(*a*) If the costs of the whole works to be executed on a particular job, including salaries and material, does not exceed $300 for the Quebec Division and $200 for the Eastern Townships Division. The different jobs constituting the whole works shall only be considered as separate jobs when the different contracts and sub contracts constituting same are separ-

ated one from the other by a period of at least three months;

(*b*) If a person performs work with his own hands on his property;

Article 5. The Minister of Labour may, after an investigation held by the Inspectors of industrial establishments, grant permits of derogation from Article 1 of the present Order for preparatory, complementary or urgent work, or from Article 2 in the case of serious troubles arising from the establishing of the two or three shift system.

# MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

## New Order Governing Employment in Factories

ORDER in Council 524-36, April 26, 1936, approves revised Order No. 1 (Manufacturing and General) of the Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba governing employment in all sections of the Province in occupations in which articles are manufactured, altered, dyed, washed, cleaned, repaired, printed, packed and adapted for sale, including the sale and delivery of such articles. The new Order, which came into effect on June 2, 1936, rescinds the earlier Orders governing factories, viz., Orders Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10 and the regulations for paint and seed packing and factories and for printing, lithography, etc.* The regulations are now uniform for all classes of factories.

The Manitoba Act applies both to female and male workers. The effect of the new Order is to limit working hours for women and boys under eighteen in all factories to 48 a week and eight a day, except with a permit for restricted overtime from the Bureau of Labour in the case of women and boys over 18, instead of 48 a week and nine a day as under most of the repealed factory orders. For males over 18, a minimum overtime rate of 30 cents an hour must be paid for hours in excess of 8 a day and 48 a week in Greater Winnipeg. In other parts of the province in the case of males over 18 and in all parts of the province for women and young persons, overtime beyond nine hours a day must be paid for at a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour "unless the wages paid equals at least 30 cents an hour for the hours actually worked."

A new provision is the prohibition of employment in factories of children under 15. Under the Manitoba Factories Act, the minimum age for factory work is 14 for boys and 15 for girls, and maximum hours for women and young persons are 9 a day and 54 a week. The Minimum Wage Act, however, stipulates that orders made under that Act shall supersede the provisions of any conflicting Act or regulation.

Provisions of the new Order relating to wages and hours are as follows:

WAGES (MINIMUM RATES):

(A) City and Urban.

(A) Every employer in any incorporated City or in the area comprised within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; or at any summer resort during the months of June, July, August or September shall pay wages to each employee at not less than the following rates based upon a week of forty-eight hours:—

For employees of the ages of eighteen years or over, if experienced or if engaged in an occupation not requiring skill or training at a rate of not less than twelve dollars per week;

For inexperienced employees of the age of eighteen years or over engaged in an occupation which requires skill or training at a rate of not less than:—

(i) Nine dollars per week for the first four month period of employment in the occupation; and

(ii) Ten dollars per week during the second four month period; and

(iii) Eleven dollars per week during the third four month period; and

(iv) Twelve dollars per week thereafter;

For employees under the age of eighteen years, at a rate of not less than:—

(i) Eight dollars per week during the first six month period of employment in the occupation; and

(ii) Nine dollars per week during the second six month period; and

(iii) Ten dollars per week until any such employee becomes of the age of eighteen years; and thereafter.

(iv) The rates prescribed for employees of the age of 18 years or over;

(B) Rural Rates.

(B) Every employer in any other part of Manitoba shall pay wages to each employee at a minimum rate of not more than two dollars per week less than the rates set forth in 1 (*a*) hereof.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE PAYMENT:

(*a*) Employees shall be paid at the above rates for not less than two consecutive hours on each occasion on which any such employee is required to report for duty.

(*b*) The number of inexperienced employees and employees under the age of eighteen years combined shall not at any time exceed twenty-five per cent of the total number of all employees.

(*c*) An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(*d*) No reduction below the minimum wage herein provided shall be made in the wages

* The LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921, page 1487; December, 1932, page 1263; August, 1926, page 740 and July, 1927, page 722; September, 1933, page 917; May, 1927, page 515; January, 1919, page 62.

paid any employee by reason of the intervention of any statutory holiday. Attention is called to the provisions of "The Manitoba Factories Act" which provides that no employee shall be required to work on a statutory holiday without a permit issued by the Bureau of Labour.

(*e*) In addition to other wages every employer shall pay any employee working overtime for the hours so worked at a rate not less than thirty cents per hour unless the wages paid equals at least thirty cents per hour for the actual hours worked. Time worked in any week in excess of 48 hours, or in any one day in excess of 9 hours shall be overtime.

(*f*) Every employer shall pay wages in full once a week in cash and within (3) days after they have been earned.

(*g*) Except where inconsistent herewith the provisions of Board Order number eighteen, in so far as it prescribes minimum rates of wages for male adult employees doing boys work, apprentices, piece workers or employees on a part time basis shall apply hereto and form part hereof.

HOURS OF LABOUR:

(*a*) No person under the age of fifteen years shall be employed at any time and no person under the age of seventeen years shall be required to work overtime.

(*b*) No employer in the area comprised within the Greater Winnipeg Water District shall employ a male person of the age of 18 years or over more than 48 hours in any one week unless hours worked in excess of 48 hours in any one week are paid for at a rate not less than 30 cents per hour.

(*c*) No employer unless he is the holder of an overtime permit issued by the Bureau of Labour, shall employ a male under the age of eighteen years or a female for more than,

(i) Eight hours in any one day or if a half holiday is granted in any week for more than nine hours in any one day during such week; and

(ii) Forty-eight hours in all in any one week.

(*d*) Not less than eleven hours shall elapse between the termination of any one day's work and the commencement of the next.

(*e*) Not less than one hour shall be allowed by an employer to each employee for lunch.

(*f*) No employer shall require or compel any male employee under the age of eighteen years nor any female employee to work overtime more frequently than thirty-six days in any one year and such overtime shall not exceed three hours in any one day nor six hours in any one week.

MISCELLANEOUS:

(*a*) Subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed, the Bureau of Labour may grant a permit authorizing overtime to be worked. The Board where it considers it necessary may authorize modification of or exemption from any of the provisions of this Order.

(*b*) Every employer shall keep an accurate record of all hours worked by and wages paid to each employee showing the overtime record separately in a manner convenient for examination by inspectors and shall keep the same available for inspection at any time.

A few minor changes have been made in the provisions relating to conditions of labour but these and the rules governing posting of Orders and making complaints are generally similar to those of former Order No. 7.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA, 1935

THE annual report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board which has just been received reviews the operations and administration of the Act during the calendar year 1935. The report indicates that "the number of accidents reported to the Board during 1935 continued to show a marked increase and are undoubtedly indicative of steadily increasing employment and corresponding improvement in business."

During 1935 there were 9,907 accidents of which 28 proved fatal. This figure compared with 7,879 accidents including 18 fatalities in 1934 represents an increase of 25·7 per cent.

Details showing the accidents as reported by the various industrial groups for the last two years are as follows:—

| Group | 1934 | 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| Steam Railways | 1,053 | 1,081 |
| Province of Manitoba | 204 | 282 |
| City of Winnipeg | 315 | 331 |
| General Body of Employers | 5,761 | 7,628 |
| Winnipeg Electric Company | 172 | 163 |
| Dominion Government | 374 | 422 |
| | 7,879 | 9,907 |

The report also refers to final returns for 1934 which show that 7,956 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during that year. Of these accidents 82·7 per cent necessitated the payment of compensation either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 17·3 per cent of cases no expense was incurred.

On December 31, 1935, the Board had on its books 510 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1935.

The total actual payroll for all classes of employees for 1934 was $53,345,189.50. Of this total, the returns for the largest group, known as the general body of employers, showed a payroll of $26,903,967.00.

In 1935 the actual cash disbursement by the Board amounted to $867,229.50 as compared with $797,996.90 expended during 1934.

The report shows that the value of Board Orders passed during 1935 for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for the future payments in fatal and

permanent disability cases was $798,103.38 as compared with $666,854.85 for the year 1934.

As in former years, the report also contains an interesting statistical analysis of the accidents occurring in 1934, showing the number of compensable accidents in 1934 by classes; time loss per accident and average age and average wage; causes of accidents; month of occurrence of accidents; nature of injuries; permanent disability cases; death cases; sex and marital conditions of claimants in time loss accidents; nativity of claimants in time loss accidents; industries in which fatal accidents occurred, etc.

## FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13, and 1935, chapter 17) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 15, 1936, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the mouth."

The public work to which this schedule applies is that authorized by the Minister for the execution of which a contract has, or contracts have been entered into between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba.

### Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15, 1936, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

"Winnipeg and Radius" means Winnipeg and within a radius of thirty miles.

"Other than Winnipeg" means all portions of the province outside said radius of thirty miles.

| Occupation | Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Maximum hours per week |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum rates per hour | | |
| | $ | $ | |
| Asbestos workers— | | | |
| (a) Journeymen | ·75 | ·75 | 44 |
| (b) Improvers | ·60 | ·60 | 44 |
| Asphalters— | | | |
| (a) Finishers | ·52½ | ·52½ | 44 |
| (b) Men engaged preparing, mixing, heating material | ·45 | ·45 | 48 |
| Blacksmiths | ·65 | ·60 | 44 |
| Bricklayers | 1·00 | ·90 | 44 |
| Helpers— | | | |
| (a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| (b) Attending on or at scaffold | ·42½ | ·37½ | 48 |
| Bridge and structural steel and iron workers | ·80 | ·80 | 44 |
| Carpenters | ·75 | ·70 | 44 |
| Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs) | ·60 | ·55 | 48 |
| Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen) | ·85 | ·75 | 44 |
| Apprentices indentured for a four-year period shall be paid in accordance with the following classification: | | | |
| First year | ·25 | Nil | 44 |
| Second year | ·30 | Nil | 44 |
| Third year | ·40 | Nil | 44 |
| Fourth year | ·75 | Nil | 44 |
| Labourers— | | | |
| (a) Skilled | ·42½ | ·37½ | 48 |
| (b) Unskilled | ·37½ | ·32½ | 48 |
| Rule—That at least 25% of the men employed on any contract be paid the rate for skilled men. | | | |
| Lathers (Metal, Wood)— | | | |
| (a) Metal lathers | ·75 | ·70 | 44 |
| (b) Wood lathers | ·70 | ·65 | 44 |
| (Wood lathers—work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than ·06c. per square yard.) | | | |
| Linoleum floor layers | ·60 | ·55 | 48 |
| Marble setters | ·95 | ·95 | 44 |
| (a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| Mastic floor spreaders and layers | ·85 | ·85 | 48 |
| Mastic floor rubbers and finishers | ·55 | ·55 | 48 |
| Mastic floor kettlemen | ·45 | ·45 | 48 |
| Mosaic and tile setters | ·90 | ·90 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| Operating engineers and firemen on construction:— | | | |
| Class A (operating three or more drums) | ·85 | ·75 | 48 |
| Class B (operating double or single drums) | ·80 | ·70 | 48 |
| Class C (in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in "A" or "B") | ·75 | ·65 | 48 |

| Occupation | Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Maximum hours per week |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum rates per hour | | |
| Operating engineers and firemen on construction—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | |
| Class D (gas or electric engines not specified in "A" "B" "C") | ·50 | ·45 | 48 |
| Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers | ·70 | ·65 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1·00 | ·90 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, including the making of putty and operation of machinery) | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| Plumbers | ·90 | ·80 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| Roofers (felt and gravel)— | | | |
| (a) Man in charge | ·60 | ·55 | 48 |
| (b) Roofers | ·42½ | ·37½ | 48 |
| Sheet metal workers | ·70 | ·65 | 44 |
| Steamfitters | ·90 | ·80 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| Stonecutters | ·90 | ·80 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 1·00 | ·90 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers— | | | |
| (1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar | ·47½ | ·42½ | 48 |
| (2) Attending on or at scaffold | ·42½ | ·37½ | 48 |

| Occupation | Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Maximum hours per week |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum rates per hour | | |
| | $ | $ | |
| Teamsters | ·40 | ..... | 54 |
| (b) Teamsters with teams | ·75 | ..... | 54 |
| (If employed on the construction or demolition of the building by owner, contractor or sub-contractor). | | | |
| Terrazo workers— | | | |
| (a) Layers | ·67½ | ·67½ | 44 |
| (b) Machine rubbers (while so engaged only) | ·47½ | ·47½ | 48 |
| (c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above) | ·42½ | ·37½ | 48 |
| Truck drivers | ·40 | ·40 | 48 |
| (a) Combined rate truck and driver— | | | |
| One ton capacity | 1·25 | 1·25 | 48 |
| Over one ton to two ton capacity | 1·40 | 1·25 | 48 |
| Over two ton to three ton | 1·90 | 1·75 | 48 |
| Over three ton to four ton | 2·40 | 2·25 | 48 |

RULE:—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City Schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

## Annual Report on Mining in Alberta in 1935

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Mines Branch of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines, for the calendar year 1935, the output of coal produced from mines in the Province was 5,462,973 tons valued at $13,946,338.15, an increase of $714,125 over the output for 1934. In addition to the above tonnage there were 395 tons produced by farmers under permit.

The report shows that the coal produced during the year was disposed of as follows: 1,246,959 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta; 1,843,046 tons were sold for consumption in other provinces; 24,712 tons for consumption in the United States; 1,960,555 tons were sold to railroad companies; 17,490 tons were used to make briquettes; 98,233 tons were utilized in the manufacture of coke; 163,197 tons were used under colliery boilers; 7,847 tons used by colliery railroads; 68,868 tons put to stock; 90,014 tons put to waste.

During the year there were in operation 4 shale pits producing 20,258 tons of clay and shale from which 7,349,300 bricks were made. There were 307 mines in operation during the year, of which 17 were opened, 10 re-opened, and 33 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, there were 13 mines temporarily closed, leaving 271 mines in operation as at December 31, 1935.

*Labour and Employment.*—During the year 383 persons were examined for certificates of competency as coal-miners, of whom 332 were successful, making a total of 13,945 certificates issued to coal-miners to December 31, 1935. On December 31, 1935, the total number employed in all coal-fields—domestic, sub-bituminous and bituminous—was 9,691, of which 7,240 were underground workers. Of the total number employed, 5,681 were in domestic fields, 830 in sub-bituminous and 3,180 in bituminous coal mining. The per capita production in all mines of the Province, based on the total average number of men employed (7,800) was 700 per man employed, while 844 tons was the average for each man employed underground.

*Accidents.*—The report discloses that during the year there were in all 214 accidents. Of these 35 were fatal accidents, 66 were listed as serious accidents and 113 classed as slight accidents. Thirty-one of the total number of accidents occurred above ground and 183 underground. The figure for fatal accidents includes 16 deaths caused by an explosion at Lethbridge Collieries Limited, Coalhurst.

In 1935, the ratio of accidents per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 39·17 and the ratio of accidents per 1,000 men employed was 27·35 "Haulage" was the greatest single factor in the cause of accidents, 49 accidents being attributed to this cause.

During the year accident prevention activities were continued, as in other years, analysis of mine air, and tests of rock-dust for silica content, being carried out, as well as tests of mine air with gas detectors. It is reported that some of the mines have also introduced firedamp alarms.

## MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1935

THE annual report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, reviewing the position of the mining industry in that province during the calendar year 1935 indicates a further appreciable increase in the value of production compared with the previous year. The value of mine production in 1935 was $48,821,239, an increase of $6,515,942 over the value for 1934. This increase approximates the value of production to the mean of the peak production of $68,245,443 in 1929 and the low of $28,798,406 in 1932. The report attributes the increase for the year to the higher price for silver and lead and a greater volume of production for gold. The report indicates that the total capital employed in all classes of mining amounted to $143,239,953 and salaries and wages paid to employees during the year totalled $16,753,367.

As in the previous year, gold production accounted for the greatest increase in value for any one metal or material in 1935, followed closely by lead, silver, cadmium, zinc and structural materials. Coal and copper showed substantial losses.

Gold production for the year again established an all-time high in both volume and value, exceeding the 1934 record by 25·4 per cent in value. Likewise zinc established an all-time high in volume production and lead just fell short of the all-time high volume production of 1934.

During the year the larger operations maintained their production at capacity and several new milling plants were brought into production.

The number of shipping metalliferous mines increased from 145 in 1934 to 177 in 1935 and those shipping over 100 tons increased from 69 to 72.

*Labour and Employment.*—The report estimates that during the year under review, 13,737 men were employed in all branches of the mining industry in the province, representing an increase of 752 over the number employed in 1934. Of this number, there were 4,237 persons employed under and above ground in the metalliferous lode mines in 1935, while "during the year twenty coal companies operated twenty-two collieries, with thirty mines employing 2,145 men underground. In the supervision of underground employees there were nine managers, one safety engineer, fifteen overmen, seventy-nine firebosses and shotlighters, a total of 114, or one official for every nineteen persons employed underground."

*Accidents.*—Five fatal accidents occurred during the year in coal mining, compared with six for 1934. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 1·67 as compared with 2·07 in 1934. In 1933 the ratio was 0·97; in 1932, 2·21; in 1931, 1·22; in 1930, 11·62; in 1929, 2·38; in 1928, 2·64; in 1927, 2·10; and in 1926, 1·88; the average for the ten year period being 3·03.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1935 was 4·21; during 1934 the figure was 4·45; in 1933, 2·37; in 1932, 5·21; in 1931, 2·81; in 1930, 2·86; in 1929, 5·33; in 1928, 5·54; in 1927, 4·48 and in 1926, 4·3; the average for the ten-year period being 6·92 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

In the metalliferous mining group there were fifteen fatal accidents in and about such mines during 1935, representing a decrease of seven from the figures for 1934. However, these figures do not include the seven men who lost their lives in a snowslide at the Taseko-Motherlode bunk-house. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 3·54 compared with 4·86 in 1934. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 3·27. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 327,743, compared with 231,242 tons during 1934, while the tonnage mined per fatal accident for the last ten-year period was 420,291 tons.

The report also outlines safety and first-aid activities in mining operations during the year. The work of the four Provincial Government mine rescue stations—at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Princeton and Fernie—is also summarized.

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An indication of improved industrial conditions was reflected in the annual report of Mr. Ross H. McMaster, President of the Steel Company of Canada Limited, who stated in part: "The steady improvement in business conditions was reflected in a higher rate of operation and larger sales. Forward buying was stimulated by a widespread anticipation of higher prices. A bonus of 5 per cent on the wages earned during the last six months of the year was paid to employees on the payroll at all plants of the company."

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In a quarterly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for January, February and March, 1936, statistics show that Canadian coal mines employed 27,128 men in January, 27,010 men in February and 25,664 men in March. Each of these men produced on an average 147 tons of coal during the period, or an average output per man-day of 2·8 tons.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Twentieth Session* of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was held at Geneva from June 4 to June 24, 1936.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the two others are to represent, respectively, employers and workpeople. These representatives must be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of Recommendations or Draft Conventions. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the countries represented in the International Labour Organization. Each country is obliged under the Treates, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each session of the Conference have been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and they, together with the law officers' reports on the question of jurisdiction, have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities.

### Countries Represented

The Conference was one of the largest in the history of the Organization. Of the sixty-one member countries, fifty sent delegations, comprising 159 representatives of whom 90 were Government delegates, 35 Employers' and 34 Workers' delegates. There were also 240 advisers in attendance.

The following countries were represented: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Esthonia, Finland, France, Egypt, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Iran, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Egypt sent an observer as in past years and accepted the invitation to become a member of the International Labour Organization although not a member of the League of Nations. The Italian delegation were unable to attend.

### Canadian Delegates

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows:—

*Delegates representing the Government of Canada.*—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations; and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

*Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates.*—Mr. Edouard C. St. Pere, M.P., Montreal; Mr. Gerard Picard, General Secretary, Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., Quebec; and Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer, All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa.

*Delegate representing the Employers of Canada.*—Mr. A. R. Goldie, President of Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., Galt, Ontario and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

*Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. R. N. McCormick, Assistant Manager of the Tariff Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

*Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada.*—Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

*Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate.*—Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of

*A session of the Conference has been held annually since the first session in 1919. Two sessions were held in 1926 and in 1929. A report of each session was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the year.

the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto.

The Canadian Government delegates acted on the following committees: Selection Committee; Committee on the Application of Conventions (Article 408); Committee on Resolutions; Committee on Holidays with Pay; and Committee on Safety in the Building Industry. The Canadian employers and workers were also represented on the two last-mentioned committees and on the following: Hours of Work in Public Works and in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry; Hours of Work in Coal Mines; Hours of Work in Iron and Steel Works; and Hours of Work in the Textile Industry.

### Officers of the Conference

The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. C. V. Bramsnaes, Danish Government delegate, who has been associated with the work of the Organization from the beginning and was Chairman of the Governing Body in 1933 and 1934.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Winant, Government delegate of the United States; Mr. Vanek, Employers' delegate, Czechoslovakia; and Mr. Mertens, Workers' delegate, Belgium.

Secretary-General—Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

### Agenda

The agenda of the Conference comprised eight items, namely:—

1. The regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers;
2. Holidays with pay;
3. Reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments;
4. Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry;
5. Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works;
6. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines;
7. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.
8. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.

The first six of these subjects were to be discussed for the second time at the 1936 session but the last two items were new subjects to be discussed for the first time. In addition, the Conference dealt with the following matters: the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, annual reports by Governments on the measures taken to give effect to Conventions ratified, report on the working of the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, publications of the International Labour Office on Collective Agreements, Recruiting and Placing of Migrant Workers, Opium and Labour, and on Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy; and certain proposed amendments to the Standing Orders of the Conference.

### Decisions of the Conference

The decisions of the Conference were as follows:—

*Regulation of certain special Systems of Recruiting Workers*—By 123 votes to 0 a Draft Convention was adopted for the regulation of the recruiting of indigenous workers in territories in which such recruiting exists or may hereafter exist.

By 119 votes to 0 a Recommendation was adopted embodying principles whereby the recruiting of labour may be progressively eliminated and the spontaneous offer of labour developed.

*Holidays with Pay*—By 99 votes to 15, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention providing for at least six days' annual holidays with pay after one year's continuous service for persons employed in industrial and commercial establishments, including hospitals, theatres and hotels. Persons under sixteen years of age, including apprentices, are entitled to twelve days' annual holiday with pay after one year's service.

By 98 votes to 15, the Conference adopted a Recommendation embodying suggestions for consideration in applying the systems of holidays with pay.

*Reduction of Hours of Work on Public Works undertaken or subsidized by Governments*—By 79 votes to 38, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention providing for a forty-hour week on such public works.

*Reduction of Hours of Work in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry*—A proposed Draft Convention for the application of the forty-hour week to this industry failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority (71-42). It was decided by 60 votes to 26 to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of governments and of employers' and workers' representatives in the industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work, account being taken of the report of the Committee on hours of work in building and public works of the present session of the Conference.

*Reduction of Hours of Work in Iron and Steel Works*—A proposed Draft Convention for the application of the forty-hour week

to this industry did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority (67-40). By 65 votes to 21, it was decided to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference on this subject also with a view to reaching an understanding as to equitable standards based on adequate information concerning wages, hours and working conditions in this industry throughout the world.

*Reduction of Hours of Work in Coal Mines*—A proposed Draft Convention for the application of a thirty-eight and three-quarter hour week to the coal-mining industry failed to obtain a two-thirds majority (66-37). By 60 votes to 25, a resolution was adopted to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference on this industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work in this industry, account being taken of the report of the Committee on hours of work in coal mines of the present session of the Conference.

*Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry*—By a vote of 54 to 47, the Conference rejected a proposal of the Committee on the textile industry to suspend the Standing Orders in order to permit the consideration of a Draft Convention after a single discussion, instead of following the usual double discussion procedure. It was decided by 71 to 29, to place the question of the reduction of hours in the textile industry on the agenda of the 1937 session of the Conference.

*Safety Provisions for Workers in the Building Industry*—The Conference decided by 109 votes to 0 to place this question on the agenda of the 1937 session.

*Application of Conventions*—The Conference adopted the report of the committee on the application of conventions as shown by the annual reports of Governments which had ratified them. Of 630 reports due, all but 10 were sent in. The importance of complete reports and the binding character of ratification were stressed in the report.

*Migration of Workers*—Based on the report of this committee, a resolution was adopted approving study of the problems arising from migration and proposing that the Governing Body should consider placing this subject on the agenda for the 1938 Conference, if possible, with special reference to the question of equality of treatment of foreign and national workers.

*Standing Orders.*—Amendments were made to the Standing Orders relating to the quorum and to the allocation of seats on committees.

**Resolutions**

Resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—

*Freedom of Association.*—Requesting the Governing Body to consider placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the subject of the safeguarding of workers in the exercise of their freedom of association from pressure by private employers on account of their joint participation in labour activities which are lawful for individuals acting singly.

*Opium.*—Requesting the Governing Body to recommend methods of improving labour conditions and of drafting and applying laws to bring about the cessation of the licensed use of opium for smoking within five years in those countries where such use is authorized.

*Economic Conferences.*—Requesting the Governing Body to consider steps to facilitate the calling, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of one or more conferences, in which workers' organizations shall participate, to discuss problems of currency, production, trade, and settlement and colonization.

*Nutrition.*—Requesting the Governing Body to enable the International Labour Office to continue its studies of nutrition in collaboration with other organizations giving attention to the needs and present standards of workers, the regulation of wages and of insurance benefits, and to consider placing on the agenda certain questions relating to nutrition.

*Calendar Reform.*—Requesting the Governing Body to ask the Committee of the League of Nations on Communications and Transit to continue the study of this question at its 1936 meeting.

*Emigration from Germany.*—That the International Labour Office watch closely problems arising from the emigration from Germany for racial and political reasons and that attention of the League of Nations be called to this resolution.

*Technological Unemployment.*—Requesting the Governing Body to direct the International Labour Office to inquire especially into effects of technological unemployment and to propose measures to ensure participation of the working classes in the benefits of technological progress.

*Public Works.*—Requesting a report by the International Labour Office on public works in relation to unemployment for the 1937 Conference with a view to a final decision at that session.

*Industrial Development.*—Requesting the Governing Body to investigate the problems arising from the importation of large quantities of manufactured goods at low prices regardless of the effect on wages and employment and to study methods for promoting the normal industrial development of all countries.

*Asiatic Countries.*—Requesting the Governing Body to give effect to the resolution of the 1931 Conference for the calling of an advisory tripartite conference of Asiatic countries and to consider the advisability of establishing an Asiatic Committee within the International Labour Organization to hold biennial meetings in an Asiatic country.

*Textile Industry.*—Requesting the Governing Body to take the necessary action to give effect to the resolution of the 1928 Conference requesting the Governing Body to consider undertaking an inquiry into working conditions in the textile industry.

*Dusty Trades.*—Requesting the Governing Body to consider calling an international meeting of experts with a view to drafting a program of action to achieve early diagnosis of diseases due to dust, adequate compensation for such diseases and prevention of dust hazards.

*Labour Inspection.*—Requesting the Governing Body to consider placing question of labour inspection on the agenda of the 1938 session.

**Opening Proceedings**

The following account of the proceedings has been taken from Industrial and Labour Information, June 15-29, 1936.

Dr. W. A. Riddell (Government delegate, Canada), as Chairman of the Governing Body opened the Conference and welcomed the delegates expressing satisfaction at the large attendance.

Referring to the activity of the Organization during the past twelve months, he mentioned the Preparatory Maritime Meeting of last November and the Conference of American States held in Santiago de Chile last January. The latter meeting, he thought, had strengthened the ties between the Organization and the Governments and peoples of the New World and revealed new possibilities for extending social justice throughout the world.

Outlining the agenda before the Conference, he stressed the importance of the discussion on the Report of the Director, citing some of its main points and endorsing the conclusion that only through the settlement of political difficulties and closer international relations could social justice be secured. He pointed out that the Conference provides an important forum for the discussion of fundamental social problems which represents practically all States and because of its tripartite composition represents the greater part of the population of those States. The Conference, therefore, afforded a great opportunity to create sound opinion on the vital issues brought out in the Director's report.

Dr. C. V. Bramsnaes (Government delegate, Denmark), on taking the chair as President of the Conference, recalled the fact that he was one of the "veterans" of the Washington Conference of 1919 and said that perhaps at that time they were somewhat enthusiastic as to the future of the Organization. Since 1919 they had come to realize the difficulties in its path. However, there was reason to be content with what had been accomplished. Besides what had been achieved through ratifications of Conventions, there had been a general growth of social interest all over the world, and States which never before had had an opportunity to deal with social questions had taken up these problems. There was no doubt that this could be attributed largely to the encouragement and guidance given by the International Labour Organization.

"If" he continued, "we look upon the whole social political development during the years expired, there have been times of rich and vigorous development and periods almost of a standstill. . . The years of the strongest general economic development seem to have afforded the greatest possibilities for the carrying through of social political measures. This is very natural, but on this occasion I will take the liberty to warn against the mistake which it would be to conclude from this that social legislation cannot be in harmony with good and sound economic principles . . . . Nevertheless, even if we take it for granted that social policy and sound economy in reality are closely connected, it will be understood that this view must be taken as a long-run aspect. This is necessary for the very reason that the good and helpful effects of social measures on general economic conditions ordinarily do not appear until some time after they have been introduced. It is no surprise to anybody that the practical development during the last few years has disclosed the fact that difficult economic conditions in almost every country seem to have brought social legislation almost to a standstill. . . .

"Up to the present we have in no way come out of the crisis. Its effects are still felt in most countries. But, after all, the bottom

of the depression seems to have been passed . . . I think I may be allowed to express the belief that this trend in economic life may be taken as a signal for improved possibilities of carrying through a more extensive social legislation and of arriving at the solution of social problems."

**Reduction of Hours of Work**

The application of the principle of the 40-hour week to special industries was brought before the Conference through five items on the agenda. It will be recalled that a general forty-hour week Convention was adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1935. Each country ratifying this draft convention declares its approval of the principle of the 40-hour week without reduction of the workers' standard of living and agrees to apply this principle to various classes of employment in accordance with the provisions of such separate Conventions as are ratified by it. The Convention of last year for the glass-bottle manufacturing industry was the first to be adopted under this general 40-hour week Convention.

In a statement made on behalf of all the employers' delegates except those from the United States, the Danish employers' delegate declared that though they were ready to discuss the technical and economic aspects of the question, they had not changed their attitude towards the principle of the forty-hour week. They were still of the opinion that the measure was inopportune on economic grounds and would be ineffective as a means of curing unemployment, that it would not be universally applied, and they therefore were not prepared to take part in the drafting of regulations.

A general discussion took place on the question of the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, during which the Minister of Labour of Great Britain said that when the British Government was asked to undertake an obligation to make compulsory provision for the reduction of hours, it desired to be satisfied that other countries would undertake the same obligation with the same results, and that the form of compulsion would be such as the workpeople could accept and the employers operate. As he understood the meaning of the draft convention last year, it gave sanction to compulsory work-sharing and it did not safeguard wages. Compulsory action of that kind would not be acceptable in the iron and steel or any other industry in Great Britain. He referred to the importance of voluntary collective agreements in relation to hours of work and to the interdependence of hours and wages. He expressed the opinion that the handling by the Conference of the question of hours and wages in the textile industries would be a supreme test of the Organization. He considered that no real progress would be made by trying to separate the question of hours from wages and other related matters.

The view of the United States Government was that a maximum week of forty hours was good for the textile industry, so far as that country is concerned, and the Government delegates were prepared to vote for a draft convention on the subject at this session. The United States Government was of the opinion that it had power to ratify conventions of the conference.

The French Government delegate announced that his Government intended to introduce the forty-hour week into the French Labour Code and he had every confidence that it would be adopted speedily by Parliament. He hoped that the Conference would follow this example and give effect this year to the principle which had been established at the 1935 session.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Canadian Government delegate, stated that the representatives of his government would have to abstain from voting on questions affecting hours of labour in view of the fact that a decision had not been reached by the Supreme Court of Canada on the question of the constitutional validity of The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, 1935, which had been passed to make effective the eight-hour day convention of the International Labour Conference.*

The textile employers' group, through the British delegate, expressed opposition to an international convention in that industry. He emphasized the complexity of the industry with eight divisions—cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen, hemp, jute and hosiery—with different technical and labour conditions. In some countries, the proposed convention would undermine the principle of collective bargaining. Japan did not consider the introduction of a forty-hour week opportune, Germany was not a member of the International Labour Organization and the United States, because of its federal constitution, could not ratify a convention. The employers considered that a forty-hour week would increase unemployment in the textile industry.

On behalf of the workers, a British representative contended that the textile industry was the most international, highly competitive and world-wide and, therefore, most suited to an international convention. He pointed out that there was heavy unemployment among

*Judgment was delivered on June 17, 1936.

the eleven million workers of whom about nine million were estimated to be women and juveniles. In Great Britain the agreements as to hours in all but the cotton industry had broken down.

### Discussion of Director's Report

Discussion on the Director's report (summarized in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE) continued through five days. No fewer than sixty-five delegates participated in this discussion in which practically every phase of the Director's survey of world-economic-social conditions was reviewed.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Government delegate for Canada, in the course of this debate, referred to the fact that an important section of the Director's report to this Conference is properly devoted to an examination of the methods which are being followed in various countries to combat unemployment and to measure the results which have followed, for unemployment still remains the crucial test of economic and social policy. He went on to say:—

"In connection with the policies which have been formulated to promote industrial and commercial recovery, I may be permitted, on behalf of the Government delegation from Canada, to refer to a declaration which was made quite recently by the Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour of my country, on the introduction in Parliament of legislation providing for the establishment of a National Employment Commission to supplement the normal machinery of government in attacking this stubborn problem which has now afflicted the world for a period longer than the duration of the World War.

"The question," he said, "of unemployment in Canada and other countries is a challenge to the political intelligence of our generation. No one can have daily contact with this subject without realizing that upon our ability to deal with it effectively may depend the maintenance of institutions which have long been established in our country. I quote the following from the Minister's statement: 'The experience of the past five years has proved beyond question that it is not within the power of governments to end unemployment by their own unaided efforts. There is a growing recognition that victory over the depression and unemployment cannot be won by a pitched battle but only by a sustained campaign along the entire front of our economic life, upon the basis of a maximum national effort, giving to the problem for a period of years that kind of effort which obtained and dominated during the period of the War. It does seem to me,' the Minister said, 'that it ought not to be impossible for a Government to ask the people in the existing circumstances for that same degree of co-operation that was secured in the War for destructive purposes. This, after all, is a great task of national rehabilitation. It is a task to which we are justified in calling not only the governmental agencies, but all corporations or individuals who are affected by a social obligation or who might be expected to respond to an appeal for assistance in time of national need.'

"May I, on behalf of the Canadian delegation in attendance at this Conference, express the hope that the International Labour Office will continue and extend its study of unemployment with a view to its ultimate solution?

"My colleague, Dr. Riddell, at the last Session of the Conference, referred to the legislative action which had been taken by the Canadian Parliament in 1935 to give effect to the Washington Hours Convention. Mention was also made by him of the separate measures which had been taken in some of the provinces of Canada for the limitation of working hours. Since the enactment in Canada last year of the federal laws regarding the eight-hour day in industrial establishments, minimum wages and weekly rest, these respective statutes were referred by the Government to the Supreme Court of Canada, in order to determine questions which had arisen as to the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament in labour matters of this nature. Let me say here that the Canadian Government takes a very strict view of whatever obligations it assumes. The Supreme Court decision has not yet been delivered, and pending the decision of the courts of last resort on the whole question of federal jurisdiction in labour matters generally, the Canadian Government delegates will be compelled to abstain from voting on certain of the questions coming before the present Session of the Conference."

### Director's Reply

Replying to the discussion on his report, the Director referred to the salient features brought out. After dealing with a number of suggestions and questions concerning various sections of his survey, the Director again concentrated on the problem of unemployment which had dominated the entire debate on his report.

*Unemployment and Hours.*—He reiterated his belief in the inevitability of shorter hours and their economic soundness. Drawing

particular attention to the testimony of Mr. Folsom (employers' delegate, United States) as an employer who had had practical experience of the forty-hour week, the Director declared:

"Most of the discussion which has taken place up to now has been purely theoretical. A great many surmises, prophecies, anticipations—most of them gloomy—have come from the employers' side as to the probable effects of shorter hours. Mr. Folsom for the first time has given us some actual facts, and his conclusions seem to me to be particularly significant. He confirmed the view, which has always been maintained by the advocates of shorter hours, that they had produced more employment, or at any rate that they had prevented more unemployment; and, secondly, he stated that it will probably be found that costs will not increase as much as theoretical calculations would indicate owing to offsetting factors. That is the really important point. It is usually assumed by those who oppose shorter hours that they will be applied to a static industrial situation. In point of fact, industry is always dynamic. There are always offsetting factors, there always have been in the past, and there will be in the future; and for that reason I think the testimony as to the actual experience which is being gained in the United States is of particular value."

*Public Works.*—Proceeding, the Director said he did not think the criticisms of his views on public works were really effective. Mr. Molin (Government delegate, Sweden) had given a complete answer to the claim of Mr. Wistrand (employers' delegate, Sweden) that public works contributed little to Swedish recovery. He himself had never claimed that public works alone provided a remedy for unemployment. They were only one part of a general policy. Nor could they be carried out indefinitely on borrowed money. There were times, he observed, when it might be good policy to unbalance a budget, as had been shown in Sweden and elsewhere; but a time must come when a balanced budget became an essential element of confidence. On the whole, he was still of the opinion that expansionist technique which comprised a public works policy had made a very important contribution to the struggle against the depression. It was, however, not a complete remedy in itself, and more harm than good was done by the advocates of public works who claimed greater results for them than they could possibly show.

*Technological Unemployment.*—The Director referred to the attention which had been given during the discussion to the question of technological unemployment. It could hardly be doubted, he considered, that the discrepancy between the recovery of production and the recovery of employment was largely due to the introduction of further labour-saving machinery and other devices. It might be true, as Colonel Harrison (Government delegate, Australia) had said, that no method had yet been devised of calculating with precision the proportionate part of technological progress in promoting unemployment; but no one could doubt that it was one of the most serious factors in the unemployment problem. Hitherto, people had been inclined to worship the machine as the source of innumerable benefits. Now, as Mr. Hedges (workers' delegate, United States) has said, it was necessary to learn how to master and control the machine. The Office was constantly engaged on this problem, and hoped to publish before the end of this year a fresh attempt by a well-known economist to analyze the problem.

The full texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations which were adopted by the Conference follow:—

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF CERTAIN SPECIAL SYSTEMS OF RECRUITING WORKERS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twentieth Session on June 4, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 20th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936:

*Article 1*

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to regulate in accordance with the following provisions the recruiting of indigenous workers in each of its territories in which such recruiting exists or may hereafter exist.

*Article 2*

For the purposes of this Convention:

(*a*) the term "recruiting" includes all operations undertaken with the object of obtaining or supplying the labour of persons who do not spontaneously offer their services at the place of employment or at a public emigration or employment office or at an office conducted by an employers' organization and supervised by the competent authority;

(*b*) the term "indigenous workers" includes workers belonging to or assimilated to the indigenous populations of the dependent territories of Members of the Organization and workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of the home territories of Members of the Organization.

*Article 3*

Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy desirable, the following classes of recruiting operations may, except when undertaken by persons or associations engaged in professional recruiting, be exempted from the application of the Convention by the competent authority:

(*a*) operations undertaken by or on behalf of employers who do not employ more than a prescribed limited number of workers;
(*b*) operations undertaken within a prescribed limited radius from the place of employment; and
(*c*) operations for the engagement of personal and domestic servants and of non-manual workers.

*Article 4*

Before approving for any area any scheme of economic development which is likely to involve the recruiting of labour, the competent authority shall take such measures as may be practicable and necessary:

(*a*) to avoid the risk of pressure being brought to bear on the populations concerned by or on behalf of the employers in order to obtain the labour required;
(*b*) to ensure that, as far as possible, the political and social organization of the populations concerned and their powers of adjustment to the changed economic conditions will not be endangered by the demand for labour; and
(*c*) to deal with any other possible untoward effects of such development on the populations concerned.

*Article 5*

1. Before granting permission to recruit labour in any area, the competent authority shall take into consideration the possible effects of the withdrawal of adult males on the social life of the population concerned, and in particular shall consider:

(*a*) the density of the population, its tendency to increase or decrease, and the probable effect upon the birth-rate of the withdrawal of adult males;
(*b*) the possible effects of the withdrawal of adult males on the health, welfare and development of the population concerned, particularly in connection with the food supply;
(*c*) the dangers to the family and morality arising from the withdrawal of adult males; and
(*d*) the possible effects of the withdrawal of adult males on the social organization of the population concerned.

2. Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy practicable and necessary, the competent authority shall, in order to safeguard the populations concerned against any untoward consequences of the withdrawal of adult males, fix the maximum number of adult males who may be recruited in any given social unit in such manner that the number of adult males remaining in the said unit does not fall below a prescribed percentage of the normal proposition of adult males to women and children.

*Article 6*

Non-adult persons shall not be recruited: Provided that the competent authority may permit non-adults above a prescribed age to be recruited with the consent of their parents for employment upon light work subject to prescribed safeguards for their welfare.

*Article 7*

1. The recruiting of the head of a family shall not be deemed to involve the recruiting of any member of his family.

2. Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy practicable and desirable, the competent authority shall encourage recruited workers to be accompanied by their families, more particularly in the case of workers recruited for agricultural or similar employment at a long distance from their homes and for periods exceeding a specified duration.

3. Except at the express request of the persons concerned, recruited workers shall not be separated from wives and minor children who have been authorized to accompany them to, and to remain with them at, the place of employment.

4. In default of agreement to the contrary before the departure of the worker from the place of recruiting, an authorization to accompany a worker shall be deemed to be an authorization to remain with him for the full duration of his term of service.

*Article 8*

Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy practicable and desirable, the competent authority may make it a condition of permitting recruiting that the recruited workers shall be grouped at the place of employment under suitable ethnical conditions.

*Article 9*

Public officers shall not recruit for private undertakings either directly or indirectly, except when the recruited workers are to be employed on works of public utility for the execution of which private undertakings are acting as contractors for a public authority.

*Article 10*

Chiefs or other indigenous authorities shall not:

(*a*) act as recruiting agents;
(*b*) exercise pressure upon possible recruits; or
(*c*) receive from any source whatsoever any special remuneration or other special inducement for assistance in recruiting.

*Article 11*

No person or association shall engage in professional recruiting unless the said person or association has been licensed by the competent authority and is recruiting workers for a public department or for one or more specific employers or organizations of employers.

*Article 12*

Employers, employers' agents, organizations of employers' organizations subsidized by employers, and the agents of organizations of employers and of organizations subsidized by employers, shall only engage in recruiting if licensed by the competent authority.

*Article 13*

1. Before issuing any licence for recruiting the competent authority shall:

(*a*) satisfy itself that the applicant for a licence, if an individual, is a fit and proper person;

(*b*) require the applicant for a licence, except when the said applicant is an employers' organization or an organization subsidized by employers, to furnish financial or other security for proper conduct as a licensee;

(*c*) require the applicant for a licence, if an employer, to furnish financial or other security for the payment of wages due; and

(*d*) satisfy itself that adequate provision has been made for safeguarding the health and welfare of the workers to be recruited.

2. Licensees shall keep, in such form as the competent authority may prescribe, records from which the regularity of every recruiting operation can be verified and every recruited worker can be identified.

3. A licensee who is the agent of another licensee shall wherever possible receive a fixed salary, and in any case in which he receives remuneration calculated at a rate per head of workers recruited such remuneration shall not exceed a maximum to be prescribed by the competent authority.

4. The validity of licences shall be limited to a fixed period not exceeding one year to be prescribed by the competent authority.

5. The renewal of licences shall be conditional upon the manner in which the licensee has respected the conditions subject to which the licence was issued.

6. The competent authority shall be entitled:

(*a*) to withdraw any licence if the licensee has been guilty of any offence or misconduct unfitting him to conduct recruiting operations; and

(*b*) to suspend any licence pending the result of any inquiry into the conduct of the licensee.

*Article 14*

1. No person shall assist a licensee in a subordinate capacity in the actual recruiting operations unless he has been approved by a public officer and has been furnished with a permit by the licensee.

2. Licensees shall be responsible for the proper conduct of such assistants.

*Article 15*

1. Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy necessary or desirable, the competent authority may exempt from the obligation to hold a licence worker-recruiters who:

(*a*) are employed as workers by the undertaking for which they recruit other workers;

(*b*) are formally commissioned in writing by the employer to recruit other workers; and

(*c*) do not receive any remuneration or other advantage for recruiting.

2. Worker-recruiters shall not make advances of wages to recruits.

3. Worker-recruiters may recruit only within an area to be prescribed by the competent authority.

4. The operations of worker-recruiters shall be supervised in a manner to be prescribed by the competent authority.

*Article 16*

1. Recruited workers shall be brought before a public officer, who shall satisfy himself that the law and regulations concerning recruiting have been observed and, in particular, that the workers have not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake.

2. Recruited workers shall be brought before such an officer as near as may be convenient to the place of recruiting or, in the case of workers recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration, at latest at the place of departure from the territory of recruiting.

*Article 17*

Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a provision practicable and necessary, the competent authority shall require the issue to each recruited worker who is not engaged at or near the place of recruiting of a document in writing such as a memorandum of information, a work book or a provisional contract containing such particulars as the authority may prescribe, as for example particulars of the identity of the workers, the prospective conditions of employment, and any advances of wages made to the workers.

*Article 18*

1. Every recruited worker shall be medically examined.

2. Where the worker has been recruited for employment at a distance from the place of recruiting or has been recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration the medical examination shall take place as near as may be convenient to the place of recruiting or, in the case of workers recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration, at latest at the place of departure from the territory of recruiting.

3. The competent authority may empower public officers before whom workers are brought in pursuance of Article 16 to authorize the departure prior to medical examination of workers in whose case they are satisfied:

(*a*) that it was and is impossible for the medical examination to take place near to the place of recruiting or at the place of departure;

(*b*) that the worker is fit for the journey and the prospective employment; and

(*c*) that the worker will be medically examined on arrival at the place of employment or as soon as possible thereafter.

4. The competent authority may, particularly when the journey of the recruited workers is of such duration and takes place under such conditions that the health of the workers is likely to be affected, require recruited workers to be examined both before departure and after arrival at the place of employment.

5. The competent authority shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatization and adaptation of recruited workers and for their immunization against disease.

*Article 19*

1. The recruiter or employer shall whenever possible provide transport to the place of employment for recruited workers.

2. The competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure:

(*a*) that the vehicles or vessels used for the transport of workers are suitable for

such transport, are in good sanitary condition and are not over-crowded;

(*b*) that when it is necessary to break the journey for the night suitable accommodation is provided for the workers; and

(*c*) that in the case of long journeys all necessary arrangements are made for medical assistance and for the welfare of the workers.

3. When recruited workers have to make long journeys on foot to the place of employment, the competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure:

(*a*) that the length of the daily journey is compatible with the maintenance of the health and strength of the workers; and

(*b*) that, where the extent of the movement of labour makes this necessary, rest camps or rest houses are provided at suitable points on main routes and are kept in proper sanitary condition and have the necessary facilities for medical attention.

4. When recruited workers have to make long journeys in groups to the place of employment, they shall be convoyed by a responsible person.

*Article 20*

1. The expenses of the journeys of recruited workers to the place of employment, including all expenses incurred for their protection during the journey, shall be borne by the recruiter or employer.

2. The recruiter or employer shall furnish recruited workers with everything necessary for their welfare during the journey to the place of employment, including particularly, as local circumstances may require, adequate and suitable supplies of food, drinking water, fuel and cooking utensils, clothing and blankets.

3. This Article applies to workers recruited by worker-recruiters only to the extent to which its application is considered possible by the competent authority.

*Article 21*

Any recruited worker who:

(*a*) becomes incapacitated by sickness or accident during the journey to the place of employment;

(*b*) is found on medical examination to be unfit for employment;

(*c*) is not engaged after recruiting for a reason for which he is not responsible; or

(*d*) is found by the competent authority to have been recruited by misrepresentation or mistake;

shall be repatriated at the expense of the recruiter or employer.

*Article 22*

The competent authority shall limit the amount which may be paid to recruited workers in respect of advances of wages and shall regulate the conditions under which such advances may be made.

*Article 23*

Where the families of recruited workers have been authorized to accompany the workers to the place of employment the competent authority shall take all necessary measures for safeguarding their health and welfare during the journey and more particularly:

(*a*) Articles 19 and 20 of this Convention shall apply to such families;

(*b*) in the event of the worker being repatriated in virtue of Article 21, his family shall also be repatriated; and

(*c*) in the event of the death of the worker during the journey to the place of employment, his family shall be repatriated.

*Article 24*

1. Before permitting the recruiting of workers for employment in a territory under a different administration, the competent authority of the territory of recruiting shall satisfy itself that all necessary measures have been taken for the protection of the recruited workers in accordance with the provisions of this Convention when the workers have travelled beyond its jurisdiction.

2. Where workers are recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration and the circumstances and amount of recruiting appear to the competent authorities concerned to necessitate such action, the said authorities shall enter into agreements defining the extent to which such recruiting is to be permitted and providing for co-operation between them in supervising the execution of the conditions of recruiting and employment.

3. The recruiting of workers in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration shall be undertaken only under licence issued by the competent authority of the territory of recruiting: Provided that the said authority may accept as equivalent to a licence issued by it a licence issued by the competent authority of the territory of employment.

4. Where the circumstances and the amount of recruiting for employment in a territory under a different administration appear to the competent authority of the territory of recruiting to necessitate such action, the said authority shall provide that such recruiting may only be undertaken by organizations approved by it.

*Article 25*

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, each Member of the Organization which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:

(*a*) the territories to which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;

(*b*) the territories to which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(*c*) the territories to which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;

(*d*) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertakings referred to in sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraps (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

*Article 26*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 27*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 28*

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 29*

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 30*

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

*Article 31*

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(*a*) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 29 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(*b*) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

*Article 32*

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### Recommendation Concerning the Progressive Elimination of Recruiting

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twentieth Session on June 4, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the progressive elimination of recruiting, which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 20th day of June, of the year, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Elimination of Recruiting Recommendation, 1936:

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special system of recruiting workers,

Considering that in addition to the regulation of recruiting of labour it should be a cardinal principle to be followed by the Members of the International Labour Organization to direct their policy where necessary and desirable towards the progressive elemination of the recruiting of labour and the development of the spontaneous offer of labour.

Recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take steps to hasten such elimination by:

(*a*) improvement of the conditions of labour;

(*b*) development of the means of transport;

(*c*) promotion of the settlement of workers and their families in the area of employment, where such settlement is the policy of the competent authority;

(*d*) facilitating the voluntary movement of labour under administrative supervision and control; and

(*e*) the educational development of indigenous peoples and the improvement of their standard of living.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twentieth Session on June 4, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to annual holidays with pay which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 24th day of June, of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936:

*Article 1*

1. This Convention applies to all persons employed in any of the following undertakings or establishments, whether public or private:

(*a*) undertakings in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including undertakings engaged in shipbuilding or in the generation, transformation or transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;

(*b*) undertakings engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any one or more of the following:

buildings, railways, tramways, airports, harbours, docks, piers, works of protection against floods or coast erosion, canals, works for the purpose of inland, maritime or aerial navigation, roads, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, sewers, drains, wells, irrigation or drainage works, telecommunication installations, works for the production or distribution of electricity or gas, pipe-lines, waterworks, and undertakings engaged in other similar work or in the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure;

(*c*) undertakings engaged in the transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, inland waterway or air, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, warehouses or airports;

(*d*) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(*e*) commercial or trading establishments, including postal and telecommunication services;

(*f*) establishments and administrative services in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in clerical work;

(*g*) newspaper undertakings;

(*h*) establishments for the treatment and care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit;

(*i*) hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, clubs, cafés and other refreshment houses;

(*j*) theatres and places of public amusement;

(*k*) mixed commercial and industrial establishments not falling wholly within any of the foregoing categories.

2. The competent authority in each country shall, after consultation with the principal organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, define the line which separates the undertakings and establishments specified in the preceding paragraph from those to which this Convention does not apply.

3. The competent authority in each country may exempt from the application of this Convention:

(*a*) persons employed in undertakings or establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed;

(*b*) persons employed in public services whose conditions of service entitle them to an annual holiday with pay at least equal in duration to that prescribed by this Convention.

*Article 2*

1. Every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days.

2. Persons, including apprentices, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least twelve working days.

3. The following shall not be included in the annual holiday with pay:

(*a*) public and customary holidays; and

(*b*) interruptions of attendance at work due to sickness.

4. National laws or regulations may authorize in special circumstances the division into parts of any part of the annual holiday with pay which exceeds the minimum duration, prescribed by this Article.

5. The duration of the annual holiday with pay shall increase with the length of service under conditions to be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

*Article 3*

Every person taking a holiday in virtue of Article 2 of this Convention shall receive in respect of the full period of the holiday either:

(*a*) his usual remuneration, calculated in a manner which shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations, including the cash equivalent of his remuneration in kind, if any; or

(*b*) the remuneration determined by collective agreement.

*Article 4*

Any agreement to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay, or to forego such a holiday, shall be void.

*Article 5*

National laws or regulations may provide that a person who engages in paid employment during the course of his annual holiday may be deprived of his right to payment in respect of the period of the holiday.

*Article 6*

A person dismissed for a reason imputable to the employer before he has taken a holiday due to him shall receive in respect of every day of holiday due to him in virtue of this Convention the remuneration provided for in Article 3.

*Article 7*

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required to keep, in a form approved by the competent authority, a record showing:

(*a*) the date of entry into his service of each person employed by him and the duration of the annual holiday with pay to which each such person is entitled; ,

(*b*) the dates at which the annual holiday with pay is taken by each person;

(*c*) the remuneration received by each person in respect of the period of his annual holiday with pay.

*Article 8*

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of sanctions to ensure the application of its provisions.

*Article 9*

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

(The provisions respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers—Articles 26 to 32 inclusive.)

### Recommendation Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twentieth Session on June 4, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to annual holidays with pay which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation.

adopts, this 24th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Holidays with Pay Recommendation, 1936:

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning annual holidays with pay for employed persons,

Considering that the purpose of such holidays is to secure to employed persons opportunities for rest, recreation and the development of their faculties.

Considering that the conditions laid down by the Draft Convention constitute the minimum standard to which any system of holidays with pay should conform.

Considering that it is desirable to deal in greater detail with the methods of applying the system.

Recommends that each Member should take the following suggestions into consideration:

1. (1) The continuity of service required in order to become entitled to a holiday should not be affected by interruptions occasioned by sickness or accident, family events, military service, the exercise of civic rights, changes in the management of the undertaking in which the employed person is employed, or intermittent involuntary unemployment if the duration of the unemployment does not exceed a prescribed limit and if the person concerned resumes employment.

(2) In employments in which work is not carried on regularly throughout the year the condition of continuity of employment should be regarded as satisfied by the working of a prescribed number of days during a prescribed period.

(3) The holiday should be earned after one year's work, regardless whether this period has been spent in the employment of the same or of several employers. Each Government should take effective steps to ensure that the cost arising from the granting of the holidays shall not fall entirely upon the last employer.

2. Although it may be desirable that provision should be made in special cases for holidays to be divided, care should be exercised to ensure that such special arrangements do not run counter to the purpose of the holiday, which is to enable the employed person to make good the loss of physical and mental forces during the course of the year. In other cases division of the holiday should be restricted save in quite exceptional circumstances, to division into not more than two parts, one of which should not be less than the prescribed minimum.

3. It would be desirable that the increase in the length of the holiday with the duration of service should begin to operate as soon as possible and should be effected by regular stages so that a prescribed minimum will be attained after a prescribed number of years, for example, twelve working days after seven years of service.

4. The fairest method of calculating the remuneration of a person paid in whole or in part on an output or piece-work basis would be to calculate the average earnings over a fairly long period so as to nullify as far as possible the effect of fluctuations in earnings.

5. It would be desirable that the Members should consider whether a more advantageous system should not be established for young persons and apprentices under 18 years of age in order to ease the transition from school to industrial life during a period of physical development.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK ON PUBLIC WORKS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having met at Geneva in its Twentieth Session on June 4, 1936;

Considering that the question of the reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments is the third item on the Agenda of the Session;

Confirming the principle laid down in the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935, including the maintenance of the standard of living;

Considering it to be desirable that this principle should be applied by international agreement to public works;

adopts this 23rd day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works) Convention, 1936:



*Article 1*

1. This Convention applies to persons directly employed on building or civil engineering works financed or subsidized by central Governments.

2. For the purpose of this Convention the precise scope of the terms "building or civil engineering," "financed" and "subsidized" shall be delimited by the competent authority after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

3. The competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, exempt from the application of this Convention:

(*a*) persons employed in undertakings in which only members of the employers' family are employed;

(*b*) persons occupying positions of management who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

*Article 2*

1. The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed an average of forty per week.

2. In the case of persons who work in successive shifts on processes required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on without a break at any time of the day, night or week, weekly hours of work may average forty-two.

3. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the processes to which paragraph 2 of this Article applies.

4. Where hours of work are calculated as an average the competent authority shall, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the number of weeks over which this average may be calculated and the maximum number of hours that may be worked in any week.

5. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "hours of work" means the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer and does not include rest periods during which they are not at his disposal.

*Article 3*

1. The competent authority may, by regulations made after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, provide that the limits of hours prescribed in the preceding Articles may be exceeded in the case of:

(*a*) persons employed on preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking or branch thereof or of the shift; and

(*b*) persons employed in occupations which by their nature involve long periods of inaction during which the said persons have to display neither physical activity nor sustained attention or remain at their posts only to reply to possible calls.

2. The regulations referred to in paragraph 1 shall determine the maximum number of hours which may be worked in virtue of this Article.

3. The competent authority may permit the limits of hours prescribed in the preceding Article to be exceeded to a prescribed extent in cases in which this is necessary, if serious hindrance to the execution of a particular public work is to be avoided, on account of abnormal circumstances such as the inaccessibility of the site or the impossibility of engaging sufficient qualified labour.

*Article 4*

The limits of hours prescribed in the preceding Articles may be exceeded, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking,

(*a*) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*; or

(*b*) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

*Article 5*

1. The limits of hours prescribed in Articles 2 and 3 may be exceeded in cases where the continued presence of particular persons is necessary for the completion of an operation which for technical reasons cannot be interrupted.

2. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the operations to which this Article applies and the maximum number of hours in excess of the prescribed limits which may be worked by the persons concerned.

3. Overtime worked in virtue of this Article shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

*Article 6*

1. The competent authority may grant an allowance of overtime for exceptional cases of pressure of work. Such an allowance shall only be granted under regulations made after consultation as to the necessity of such overtime and the number of hours to be worked with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, and no such allowance shall permit of any person being employed for more than one hundred hours of such overtime in any year.

2. Overtime worked in virtue of this Article shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

*Article 7*

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required:

(*a*) to notify, by the posting of notices in conspicuous positions in the works or other suitable place or by such other method as may be approved by the competent authority,

(*i*) the hours at which work begins and ends;

(*ii*) where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;

(*iii*) where a rotation system is applied, a description of the system, including a time-table for each person or group of persons;

(*iv*) the arrangements made in cases where the average duration of the working week is calculated over a number of weeks; and

(*v*) rest periods in so far as these are not reckoned as part of the working hours;

(*b*) to keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours worked in virtue of Articles 3 (paragraph 3), 5 and 6 and of the payments made in respect thereof.

*Article 8*

The annual reports submitted by Members upon the application of this Convention shall include more particularly full information concerning:

(*a*) the definitions adopted in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2;

(*b*) processes which the competent authority has recognized as necessarily continuous in character in virtue of Article 2, paragraph 2;

(*c*) determinations made in virtue of Article 2, paragraph 4;

(*d*) decisions taken in virtue of Article 8; and

(*e*) allowances of overtime granted in virtue of Article 6.

*Article 9*

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

(The provisions respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers—Articles 26 to 32 inclusive).

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1936

## Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Favourable weather throughout the greater part of the Maritime Provinces was conducive to the growth of the crops and produce at the city markets was plentiful. Considerable pulpwood cutting was being done, with mills fairly busy. Lobster fishing was about completed, but a fair catch of salmon was reported from the west coast. Shad, mackerel and haddock were also caught. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to four days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to five days, with one mine idle all week. The iron and steel group, except at Saint John where quietness prevailed, was busy, with no idleness reported. Sawmills were cutting long lumber, cedar shingles and spruce laths. Other industries were about normal, with produce up to the average. A certain amount of overhaul and repair work was underway, but no large new projects were reported. Railway and highway construction continued, though in some cases the work was at such a distance from the cities, that it did little to reduce the number of unemployed in them. Passenger and freight traffic by railways, auto and water was heavy and longshoremen were well employed at the various ports. Trade was fair. In the women's department the usual number of placements of charworkers and domestics was made.

In the Province of Quebec the demand for farm workers was good at Hull and Montreal, but quiet elsewhere. Logging was quite active, though log driving in some sections was about completed. Manufacturing was reported by the various centres as follows: Chicoutimi and Hull, active; Montreal, shoes and metallurgy fairly busy, but tobacco, rubber and clothing quiet; Quebec and Three Rivers, all factories operating steadily on shorter hours; Sherbrooke, increased staffs recorded. Although building construction had declined in several localities, still, a fair amount of activity prevailed, but mostly for repairs and alterations. Highway construction had also absorbed a number of men. Transportation was fair and trade improved. Many orders were received for domestics, particularly for hotels and restaurants, and all requests for casual help were easily filled.

An active demand for farm workers continued in Ontario, with a scarcity of experienced workers reported. Strawberry picking was practically finished, but cherries were ready for the market. Very little labour turnover was registered by the sawmills or in logging and such orders, as were received were easily filled. Slightly increased activity was noted in mining, particularly in the prospecting line, many men applying directly to the mines for employment. Although some slackness had occurred in manufacturing, especially in the auto industry, with consequent staff reductions, the situation on the whole continued better than at the corresponding period a year ago. Textiles showed little change, but foundries and rubber concerns were busier and canning factories were preparing for a good season. The berry crop, however, had proved disappointing and had not provided the employment expected. Building construction showed improvement, although the value of building permits was not high, there appeared to be enough alterations and renovations under way to keep many skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled men employed, nevertheless, there was a surplus of labour to meet all such requirements. Highway and railway construction were also being carried on and absorbed a number of men. Windsor reported that transportation on the Great Lakes was heavier recently than during any corresponding period for many years past. Experienced domestic help in the Women's Division continued scarce and unfilled vacancies remained on file. Casual work for women was slightly less.

Rains in Manitoba afforded additional benefit to growing crops in that province, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the weather had been extremely hot and dry and crops were showing deterioration due to lack of moisture. The grasshopper plague, however, was fairly well checked, as a large amount of poison had been used. Very few orders were received in logging, and mining was also quiet. Manufacturing was somewhat slack. Building construction was slow, for while the value of building permits in Greater Winnipeg for the first six months of 1936 showed a larger total than last year's, construction was much less than in the years previous to 1934. Several drilling crews had commenced operations in the oil fields adjacent to Calgary and highway construction and extra gang labour on railways afforded

employment for a number of men, there being many applicants for railway work. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was dull, except at Winnipeg, where improvement was noted. A fair demand existed for country domestics, but fewer orders were received from city employers, while there was still a scarcity of skilled household workers.

With hay making in full swing in British Columbia, numerous requests were received for farm hands, plenty of whom were available. Owing to the light cherry crop only a few extra men were needed for orchard work or in the packing houses. Logging was active, but no demand for help, except for shingle bolt cutters who were not easy to obtain, as experienced men, who had their own tools, were required. All saw and shingle mills were busy. Mining remained unchanged. Sockeye fishing had just started and there were calls from some of the fisheries for extra help. Manufacturing concerns at Nelson were running full time. Building construction showed improvement and preparations for July celebrations at Vancouver created employment for many men. In spite of this, however, several hundred unemployed building tradesmen and labourers in that city were on relief. Extra gang work on railways absorbed a number of workers, but many applicants were available for this kind of work. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert; waterfronts were busy there and at New Westminster and Victoria, though somewhat less active at Vancouver. Trade was fair. Numerous orders for hotel help were filled, but experienced help in this, as well as other lines of domestic service, was scarce.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 9,690, the employees on their payrolls numbering 963,513 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,785, having an aggregate membership of 178,453 persons, 14·8 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 officers of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1936, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,690 firms throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning of June, in which most industrial groups shared. The payrolls of these employers were enlarged from 940,218 at May 1 to 963,513 at the beginning of June, or by 23,295 persons. The index at the latest date stood at 102·0, as compared with 99·5 in the preceding month, and 97·6 at June 1, 1935. At the same date in the fourteen preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows: 1934, 96·6; 1933, 89·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; 1927, 107·2; 1926, 102·2; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 96·4; 1923, 98·5; 1922, 90·3 and 1921, 87·7. Although the increase at June 1, 1936, was substantial, and exceeded the gain noted at the same date of last year, it was smaller than the average advance indicated between May and June in the experience of the years since 1920. The index after adjustment for seasonal variation therefore declined, falling from 102·4 at May 1 to 100·5 at the latest date.

Improvement was reported in manufacturing particularly in the food and lumber divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, building construction was not so active.

For June 1, 1935, statements had been received from 9,270 employers of 915,792 persons, compared with 893,088 in the preceding month. The index, at 97·6, was then 4·4 points lower than at June 1 of the present year. As at the date under review, improvement had been indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

heightened activity, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions, while iron and steel and some other branches released employees. Construction, trade and mining also afforded greater employment, but transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. The 661 firms reporting for June 1, 1935, had employed 72,427 workers, compared with 69,437 at the beginning of May of last year; however, the index then was lower by nearly two points than at the latest date, when it stood at 103·4.

*Quebec.*—Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded substantial increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also important gains in logging, mining, services

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS**

**NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**

### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in four of the five economic areas, while in the Maritime Provinces the general situation was unchanged; firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—No general change in employment occurred in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 689 employers with a combined working force of 74,124 persons, as compared with 74,068 at May 1. Manufacturing registered moderately

and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and food factories reported the greatest improvement, while textile and leather establishments showed a falling-off in personnel. Statements were tabulated from 2,280 firms employing 276,235 workers at June 1, 1936, or 9,541 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns did not provide work for so many persons as were added to the payrolls at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,209, had reported

257,837 employees, as compared with 246,672 in the preceding month.

*Ontario.*—There were considerable increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, railway construction, services and trade at June 1, 1936, while manufacturing as a whole and building and highway construction released help. Within the group of factory employment, the lumber and food divisions showed large increases in personnel, and there were smaller gains in rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile, tobacco and iron and steel works were slacker, the losses in the last-named being substantial. The payrolls of the 4,260 co-operating establishments aggregated 402,874 employees at the latest date; as compared with 398,053 at May 1, this was an increase of 4,821 persons. The general index of employment stood at 104·7 at June 1, as compared with 103·4 at May 1, 1936, and 101·6 at the beginning of June in 1935, when a small reduction had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 388,720 persons was reported by the 4,094 firms then furnishing data.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing and trade showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber and iron steel industries recorded the greatest advances in the factory employment group. On the other hand, logging and coal-mining were seasonally slacker. The 1,420 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 123,347 persons, as against 117,081 in the preceding month. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1935, and the index then was lower by between five and six points. The 1,337 employers furnishing returns at June 1, 1935, had reported 116,247 workers, compared with 110,869 at May 1.

*British Columbia.*—An aggregate payroll of 86,933 was reported by the 1,041 co-operating firms, who had 84,322 employees at the beginning of May. Although this increase exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, it was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1935. The index of employment then, however, was lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 102·2. Manufacturing recorded the most note-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1, 1921 | 87·7 | 100·4 | 79·5 | 90·4 | 90·5 | 82·8 |
| June 1, 1922 | 90·3 | 98·1 | 84·0 | 93·5 | 92·2 | 85·7 |
| June 1, 1923 | 98·5 | 105·5 | 95·4 | 103·1 | 94·8 | 89·1 |
| June 1, 1924 | 96·4 | 101·0 | 95·3 | 98·1 | 93·4 | 91·7 |
| June 1, 1925 | 95·6 | 101·3 | 95·9 | 95·6 | 92·4 | 94·5 |
| June 1, 1926 | 102·2 | 98·7 | 103·7 | 101·4 | 102·8 | 103·5 |
| June 1, 1927 | 107·2 | 103·5 | 107·5 | 108·1 | 106·5 | 105·5 |
| June 1, 1928 | 113·8 | 107·2 | 110·7 | 115·5 | 121·5 | 109·9 |
| June 1, 1929 | 122·2 | 112·5 | 115·9 | 126·2 | 132·4 | 117·5 |
| June 1, 1930 | 116·5 | 122·4 | 114·5 | 117·8 | 115·8 | 113·3 |
| June 1, 1931 | 103·6 | 105·2 | 104·3 | 104·2 | 103·3 | 97·9 |
| June 1, 1932 | 89·1 | 96·4 | 87·8 | 89·9 | 89·3 | 83·7 |
| June 1, 1933 | 80·7 | 82·8 | 79·3 | 81·6 | 82·7 | 76·2 |
| June 1, 1934 | 96·6 | 98·4 | 90·9 | 104·4 | 89·5 | 89·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1, | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 99·8 | 104·7 | 97·7 | 102·2 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 7·7 | 28·7 | 41·8 | 12·8 | 9·0 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

worthy expansion at the date under review; within this group, the improvement was most pronounced in non-ferrous metal, lumber and food factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, transportation, railway construction and trade showed heightened activity, but building and highway construction were slacker. For June 1, 1935, statements were received from 969 employers of 80,561 persons.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend was upward in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while declines were noted in Hamilton and Windsor. Employment in all these centres, except Windsor, was in greater volume that at the same date of last year.

*Montreal.*—Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,328 co-operating firms employed 140,577 persons, an increase of 1,389 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products reported increases and construction and trade were also busier. On the other hand, transportation was slacker. The index, at 93·7, was several points higher than in June, 1935, when a similar gain had been recorded.

*Quebec.*—On the whole, there was an increase in Quebec City, chiefly in transportation and trade, while manufacturing was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 169 establishments having 12,865 workers, as against 12,758 in the preceding month. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was one point lower.

*Toronto.*—Returns were furnished by 1,459 employers in Toronto with 124,173 persons on their payrolls, compared with 123,054 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were reductions in iron and steel and textile factories, but the trend was upward in food, fur, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other industries. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1, 1922 | 87·0 | ..... | 95·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95·1 | 84·1 |
| June 1, 1923 | 96·6 | ..... | 99·3 | 116·7 | 99·6 | ..... | 89·2 | 82·0 |
| June 1, 1924 | 97·4 | ..... | 94·1 | 108·2 | 87·5 | ..... | 85·6 | 86·3 |
| June 1, 1925 | 96·8 | 96·8 | 95·8 | 106·6 | 88·3 | ..... | 87·5 | 89·3 |
| June 1, 1926 | 104·5 | 90·3 | 99·7 | 105·9 | 101·1 | 111·1 | 99·2 | 99·7 |
| June 1, 1927 | 104·5 | 110·9 | 107·0 | 111·5 | 105·5 | 98·5 | 101·3 | 103·7 |
| June 1, 1928 | 109·7 | 117·0 | 112·7 | 118·4 | 109·0 | 147·3 | 110·7 | 107·4 |
| June 1, 1929 | 119·3 | 122·0 | 122·1 | 127·8 | 135·1 | 168·3 | 111·5 | 110·9 |
| June 1, 1930 | 116·6 | 122·3 | 118·5 | 130·4 | 118·0 | 149·4 | 107·1 | 110·8 |
| June 1, 1931 | 107·1 | 126·7 | 110·3 | 123·4 | 103·9 | 99·5 | 98·8 | 106·9 |
| June 1, 1932 | 91·7 | 105·6 | 96·8 | 100·9 | 84·9 | 91·0 | 85·2 | 89·4 |
| June 1, 1933 | 80·6 | 96·8 | 86·5 | 91·1 | 75·6 | 78·9 | 79·4 | 81·9 |
| June 1, 1934 | 86·3 | 97·9 | 93·9 | 102·4 | 86·7 | 107·1 | 81·9 | 86·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·0 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1 | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| June 1 | 93·7 | 96·8 | 101·1 | 108·2 | 97·6 | 123·2 | 90·9 | 103·8 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1936 | 14·6 | 1·3 | 12·9 | 1·5 | 3·3 | 1·7 | 4·1 | 3·5 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

employment. The general index was higher than at June 1, 1935, when the indicated expansion had been on a rather larger scale.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing reported moderately heightened activity of a general character, while transportation and trade also showed improvement. The gain was smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then a few points lower. A combined working force of 14,137 employees was recorded at June 1, 1936, by the 184 co-operating firms, who had had 14,043 on their staffs in the preceding month.

*Hamilton.*—A decrease was noted in Hamilton, where 275 employers reported 31,345 workers on their paylists, as compared with 31,516 at the beginning of May. This decline compared unfavourably with the advance recorded at June 1, 1935, but the index was then lower. Moderate increases took place in trade and construction, but manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the iron and steel division.

*Windsor.*—Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal decrease at June 1, for which data were received from 170 firms with 16,742 employees, or 1,763 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while there were only slight general changes in the other groups. A decline had also been registered at June 1, 1935; employment was then in practically the same volume.

*Winnipeg.*—An aggregate working force of 39,071 persons was indicated by the 475 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 37,543 employees at May 1. This increase was decidedly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was rather lower. Most of the gain recorded at the date under review was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in trade and construction; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 427 employers with 33,291 workers in their employ, as compared with 32,635 at May 1. A rather greater

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1, 1921 | 87·7 | 87·8 | 85·4 | 92·8 | 91·2 | 90·6 | 68·7 | 86·7 | 91·8 |
| June 1, 1922 | 90·3 | 91·1 | 67·7 | 96·9 | 86·5 | 98·1 | 79·4 | 83·8 | 89·3 |
| June 1, 1923 | 98·5 | 101·2 | 94·8 | 106·3 | 87·8 | 100·7 | 86·0 | 90·9 | 91·2 |
| June 1, 1924 | 96·4 | 95·7 | 96·6 | 108·5 | 94·5 | 101·6 | 90·4 | 95·1 | 91·8 |
| June 1, 1925 | 95·6 | 95·6 | 92·6 | 98·8 | 94·6 | 97·1 | 95·6 | 97·2 | 93·1 |
| June 1, 1926 | 102·2 | 101·6 | 96·4 | 96·5 | 100·4 | 102·1 | 114·5 | 100·9 | 96·7 |
| June 1, 1927 | 107·2 | 106·9 | 86·8 | 105·5 | 103·7 | 104·8 | 121·3 | 105·4 | 104·8 |
| June 1, 1928 | 113·8 | 112·6 | 85·9 | 112·3 | 106·9 | 108·0 | 136·8 | 118·4 | 113·7 |
| June 1, 1929 | 122·2 | 121·2 | 92·7 | 115·8 | 120·9 | 113·9 | 144·6 | 131·1 | 126·0 |
| June 1, 1930 | 116·5 | 113·6 | 90·0 | 115·6 | 119·6 | 108·0 | 137·0 | 134·7 | 127·6 |
| June 1, 1931 | 103·6 | 99·4 | 53·3 | 105·3 | 104·7 | 98·6 | 121·8 | 125·9 | 124·0 |
| June 1, 1932 | 89·1 | 86·0 | 37·9 | 96·8 | 94·1 | 85·5 | 92·9 | 116·8 | 116·1 |
| June 1, 1933 | 80·7 | 80·0 | 40·7 | 91·4 | 83·2 | 79·0 | 67·8 | 106·2 | 109·1 |
| June 1, 1934 | 96·6 | 93·2 | 75·0 | 106·2 | 78·0 | 80·3 | 116·7 | 115·4 | 116·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 94·1 | 132·1 | 80·0 | 85·4 | 87·0 | 123·0 | 127·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 54·2 | 2·7 | 6·3 | 2·2 | 10·7 | 10·6 | 2·8 | 10·5 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

increase had been indicated at June 1 of a year ago, but the index was then lower by over seven points.

Index numbers for cities are given in table 2.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

There was an upward movement in manufacturing, continuing the advances indicated uninterruptedly since the opening of the year; the gain, however, was smaller than the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the years since 1921. Statements were tabulated from 5,736 manufacturers employing 522,055 operatives, as compared with 518,679 in the preceding month. The crude index rose from 102·7 at May 1 to 103·4 at the latest date; except for the Nov. 1 index of 103·5, this was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930, being five points higher than at June 1, 1935. Since the increase from May 1 to June 1 of the present year was less than average, the seasonally-corrected index showed a decline, falling from 102·2 in the preceding month to 100·6 at the latest date.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows: 1936, 103·4; 1935, 98·4; 1934, 93·2; 1933, 80·0; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 99·4; 1930, 113·6; 1929, 121·2; 1928, 112·6; 1927, 106·9; 1926, 101·6; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 95·7; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 91·1 and 1921, 87·8.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1936, in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel works were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1935, shows that the 5,523 co-operating manufacturers had employed 494,194 persons, as

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | June 1, 1936 | May 1, 1936 | June 1, 1935 | June 1, 1934 | June 1, 1933 | June 1, 1932 | June 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 54·2 | 103·4 | 102·7 | 98·4 | 93·2 | 80·0 | 86·0 | 99·4 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·6 | 127·2 | 115·9 | 120·6 | 115·8 | 110·4 | 106·3 | 112·3 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 97·2 | 91·4 | 99·0 | 86·5 | 87·1 | 86·0 | 102·9 |
| Leather and products | 2·3 | 109·5 | 112·7 | 108·1 | 99·9 | 91·7 | 90·5 | 91·2 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·6 | 110·9 | 116·5 | 112·0 | 105·9 | 100·1 | 98·3 | 99·2 |
| Lumber and products | 4·4 | 81·1 | 73·2 | 75·6 | 71·1 | 56·4 | 64·2 | 84·0 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·6 | 74·7 | 64·7 | 68·1 | 61·9 | 45·8 | 51·3 | 72·1 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 80·4 | 76·6 | 72·4 | 73·1 | 66·5 | 77·4 | 101·8 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 102·2 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 98·2 | 81·4 | 93·3 | 106·8 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 36·5 | 36·6 | 27·4 | 30·4 | 22·9 | 31·3 | 53·4 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·2 | 107·4 | 102·2 | 98·9 | 98·3 | 93·5 | 96·9 | 102·2 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·3 | 100·6 | 99·2 | 96·7 | 93·6 | 85·7 | 88·3 | 97·5 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·8 | 91·4 | 88·8 | 86·7 | 84·5 | 72·6 | 72·8 | 86·9 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 117·8 | 119·1 | 109·7 | 105·7 | 97·1 | 99·1 | 100·5 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·5 | 106·7 | 106·0 | 105·5 | 101·7 | 99·4 | 105·3 | 110·4 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 96·5 | 96·0 | 91·3 | 96·3 | 76·2 | 86·4 | 96·8 |
| Textile products | 10·4 | 116·4 | 118·6 | 112·4 | 109·8 | 93·6 | 98·9 | 101·3 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3·9 | 128·5 | 132·6 | 127·3 | 125·6 | 102·4 | 107·0 | 102·8 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·8 | 89·0 | 92·0 | 90·3 | 91·0 | 74·1 | 80·4 | 81·5 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·9 | 136·8 | 140·6 | 127·6 | 125·8 | 107·4 | 108·5 | 98·7 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·0 | 513·2 | 527·9 | 512·7 | 491·8 | 367·3 | 374·6 | 314·4 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·1 | 121·2 | 123·8 | 117·9 | 118·4 | 101·3 | 108·6 | 107·6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·3 | 106·8 | 108·8 | 101·0 | 94·2 | 84·6 | 91·9 | 100·0 |
| Other textile products | 1·1 | 102·0 | 99·0 | 94·3 | 96·7 | 79·2 | 81·0 | 90·5 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·6 | 110·6 | 120·8 | 115·5 | 107·0 | 102·5 | 112·4 | 115·1 |
| Tobacco | 1·0 | 92·7 | 108·3 | 104·1 | 99·7 | 98·2 | 107·1 | 105·7 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·6 | 136·8 | 139·0 | 130·1 | 116·6 | 107·9 | 119·7 | 128·9 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 138·1 | 139·5 | 118·8 | 121·4 | 100·2 | 78·8 | 107·0 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·2 | 141·9 | 140·1 | 131·0 | 123·5 | 111·1 | 114·1 | 119·0 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1·0 | 86·0 | 79·7 | 77·9 | 73·5 | 51·9 | 83·1 | 111·3 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 113·7 | 113·6 | 111·0 | 107·9 | 112·1 | 117·4 | 124·2 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 123·3 | 117·3 | 108·1 | 103·5 | 84·0 | 109·9 | 134·7 |
| Iron and steel products | 12·4 | 90·9 | 94·1 | 86·2 | 77·1 | 61·7 | 69·4 | 92·2 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·4 | 104·3 | 115·2 | 104·0 | 92·2 | 53·4 | 58·8 | 97·3 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·2 | 102·7 | 100·9 | 90·1 | 78·9 | 62·8 | 78·6 | 98·1 |
| Agricultural implements | ·6 | 65·5 | 67·4 | 61·8 | 47·0 | 33·5 | 27·4 | 36·4 |
| Land vehicles | 5·7 | 90·8 | 94·9 | 86·9 | 78·8 | 68·4 | 73·8 | 94·3 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2·1 | 139·0 | 154·1 | 145·8 | 117·7 | 75·0 | 86·3 | 99·7 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 61·7 | 63·1 | 64·2 | 61·0 | 50·6 | 65·4 | 87·5 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 108·3 | 107·0 | 97·4 | 88·1 | 70·0 | 76·5 | 103·5 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·5 | 86·2 | 84·1 | 76·0 | 63·8 | 46·4 | 66·0 | 125·4 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·6 | 95·5 | 100·6 | 92·9 | 79·7 | 61·2 | 74·3 | 90·6 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 88·8 | 89·9 | 83·7 | 79·1 | 63·4 | 75·3 | 92·1 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 130·1 | 126·8 | 121·3 | 111·0 | 81·0 | 78·4 | 116·6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 137·6 | 133·1 | 134·6 | 134·5 | 121·9 | 123·3 | 127·0 |
| Miscellaneous | 6·6 | 127·9 | 124·7 | 123·5 | 112·5 | 97·8 | 97·5 | 108·6 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

compared with 480,145 in the preceding month. General improvement had then been noted.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There were further and more pronounced increases in the numbers employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 321 firms employing 24,587 persons, as compared with 22,341 in the preceding month. This advance was much larger than that reported at June 1, 1935, when the index was between six and seven points lower.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 58 of which enlarged their payrolls from 1,895 persons at the beginning of May to 2,010 at June 1. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date last summer, and activity was then at a rather higher level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this group showed falling-off in the latest month, which exceeded that indicated in the same month last year; however, the index then stood at 108·1, compared with 109·5 at the date under review. The working forces of the 299 co-operating employers totalled 22,397 persons, as against 23,087 in the preceding month. There were losses in footwear factories in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Continued, seasonal improvement took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container, furniture and other wood-using factories. Returns were compiled from 828 manufacturers in the lumber group having 42,833 workers on their staffs, compared with 38,631 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement at June 1, but Quebec and Ontario showed the largest increases. Additions to staffs on a rather greater scale were made at the same date last year, but the index then was several points lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Expansion was noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,431 persons were added to the forces of the 458 co-operating manufacturers, who had 31,093 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, flour and cereal, bakery and other vegetable food establishments reported improvement. A larger increase had been registered at June 1, 1935, when the employment index was considerably lower than at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Pulp and paper mills and printing and publishing houses showed heightened activity; the index number in the group as a whole stood at 100·6, compared with 96·7 at the beginning of June of last year, when the gains recorded were rather larger. An aggregate payroll of 61,159 workers was reported by the 599 establishments whose statistics were compiled; these had employed 60,337 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Fifty-two rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 12,298 persons, or 60 more than in their last return. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when little general change had been indicated over the preceding month.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal decline in employment in the textile industries at the date under review, chiefly in thread, yarn and cloth, hosiery and garment factories. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally unfavourable. Data were received from 1,009 firms employing 99,840 persons, as against 101,781 in the preceding month. A contra-seasonal increase had been reported at June 1, 1935; the index was then four points lower than at the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Activity in this group showed a decline, according to 178 employers whose staffs were reduced from 16,317 in the preceding month to 14,996 at the beginning of June in the present year. Tobacco manufacturing reported most of the falling-off. An upward movement had been indicated at June 1, 1935, when the index was nearly five points higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further improvement was noted in building material plants, 205 of which employed an aggregate working force of 9,542 persons, or 698 more than at May 1. The index stood at 86·0; this was some eight points higher than that recorded at June 1, 1935, when a rather greater increase had been made. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain, in which factories producing all kinds of building materials in this category shared.

*Electric Current.*—A slight advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which activity was higher than at the same date in 1935. The 99 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 39 workers to 14,375 at the beginning of June, 1936.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Greater activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 121 of which enlarged their payrolls by 654 employees to 13,642 at the date under review. A smaller gain had been recorded at June 1, 1935, when employment was at a much lower level.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—For the first time since the opening of the year, there was a decrease in the iron and steel group, mainly in the crude, rolled and forged and automobile divisions, although the agricultural implement, foundry and machine shop and other branches were also slacker. The contraction was of a seasonal character. Returns were tabulated

from 851 manufacturers employing 120,097 persons, compared with 124,300 at May 1. Losses were noted in all but the Prairie Provinces, those in Ontario being greatest. A contra-seasonal gain had been made at June 1, 1935, but the index was then several points lower.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—These industries reported heightened activity, according to 170 firms employing 20,730 persons, compared with 20,212 in the preceding month. The increase took place mainly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Less extensive improvement had been recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, and employment was then in smaller volume.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group; these were rather smaller than those indicated at June 1, 1935, when the index number was a few points lower. An aggregate payroll of 13,970 persons was reported for June 1, 1936, by the 138 co-operating employers, who had 13,499 workers at May 1.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 140 workers having been added to the forces of the 108 firms whose returns were tabulated and who employed 5,751 at the beginning of June.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps increased, largely as a result of river-driving operations. Returns were received from 311 firms employing 26,637 persons, or 1,487 more than at May 1. A smaller advance had been indicated at June 1, 1935, but the index, at 96·0, was then slightly higher than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 94·1.

### Mining

*Coal-Mining.*—Employment in the Prairie coal-fields showed moderate curtailment, while there were small advances in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statements were compiled from a total of 101 operators with 22,725 employees, or 43 fewer than at the beginning of May. The index was fractionally higher than at June 1, 1935, when a general increase had been recorded.

*Metallic Ores.*—A further gain was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia; 185 employers enlarged their staffs from 29,581 workers at May 1, to 30,602 at the date under review. A smaller increase had taken place at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then nearly 36 points lower than at June 1, 1936.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—According to data received from 80 firms in this group, they employed 7,526 persons, or 1,201 more than in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, when much smaller additions to staffs had been reported by the co-operating firms.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—An increase was registered in local transportation at June 1, when 224 companies added 225 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 26,003. Additions to staffs had also been noted at the beginning of June, 1935, but the index was then lower than at the date under review.

*Steam Railways.*—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 101 co-operating employers enlarged their personnel from 57,464 in the preceding month to 59,234 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported seasonal reductions, while there were increases in the remaining provinces. Employment was at a higher level than at June 1 of last year, when less extensive gains had been recorded.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, partly offsetting large increases in the other provinces. Statistics were received from 110 firms with 17,492 employees, as compared with 16,357 in the preceding month. A reduction had been noted at June 1, 1935; the index then, at 83·6, was 12·2 points lower than at the date under review.

### Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 85 companies and branches reporting had 21,180 persons on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 418 more than at May 1. Employment was at a very slightly higher level than at the same date a year ago, when a similar gain had been indicated.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—An aggregate staff of 21,073 was reported by the 679 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 22,489 workers at May 1. Activity decreased in all provinces except Quebec, the largest decline being in Ontario. The general loss compared unfavourably with the gain usually indicated at June 1 in earlier years of the record. Building generally was not quite so active as at the same date of a year ago.

*Highway.*—The 348 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 48,116 persons in their employ, or 2,243 more than at the

beginning of May. There was a decline in Ontario and British Columbia, while increases took place in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec. Activity was not so great as at June 1, 1935, although a large decrease had then been indicated.

*Railway.*—Continued important advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, whose employment was brisker than at the beginning of June in any of the last four years. The working forces of the 33 co-operating employers totalled 32,986 persons, as against 24,777 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted in any other month since May 1, 1930. The most noteworthy gains were in the Prairie Provinces, but all provinces reported improvement.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants showed a seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded improved conditions. Statements were compiled from 467 firms employing 26,758 workers, as compared with 26,197 at May 1. The index, at 123·0, was several points higher than at the same date in 1935, when similar advances had been made.

### Trade

Marked improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 1,230 establishments employed 101,126 persons, or 3,108 more than in their last return. A smaller increase had been noted at June 1, 1935, when the index was over seven points lower. Most of the advance at the date under review took place in retail establishments.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1936.

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Little variation was apparent in conditions affecting local trade union members at the close of May from the previous month, though the trend was favourable as evident from the reports forwarded by 1,785 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 178,453 persons. Of these, 26,442 or a percentage of 14·8 were idle at the end of the month as compared with a percentage of 15·1 in April. A slight employment rise was noted from May a year ago when 15·9 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia unions all registered increases in activity on a rather small scale, the improvement in the first two provinces named being over 2 per cent while the gains in the other provinces were of lesser proportions. Employment for Ontario members, however, eased off slightly, and in New Brunswick there was but a nominal, adverse change. When a comparison is made with the returns for May, 1935, Alberta and British Columbia members were afforded a considerably greater volume of work during the month reviewed, the coal mines in the former province particularly showing an improved situation, while in the latter the building trades were chiefly responsible for the better movement. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec also moderate expansion was noted. Some slowing up in available employment was reflected, however, by Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick members.

Each month the records of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Edmonton members were much better engaged during May than in the previous month, and improvement on a small scale, was manifest by Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver unions. In Toronto, on the contrary, noteworthy recessions occurred, while Halifax and Saint John members recorded losses in activity of lesser degree. In contrasting with the returns for May of last year, Halifax and Edmonton members were much busier during the period surveyed, and in Vancouver and Winnipeg also the advancement recorded was substantial. Moderate gains in employment were indicated by Montreal and Regina unions. Conditions for Toronto members, however, were considerably

quieter than in May of last year, and in Saint John also activity was somewhat retarded.

Accompanying this article is a chart which records the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The level of the curve showed but little change during May from the previous month, though the tendency was downward in a favourable direction. The point attained by the curve at the close of May was also slightly below that of the corresponding month of last year, indicative of an increased employment volume during the month reviewed.

In the manufacturing industries during May some falling off in activity was apparent from the previous month, an outstanding feature in this adverse situation being the unemployment recorded in the garment trades, particularly in Quebec and Ontario. Reports for May were furnished by 490 organizations, combining a membership of 58,159 persons, 9,005 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 15·5 in contrast with 11·4 per cent in April. In addition to the unemployment reported in the garment trades from April extensive losses were noted among hat, cap and glove, and leather workers. Curtailment in activity, on a much smaller scale, was evident among bakers and confectioners, brewery workers, and paper makers. On the other hand, textile and carpet, wood and fur workers, and metal polishers all registered substantial increases in work available from April, and among general labourers and glass workers also noteworthy improvement was shown. Cigar and tobacco workers and printing tradesmen indicated more moderate expansion, while the tendency for iron and steel workers and meat cutters and butchers was favourable, though the change from April was less than one per cent. The situation in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, remained much the same as in May a year ago when 15·9 per cent of the members were unemployed, though fluctuations were apparent in the various groups of trades. Textile and carpet, glass and fur workers, general labourers and metal polishers were all considerably more active during the month reviewed, and lesser gains, though on a rather noteworthy scale were reflected by iron and steel workers, papermakers and cigar and tobacco workers. The trend of employment for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, and jewellery workers was also upward. Of the recessions, which were of a largely offsetting nature, the most important were registered by hat, cap and glove, garment, leather and wood workers. Losses in activity, of much lesser degree, occurred among brewery workers, and meat cutters and butchers.

Employment in coal mining was slightly better maintained during May than in either the previous month or May of last year, as

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS

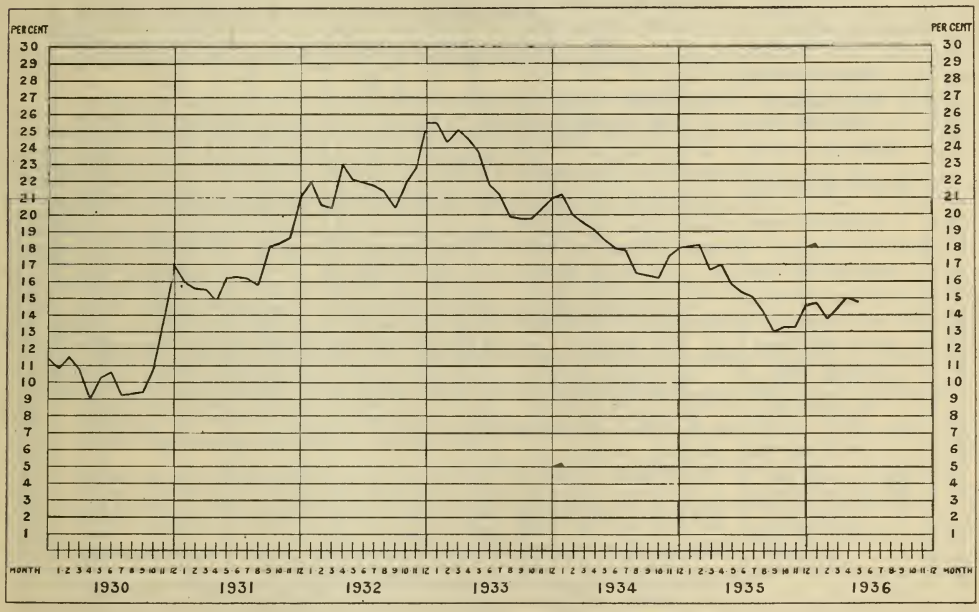


TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May, 1919 | 4·1 | .... | 2·8 | 3·6 | 2·4 | ·6 | 1·2 | ·5 | .... | 0 | ·7 | ·3 | ·7 | 0 | 1·6 | 7·3 | 2·5 | 6·0 | 0 | .... | 8·7 | 1·6 | 8·0 | 1·8 | ·4 | 0 | 0 | .... | 2·3 | 1·1 | 0 | 2·6 | 3·6 |
| May, 1920 | 0 | .... | 1·2 | 3·2 | 4·8 | ·8 | 0 | 1·2 | .... | 12·2 | 1·1 | 0 | 2·6 | .... | 5·4 | 3·9 | ·5 | 1·5 | 2·9 | ·1 | 4·3 | 1·1 | 2·0 | 1·5 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·1 | 1·3 | 0 | 2·2 | 2·4 |
| May, 1921 | 24·9 | 42·2 | 12·6 | 22·6 | 8·5 | 3·6 | 4·4 | 3·2 | .... | 5·6 | 43·6 | 2·0 | 61·4 | .... | 17·9 | 26·5 | 29·7 | 24·8 | 20·5 | 1·6 | 15·8 | 8·2 | 8·1 | 9·9 | ·9 | 4·8 | 4·8 | .... | 0 | 6·1 | 5·1 | 7·7 | 15·5 |
| May, 1922 | 37·7 | 2·7 | 11·0 | 15·0 | 3·2 | 2·7 | 1·0 | 3·5 | .... | 10·4 | 41·5 | 5·0 | 54·5 | .... | 15·6 | 5·9 | 10·5 | 24·4 | 0 | 1·6 | 8·3 | 5·4 | 13·7 | 5·6 | 3·1 | ·5 | ·5 | .... | 0 | 2·8 | ·4 | 8·3 | 8·7 |
| May, 1923 | 0 | 5·2 | 5·4 | 9·2 | 3·9 | 2·3 | ·1 | 3·5 | .... | 25·9 | 27·4 | ·9 | 36·8 | 0 | 10·4 | 1·6 | 3·8 | 6·0 | 0 | ·1 | 4·3 | 2·0 | 3·9 | 2·1 | 1·4 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·8 | 1·5 | ·4 | 4·3 | 4·5 |
| May, 1924 | 0 | 0 | 1·3 | 12·9 | 3·1 | 5·2 | 7·4 | 3·8 | .... | 6·7 | 38·7 | 10·6 | 45·0 | 2·8 | 6·4 | 6·0 | 4·7 | 22·5 | 0 | ·7 | 15·5 | 3·1 | 5·5 | 3·3 | 1·8 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | ·9 | 2·6 | 1·0 | 6·7 | 7·3 |
| May, 1925 | 0 | 17·3 | 13·8 | 12·1 | 7·2 | 7·6 | 9·0 | 6·8 | .... | 4·1 | 36·0 | 18·1 | 38·3 | 2·0 | 5·5 | 6·0 | 13·0 | 34·2 | 0 | 2·2 | 7·0 | 3·9 | 4·3 | 4·6 | ·1 | 2·1 | 2·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 1·6 | ·1 | 5·6 | 7·0 |
| May, 1926 | 1·3 | 4·8 | 10·1 | 9·6 | 6·1 | 2·8 | ·2 | 3·9 | .... | 2·9 | 31·8 | 19·0 | 33·0 | 23·2 | 26·3 | 3·0 | 4· | 34·0 | 0 | 9·4 | 7·4 | 2·1 | 5·9 | 2·3 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·4 | 1·5 | ·2 | 4·8 | 4·9 |
| May, 1927 | 5·9 | 0 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 5·2 | 2·4 | 2·4 | 2·4 | .... | 5·4 | 27·6 | 2·4 | 31·7 | 8·2 | 1·2 | 4·8 | 1·0 | 30·6 | 0 | 0 | 9·3 | 2·1 | 14·4 | 2·2 | ·0 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 0 | 2·0 | ·1 | 6·6 | 5·2 |
| May, 1928 | 1·1 | 9·5 | 7·5 | 4·4 | 11·9 | 1·5 | ·6 | 1·9 | .... | 3·9 | 11·8 | 5·5 | 12·1 | 16·8 | 10·8 | 2·6 | ·6 | 4·0 | 0 | 3·7 | 8·2 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 1·5 | ·4 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·7 | 1·5 | ·1 | 4·6 | 3·7 |
| May, 1929 | 3·7 | 0 | 5·8 | 4·8 | 3·5 | 1·6 | 1·8 | 1·5 | .... | 1·9 | 15·0 | 0 | 16·1 | 13·8 | 6·4 | 1·9 | 1·1 | 21· | 0 | 19·8 | 8·2 | 2·1 | 10·4 | 1·9 | ·4 | ·1 | ·1 | ·0 | ·6 | 2·3 | ·7 | 4·6 | 4·0 |
| May, 1930 | 1·3 | 12·7 | 9·2 | 12·4 | 3·0 | 4·8 | 9·4 | 3·1 | .... | 18·8 | 41·1 | 27·8 | 44·5 | 11·3 | 25·0 | 6·1 | 11·4 | 30·5 | 0 | 21·9 | 23·3 | 6·1 | 17·7 | 6·8 | 7·7 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 0 | 0 | 3·8 | ·7 | 7·8 | 10·3 |
| May, 1931 | 1·1 | 31·8 | 12·8 | 17·9 | 5·7 | 12·5 | 25·2 | 7·4 | .... | 31·7 | 47·3 | 8·7 | 52·5 | 7·4 | 12·0 | 10·7 | 6·9 | 20·6 | 0 | 32·0 | 37·7 | 9·2 | 23·5 | 10·3 | 1·1 | 7·1 | 7·2 | 0 | 4·9 | 8·8 | 2·1 | 16·8 | 16·2 |
| May, 1932 | 0 | 26·7 | 14·3 | 24·2 | 12·8 | 12·6 | 12·4 | 12·7 | .... | 36·7 | 29·8 | 25·1 | 30·2 | 27·4 | 25·3 | 26·0 | 22·2 | 36·2 | 0 | 63·4 | 57·2 | 12·5 | 41·5 | 13·7 | 1·5 | 15·8 | 16·0 | 0 | 2·3 | 13·8 | 9·5 | 20·5 | 22·1 |
| May, 1933 | 2·1 | 31·5 | 21·5 | 28·5 | 16·8 | 17·0 | 23·0 | 14·5 | 0 | 32·4 | 24·4 | 23·2 | 25·0 | 10· | 25·1 | 35·4 | 26·7 | 20·9 | 0 | 66·4 | 65·6 | 12·2 | 29·4 | 14·0 | ·9 | 13·2 | 13·5 | 0 | ·6 | 11·7 | 5·2 | 21·6 | 23·8 |
| May, 1934 | 4·3 | 6·1 | 21·1 | 15·6 | 9·5 | 7·2 | 2·8 | 10·3 | 0 | 18·4 | 9·0 | 23·5 | 8·8 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 19·2 | 33·3 | 6·9 | 0 | 59·3 | 63·7 | 9·9 | 37·6 | 9·9 | ·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 14·7 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 49·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20·5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39·1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | ·8 | 8·4 | 18·1 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 8·2 | 0 | 18·1 | 31·2 | 4·9 | 33·9 | 43·7 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 0 | 33·8 | 40·5 | 7·1 | 32·1 | 7·7 | ·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 2·3 | 9·5 | 14·8 |

shown by the reports tabulated from 49 unions with a total of 15,184 members. Of these, 2,153 or a percentage of 14·2 were idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 16·6 at the close of April, and 15·5 in May a year ago. Moderate employment advancement was noted in the Alberta mining areas from April, and in Nova Scotia also the trend was favourable though the change was quite small. British Columbia miners, however, indicated a moderate drop in work afforded. Considerably better conditions prevailed in both the Alberta and British Columbia coal fields than in May of last year, while Nova Scotia miners showed some slowing up in activity. In addition to the total unemployment registered during May a number of members were reported as working on reduced time.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919 | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920 | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921 | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922 | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923 | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924 | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925 | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926 | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927 | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928 | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929 | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930 | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931 | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932 | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933 | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934 | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935 | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| May, 1919 | 4·7 | 3·4 | 5·3 | 2·6 | 1·5 | 2·9 | 1·4 | 4·9 | 3·6 |
| May, 1920 | ·4 | ·5 | 4·0 | 1·7 | 2·6 | 1·3 | 1·5 | 5·6 | 2·4 |
| May, 1921 | 12·9 | 6·2 | 26·5 | 9·1 | 10·4 | 9·4 | 12·0 | 21·7 | 15·5 |
| May, 1922 | 12·1 | 3·1 | 16·4 | 3·9 | 7·1 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 10·9 | 8·7 |
| May, 1923 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 9·1 | 1·5 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 7·6 | 2·4 | 4·5 |
| May, 1924 | 1·6 | 3·2 | 13·7 | 5·8 | 6·1 | 1·6 | 4·7 | 3·6 | 7·3 |
| May, 1925 | 3·9 | 3·2 | 11·7 | 3·5 | 5·8 | 4·6 | 16·4 | 3·4 | 7·0 |
| May, 1926 | 4·1 | 2·6 | 10·0 | 2·8 | 1·8 | 2·3 | 7·2 | 3·0 | 4·9 |
| May, 1927 | 5·8 | 1·9 | 8·8 | 3·1 | 3·7 | 1·7 | 6·5 | 3·9 | 5·2 |
| May, 1928 | 5·6 | 1·5 | 4·8 | 2·7 | 2·9 | 3·0 | 4·3 | 3·0 | 3·7 |
| May, 1929 | 3·9 | ·5 | 6·8 | 2·6 | 3·7 | 2·9 | 4·3 | 2·3 | 4·0 |
| May, 1930 | 4·1 | 2·2 | 14·8 | 7·7 | 9·0 | 7·9 | 16·5 | 10·6 | 10·3 |
| May, 1931 | 6·4 | 10·3 | 20·5 | 15·6 | 13·0 | 12·8 | 22·0 | 14·2 | 16·2 |
| May, 1932 | 8·5 | 14·2 | 26·3 | 23·6 | 21·0 | 14·0 | 26·5 | 20·4 | 22·1 |
| May, 1933 | 26·6 | 14·2 | 25·0 | 24·9 | 21·0 | 17·9 | 25·9 | 19·5 | 23·8 |
| May, 1934 | 11·8 | 8·1 | 23·6 | 15·9 | 17·8 | 14·2 | 24·3 | 18·4 | 18·5 |
| June, 1934 | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | 17·9 |
| Aug., 1934 | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934 | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934 | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934 | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935 | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935 | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935 | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935 | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935 | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935 | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935 | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935 | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936 | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936 | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936 | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | 7·4 | 8·7 | 19·6 | 15·0 | 9·9 | 7·7 | 15·7 | 11·6 | 14·8 |

The 195 associations of building and construction tradesmen making returns at the close of May and involving a membership of 21,292 persons, indicated that 8,621 or a percentage of 40·5 were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 44·8 in April and 45·5 in May a year ago. All trades participated in the better movement shown from April, painters, decorators and paperhangers, bridge and structural iron workers, and steam shovelmen especially showing large increases in available employment. Among hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stonecutters, and plumbers and steamfitters also the improvement recorded was noteworthy. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and electrical workers, however, indicated but a very slight upward tendency. In contrasting with the returns for May of last year, substantial employment recovery was shown by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, and steam shovelmen during the month reviewed, while expansion of somewhat lesser degree was apparent among electrical workers. Plumbers and steamfitters also recorded a slightly improved situation. On the other hand, hod carriers and building labourers sustained pronounced losses in available work, and among tile layers, lathers and roofers considerably slacker conditions prevailed. Decreases in activity, on a much smaller scale, were registered by carpenters and joiners, and employment for bridge and structural iron workers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers declined slightly.

In the transportation industries during May the same measure of improvement was shown in comparison with April as over the corresponding month of last year, the 800 associations from which reports were tabulated embracing 57,971 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 7·1 in contrast with 9·0 per cent in both the previous month and May a year ago. In the steam railway division, which included nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, slight advancement was noted in each comparison as was also the case among street and electric railway employees. The gains recorded by navigation workers, however, were rather substantial, both when compared with the previous month and with May of last year. Teamsters and chauffeurs indicated a moderately better

situation than in April though activity was slightly retarded from May, 1935.

Employment for retail shop clerks tended less favourably during May than in the preceding month, though conditions were notably improved from May last year. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 4 associations with a membership numbering 1,219 persons, 5·1 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 4·4 in April and 13·3 in May a year ago.

The 77 unions of civic employees furnishing reports during May, with 8,421 members showed that 192 or a percentage of 2·3 were idle at the end of the month in contrast with 3·2 per cent at the close of April and 1·9 per cent in May last year.

The miscellaneous group of trades reflected appreciable betterment in the situation during May than in either the previous month or May a year ago, according to the returns compiled from 132 unions with a total of 6,217 members. Of these, 591 or a percentage of 9·5 were out of work on the last day of the month contrasted with 16·9 per cent in April and 15·1 per cent in May, 1935. The determining factor in the more favourable trend from April was the decided improvement noted by barbers. The tendency for stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers was also upward though the changes were but nominal. Theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees, however, showed some falling off in activity. Compared with the reports for May last year in the miscellaneous group of trades, stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers all shared in the advancement recorded during the month under survey. Among barbers the volume of employment afforded remained substantially the same, with a slight tendency toward retarded activity.

In the fishing industry reports were tabulated from 3 associations during May, comprising a membership of 625 persons, 0·8 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 0·7 in April and with 3·4 per cent in May a year ago.

Lumber workers and loggers were considerably better engaged during May than in the preceding month, the 3 unions furnishing reports with a membership aggregate of 604 persons showing an unemployment percentage of 8·4 as compared with 16·1 per cent in April. Slight gains only were apparent from May of last year when 9·2 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and for each month from May, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during May, 1936, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of 7 per cent over that of the previous month, but a loss of over 6 per cent from that of the corresponding period a year ago. When the month under review was compared with April, 1936, all industrial divisions, except farming and construction and maintenance, recorded increased placements, the highest being in services and logging, but when a comparison was made with May, 1935, a heavy loss in construction and maintenance, augmented by minor declines in trade and transportation, more than counterbalanced the gains registered in farming, services, logging, manufacturing and mining, the most noteworthy of which were in the first three groups.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1934, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was decidedly upward during the first half of May, but during the latter half of the month followed a sharp downward trend, falling to a level about 4 points below that recorded at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59·6 and 54·9 during the first and the second half of May, 1936, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 59·0 and 59·1 during the same periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 55·0 and 50·9, as compared with 54·4 and 55·3 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1936, was 1,163, as compared with a daily average

of 1,106 in the previous month and with 1,234 in May, 1935.

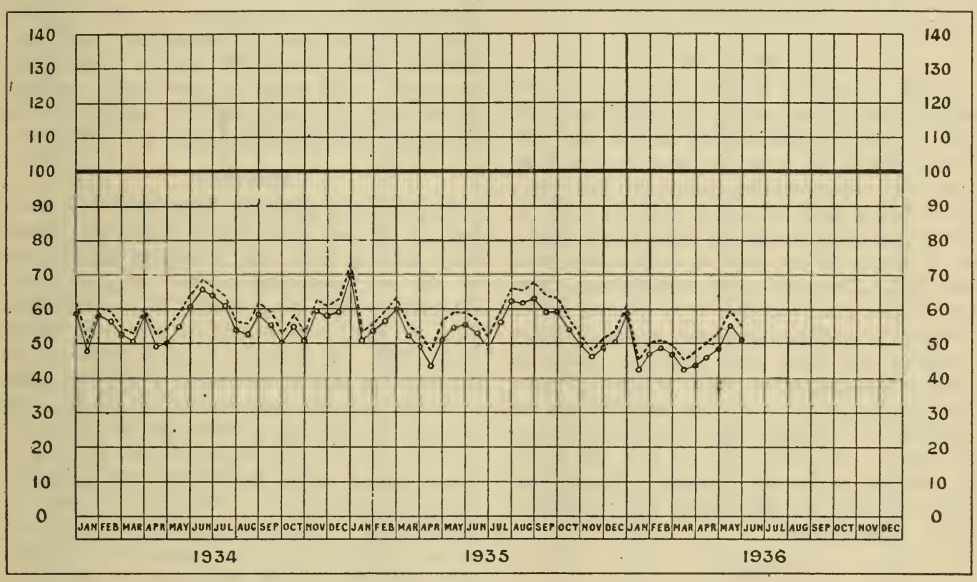
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,027, in comparison with 2,119 in April, and with 2,091 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1936, was 1,075, of which 612 were in regular employment and 463 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,005 in the previous month. Placements during May last year averaged 1,147 daily, consisting of 681 placements in regular and 466 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 28,281 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 26,864 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,298, of which 10,922 were of men and 4,376 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 11,566. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,026 for men and 11,044 for women, a total of 29,070, while applications for work numbered 50,652, of which 37,245 were from men and 13,407 from women workers. Reports for April, 1936, showed 26,521 positions available, 50,836 applications made and 24,102 placements effected, while in May, 1935, there were reported 30,847 vacancies, 52,251 applications for work and 28,672 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT




| Year | Placements | | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (5 months) | 73,198 | 51,352 | 124,550 |

## NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, were over 8 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 33 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 7 per cent when

compared with April and 34 per cent in comparison with May, 1935. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial division in which any marked change in placements was shown from May of last year and the decline in this group accounted for the reduction under this comparison for the province as a whole. Small gains were reported in logging, manufacturing and trade, and a minor loss in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 22; logging 46; farming 23; construction and maintenance 250; and services 428, of which 258 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 187 of men and 82 of women.

### New Brunswick

During the month of May, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were over 39 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 36 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a loss of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with May, 1935. The reduction in placements from May of last year was due to a decline under construction and maintenance, as small gains in logging and trade were offset by losses in services, transportation and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 41; logging 76; construction and maintenance 22; and services 678, of which 477 were of household workers. During the month 101 men and 62 women were placed in regular employment.

### Quebec

There was an increase of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during May when compared with the preceding month and of 14 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 16 per cent higher than in April and nearly 20 per cent above May, 1935. Except for minor declines in farming, transportation and mining, all industrial divisions showed increased placements over May of last year, the most important gains being in logging, services, manufacturing, and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 174; logging 716; construction and maintenance 1,233; trade 99; and services 2,557, of which 2,159 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,272 of men and 1,408 of women.

### Ontario

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during May, were nearly 23 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 24 per cent in comparison with April, but a loss of 10 per cent in comparison with May, 1935. The decrease in placements from May of last year was due to a large reduction in relief placements under construction and maintenance, supplemented by small declines in trade and logging. These losses were partly offset by large gains in farming and services and increases of lesser importance in mining and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 538; logging 1,104; farming 1,324; construction and maintenance, 3,007; trade 307; and services 5,134, of which 2,770 were of household workers. There were 4,073 men and 1,524 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Manitoba

Employment offices in Manitoba were notified of 17 per cent fewer vacancies during May than in both the preceding month and in the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 16 per cent less than in April and nearly 17 per cent below May, 1935. A decrease in placements under construction and maintenance, when compared with May of last year, accounted for the loss for the province as a whole under this comparison, as, although none of the changes in other groups were important, the majority showed improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 67; farming 296; construction and maintenance 480; and services 811, of which 657 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 781 of men and 301 of women.

### Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during May, was over 8 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of 9 per cent when compared with April, but an increase of over 7 per cent in comparison with May, 1935 All industrial divisions, except trade, participated in the increase in placements over May of last year, the largest gains being in logging, manufacturing and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 96; logging 77; farming 849; construction and maintenance 313; and services 886, of which 582 were of household workers. There were 1,156 men and 396 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **820** | **31** | **988** | **791** | **269** | **515** | **2,000** | **352** |
| Halifax | 344 | 26 | 492 | 306 | 35 | 271 | 1,318 | 123 |
| New Glasgow | 220 | 5 | 221 | 229 | 174 | 48 | 320 | 173 |
| Sydney | 256 | 0 | 275 | 256 | 60 | 196 | 362 | 56 |
| **New Brunswick** | **860** | **30** | **862** | **834** | **163** | **671** | **1,013** | **356** |
| Chatham | 43 | 20 | 32 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 236 | 44 |
| Fredericton | 26 | 0 | 29 | 26 | 10 | 16 | 137 | 89 |
| Moncton | 273 | 5 | 272 | 272 | 48 | 224 | 92 | 109 |
| St. John | 518 | 5 | 529 | 513 | 97 | 416 | 548 | 114 |
| **Quebec** | **5,944** | **921** | **8,744** | **5,836** | **3,680** | **1,158** | **2,531** | **3,268** |
| Chicoutimi | 713 | 0 | 962 | 713 | 701 | 12 | 123 | 222 |
| Hull | 654 | 15 | 1,099 | 767 | 717 | 22 | 243 | 240 |
| Montreal | 2,767 | 427 | 4,069 | 2,328 | 1,271 | 637 | 1,467 | 1,494 |
| Quebec | 912 | 407 | 1,406 | 951 | 310 | 339 | 475 | 599 |
| Rouyn | 67 | 6 | 103 | 64 | 49 | 13 | 33 | 78 |
| Sherbrooke | 457 | 15 | 670 | 503 | 402 | 22 | 150 | 412 |
| Three Rivers | 374 | 51 | 435 | 510 | 230 | 113 | 40 | 223 |
| **Ontario** | **12,482** | **786** | **23,673** | **11,899** | **5,597** | **6,024** | **44,453** | **7,338** |
| Belleville | 212 | 0 | 190 | 211 | 73 | 138 | 184 | 195 |
| Brantford | 202 | 6 | 280 | 197 | 131 | 66 | 1,561 | 88 |
| Chatham | 157 | 0 | 211 | 155 | 117 | 38 | 557 | 30 |
| Fort William | 344 | 0 | 354 | 333 | 242 | 91 | 659 | 401 |
| Guelph | 75 | 26 | 129 | 129 | 62 | 14 | 1,102 | 51 |
| Hamilton | 567 | 5 | 1,054 | 575 | 231 | 319 | 4,606 | 249 |
| Kingston | 313 | 20 | 397 | 302 | 203 | 99 | 295 | 314 |
| Kitchener | 167 | 0 | 271 | 172 | 95 | 64 | 1,108 | 53 |
| London | 633 | 44 | 821 | 686 | 431 | 187 | 2,457 | 1,319 |
| Niagara Falls | 307 | 1 | 295 | 306 | 105 | 198 | 1,607 | 50 |
| North Bay | 112 | 0 | 166 | 112 | 67 | 45 | 569 | 254 |
| Oshawa | 924 | 1 | 967 | 916 | 117 | 799 | 1,274 | 104 |
| Ottawa | 641 | 4 | 2,181 | 636 | 320 | 315 | 1,946 | 666 |
| Pembroke | 243 | 0 | 461 | 201 | 78 | 124 | 97 | 138 |
| Peterborough | 179 | 13 | 171 | 183 | 126 | 54 | 424 | 56 |
| Port Arthur | 1,068 | 0 | 968 | 1,050 | 1,038 | 12 | 428 | 970 |
| St. Catharines | 233 | 14 | 309 | 227 | 91 | 136 | 2,084 | 93 |
| St. Thomas | 129 | 5 | 139 | 115 | 48 | 67 | 358 | 70 |
| Sarnia | 355 | 7 | 317 | 350 | 121 | 229 | 513 | 99 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 240 | 1 | 504 | 245 | 165 | 74 | 118 | 204 |
| Stratford | 140 | 0 | 268 | 131 | 105 | 26 | 157 | 62 |
| Sudbury | 192 | 12 | 825 | 189 | 134 | 55 | 519 | 315 |
| Timmins | 333 | 0 | 768 | 341 | 157 | 185 | 917 | 250 |
| Toronto | 4,116 | 576 | 10,877 | 3,561 | 1,082 | 2,371 | 18,352 | 1,094 |
| Windsor | 600 | 51 | 750 | 576 | 258 | 318 | 2,561 | 213 |
| **Manitoba** | **1,725** | **31** | **3,660** | **1,727** | **1,082** | **628** | **15,854** | **1,519** |
| Brandon | 171 | 9 | 195 | 171 | 116 | 55 | 654 | 154 |
| Winnipeg | 1,554 | 22 | 3,465 | 1,556 | 966 | 583 | 15,200 | 1,365 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,385** | **236** | **2,683** | **2,268** | **1,552** | **708** | **1,614** | **1,300** |
| Estevan | 87 | 10 | 86 | 72 | 70 | 2 | 23 | 88 |
| Moose Jaw | 470 | 66 | 575 | 457 | 322 | 127 | 527 | 283 |
| North Battlefofd | 91 | 3 | 90 | 86 | 47 | 39 | 11 | 73 |
| Prince Albert | 205 | 19 | 318 | 185 | 73 | 112 | 185 | 68 |
| Regina | 561 | 51 | 649 | 527 | 370 | 157 | 441 | 368 |
| Saskatoon | 445 | 23 | 478 | 426 | 385 | 41 | 272 | 218 |
| Swift Current | 129 | 52 | 98 | 125 | 97 | 28 | 125 | 95 |
| Weyburn | 180 | 7 | 183 | 173 | 67 | 106 | 8 | 57 |
| Yorkton | 217 | 5 | 206 | 217 | 121 | 96 | 22 | 50 |
| **Alberta** | **2,431** | **36** | **4,586** | **2,404** | **2,000** | **391** | **9,572** | **1,960** |
| Calgary | 651 | 13 | 1,528 | 715 | 624 | 91 | 3,603 | 631 |
| Drumheller | 175 | 1 | 460 | 182 | 130 | 52 | 185 | 149 |
| Edmonton | 858 | 6 | 1,898 | 1,008 | 871 | 124 | 4,861 | 855 |
| Lethbridge | 477 | 8 | 435 | 237 | 201 | 36 | 759 | 179 |
| Medicine Hat | 270 | 8 | 265 | 262 | 174 | 88 | 164 | 146 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,423** | **29** | **5,456** | **2,522** | **955** | **1,461** | **7,899** | **869** |
| Kamloops | 53 | 5 | 308 | 65 | 35 | 9 | 53 | 118 |
| Nanaimo | 470 | 1 | 459 | 465 | 351 | 114 | 119 | 107 |
| Nelson | 162 | 0 | 182 | 162 | 11 | 151 | 14 | 68 |
| New Westminster | 103 | 0 | 259 | 103 | 23 | 80 | 735 | 54 |
| Penticton | 49 | 6 | 100 | 71 | 13 | 33 | 100 | 75 |
| Prince Rupert | 113 | 0 | 123 | 112 | 18 | 94 | 127 | 32 |
| Vancouver | 607 | 17 | 2,997 | 675 | 345 | 270 | 6,283 | 320 |
| Victoria | 866 | 0 | 1,028 | 869 | 159 | 710 | 468 | 95 |
| **Canada** | **29,070** | **2,100** | **50,652** | **28,281** | **15,298** | **11,566** | **84,936** | **17,032*** |
| Men | 18,026 | 208 | 37,245 | 18,132 | 10,922 | 7,045 | 73,248 | 12,536 |
| Women | 11,044 | 1,892 | 13,407 | 10,149 | 4,376 | 4,521 | 11,688 | 4,496 |

*70 Placements effected by offices since closed.

### ALBERTA

During the month of May, orders received at employment offices in Alberta were 10 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 14 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 13 per cent in excess of April, but over 15 per cent less than during May, 1935. The large reduction in relief placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from May of last year, but this decrease was partly offset by a substantial increase in farm placements. The changes in other groups were unimportant, with losses slightly in excess of gains. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 68; farming 1,273; transportation 53; construction and maintenance 310; and services 610, of which 433 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,640 of men and 360 of women.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during May called for 3 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 5 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decline in placements from May, 1935, was due to a reduction in relief work provided under construction and maintenance, supplemented by small losses in mining and farming. These decreases were largely offset by gains in all other groups, of which the largest were in services, manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 61; farming 152; construction and maintenance 1,359; trade 51; and services 731, of which 455 were of household workers. During the month 712 men and 243 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,298 placements in regular employment, 7,576 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,032 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 975 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 57 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during May the Hull office assisted in the despatch of 35 river drivers to employment in the Pembroke zone. The labour movement in Ontario during May was to provincial situations and included the transfer of 810 workers. On certificates received at Port Arthur, 601 bushmen, 41 cookees, 25 mine workers, 3 waitresses, 3 cooks, one carpenter, one blacksmith's helper and one chambermaid journeyed to various centres within the Port Arthur zone. From Fort William 81 bush workers, 5 mine workers, 4 painters, one labourer, one rigger and one night watchman, and from Sudbury, 24 bush workers and 3 mine workers were bound for points within their respective zones. The Timmins office was instrumental in transporting 7 mine workers to Fort William and one mine worker to Sault Ste. Marie. Travelling from Windsor 4 farm hands proceeded to Stratford, while from North Bay one sawmill worker and one farm hand went to Timmins. The Winnipeg office was responbile for all transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during May, 67 in number. Of these 45 were to centres within the province and 25 to points outside. Provincially, 39 farm hands, 4 mine workers and one carpenter travelled to employment at centres within the Winnipeg zone, while of the workers going to other provinces the Regina zone was the destination of one farm hand and the Port Arthur zone of 11 mine workers, 3 bushmen, 3 labourers, one shoemaker, one farm hand, one domestic, one hotel clerk and one restaurant chef. In Saskatchewan one worker only benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, a farm hand conveyed to the Yorkton zone on a certificate secured at Saskatoon. Offices in Alberta issued 107 reduced rate certificates during May, all provincial. The majority of these were granted at Edmonton, 32 steamship company employees, 20 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 11 fishermen, 9 sawmill workers, 6 building construction workers, 6 hotel employees, 3 mine workers, 3 bushmen, one dental mechanic, one truck driver, one blacksmith, one forest ranger, one mechanic and one labourer receiving certificates for various points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, the Edmonton office transferred one farm hand to Drumheller and one hotel cook to Calgary. The Calgary office shipped 6 farm hands within its own zone and one farm hand to Drumheller. British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate during May numbered 12, and were entirely to provincial centres. Proceeding from Vancouver 4 miners and 2 housekeepers went to Kamloops, one hotel cook to Penticton and 2 farm hands and 2 cooks within the Vancouver

zone. For a point within its own zone the Prince Rupert office despatched one farm hand.

Of the 1,032 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 283 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 730 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 9 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 7 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1936

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during May, 1936, was higher by 30·2 per cent than in April, 1936, but was lower by 12·0 per cent than in May, 1935. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to $4,160,988, as compared with $3,196,471 in the preceding month, and $4,728,-340 in May of last year.

The value of the building authorized in the first five months of the present year was $12,914,830; this was considerably lower than the aggregate of $19,535,656 reported in the period January-May, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first five months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials have also been decidedly lower since 1931 than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for May, 1936, showing that they had issued almost 400 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,600,000, and for more than 2,000 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $2,200,000, while an engineering project valued at some $500 was also reported. In April, authority was given for the erection of about 300 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,300,000 and $1,800,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during May as compared with the preceding month, the greatest gain of $809,652 or 60·9 per cent taking place in Ontario. In Alberta, the May total was lower by $514,308 or 78·6 per cent than that for April.

As compared with May, 1935, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia registered increases, of which that of $239,135 or 76·3 per cent in British Columbia was most noteworthy. The greatest decline was that of $991,334 or 58·7 per cent in Quebec.

Of the four largest cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement as compared with last month and also with the same month of 1935; Montreal and Toronto recorded increases over April, 1936, but decreases as compared with May of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Belleville, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, St. Boniface, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Prince Rupert showed increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of 1935.

*Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1936.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in May | Value of permits issued in first five months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 4,160,988 | 12,914,830 | 21·5 | 84·3 |
| 1935..... | 4,728,340 | 19,535,656 | 32·5 | 81·7 |
| 1934..... | 3,019,761 | 7,999,917 | 13·3 | 83·0 |
| 1933..... | 2,065,372 | 6,726,695 | 11·2 | 75·2 |
| 1932..... | 5,488,845 | 19,312,720 | 32·1 | 78·8 |
| 1931..... | 12,115,291 | 50,356,550 | 83·9 | 83·6 |
| 1930..... | 20,321,160 | 66,792,498 | 111·2 | 95·5 |
| 1929..... | 24,185,738 | 96,792,675 | 161·2 | 99·4 |
| 1928..... | 27,515,522 | 79,285,027 | 132·0 | 95·8 |
| 1927..... | 20,138,657 | 62,479,480 | 104·1 | 96·1 |
| 1926..... | 18,504,296 | 60,042,369 | 100·0 | 101·3 |
| 1925..... | 15,520,435 | 50,983,833 | 84·9 | 103·1 |
| 1924..... | 14,807,589 | 46,544,689 | 77·5 | 111·3 |
| 1923..... | 18,937,638 | 57,946,608 | 96·5 | 111·1 |
| 1922..... | 19,527,061 | 54,040,922 | 90·0 | 107·9 |
| 1921..... | 14,460,878 | 41,530,750 | 69·2 | 134·4 |
| 1920..... | 13,082,015 | 47,640,916 | 79·3 | 144·7 |

As already mentioned, the aggregate for the first five months of 1936 was smaller than in the same period in 1935, although it was higher than the months January-May of either 1934 or 1933. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last few years have been considerably below the average for the years since 1920.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

## Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette,* June, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further expansion of employment between April 27 and May 25 in nearly all the principal industries. Those showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., tailoring, printing and bookbinding, the distributive and transport trades, hotel and boarding house service, and the fishing industry. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

It is estimated that, at May 25, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,831,000. This was 119,000 more than at April 27, 1936, and 472,000 more than at May 20, 1935. Agricultural workers became insured at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at May 25, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13·0, as compared with 13·8 at April 27, 1936, and with 15·5 at May 20, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at May 25 was 12·8, compared with 13·7 at April 27, and with 15·3 at May 20, 1935.

At May 25, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,397,755 wholly unemployed, 225,285 temporarily stopped, and 82,002 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,705,042. This was 126,188 less than a month before and 339,710 less than a year before. The total of 1,705,042 included 1,348,886 men, 52,214 boys, 255,509 women, and 48.433 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 729,947 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit; 667,091 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 184,646 insured persons (including insured juveniles under sixteen years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances and 123,358 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at May 25, 1936, was 1,768,246, as compared with 1,895,122 at April 27, 1936, and 2,113,996 at May 20, 1935.

## United States

Further gains in employment and payrolls were shown in May in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. On the basis of reports received from more than 135,000 establishments, it is estimated that over 88,000 workers were returned to employment over the month interval in these industries and that total weekly payrolls were approximately $6,700,000 greater.

### Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment and payrolls continued to rise in May, 1936. Employment increased 0·6 per cent over the month interval and payrolls rose 1·7 per cent. These gains are particularly significant as employment has increased in May in only 5 of the preceding 17 years and payrolls in only 8. The May, 1936, employment index (85·6) is 5·4 per cent above the level of the May, 1935, index (81·2) and marks the highest point recorded in any month since October, 1930. The May payroll index (79·2) is 15·6 per cent above the level of May, 1935 (68·5), and is also higher than the index of any month since October, 1930.

Fifty-one of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval and 65 reported increased payrolls. The gains in employment in May brought the level of employment in a number of industries above the maximum recorded in any month during recent years. Employment in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills reached the highest level since September, 1930, foundries and machine shops employed more workers than in any month since September, 1930, engine-turbine-tractor factories employed more workers than in any month since March, 1930, and the electrical machinery, steam fitting, sawmill, brick, and steam railroad repair shop industries had more employees than in any month since the latter part of 1931.

Seasonal activity was a primary factor in the employment gains of 19·2 per cent in ice cream, 13·7 per cent in radios and phonographs, 9·2 per cent in beverages, 9·0 per cent in beet sugar, and 5·5 per cent in butter. Employment increased sharply in a number

of the industries manufacturing building construction materials and supplies. The cement industry showed a gain of 11·6 per cent; brick, tile, and terra cotta, 8·7 per cent; structural and ornamental metalwork, 7·3 per cent; lighting equipment, 5·6 per cent; marble-slate-granite, 5·1 per cent; sawmills, 3 per cent; and steam fittings, millwork, paint and varnish, and plumbers' supplies, less than 3 per cent. The locomotive industry reported a gain of 10·7 per cent, and employment in the blast furnace-steel works-rolling mill industry rose 2·9 per cent. Other industries of major importance reporting increases were foundry and machine shops, 2·8 per cent; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, 2·3 per cent; furniture, 1·2 per cent; baking, 1·2 per cent, and automobiles, 0·8 per cent. Gains ranging from 2·1 per cent to 3·1 per cent were shown in men's furnishings, slaughtering, rubber tires and tubes, cigars and cigarettes, and rayon and allied products. Employment in the machine tool industry continued the upward movement which has been shown consistently each month since October, 1934. The gain of 1·7 per cent in employment from April to May raised the May index (107·8) to the maximum recorded in any month since October, 1930.

The most pronounced declines in employment from April to May were seasonal. The fertilizer industry reported a decrease of 19·7 per cent; cottonseed oil-cake-meal, 14·8 per cent; millinery, 6·6 per cent; and men's clothing, 5·1 per cent.

Employment in the silk and rayon goods industry decreased 6·6 per cent and in dyeing and finishing textiles, 4·0 per cent. Boot and shoe factories reported a seasonal decrease of 3·4 per cent and the shirt and collar industry showed a decline of 3·1 per cent. Declines ranging from 2·0 per cent to 2·8 per cent were shown in the rubber boot and shoe, confectionery, explosive, flour, women's clothing, corset, and cotton small ware industries. Nine industries showed declines ranging from 1 per cent to 1·8 per cent, and the remaining 14 industries which registered declines showed losses ranging from 0·1 per cent to 0·8 per cent.

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. In May, 1936, reports were received from 24,478 establishments employing 4,096,028 workers, whose weekly earnings were $93,471,507.

### Non-Manufacturing Industries

Gains in employment between April and May were shown in 12 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, and increased payrolls were shown in all of the industries, except one (bituminous coal mining).

*Wholesale and Retail Trade.*—Reports received from 16,197 wholesale trade establishments employing 307,903 workers in May showed a net decline of 1·3 per cent in employment over the month interval. Gains were reported in a number of important lines of wholesale trade, including food products, furniture, hardware, machinery, chemicals, paper and paper products, automotive, and lumber. These increases, however, were not of sufficient volume to offset the decreases reported in the wholesale dry goods and apparel, groceries, petroleum and petroleum products, farm supplies, and other lines of wholesale trade.

The level of employment in retail trade in May was 0·1 per cent below that of the preceding month, according to information supplied by 54,959 retail establishments employ-896,533 workers in May. The general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, showed a recession of 1·7 per cent in employment over the month interval. This decline is seasonal and indicates the release of workers hired temporarily to handle the Easter trade in the preceding month. The group of retail apparel establishments also showed a seasonal decline of 2·4 per cent, and declines were reported in the retail food stores, farmers' supply stores, jewelry, and coal and ice firms. Increased employment was reported in many lines of retail trade. The retail lumber and building materials group reported an increase of 4·9 per cent in employment and gains ranging from 2·2 per cent to 4·0 per cent were shown in hardware, automobile, furniture and drug stores.

*Public Utilities.*—Employment in the power and light and manufactured gas industry showed a further gain in May. The increase of 1·0 per cent in this industry raised the level of employment in May to the maximum shown in any month since January, 1932. Employment in the telephone and telegraph group increased 1·1 per cent over the month interval, and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance companies reported a gain of 0·4 per cent in number of workers between April and May.

*Mining Industries.*—Increases in employment in 4 of the 5 mining industries surveyed were recorded over the month interval. Em-

ployment in anthracite mines increased 10·3 per cent, coupled with a large payroll gain of 96·5 per cent, following the unsettled labour situation in this industry in the preceding month. Metalliferous mining gained 5·7 per cent, reaching the highest point in employment recorded since May, 1931. Seasonal expansion continued in the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry with a gain of 7·5 per cent in employment. Employment in crude-petroleum production increased by 1·9 per cent. Bituminous coal mining showed a decrease of 1·6 per cent in employment from April to May.

*Service Industries.*—Four of the five non-manufacturing industries classified as service industries showed gains in employment from April to May. Substantial seasonal gains were shown in dyeing and cleaning establishments (6·7 per cent) while laundries also reported a seasonal increase of 2·7 per cent. Employment in year-round hotels continued to expand, the gain of 1·2 per cent in May raising the index to the highest level reached since September, 1931. Insurance companies added workers to their payrolls, employment showing a rise of 0·2 per cent over the month interval. The successive gains which have been shown in the brokerage industry for the last 12 months were interrupted by a slight decline (0·2 per cent) over the month interval.

*Private Building Construction.*—Based on reports received from 9,144 contractors engaged in private building construction, employment increased 14·8 per cent from April to May and payrolls rose 20 per cent. The increases in May, 1936, are more pronounced than the gains shown in May of any of the 4 preceding years for which information is available and indicate the added volume of building operations now under way. Employment in the private building construction industry in May, 1936, was 23·7 per cent above the level of May, 1935, and payrolls were 39·8 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. The information furnished by reporting contractors relates to employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and does not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

*Public Employment.*—More than 3,150,000 workers were employed on The Works Program financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 during the month ending May 15. This is a decrease of about 70,000 compared with the previous month. Of the number employed in May, 2,563,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Total payroll disbursements for all persons engaged on The Works Program in May amounted to $160,000,000. Orders were placed during the month for construction materials valued at $53,000,000.

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**Annual Meeting of Manitoba Employers' Association**

Featuring the Sixteenth Annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Manitoba held recently were various reports dealing with social and economic conditions.

In his annual address President R. H. Hamlin reviewed the legislative enactments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments emphasizing the need for national co-ordination of the relief program. The report of the Secretary-treasurer dealt with such topics as picketing, communist activities, safety in plants; and the shorter working day.

The report of the Legislation Committee after referring to the Fair Wage Act dealt at length with proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, discussed the special committee of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1936, page 306). The attitude of the Committee in regard to the workmen's compensation levy was expressed in the following paragraph: "Employers contend that economic conditions at the present time make it absolutely necessary that the Workmen's Compensation Tax be lightened in the public interest and in order to assist the general movement toward the industrial development of the Province of Manitoba."

In addition the Committee recommended "that the government contribute annually towards the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, in accordance with Section 54 of the Act, the sum of $15,000, to apply to the cost of rent and part salaries of the Chairman and Members of the Board."

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It is reported that "effective July 15, between 600 and 800 workers in Winnipeg cloak industry will start on a five-day, 42 hour week, under an agreement announced." It was also stated that wage increases of from $1.50 to $2.00 weekly had also been granted.

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Regulations and Rules under the "Amusements Act" have been published in the Manitoba Gazette of May 23, 1936. These rules and regulations govern the licensing of projectionists and apprentices; and safety appliances in theatres. A separate set of rules applying only to theatres erected or reconstructed after May 1, 1936 is also gazetted.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates than fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930. in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and resasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or

frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month, statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:—

### Department of Indian Affairs

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts governed by the "B" labour conditions were awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs during the months of May and June, 1936, to (*a*) The Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., for the manufacture of Army Duck; (*b*) The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont., for Blankets; (*c*) Bates & Innes, Carleton Place, for Knitting Yarn; (*d*) to Tabah Cousins Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for Flannel Shirts; and (*e*) Yamaska Garments Ltd., Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., for Trousers.

### Department of National Defence

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)*

Construction of Married Quarters at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers et Fils Ltée., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $45,912.88. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone masons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Interior plastering of the concrete block or terra cotta walls of the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Lucien Latouche, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 6, 1936. Amount of

contract, approximately $3,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of June, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| White flannel | Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont. |
| Basins | General Steel Wares, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Safety razors | Gillette Safety Razor Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Khaki drill | Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Canvas shoes | Colonial Footwear Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Socks | Code Felt & Knitting Co., Ltd., Perth, Ont. |
| Oak Billets | M. N. Cummings, Westboro, Ont. |
| Pillows | Arrow Bedding Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Felloes | M. N. Cummings, Westboro, Ont. |
| Drab cloth | Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Broadcloth shirts | The Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Ankle boots | A. E. Wry-Standard, Ltd., Amherst, N.S. |
| Mop cloths | Tarbox Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Kit bags | S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Ankle boots | St. Araaud Biron & Co., Ltd., St. Genevieve de Batiscan, P.Q. |
| Drab serge | Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Oars | Peterborough Canoe Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont. |
| Melton cloth | Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont. |
| Sweater jackets | Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Blue serge | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Seamen's overcoats | Roy M. Isnor, Halifax, N.S. |
| Warm great coats | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue Frieze | Oxford Woollen Mills, Ltd., Oxford, N.S. |
| Boots | J. Leckie Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. |
| Household soap | Beaver Soap & Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Embroidery badges | Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Embroidery badges | Raoul Vennat Enrg., Montreal, P.Q. |

In addition to the foregoing list of supplies, the Department of National Defence awarded contracts for the following equipment to which the "B" Labour Conditions were applicable:—

One Marconi type 150 P. T. 3 Radiotelephone and Telegraph Transmitter. Name of contractors, the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,080.

Complete overhaul and modification of the hull of Vancouver Mark IIS Aircraft "VS." Name of contractors, Wells Air Harbour, Eburne, P.O., Lulu Island, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,412.

Complete overhaul, reconditioning and modification of six Wapiti Mark IIA Aircraft. Name of contractors Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $59,289.

One pair of Floats, Edo Model X5280. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,295.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of June, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Brantford, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Thos. Lawson & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Satchels | Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Stamping machines | Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repairs, etc.)*

Contracts for cleaning down to stonework and brickwork at (*a*) the public building and (*b*) the Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. C. J. Seamer, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contracts, June 20, 1936. Amount of contracts, $3,450 and $2,520, respectively. A fair wages schedule was inserted in each of these contracts as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Bricklayers and masons | $1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineer, hoist—Steam | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| " " gas and electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| " metal | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters | 1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 62½ | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural iron workers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a water pump, cast iron water mains, valves and hydrants, and the construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir at Westminster Hospital London, Ontario. Name of contractors, Keystone Contractors Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, June 15, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $20,285.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finisher | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—Gasoline | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck and driver (1 to 2 tons) | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural iron workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe layer and caulker | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steamfitter | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the south jetty at Petite Rivière au Renard, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. A. Buckley and A. J. Urquhart, of Bridgeville and Barachois West, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, October 26, 1935. Amount of contract, approximately $9,762.13. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Firemen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator (gas) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |

Partial removal of concrete lock walls, lock gates, and backfill excavation at East River, Pictou Co., N.S. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman (Nova Scotia) Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 17, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $15,457. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Boatman | $0 30 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Divers | 1 00 | 8 |
| Drill runner (machine) | 0 40 | 8 |
| Firemen (stationary) | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operators (steam) | 0 55 | 8 |
| Hoist operators (gasoline) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver (horse and cart) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamsters (team and wagon) | 0 55 | 8 |
| Teamsters | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and 1-2 ton truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and 3 ton truck | 1 85 | 8 |

Construction of wharf repairs at Campbell River, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile-Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,353. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building at Centreville, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. George A. Christie, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, June 5, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $4,882 plus unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 35 | 8 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 |
| Plasterers, helpers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, one horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, two horses and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |

Construction of a breakwater extension at Escuminac, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Messrs. Burton F. Somers and John F. Kingston, both of Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, June 6, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $22,178. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per nour | per day |
| Hoist engineman—Gasoline | $0 45 | 8 |
| " " Steam | 0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 |
| Labourer | 0 30 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Timberman and cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, saw, adze, auger) | 0 37½ | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of paving, retaining wall and fences for the public building at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Acme Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, June 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $8,167. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, one horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, two horses and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck (1-2 ton) | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the breakwater wharf and approach. Name of contractor, Mr. Lewis Mahoney, Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $10,461.42. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 55 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Drill runners (machine) | 0 40 | 8 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 |
| Firemen | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operator (gas) | 0 45 | 8 |
| Hoist operator (steam) | 0 55 | 8 |
| Compressor operator | 0 40 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 |

Dredging channel east of Robert's Island, Honey Harbour, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $12,454. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging the approach channel to Government wharf at Cross Point, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $4,695.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Brownsburg, P.Q. Name of contractor, Jean B. Harper, Wrightville, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, June 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $845. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Brownsburg, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, June 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $727. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Sutton, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Pierre Paquet and Jean T. Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, June 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $658. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Beauceville East, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Pierre Paquet and Jean T. Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, June 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $664. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. George, N.B. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $937. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Bridgetown, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,198. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of June, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Endless chains | Dominion Chain Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. |
| First aid kits | Burroughs-Wellcome & Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Saddle blankets | Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. |
| Buttons and collar clasps | J. R. Gaunt & Son Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Pillow slips | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Bed castors | Simmons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Broadcloth shirts | Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Ties | Robt. Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Flags | S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Sam Brown equipment | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Tooth brushes | Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Beds and mattresses | Simmons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Felt Hats | John B. Stetson Co. (Canada), Ltd., Brockville, Ont. |
| Hand towels | Caldwell Linen Mills, Ltd., Iroquois, Ont. |
| Bath towels | Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Batons | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Fur caps | Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Cotton sheets | S. C. Walker Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Pcs. sleeve lining | Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scarlet serge cloth | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Brown Italian lining | John M. Garland Son & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| French canvas | John M. Garland Son & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scarlet Italian lining | John M. Garland Son & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Fishing

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—MEAL, OIL AND SALT FISH SECTION, B.C. DIVISION, CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED FISHERMEN'S FEDERAL UNION OF B.C.

Agreement made June 3, 1936, to cover the 1936 season.

The pilchard reduction operators agree to pay to the fishermen and the fishermen agree to fish for the season at a price of $2.60 per ton of green pilchards, a ton meaning 2,000 pounds, measurement to be based on 55 pounds per cubic foot.

## Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

IROQUOIS FALLS, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA, SAULT STE. MARIE AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 701, with changes as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1148 and July, 1935, page 692 has been renewed without change from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THUNDER BAY PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 249), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 134), THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS (LOCAL 865).

The agreements which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 453, with amendments noted with amendments to other agreements in other mills operated by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1222 and October, 1933, page 1034, and with further wage changes in 1934, were renewed from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937.

Minimum wage rates per hour now effective for pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers are: grindermen 45 cents, groundwood screens 47 cents, coreman and rewinderman 52 cents, painter 56 cents, paper mill millwright 76 cents, millwright helper 56 cents, cooks' helpers 64 cents, fourth hands 60 cents, fifth hands 55 cents.

## Construction—Buildings and Structures

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 1 OF MANITOBA.

Agreement to be in effect from March 18, 1936 to April 30, 1937. The parties to the agreement are to meet in March, 1937 for the purpose of drawing up a new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half until 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. or after 12 noon Saturday or on Sunday or on any of four specified holidays, double time. When consecutive shifts are worked, 7½ hours shall constitute a day's work.

Wages for bricklayers and masons: $1 per hour. In cases where three or more members are employed, the foreman, who shall be a union member, shall receive 10 cents per hour above the journeyman's wage.

No strike is to be called until the matter under dispute has been brought before the joint arbitration committee whose decision shall be binding on both parties.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937. A new agreement is to be negotiated in February, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day for 5 days a week. Notwithstanding the recognition of the five day week, work may be carried on, if considered necessary by the contractor for 4 hours on Saturday at the regular rate. On work outside Edmonton a shift of not more than 9 hours may be worked at regular rates.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays or specified legal holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers: $1 per hour. Foreman to be paid at least 10 cents per hour extra.

Any contractor who employs at least five bricklayers for the greater part of the season may employ one apprentice for each five journeymen. Wages for apprentices to range from 25 per cent of the regular rate during the first year to 70 per cent during the fourth year.

No member of the union shall contract to do work where the amount involved for labour is in excess of $200 nor shall he enter into direct employment on any work in excess of this amount except through a contractor recognized by the contractors' association.

Should any dispute arise between the two parties, there shall be appointed a committee of three members for each of the parties who shall investigate and try to settle the dispute. Any such settlement shall be binding on both parties.

## Transportation and Public Utilities—Local Transportation

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—CERTAIN DAIRY COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, MILK WAGON DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL UNION NO. 119.

Agreements apply to all employees of the companies' dairy departments who belong to the crafts included in the union.

Agreements to be in effect from November 1, 1934 to October 31, 1935 and thereafter until superseded by a new agreement. Upon thirty days' notice by either party prior to November first of any year, any clause in the agreement may be brought up for reconsideration.

The companies shall employ only union members or those willing to join the union. Temporary help may be employed at specified rates but after six weeks such employees shall be recognized as permanent and shall receive the regular pay of the positions held.

Only six days per week may be worked by sales employees, except in cases of emergency. After three full years of service, sales employees to be entitled to a week's vacation with pay during the holiday season of the following year.

In one company, factory employees to work 6 days per week and to be entitled to 12 days' holidays with pay annually after one year's service. In the other company, factory employees to receive 52 days off yearly, that is one day off in eight and seven days off during the holiday season.

Minimum wage for sales employees: $28 per week on a load of 1,500 units per week and under. On all units sold over 1,500 units per week the driver to receive a commission of one-half cent per unit except where the driver's unit load is over 1,500 units per week retail, when the driver to receive one cent on retail units sold over 1,500.

Minimum weekly wage for factory employees is $24 in one company and $25 in the other.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—A CERTAIN DAIRY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, LOCAL NO. 514.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1936, to February 28, 1937, and from year to year until one party give notice 30 days prior to February 28 of any year that they wish to reconsider any clause.

The company agrees to employ members of the union or those who will become members within thirty days of accepting employment.

The principle of four days off in each calendar month to be observed for eleven months in each year, plus seven days annual holidays, making a total of fifty-one days off each year. In cases of sickness the first four days off will count as monthly holidays, but seven days in any one year, if off sick, will be allowed with guaranteed pay.

Wages: retail drivers, $16 per week for the first year to $19 per week for the fourth and succeeding years, plus a commission of ½ cent per unit sold; truck drivers, $85 per month with a 9 hour day, routemen, $30 per week.

The agreement sets forth conditions covering loading facilities, harnessing, credits to customers, etc.

The union states that its members are not in favour of sympathetic strikes.

## Transportation and Public Utilities Street and Electric Railways

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.

This agreement, which is similar to the one in effect from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1936, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 472, is to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937 and from year to year thereafter until thirty days' notice by either party prior to April 30 of any year. The following changes have been made:

All wage rates have been increased by one cent per hour.

With a few minor changes the working conditions are unchanged. Employees who have had at least five years' service in the company are granted holidays with pay, the number of days off varying from 8 to 12 in accordance with the number of days worked in the twelve month period previous to May 1 of the year in which the holidays are to be granted. To receive such holidays they must have worked at least 193 days in the twelve month period.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This agreement, which is similar to the one in effect from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1936, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 472, is to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937 and from year to year thereafter until thirty days' notice by either party prior to April 30 of any year. The following changes have been made:

All wage rates have been increased by one cent per hour.

With a few minor changes the working conditions are unchanged. Employees who have had at least five years' service in the company are granted holidays with pay, the number of days off varying from 8 to 12 in accordance with the number of days worked in the twelve month period previous to May 1 of the year in which the holidays are to be granted. To receive such holidays they must have worked at least 193 days in the twelve month period.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE TRACK DEPARTMENT.

This agreement, which is similar to the one in effect from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1936, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 472, is to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937 and from year to year thereafter until thirty days' notice by either party prior to April 30 of any year. The following changes have been made:

All wage rates have been increased by one cent per hour.

With a few minor changes the working conditions are unchanged. Employees who have had at least five years' service in the company are granted holidays with pay, the number of days off varying from 8 to 12 in accordance with the number of days worked in the twelve month period previous to May 1 of the year in which the holidays are to be granted. To receive such holidays they must have worked at least 193 days in the twelve month period.

### Transportation and Public Utilities
### Electricity and Gas

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCALS NOS. 1037 AND 435.

This agreement, reached during proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, is printed on page 573 of this issue.

### Transportation and Public Utilities
### Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement in effect for one year from May 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937, for employees of grain elevator system, machine shop, guard pier repair shop, shipyard, general maintenance forces, electrical branch, cold storage warehouse and power house, and fleet.

The rates of pay are the same as those set forth in the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 584.

With certain minor exceptions the working conditions are also similar to those in the previous agreement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TERMINAL COMPANY, CERTAIN WATER TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND THE LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION OF TORONTO.

Agreements to be in effect from May 18, 1936, until the end of the navigation season of 1936. Negotiations for a schedule of wages and other working conditions for the shipping season of 1937 to be commenced by the parties to agreement, not later than January 31, 1937.

No union member is to be discriminated against on account of any union activity. Workers may be discharged immediately by the Stevedore or Foreman where such action is considered necessary, and the matter is to be discussed as soon as possible by the representative of the employers and the union. The employers agree to recognize as union representatives during loading or unloading the dock stewards who must be working longshoremen whose names shall be supplied them by the union.

The employers have the right to employ non-union members when satisfactory members are not available.

Wage rates: 42 cents per hour day time (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.); 45 cents per hour night time (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.); 45 cents per hour for Sundays and holidays (days and nights).

Conditions regarding posting of arrival of ships, waiting time, time of calling workers, etc., are set forth in the agreement.

### Service—Business and Personal

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE BEVERAGE DISPENSERS INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE LOCAL NO. 265.

The agreements are in effect for three years after signing of agreements on various dates in 1935 and 1936.

All men taken on by the hotels which are parties to the agreement must be members of the union or willing to become such. Those hotel employees who are not members at the time of the signing of the agreement shall not be forced to become members but should they resign or be discharged, the agreement regarding men taken on shall be in effect.

The union shall have the right to choose a shop steward from among their members in each establishment.

Hours: 8 per day. At periods of exceptionally heavy business the regular staff may work overtime and shall receive payment for such overtime at the basis of actual wages. Under no conditions shall a beverage dispenser work more than fifty-four hours per week.

Minimum wages: tapmen $5 per day; floormen 50 cents per hour; extra men 50 cents per hour; combination men $27.50 per week.

Disputes shall be settled by a committee consisting of two representatives of each of the parties to the agreement, who shall have a right to choose a fifth member in case of deadlock and the finding of the committee shall be final and conclusive.

### Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec

The following agreement and amendments to agreements in Province of Quebec have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are summarized in the next article of this issue:

Ornamental Iron Workers, Montreal.

Building Trades, Quebec (Amendment).

Men's Clothing Workers, Province of Quebec (Amendment).

Building Trades, Three Rivers (Amendment).

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 661.

Bakers, Edmonton.

Carpenters, Edmonton.

Painters, Calgary.

Plasterers, Calgary.

Plasterers' Labourers, Calgary.

Lathers, Calgary.

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There were 20 establishments included in the blue printing industry in 1935, with a value of products of $178,468 compared with $160,640 in 1934. Employment was furnished to 90 persons who were paid a total of $78,876 in salaries and wages.

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With a total of 541 official exhibits filed and several hundred witnesses heard the Royal Commission investigating the Dominion's textile industry, which first convened last March, adjourned on June 22, 1936 *sine die*. It is expected to resume its sittings late in August.

# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the same industry or business and in the same district, by Order in Council, of an agreement affecting ornamental iron workers at Montreal, which is summarized below, and of amendments to four other Orders in Council and a correction to a fifth, which amendments and correction are also noted below. Requests were published for the modification of the Orders in Council affecting the building trades in the Lake St. John District in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of June 6, of that affecting the furniture industry throughout the Province in the issue of June 20, and of that affecting building trades at Quebec in the issue of June 27. A request for the extension of a new agreement affecting dressmakers throughout the Province was published in the issue of June 13.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved June 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 13, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers and contracting firms and the Canadian Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers' Union of Montreal.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Island of Montreal, Ile Bizard and the counties of l'Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères.

The agreement is in effect from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, page 869. In that agreement it was provided that wage rates be increased by 5 cents per hour from April 1, 1936, and this increase is incorporated into the present agreement, making the minimum rates 60 cents per hour for mechanics, 50 cents for fitters, 40 cents for helpers.

Hours continue at 44 per week, with time and one half for overtime until midnight, double time from midnight to 8 a.m.; double time also for work on Sundays and holidays.

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 6, amends the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 545) with minor changes in the definitions of trades which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved June 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 13, amends the Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 238, with amendments in the April issue, page 323, August, page 733, November, page 1064, February, 1936, page 200, and March, page 275) by adding to the parties to the agreement: The Quebec Association of Garment Manufacturers, Inc., and La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Incorporée (The Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Incorporated).

It is now provided that the agreement be automatically renewed each year unless the contracting parties present a request to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to have it revoked; "the contracting parties shall mutually give a written notice of 90 days of their

desire to amend or to revoke the agreement." One or the other of the parties to the agreement may individually present to the other contracting parties this notice; however the Minister of Labour shall see if he deem it wise to consider this notice of amendment or revocation.

Building Trades, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved June 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 13, amends the Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 421 and August, pages 732 and 733) by providing that in case of non-application or derogation, granted by competent authority, of the limiting of working hours, time and one-half to be paid for all overtime.

The clauses relating to maintenance men are made to apply also to maintenance men employed in manufacturing establishments. It is also provided that while the agreement is in force, employers may not reduce the wages of maintenance men already in their employ if such wages are higher than the minimum rates provided in the agreement.

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.—A correction is published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 6, of the wording of one clause in this agreement, which does not affect the summary as given in the Labour Gazette, May, page 460. An Order in Council, approved June 5 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 13, provides that men required to work on Sundays and holidays are to receive a minimum of one hour's pay for each call.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

### Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

The Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Labour for Alberta, may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees or employers in the industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, and April, 1936.

Bakers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated March 17 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours for all employees in the baking industry in a zone which includes the city of Edmonton and the neighbouring district.

The schedule is in effect from April 10, 1936 to April 9, 1937.

No employee to be employed more than 54 hours per week on inside work.

Overtime: over 54 hours, time and one-half. Extra time worked up to four hours on shifts immediately preceding statutory holidays shall not be considered as overtime and no deductions shall be made from the weekly rate of any statutory holidays.

Minimum weekly wage rates:—

| | After April 10, 1936 per week | After July 10, 1936 per week | After January 8, 1937 per week |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foreman | $22 50 | $24 00 | $25 50 |
| Doughmen | 20 00 | 21 50 | 23 00 |
| Ovenmen | 20 00 | 21 50 | 23 00 |
| Bench hands | 20 00 | 21 50 | 23 00 |
| Helpers | 15 00 | 16 50 | 18 00 |
| Shippers | 15 00 | 16 50 | 18 00 |
| Packers | 15 00 | 16 50 | 18 00 |
| Wrappers (hand or machine) | 12 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Apprentice (for first year) | 12 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Apprentice (for second year) | 14 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Apprentice (for third year) | 16 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Salesmen or Deliverymen | 18 00 | 19 50 | 21 00 |

The minimum rate of wages of temporary employees to be *pro rata* the above schedule. No salesman or deliveryman to be paid on a commission basis only.

All employers paying a higher rate of wages than the above schedules are prohibited from reducing them and shall maintain the present higher rates during the existence of this agreement even though the present staff be increased or any employee replaced and all employers presently working their employees less than 54 hours per week are prohibited from increasing them during the existence of this agreement.

In all shops where the master baker works as a doughman, ovenman or bench hand, he shall be considered as foreman.

One helper or apprentice allowed for every three journeymen except in the small shops where one helper or apprentice allowed. All apprentices to be at least 16 and not more than 21 years of age and must be indentured.

All employees having two or more years' continuous service with their employer on or after April 1, 1937, to receive one week's holiday with pay. Employees commencing work after the coming into force of this agreement to receive one week's holiday with pay after two years' continuous service with the employer, said continuous service to be computed from April 1, of each year.

No person engaged in the baking industry shall be exempt from the provisions of this agreement on account of relationship by blood or marriage.

CARPENTERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated June 2 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* June 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing carpenters in a zone which includes the city of Edmonton and surrounding district.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week. In case of night shift, 7½ hours' work to be equivalent to 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and four holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 75 cents per hour.

For out of town work, transportation to be paid both ways by the employer when the employee makes definite arrangements with the employer before leaving for the job.

PAINTERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated June 16, and published in *The Alberta* Gazette, June 30, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all employees in the painting, decorating, glazing and paperhanging industry within a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

The schedule to be in effect from July 10, 1936 to July 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week. When weather conditions do not permit continuous operations during any period between Monday and Friday inclusive, work may be continued on Saturday at the regular straight time rate if the employee has not obtained more than 24 hours work in that week. Except for this reason, only emergency work permitted on Saturday morning at straight time when job already started can be completed in four hours or less. When work cannot be done during the day, it may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours at straight time, but if such work continues for more than three nights, rate to be 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime to be paid at time and one-half but not more than four hours overtime to be worked in any one day; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: 75 cents for four months after the schedule is in operation; thereafter 80 cents per hour. Aged or handicapped workers may petition the Board for permission to work at a reduced wage rate, such rate to be determined by the Board appointed under the Act. Work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into effect shall be completed at the rate prevailing at the time tenders were submitted. Employees who furnish brushes, scaffolding or equipment of any kind with the exception of regular tool kits to be paid $1 per hour.

No piece work on any account to be permitted.

Every contractor allowed one apprentice to every four journeymen in the shop, such apprentice to serve at least three years, which period may be extended one year if the employer deems it necessary. The employment of improvers is not permitted.

PLASTERERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated June 16 and published in *The Alberta Gazette* June 30, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all employees in the plastering industry within a zone including the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

The schedule to be in effect from July 10, 1936 to July 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, 40 hours per week. Emergency work that can only be done at night to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: no employee permitted to work overtime while competent men are available and there is room on the job to employ such men. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Wages: 90 cents per hour. Aged or handicapped employees may petition the Board for permission to work at a reduced wage rate, such rate to be determined by the Board appointed under the Act. Work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into effect to be completed at a rate set by the Board.

Transportation to be furnished to all points outside the city limits, travelling time outside the five mile radius to and from the job to be paid at the regular straight time rate.

No employer to employ more than one junior apprentice, that is one in his first or second year of apprenticeship, and one senior apprentice, that is one in his third or fourth year of apprenticeship. The rates of wages for apprentices to be 30 per cent of journeyman's rate during the first year, 40 per cent during the second year, 50 per cent during the third year and 70 per cent during the fourth year.

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council dated June 16 and published in *The Alberta Gazette* June 30, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all employees in the plastering labourers' industry within a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from July 10, 1936 to July 9, 1937.

Hours: 9 per day the first 5 days of the week, a 45 hour week.

Overtime: no employee to be permitted to work overtime while competent men available and there is room on the job to employ such men. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time. Emergency work that can only be done at night to be paid at the rate of 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work.

Wages: 60 cents per hour except for beginners who shall be paid 45 cents per hour for the first two weeks. Work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into effect to be completed at a rate set by the Board.

Transportation to be furnished to all points outside the city limits, travelling time outside the five mile radius to and from the job to be paid at the regular straight time rate.

LATHERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, approved June 16 and published in *The Alberta Gazette* June 30, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all employees in the lathing (wood and metal) industry within a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

The schedule to be in effect from July 10, 1936 to July 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. Employees required to set hangers in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays to be permitted to work, being paid straight time for morning and time and one-half for Saturday afternoon and evening. Emergency work that can only be done at night to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: no employee to be permitted to work overtime while competent men are available and there is room on the job to employ such men. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time.

Wages for lathers: 90 cents per hour for all metal furring and tied on lath work and attached ceilings; 75 cents per hour for all classes of work which are nailed on wood furring, such as wood lath, all plaster and insulating boards, metal lath corner beads, corner strippings, etc. Work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into force to be completed at a rate set by the Board.

No piece work to be permitted on any job.

Transportation to be furnished to all points outside the city limits, travelling time outside the five mile radius to and from the job to be paid at the regular straight time rate.

**Regulations**

On June 9, regulations were made under the Act and were published in *The Alberta Gazette*, June 15, as follows:—

"1. Without in any way limiting the interpretations contained in the Act, the Minister may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of any Schedule, define any term used in such Schedule.

"2. Every Advisory Board established under the Act shall have authority to:

"(*a*) Determine and define: journeyman, helper, improver, apprentice and year of apprenticeship, day and night shift, large and small shop, emergency work, handicapped employee.

"(*b*) Fix a special minimum rate of wages for any employee who is handicapped by reason of age or physical or other disability.

"(*c*) Subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Labour, indenture any apprentices coming within the scope of any Schedule on proper indenture papers approved by the Commissioner.

"(*d*) Make such other decisions as may be deemed advisable for carrying out the provisions of a Schedule.

"3. Any employer or employee aggrieved by the decision of an Advisory Board shall have the right to appeal from such decision to the Commissioner of Labour who shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such appeal and whose decision shall be final."

The regulations also provide that every employer affected by any Schedule shall, at the request of the Commissioner of Labour, furnish statements as to the names, ages, occupations of his employees, with such information as to wages, hours, overtime, conditions of labour as may be required, and to produce for inspection his books, registers, pay-rolls and all such records as may be deemed necessary.

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There were 5,334 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board during June, an increase of 760 over the month of May, and 1,009 more than the number reported during June a year ago. The benefits awarded during June amounted to $445,407.62, of which $363,629.48 was for compensation and $81,778.14 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to $2,722,211.90, as compared with $2,724,875.91 during the corresponding period of 1935. The accidents reported during the first six months numbered 27,845, as compared with 27,429 during the same period last year.

The fatal accidents for the six months' period were 1936, 152; 1935, 130.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THERE was little movement in prices during the month. The cost of the weekly budget in terms of retail prices showed a small decline, slight seasonal decreases being recorded in the cost of foods and fuel, while in wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on a weekly basis advanced week by week since the end of May.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices was $7.79 at the beginning of June as compared with $7.82 for May; $7.54 for June, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.10 for June, 1930; $10.18 for June, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.49 for June, 1914. Of the list of foods included in the budget seven were higher in price in June than in May, thirteen lower and nine unchanged. Most of the changes were fractional, the exceptions being a decrease of nearly five cents in the cost of butter and an advance of about three cents in the cost of potatoes. In fuel a seasonal decrease occurred in the cost of anthracite coal, while rent averaged slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $16.33 at the beginning of June as compared with $16.36 for May; $15.95 for June, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.44 for June, 1930; $20.58 for June, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.27 for June, 1914.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 reversed the downward tendency of the preceding month and toward the end of June was nearly a full point higher than for the last week in May. Comparative figures for certain weeks are: 72·7 for the week ended June 26; 71·8 for the week ended May 29; 72·1 for that of May 1; and 71·5 for that of June 21, 1935. On a monthly basis the latest figures available are for May, when the index was 71·8 as compared with 71·5 for June, 1935; 72·0 for June, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for June, 1929; 105·3 for June, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for June, 1914. During the month under review recovery in the price of wheat contributed substantially to the advance in the general index number, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat advancing from 75¾ cents per bushel on June 1 to 84 cents on June 25. In the subsequent reaction the price fell to 80 cents per bushel by the end of the month. The price of flour also advanced. In live stock prices, hogs were higher, while cattle showed little change. The price of raw cotton, influenced by the unfavourable weather conditions in the United States, advanced to the highest levels of the year. Raw silk also was substantially higher, following the decline of the previous two months. The price of tin moved downward to the lowest point of the last two years.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing

*(Continued on page 672)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | June 1914 | June 1918 | June 1920 | June 1922 | June 1926 | June 1928 | June 1929 | June 1930 | June 1931 | June 1933 | June 1934 | June 1935 | May 1936 | June 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 48·8 | 76·8 | 83·0 | 63·2 | 60·4 | 69·8 | 76·2 | 76·0 | 57·8 | 44·0 | 44·6 | 49·6 | 46·4 | 46·6 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 33·2 | 55·6 | 54·2 | 35·0 | 33·0 | 41·2 | 48·2 | 48·6 | 32·0 | 23·8 | 24·8 | 28·0 | 25·8 | 25·4 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·1 | 27·9 | 27·7 | 19·1 | 19·1 | 21·8 | 24·5 | 24·1 | 17·8 | 11·8 | 11·9 | 12·9 | 13·8 | 13·2 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 21·0 | 36·3 | 38·4 | 29·3 | 31·4 | 30·3 | 31·2 | 31·9 | 26·3 | 21·3 | 21·6 | 21·7 | 22·4 | 22·6 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·1 | 37·7 | 40·4 | 31·3 | 30·7 | 26·3 | 31·2 | 30·8 | 22·8 | 15·7 | 20·0 | 21·3 | 21·2 | 21·1 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 36·4 | 69·6 | 72·2 | 53·6 | 56·0 | 51·8 | 55·0 | 54·4 | 46·0 | 30·2 | 36·6 | 39·2 | 40·0 | 40·0 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 25·6 | 50·7 | 55·8 | 41·3 | 42·6 | 35·7 | 39·6 | 40·3 | 29·9 | 20·2 | 29·2 | 30·1 | 28·8 | 29·1 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·2 | 73·8 | 76·4 | 44·0 | 48·6 | 43·6 | 44·9 | 42·8 | 30·4 | 25·4 | 25·8 | 31·0 | 31·8 | 31·4 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 25·8 | 44·8 | 56·0 | 33·5 | 35·2 | 36·0 | 35·1 | 35·6 | 23·8 | 19·2 | 22·3 | 22·6 | 23·6 | 24·2 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 25·0 | 38·7 | 50·1 | 31·7 | 31·9 | 32·3 | 31·1 | 31·7 | 19·8 | 15·3 | 18·6 | 19·0 | 20·0 | 20·6 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 51·6 | 71·4 | 88·8 | 69·0 | 69·6 | 70·8 | 72·0 | 72·0 | 64·8 | 54·6 | 58·8 | 61·2 | 61·2 | 61·2 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 52·4 | 92·0 | 119·4 | 71·4 | 74·8 | 79·8 | 81·2 | 69·6 | 47·4 | 41·8 | 44·6 | 46·6 | 47·4 | 44·2 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 31·2 | 51·7 | 66·8 | 42·0 | 41·3 | 43·8 | 44·7 | 38·7 | 27·6 | 23·9 | 25·3 | 26·3 | 26·8 | 25·2 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·4 | 33·5 | 40·4 | 29·8 | §31·6 | §32·6 | §33·2 | §32·6 | §23·5 | §19·3 | §19·9 | §20·0 | §20·4 | §20·3 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·4 | 30·5 | 38·2 | 26·1 | §31·6 | §32·6 | §33·2 | §32·6 | §23·5 | §19·3 | §19·9 | §20·0 | §20·4 | §20·3 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 64·5 | 117·0 | 144·0 | 103·5 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 93·0 | 82·5 | 87·0 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 33·0 | 68·0 | 84·0 | 50·0 | §53·0 | §53·0 | §48·0 | §49·0 | §33·0 | §30·0 | §32·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 21·5 | 40·5 | 42·5 | 28·0 | 28·5 | 32·0 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 25·0 | 23·5 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 25·5 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·8 | 23·0 | 33·6 | 19·6 | §21·8 | §21·0 | §20·6 | §20·4 | §18·6 | §16·0 | §16·2 | §15·8 | §15·8 | §15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 34·4 | 24·0 | 17·8 | 15·6 | 17·8 | 24·0 | 19·0 | 12·4 | 8·0 | 9·2 | 10·6 | 10·0 | 9·8 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·1 | 22·8 | 29·2 | 24·1 | 19·8 | 21·5 | 21·5 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 14·8 | 14·8 | 16·0 | 15·8 | 15·6 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·3 | 17·6 | 27·5 | 19·7 | 15·8 | 13·3 | 13·6 | 16·4 | 11·8 | 11·3 | 12·7 | 12·4 | 10·8 | 10·9 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·0 | 43·6 | 90·4 | 31·2 | 31·6 | 32·0 | 28·4 | 27·2 | 24·8 | 31·6 | 28·0 | 26·0 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·2 | 20·4 | 42·0 | 14·6 | 15·0 | 15·2 | 13·6 | 13·0 | 12·0 | 15·4 | 13·6 | 12·6 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·0 | 14·5 | 16·5 | 13·7 | §18·0 | §17·9 | §17·6 | §15·1 | §13·8 | §10·2 | §12·6 | §13·0 | §13·1 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·2 | 13·9 | 16·9 | 15·0 | §18·0 | §17·9 | §17·6 | §15·1 | §13·8 | §10·2 | §12·6 | §13·0 | §13·1 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 11·1 | 15·2 | 13·5 | 15·3 | 15·1 | 15·1 | 14·3 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 9·0 | 9·0 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 53·6 | 60·7 | 216·9 | 45·7 | 100·7 | 51·7 | 43·7 | 90·4 | 33·7 | 34·4 | 40·0 | 25·9 | 53·8 | 56·6 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | 5·48 | 5·96 | 6·95 | 7·34 | 7·49 | 12·79 | 16·92 | 10·18 | 11·06 | 10·73 | 10·92 | 11·10 | 8·16 | 6·84 | 7·38 | 7·54 | 7·82 | 7·79 |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·3 | 4·7 | 4·9 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·2 | 71·8 | 101·6 | 107·4 | 106·6 | 101·0 | 100·6 | 100·1 | 98·5 | 92·4 | 92·3 | 88·4 | 92·0 | 90·2 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 39·4 | 58·1 | 72·6 | 68·2 | 63·6 | 63·3 | 62·7 | 63·0 | 61·9 | 58·4 | 57·7 | 58·1 | 58·6 | 58·5 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 41·8 | 67·4 | 81·7 | 76·9 | 76·8 | 76·6 | 76·5 | 76·4 | 73·6 | 62·0 | 60·3 | 61·0 | 59·7 | 59·7 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·1 | 49·6 | 62·1 | 57·4 | 55·9 | 56·6 | 55·2 | 54·2 | 54·2 | 46·3 | 45·7 | 45·7 | 45·1 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 24·1 | 27·6 | 36·6 | 31·2 | 30·7 | 31·0 | 31·1 | 30·9 | 29·5 | 26·7 | 27·4 | 27·4 | 27·2 | 27·1 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | 1·50 | 1·63 | 1·76 | 1·91 | 1·90 | 2·75 | 3·55 | 3·41 | 3·34 | 3·29 | 3·26 | 3·25 | 3·18 | 2·86 | 2·83 | 2·81 | 2·83 | 2·81 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Rent**..... | ½ mo. | 2·37 | 2·89 | 4·05 | 4·75 | 4·86 | 4·77 | 6·30 | 6·95 | 6·87 | 6·91 | 6·96 | 7·06 | 6·99 | 5·67 | 5·55 | 5·57 | 5·68 | 5·70 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | 9·37 | 10·50 | 12·79 | 14·02 | 14·27 | 20·36 | 26·81 | 20·58 | 21·31 | 20·97 | 21·18 | 21·44 | 18·36 | 15·41 | 15·78 | 15·95 | 16·36 | 16·33 |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·29 | 12·65 | 17·04 | 10·30 | 11·24 | 10·61 | 10·89 | 11·12 | 8·41 | 7·11 | 7·56 | 7·61 | 7·81 | 7·89 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 7·23 | ..... | 15·08 | 9·50 | 10·39 | 9·77 | 10·04 | 10·42 | 7·95 | 6·75 | 7·26 | 7·31 | 7·60 | 7·66 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 6·96 | 12·51 | 16·24 | 10·29 | 11·28 | 10·66 | 10·74 | 10·89 | 8·40 | 7·18 | 7·51 | 7·65 | 8·10 | 8·05 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 6·84 | 12·51 | 15·99 | 9·54 | 10·54 | 9·85 | 10·04 | 10·14 | 7·53 | 6·23 | 6·78 | 6·81 | 7·29 | 7·35 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·11 | 12·74 | 17·12 | 10·08 | 11·17 | 10·78 | 11·80 | 11·03 | 8·04 | 6·79 | 7·46 | 7·51 | 7·89 | 7·84 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·06 | 12·45 | 16·83 | 9·89 | 10·27 | 10·45 | 10·54 | 10·88 | 7·61 | 6·60 | 6·85 | 7·59 | 7·49 | 7·42 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 7·88 | 12·74 | 16·47 | 10·03 | 10·56 | 10·85 | 11·21 | 11·21 | 7·84 | 6·70 | 7·09 | 7·50 | 7·23 | 7·19 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·14 | 13·15 | 17·12 | 10·02 | 10·56 | 10·73 | 11·21 | 11·40 | 8·07 | 6·57 | 7·15 | 7·53 | 7·43 | 7·41 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·13 | 13·65 | 18·18 | 11·48 | 11·81 | 11·87 | 12·32 | 12·46 | 9·36 | 7·63 | 8·06 | 8·39 | 8·65 | 8·59 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·3** | **19·2** | **17·7** | **12·7** | **10·2** | **13·2** | **22·6** | **21·1** | **20·0** | **29·1** | **32·3** | **50·9** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·9** | **19·5** | **16·8** | **13·3** | **11·2** | **11·3** | **18·7** | **21·2** | **20·6** | **26·7** | **30·2** | **49·1** |
| 1—Sydney | 27·6 | 23 | 18·6 | 14·7 | 14 | 12·4 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 26·7 | 30·5 | 46·7 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 10·3 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 21·7 | 25·3 | 28·5 | 49·7 |
| 3—Amherst | 22·5 | 19 | 16·5 | 14 | 10·2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16·8 | ..... | 31·8 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 24·1 | 17·1 | 17·9 | 12 | 10·9 | 10·4 | 18 | 22·2 | 20·4 | 26·3 | 29·7 | 48·4 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20·2 | 26 | 29·5 | 50 |
| 6—Truro | 25 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 29·2 | 31·3 | 49·7 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **23·5** | **19·5** | **19·7** | **13·6** | **12·4** | **11·5** | ..... | **21·3** | **17·3** | **28·2** | **31·3** | **47·7** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·8** | **20·4** | **19·1** | **13·5** | **11·0** | **12·0** | **21·0** | **21·6** | **20·6** | **27·8** | **31·3** | **51·3** |
| 8—Moncton | 25 | 19·5 | 17·7 | 12·2 | 9·8 | 11 | ..... | 20·8 | 19·7 | 27·4 | 30·7 | 50·7 |
| 9—Saint John | 27·3 | 19·4 | 20·5 | 12·7 | 11·2 | 10·6 | 22 | 22·5 | 19·8 | 27·8 | 31 | 52·6 |
| 10—Fredericton | ..... | 22·5 | ..... | 14 | 13 | 14 | ..... | 25 | 22·7 | 28·3 | 31·1 | 52 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 12·5 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 27·5 | 32·2 | 50 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **22·8** | **19·2** | **18·7** | **12·4** | **8·4** | **9·1** | **24·5** | **18·0** | **18·3** | **27·6** | **31·1** | **50·2** |
| 12—Quebec | 24·2 | 19·9 | 17·8 | 13·8 | 9·1 | 10·3 | 26·1 | 19·1 | 19 | 24·7 | 29·1 | 45·3 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 26·2 | 19·9 | 19·5 | 12·5 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 25 | 18 | 17·8 | 28·7 | 30·8 | 51·2 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 22·5 | 20·9 | 22 | 13·7 | 7·8 | 10·4 | ..... | 17·7 | 19·3 | 24·7 | 28·5 | 51·3 |
| 15—Sorel | 18 | 17·6 | 16·7 | 11 | 6·7 | 7 | ..... | 16 | 17·1 | 31 | 37·5 | 48 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19·7 | 17·7 | 15·2 | 11·6 | 8 | 11·3 | 22·5 | 16 | 16·7 | 28·8 | 33·4 | 49·1 |
| 17—St. Johns | 22·2 | 20·7 | 20·6 | 12·3 | 8·8 | 7·8 | 24·3 | 19·4 | 17·3 | 28·3 | 29·1 | 50·7 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 16 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 8·5 | ..... | 15 | 18·6 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| 19—Montreal | 27 | 20·3 | 22·5 | 11·4 | 8·6 | 6·7 | 23·8 | 20·5 | 19 | 27·4 | 30·4 | 54·8 |
| 20—Hull | 22·7 | 19·5 | 19 | 13 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 25·3 | 20·7 | 19·7 | 27·2 | 30·2 | 51·8 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·4** | **19·6** | **18·0** | **13·1** | **10·6** | **14·9** | **22·8** | **21·8** | **20·3** | **28·1** | **31·1** | **51·4** |
| 21—Ottawa | 25·6 | 19·9 | 21 | 14·8 | 10 | 12 | 23·5 | 20·5 | 19·7 | 27·5 | 31·2 | 52·2 |
| 22—Brockville | 27·5 | 21·2 | 18·5 | 12·4 | 9·5 | 9 | ..... | 20 | 19 | 26·6 | 29·1 | 51·2 |
| 23—Kingston | 23·6 | 19·2 | 19·1 | 13·5 | 9·6 | 11 | 22·4 | 22 | 19·1 | 27·2 | 30·5 | 50·5 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·5 | 16 | 17·2 | 12·2 | 8·6 | 14·7 | 23 | 19·5 | 17 | 28·2 | 30·8 | 50·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 23·7 | 20 | 16·7 | 13·7 | 10·3 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 19·3 | 27·7 | 32 | 49·7 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·2 | 18·7 | 19 | 12·3 | 11·3 | 15·5 | ..... | 19·7 | 17 | 26·2 | 28·4 | 49·7 |
| 27—Orillia | 22 | 18 | 18·7 | 12 | 10·3 | 16·3 | 26·5 | 23·3 | 21·7 | 29·5 | 32·7 | 51·5 |
| 28—Toronto | 25·7 | 21 | 19·5 | 13·5 | 12·7 | 14·8 | 24·4 | 22·8 | 20·1 | 30 | 33·6 | 55·1 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 22 | 18 | 18·7 | 12 | 10·3 | 16·3 | 26·5 | 23·3 | 21·7 | 29·5 | 32·7 | 51·5 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·3 | 19·7 | 17·4 | 13 | 10·3 | 14·8 | 20 | 22 | 19·2 | 25·9 | 28·6 | 50·4 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·8 | 20·2 | 20·1 | 13·7 | 11·8 | 15·9 | ..... | 21·7 | 24 | 27·4 | 30·3 | 51·7 |
| 32—Brantford | 22·3 | 19·3 | 17 | 13·8 | 9·4 | 15·3 | 25 | 23 | ..... | 26·8 | 29·7 | 51·2 |
| 33—Galt | 25·7 | 21·5 | 18·5 | 14·6 | 12·6 | 16·6 | 25 | 24·2 | 17 | 27·9 | 30· | 49·4 |
| 34—Guelph | 21·2 | 18·8 | 19·6 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 15·8 | 20 | 18·6 | 19·4 | 26 | 29·6 | 51·9 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·3 | 18·6 | 15 | 12·3 | 10·2 | 15·6 | ..... | 20·5 | 17·2 | 25·7 | 28·5 | 49·3 |
| 36—Woodstock | 24 | 19·7 | 17·7 | 12·5 | 9·7 | 13·8 | ..... | 21·3 | 21 | 27·5 | 29·8 | 52·1 |
| 37—Stratford | 25 | 20·8 | 16·7 | 13·5 | 11·8 | 15·8 | 20 | 21·3 | ..... | 26·5 | 28·9 | 51·3 |
| 38—London | 23·9 | 20·4 | 19·1 | 12·9 | 10·5 | 15 | 18·7 | 22·7 | 20 | 26·5 | 30·2 | 51·3 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·8 | 19·2 | 19·8 | 12·6 | 10·6 | 14·6 | ..... | 23·6 | 19·5 | 26·8 | 29·2 | 52·5 |
| 40—Chatham | 23·3 | 19·6 | 18·1 | 14·2 | 9·7 | 15·9 | 18 | 19·3 | 20 | 28·2 | 31·4 | 52·1 |
| 41—Windsor | 23·4 | 19·7 | 16·7 | 13·9 | 11·3 | 15·3 | 25 | 22·5 | 20·6 | 26·6 | 29·5 | 53 |
| 42—Sarnia | 23·9 | 19·2 | 17·9 | 13·9 | 11·4 | 16·6 | 19·2 | 21 | 21·7 | 26·4 | 29·8 | 50·9 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·7 | 18·2 | 15·5 | 11·8 | 9·7 | 15·5 | ..... | 19·5 | 19 | 27·8 | 31·7 | 47·8 |
| 44—North Bay | 20 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 13 | ..... | 20 | 21·8 | 29 | 31 | 49·7 |
| 45—Sudbury | 23·5 | 19·5 | 16·5 | 12·8 | 10·1 | 14·7 | 22·5 | 24·7 | 18·7 | 27·9 | 31·8 | 51·3 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 25 | 29·2 | 31·7 | 50 |
| 47—Timmins | 27·7 | 25 | 20 | 16·2 | 11·2 | 19·3 | ..... | 25·1 | 25 | 29·5 | 32·9 | 54·9 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 25·7 | 20·5 | 19 | 13·9 | 10·3 | 15·2 | 25 | 23·1 | 19·9 | 30·2 | 33·3 | 51·2 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 21·3 | 17·3 | 16 | 11·6 | 10·6 | 13·4 | ..... | 24·2 | 22 | 33·1 | 36·6 | 53·2 |
| 50—Fort William | 22·6 | 19 | 15·3 | 12·9 | 11 | 15 | ..... | 24 | 22·2 | 34·7 | 37·4 | 54·6 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·3** | **16·7** | **17·3** | **11·4** | **10·0** | **12·1** | **23·2** | **22·3** | **21·0** | **32·8** | **35·6** | **51·5** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 21·6 | 16·3 | 16·5 | 10·6 | 9·4 | 11·4 | 23·4 | 23·6 | 21 | 32 | 34·6 | 52·2 |
| 52—Brandon | 21 | 17 | 18 | 12·2 | 10·5 | 12·7 | 23 | 21 | ..... | 33·6 | 36·6 | 50·8 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **20·4** | **16·2** | **15·3** | **10·4** | **8·2** | **10·6** | **19·7** | **19·6** | **18·4** | **34·1** | **37·1** | **53·0** |
| 53—Regina | 20·1 | 15·1 | 14·8 | 9·7 | 8·4 | 9·6 | 15·8 | 18·8 | 20 | 34·8 | 37·2 | 56·4 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 19 | 16·5 | 16·5 | 10·5 | 8·2 | 10·5 | 17·5 | 20 | 17·5 | 35 | 38·6 | 51 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 19·6 | 15·4 | 14·2 | 9·9 | 7·9 | 10·3 | 22·3 | 19·7 | 17·7 | 32·8 | 36·5 | 49·9 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 23 | 17·6 | 15·8 | 11·3 | 8·3 | 12 | 23 | 19·7 | ..... | 33·7 | 36·1 | 54·7 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·3** | **16·1** | **14·6** | **10·5** | **8·2** | **11·8** | **20·9** | **19·0** | **18·6** | **29·2** | **33·4** | **48·3** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 18·7 | 14·8 | 15·3 | 11 | 8·5 | 12·5 | 17·5 | 16·3 | 19·2 | 30·2 | 36·5 | 47·8 |
| 58—Drumheller | 20 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | 6·5 | 12·5 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 28·8 | 32·5 | 47·5 |
| 59—Edmonton | 18·6 | 15·1 | 13·4 | 8·9 | 7·3 | 10·6 | 19·3 | 17·8 | 17·2 | 27·6 | 31 | 47·3 |
| 60—Calgary | 21·5 | 17·1 | 16·5 | 11 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 26·4 | 22·3 | 18 | 31·8 | 35·7 | 50·2 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 22·5 | 17·2 | 14·2 | 11·3 | 9·3 | 10·9 | 23·3 | 18·4 | ..... | 27·7 | 31·3 | 48·6 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **25·1** | **21·0** | **19·0** | **13·6** | **12·0** | **15·7** | **27·5** | **23·7** | **21·9** | **32·9** | **36·3** | **51·9** |
| 62—Fernie | 23·5 | 20 | 22 | 13·7 | 10·2 | 13·7 | ..... | 22 | 21 | 33·7 | 37·5 | 50 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·7 | 19·3 | 19 | 14 | 11·7 | 14·5 | ..... | 23·3 | 20·2 | 30·7 | 34·8 | 53·3 |
| 64—Trail | 26 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 15·5 | ..... | 25 | 23·5 | 35·2 | 38·2 | 56·5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24 | 20·4 | 18 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 15·4 | 25 | 22·7 | 22·5 | 31·6 | 34·9 | 50·4 |
| 66—Vancouver | 26·6 | 21·4 | 19·1 | 13·3 | 13·1 | 16·5 | 29·8 | 23·8 | 23·2 | 32·9 | 36·8 | 53·9 |
| 67—Victoria | 27 | 22·7 | 19·8 | 14·2 | 14·1 | 17·3 | 26·5 | 25·2 | 22·7 | 34·7 | 37·4 | 52·2 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 21 | 16·7 | 12·4 | 11·5 | 17 | 28·6 | 24 | 20 | 31·6 | 33·3 | 49·2 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·7 | 32·7 | 37·3 | 50 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **17·7** | **22·5** | **16·6** | **14·3** | **50·3** | **17·7** | **17·3** | **21·5** | **15·7** | **24·2** | **20·6** | **10·2** | **22·1** | **25·2** | |
| **9·0** | **22·3** | ..... | ..... | **41·2** | **13·0** | **14·4** | **16·2** | **15·9** | **26·6** | **23·8** | **9·6** | **24·8** | **28·2** | |
| 8 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 39·7 | 13 | 15 | 14·7 | 15·6 | 30 | 26·8 | 10–12 | ..... | 26·8 | 1 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·5 | ..... | 19 | 15·3 | 24·8 | 22 | 10b | 24·3 | 28 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·3 | ..... | 14·4 | 16·2 | 21·8 | 20 | 8c | 25 | 29·2 | 3 |
| 10 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 12·4 | 13·5 | 15·2 | 15·8 | 29·7 | 25·1 | 11·8a | ..... | 27·3 | 4 |
| ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13 | 15 | 16·6 | 15 | 26 | ..... | 9c | 25 | 29·7 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13 | 14 | 17·3 | 17·2 | 27 | 25 | 8 | 25 | 28·3 | 6 |
| ..... | **28·0** | ..... | ..... | **42·5** | **12·5** | **14·0** | **17·5** | **16·0** | **22·6** | **19·4** | **8·0–9·0** | **24·4** | **27·0** | 7 |
| **12·5** | **24·2** | **15·0** | ..... | **43·1** | **13·5** | **16·3** | **18·9** | **15·5** | **23·9** | **23·0** | **10·5** | **24·6** | **27·7** | |
| 11·5 | 23·2 | ..... | ..... | 41·2 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 18·2 | 15·6 | 27·5 | 23·4 | 10 | 25·5 | 28·4 | 8 |
| 13·5 | 27·5 | 15 | ..... | 45 | 13·9 | 14·4 | 22·1 | 15·1 | 27·9 | 23·7 | 12 | 24 | 27·2 | 9 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·4 | 18 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 24·3 | 22 | 10 | 25·7 | 28 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | ..... | 15 | 14 | 15·7 | ..... | 10c | 23·2 | 27 | 11 |
| **13·9** | **24·3** | **19·0** | **7·0** | **62·5** | **15·7** | **15·6** | **14·9** | **15·6** | **25·6** | **22·4** | **8·5** | **20·2** | **22·8** | |
| ..... | 23·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·5 | 14·8 | 15·6 | 26·4 | 23·5 | 10 | 20·4 | 24 | 12 |
| 15 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16·3 | 19·6 | 16·2 | 24·6 | 21·7 | 9b | 20 | 22·7 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 15·6 | 15 | 26·7 | 23 | 9·1a | 20 | 21·9 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | 15·5 | 24·7 | 20 | 7 | ..... | 22·5 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 13·3 | 14·7 | 24·5 | 22·1 | 7b | ..... | 23·1 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 11·7 | 15 | 26·7 | 23·6 | 7c | ..... | 22·4 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·8 | 16·7 | 22 | 20·8 | 8 | 19·5 | 23·2 | 18 |
| 12·7 | 25·5 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 14·7 | 16·6 | 19·8 | 14·8 | 28·7 | 24·2 | 9–10 | 22·3 | 23·7 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 65 | ..... | 15 | 14·8 | 17 | 25·9 | 22·4 | 10 | 18·9 | 21·7 | 20 |
| **15·0** | **22·5** | **19·6** | ..... | **62·5** | **16·9** | **16·6** | **24·2** | **15·4** | **23·7** | **20·2** | **10·7** | **22·3** | **24·6** | |
| ..... | 24·9 | 17·7 | ..... | ..... | 19·3 | 16 | 26·8 | 14·6 | 26·2 | 24 | 11 | 22 | 23·5 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 15 | 21·6 | 15·4 | 20·5 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 23·3 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 18·5 | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | 15 | 21 | 14·8 | 21·9 | 18·1 | 10 | 21 | 23·3 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 19·8 | 15·1 | 21 | 18·7 | 9 | 24·9 | 23·9 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 24·3 | 17·6 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 10 | 21·5 | 24·2 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 19·6 | 14·3 | 24 | 21·5 | 11b | 22 | 24·5 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 24·2 | 15·1 | 19·4 | 17·7 | 10 | 22·4 | 25·5 | 27 |
| ..... | 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·7 | 29 | 14·9 | 26·4 | 21·5 | 12 | 20 | 25·5 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 24·2 | 15·1 | 19·4 | 17·7 | 11 | 22·4 | 25·5 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 28·8 | 14·2 | 25·4 | 23 | 11 | 22·8 | 24·6 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 28·2 | 14·7 | 25·8 | 23·8 | 11·5a | 23 | 24·9 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·7 | ..... | 26·4 | 14·1 | 23·5 | 19·7 | 11 | 23·2 | 24·3 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·1 | 27·5 | 14·8 | 21·7 | 19·3 | 11 | 21·9 | 24·5 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 27·4 | 14·3 | 24·4 | 20·7 | 11 | 21 | 24·2 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 20·5 | 14·6 | 22·5 | 19·8 | 11 | 21·8 | 24·3 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 21·5 | 14·8 | 21·3 | 17·2 | 10 | ..... | 24·9 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 25 | 15 | 22·3 | 18·1 | 10 | 23 | 24·2 | 37 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·4 | 16·5 | 29·6 | 14·9 | 23 | 17·1 | 10 | 21·6 | 23·5 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 16·7 | 30·2 | 15·4 | 21·8 | 18·3 | 10 | 23·8 | 25·2 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 20·7 | 14·7 | 20·8 | 17·5 | 10 | 21·3 | 23·6 | 40 |
| 15 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 20 | 25·8 | 13·9 | 23·3 | 20·2 | 12 | 23 | 23·3 | 41 |
| 15 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | 15 | 28·1 | 14·2 | 22·1 | 19·5 | 10 | 22 | 23·8 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 20 | 14·6 | 20·7 | 18·3 | 10 | 22·5 | 25 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 21·5 | 16·5 | 27·7 | ..... | 11 | 22 | 25 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 65 | 18 | 18 | 20·4 | 17·3 | 27·6 | 24·8 | 12 | 22 | 25·5 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 17·2 | 16·7 | 28·7 | ..... | 10b | ..... | 25·8 | 46 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 20·4 | 19·7 | 18·6 | 17·2 | 29·1 | 25·1 | 12·5 | ..... | 24·8 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 15·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·2 | 18 | 26·6 | ..... | 11 | 21 | 26·1 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16 | 28·3 | 16·8 | 27·3 | 23·5 | 11 | 24 | 25·4 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17·4 | 26·3 | 17·3 | 26·8 | 22·5 | 11 | 22·5 | 25·1 | 50 |
| **22·5** | **24·3** | **16·0** | ..... | **60·0** | **20·0** | **16·8** | **23·5** | **15·0** | **23·8** | **18·8** | **9·2** | **19·3** | **22·5** | |
| ..... | 23·5 | 16 | ..... | 60 | 20 | 17·6 | 26 | 14·8 | 25·2 | 20·1 | 10 | 19·5 | 21·5 | 51 |
| 22·5 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16 | 21 | 15·1 | 22·4 | 17·4 | 8·3a | 19 | 23·4 | 52 |
| **22·7** | **23·1** | **10·7** | **12·8** | ..... | **23·7** | **20·3** | **18·9** | **15·5** | **20·6** | **16·6** | **9·8** | **18·6** | **23·8** | |
| 21·5 | 24 | 10 | 12·5 | ..... | 25 | 19·5 | 18·1 | 15·4 | 21·5 | 17·4 | 10 | 19 | 23·7 | 53 |
| 22·5 | 21·7 | 11·2 | 11 | ..... | 22·5 | 18·7 | 18·1 | 16·6 | 19·9 | 16·5 | 9 | 17·8 | 24·2 | 54 |
| 21·7 | 21·7 | 9·5 | 15 | ..... | 22·3 | 18 | 19·1 | 15·7 | 20·9 | 17 | 10 | 18·4 | 22·8 | 55 |
| 25 | 25 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | 20·4 | 14·2 | 20 | 15·4 | 10 | 19 | 24·4 | 56 |
| **22·3** | **22·3** | **12·0** | **18·0** | ..... | **23·7** | **20·2** | **21·2** | **15·8** | **21·1** | **16·8** | **10·0** | **19·5** | **25·2** | |
| 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | 16·3 | 16 | 17·2 | 13·4 | 10 | 16·1 | 24·9 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 14 | 18 | ..... | 25 | 19 | 19 | 16·8 | 20 | 16·4 | 10 | 20·6 | 26·2 | 58 |
| 21 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·6 | 19 | 21·1 | 15·3 | 20·3 | 16·3 | 10 | 20·2 | 24·4 | 59 |
| 20 | 21·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·2 | 27·4 | 15·7 | 23·6 | 18·1 | 10 | 20·6 | 24·8 | 60 |
| 20·6 | 20·4 | 10 | 18 | ..... | 22 | 18·7 | 22·3 | 15 | 24·2 | 19·6 | 10 | 19·8 | 25·5 | 61 |
| **16·7** | **19·9** | ..... | **15·8** | ..... | **20·9** | **19·8** | **26·0** | **17·2** | **27·3** | **22·8** | **11·3** | **24·9** | **28·1** | |
| 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 26 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 29 | 62 |
| 18·7 | 23·3 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 23·3 | 22·3 | 25·2 | 17·3 | 27 | 22·7 | 12·5a | 25 | 28·1 | 63 |
| 21 | 24·5 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 22·5 | 22 | 37 | 20·7 | 26·6 | 23 | 12·5a | 25 | 28·4 | 64 |
| 14·2 | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 16 | 24·4 | 15·3 | 26·8 | 23 | 10 | 23 | 26·5 | 65 |
| 13·9 | 17 | ..... | 12·5 | ..... | 20·7 | 18·1 | 23·1 | 15·3 | 27·3 | ..... | 10 | 23·7 | 26 | 66 |
| 12·5 | 17·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 18·2 | 24·3 | 15·9 | 28·1 | 25·4 | 11 | 26·1 | 28 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 16 | 26·2 | 21 | 10a | 26·6 | 29·6 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 18·7 | 30·3 | 21·7 | 14·3a | ..... | 29 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·3** | **6·2a** | **15·0** | **3·4** | **5·1** | **7·9** | **10·9** | **11·2** | **11·7** | **11·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·5** | **6·5** | **15·5** | **3·9** | **5·0** | **7·6** | **12·7** | **10·9** | **11·4** | **11·6** |
| 1—Sydney | 19·3 | 7·3 | 15·7 | 3·7 | 4·9 | 6·6 | 13·3 | 11·2 | 11 | 11·2 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 19·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·3 | 3·9 | 4·7 | 7·4 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11·2 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·6 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·9 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 10·4 | 11·6 | 11·4 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·8 | 4–6·7 | 16·2 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·9 | 12·5 | 11·3 | 10·9 | 11·2 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·5 | 6·7 | 17 | 3·9 | 5 | 8·3 | 15 | 11 | 12·5 | 12·5 |
| 6—Truro | 19·7 | 6·7 | 13·5 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 7·4 | 12·6 | 11·5 | 11·6 | 11·8 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **20·5** | **6·7** | **15·7** | **3·6** | **4·8** | **8·2** | **13·8** | **10·7** | **11·9** | **11·9** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·1** | **7·0** | **14·7** | **3·7** | **4·9** | **7·4** | **13·3** | **11·2** | **11·2** | **11·0** |
| 8—Moncton | 19·3 | 7·3 | 15·3 | 3·8 | 5 | 8·1 | 14·4 | 11·6 | 11·9 | 11·3 |
| 9—Saint John | 21·2 | 6–6·7 | 17·3 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 12·2 | 11 | 10·5 | 10·6 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·6 | 7·3 | 13 | 3·7 | 5 | 7·8 | 13·5 | 11·1 | 11 | 10·9 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19·3 | 6·7–7·3 | 13 | 3·8 | 4·5 | 6·5 | 13 | 11 | 11·5 | 11·3 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **17·8** | **5·0** | **13·0** | **3·5** | **5·0** | **6·4** | **10·8** | **10·0** | **11·2** | **11·1** |
| 12—Quebec | 20·6 | 4–7·5 | 13·7 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·9 | 11·2 | 10·3 | 10·6 | 10·7 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 18 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·8 | 3·8 | 4·7 | 6·6 | 11·6 | 10 | 12·6 | 12·2 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 18·6 | 4·7 | 12·6 | 3·1 | 5·2 | 5·8 | 10·8 | 10·2 | 11·3 | 11·9 |
| 15—Sorel | 17·1 | ..... | 13·6 | 3·2 | 5 | 5·9 | 9·9 | 10·1 | 11·4 | 13·1 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 15·5 | 4·7 | 13·2 | 3·3 | 5·3 | 7 | 11·1 | 10 | 12 | 10·5 |
| 17—St. Johns | 16·8 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·7 | 3 | 5 | 6·3 | 10 | 10 | 10·9 | 10·2 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 20 | 4·7 | 12 | 3·7 | 5·4 | 5·6 | 10·8 | 9·9 | 11·4 | 10 |
| 19—Montreal | 18 | 4·7–6 | 14·5 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 6·9 | 10 | 9·9 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| 20—Hull | 15·9 | 4·7–5·3 | 11·9 | 3·5 | 4·7 | 6·2 | 11·7 | 9·9 | 10·2 | 10·3 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **19·7** | **6·0** | **14·7** | **3·0** | **5·0** | **8·6** | **10·9** | **10·7** | **11·1** | **11·2** |
| 21—Ottawa | 18·3 | 6–6·7 | 14·1 | 3·8 | 5 | 9·1 | 11·4 | 10·1 | 10·6 | 10·6 |
| 22—Brockville | 18·3 | 6 | 12·7 | 3·5 | 4·8 | 7·2 | 11·5 | 10·1 | 10 | 10·3 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·1 | 5·3–6 | 14 | 3·3 | 4·9 | 8·1 | 11 | 10·1 | 10·7 | 10·2 |
| 24—Belleville | 18·5 | 4·7 | 16 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 7·9 | 10·6 | 9·9 | 9·1 | 10 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·3 | 6–6·7 | 16·2 | 3 | 4·8 | 9·2 | 10·8 | 9·9 | 10·7 | 10·7 |
| 26—Oshawa | 18·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·3 | 2·8 | 4·8 | 8·4 | 10·7 | 10·5 | 10·6 | 10·9 |
| 27—Orillia | 20·8 | 5·3b | 15·4 | 2·5 | 4·9 | 8·7 | 10·1 | 11·6 | 12·3 | 12·1 |
| 28—Toronto | 23 | 6·7 | 15·9 | 3·2 | 5·2 | 9 | 10·3 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10·7 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 20·8 | 6–6·7 | 15·4 | 2·5 | 4·9 | 8·7 | 10·1 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 11·7 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 20·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·7 | 2·9 | 5 | 8·9 | 11·1 | 10·3 | 11 | 10·9 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·8 | 6–6·7 | 14·5 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 7·7 | 9·8 | 10·3 | 10·4 | 10·6 |
| 32—Brantford | 19·2 | 6–6·7 | 15·8 | 2·6 | 4·8 | 9·1 | 10·2 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10·4 |
| 33—Galt | 22·6 | 6–6·7 | 14·8 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 9 | 10·5 | 11·3 | 11·4 | 11·4 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·5 | 6–6·7 | 15 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 9·5 | 11·1 | 11 | 11·2 | 11·3 |
| 35—Kitchener | 22 | 6 | 13·7 | 2·6 | 4·8 | 8·8 | 10·6 | 10·2 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| 36—Woodstock | 19·7 | 4·7–5·3 | 14·3 | 2·6 | 4·8 | 9·2 | 10 | 10·8 | 11·3 | 10·9 |
| 37—Stratford | 18·2 | 6 | 15·2 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·3 | 11 | 10·6 | 11·1 | 10·9 |
| 38—London | 20·1 | 6–6·7 | 16·2 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·4 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·8 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 20 | 4·7–5·3 | 16·1 | 2·8 | 5·1 | 9·3 | 12·5 | 11·9 | 11·6 | 11·3 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·7 | 4·7 | 15·2 | 3 | 4·8 | 8·5 | 10·7 | 10·8 | 11·7 | 11·6 |
| 41—Windsor | 18·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 13 | 2·9 | 4·6 | 7·4 | 9·5 | 10·7 | 10·3 | 10·9 |
| 42—Sarnia | 19·1 | 5·3 | 15·8 | 2·5 | 5 | 8·3 | 11·5 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 11·3 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 19·4 | 5·3 | 15·2 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 7·9 | 11 | 10 | 10·5 | 10·5 |
| 44—North Bay | 19·7 | 6–6·7 | 14 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 9·1 | 11·4 | 10·6 | 11·1 | 11·9 |
| 45—Sudbury | 17·9 | 6 | 12·2 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 8 | 13·1 | 11 | 12·2 | 11·4 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | ..... | 4·1 | 5·5 | 8·2 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 19·1 | 6·7 | 13·6 | 3·7 | 6 | 8·8 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 12·4 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 17·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·7 | 3·5 | 5 | 7·8 | 10 | 11·5 | 12·7 | 12·6 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 19·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 15 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 9 | 11·2 | 10·7 | 11·5 | 11·5 |
| 50—Fort William | 19·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·5 | 5·5 | 8·1 | 10·4 | 11·6 | 12·3 | 12·2 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·7** | **6·1** | **16·5** | **3·6** | **5·3** | **9·9** | **11·1** | **13·0** | **13·1** | **13·3** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·3 | 5·6–7 | 18 | 3·4 | 5 | 8·9 | 10·6 | 12·3 | 12·4 | 12·7 |
| 52—Brandon | 21 | 5·3–6·2 | 15 | 3·7 | 5·6 | 10·8 | 11·6 | 13·6 | 13·8 | 13·8 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·0** | **5·9** | **16·0** | **3·4** | **5·1** | **9·3** | **11·0** | **13·6** | **13·5** | **13·7** |
| 53—Regina | 21·4 | 5·6–6·4 | 15·7 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 9 | 10·4 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 13·7 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 21·8 | 4·8 | 16·3 | 3·5 | 4·9 | 8·6 | 11·9 | 13·7 | 14·7 | 14·4 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20 | 6·4 | ..... | 3·4 | 5·1 | 9·5 | 10·7 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 13·2 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20·8 | 6·4 | 16 | 3·3 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 13·9 | 12·9 | 13·6 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **22·8** | **6·3** | **16·6** | **3·5** | **5·7** | **7·5** | **10·6** | **12·6** | **13·3** | **13·4** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·5 | ..... | 14 | 3·5 | 6·2 | 7·3 | 10·8 | 12·7 | 13 | 13·5 |
| 58—Drumheller | 25·2 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·6 | 5·9 | 6·3 | 11·7 | 12·4 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 59—Edmonton | 20·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·4 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 8 | 9·8 | 12·2 | 13·1 | 13·6 |
| 60—Calgary | 23·3 | 5·6 | 18·5 | 3·5 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12·7 | 13·3 | 13·1 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 22 | 6·7 | 19 | 3·3 | ..... | 8·1 | 10·8 | 12·8 | 13·2 | 13·2 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·8** | **7·7** | **17·3** | **3·9** | **5·8** | **6·9** | **8·1** | **12·4** | **12·6** | **13·1** |
| 62—Fernie | 26·2 | ..... | ..... | 3·5 | ..... | 7·3 | 9 | 12·9 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 63—Nelson | 23 | 8·3 | 15 | 4·2 | 7·1 | 7·7 | 8 | 12·5 | 14·3 | 14·7 |
| 64—Trail | 21·7 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 8·1 | 8 | 12·2 | 14 | 14 |
| 65—New Westminster | 22·6 | 6–7·5 | 20 | 3·9 | 5·3 | 5·7 | 7·9 | 12·2 | 11·7 | 12·3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 23·3 | 6–7·5 | 18·6 | 3·8 | 5·3 | 6·5 | 7·9 | 11·8 | 10·6 | 11·7 |
| 67—Victoria | 24·3 | 8 | 19·2 | 3·9 | 6 | 6·8 | 8·2 | 12·5 | 12·4 | 12·4 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 23·5 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 5·8 | 8·3 | 11·2 | 11 | 11·6 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 25·7 | 7·5–8·3 | ..... | 4·1 | 5·9 | 7·3 | 7·7 | 14·2 | 12·7 | 14 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants, per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin. | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **4·9** | **5·7** | **1·699** | **32·3** | **26·6** | **15·6** | **10·9** | **16·4** | **15·3** | **58·2** | **19·4** | **54·9** | **42·9** | |
| **4·8** | **6·5** | **1·592** | **28·9** | **21·5** | **14·1** | **11·5** | **15·7** | **15·0** | **53·5** | **18·8** | **58·3** | **44·5** | |
| 4·4 | 7·5 | 1·888 | 34·8 | ..... | 13·8 | 11·5 | 15·5 | 14·6 | ..... | 18·3 | ..... | 41 | 1 |
| 4·5 | 6 | 1·375 | 25·1 | ..... | 13·5 | 11·9 | 15·5 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·3 | ..... | 39·7 | 2 |
| 4·8 | 7·2 | 1·114 | 20·6 | 18 | ..... | 9·7 | 15 | 14·3 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| 5·1 | 5·9 | 1·82 | 34·7 | ..... | 15·7 | 11·7 | 16·4 | 16·6 | ..... | 19·8 | ..... | 47 | 4 |
| 5 | 6·5 | 1·687 | 27·5 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 16·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 50 | 5 |
| 4·7 | 6·1 | 1·667 | 30·6 | 25 | 13·5 | 11·1 | 15 | 15 | 53·5 | 18·4 | 58·3 | 45 | 6 |
| **4·6** | **7·4** | **1·54** | **28·6** | ..... | ..... | **11·6** | **15·2** | **14·7** | ..... | **20·7** | ..... | **47·2** | 7 |
| **4·5** | **7·1** | **1·694** | **32·8** | **22·5** | **15·9** | **11·3** | **15·3** | **14·9** | ..... | **18·0** | **55·1** | **47·7** | |
| 4·8 | 7·6 | 1·567 | 28 | 20 | 15 | 11·7 | 15·6 | 15·2 | ..... | 20·3 | 55 | 51·3 | 8 |
| 4·7 | 7·1 | 2·021 | 40·6 | 25 | 16 | 11·4 | 14·8 | 13·7 | ..... | 17·2 | 59·5 | 46·7 | 9 |
| 4·7 | 6·8 | 1·706 | 35·4 | ..... | 16·8 | 11·8 | 15·4 | 14·9 | ..... | 17·4 | 56 | 44·5 | 10 |
| 3·6 | 6·8 | 1·48 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 10·2 | 15·5 | 15·7 | ..... | 17·2 | 50 | 48·3 | 11 |
| **4·6** | **5·3** | **2·046** | **38·7** | **26·2** | **14·1** | **11·1** | **15·6** | **14·1** | **57·5** | **19·8** | **60·6** | **42·5** | |
| 4·5 | 4·9 | 2·003 | 39·9 | ..... | 12·9 | 12·2 | 13 | 14·9 | 76·2 | 21·2 | 63 | 44·1 | 12 |
| 4·4 | 5·8 | 2·191 | 38·9 | 25 | 14·3 | 11·3 | 14·8 | 14·3 | 50 | 18·7 | 54 | 43·5 | 13 |
| 4·7 | 5·4 | 2·367 | 44·5 | 29·2 | 13·7 | 11·3 | 16·2 | 14·7 | 49·3 | 20·4 | 61 | 43 | 14 |
| 5 | 4·2 | 2·043 | 37 | ..... | 13·9 | 11·3 | 17 | 12·9 | 50 | 18·1 | ..... | 43·4 | 15 |
| 4 | 6 | 2·214 | 40·1 | ..... | 13·8 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 50 | 18·7 | 57·5 | 42·3 | 16 |
| 4·9 | 5·7 | 1·745 | 32·5 | 20 | 14·6 | 10·6 | 15·8 | 14·4 | 51·2 | 19 | 65 | 41 | 17 |
| ..... | 5·5 | 1·866 | 43·6 | ..... | 15 | 10 | 16·7 | 14·2 | 65 | 21·2 | ..... | 45 | 18 |
| 4·7 | 4·9 | 2·277 | 40·4 | 32 | 14·4 | 11·1 | 15·9 | 13·9 | 68 | 19·8 | 58·4 | 39·5 | 19 |
| 4·4 | 5·6 | 1·708 | 31·5 | 25 | 13·9 | 11·5 | 15·3 | 13·9 | ..... | 20·9 | 65 | 41 | 20 |
| **4·7** | **6·0** | **1·939** | **36·2** | **27·9** | **15·1** | **10·9** | **16·6** | **15·7** | **58·4** | **18·5** | **55·6** | **41·2** | |
| 4·8 | 6·5 | 1·729 | 36·1 | 32·5 | 14 | 10·9 | 16·2 | 16·1 | 58·8 | 19·6 | 60·2 | 40·6 | 21 |
| 5 | 5·4 | 1·727 | 30·8 | ..... | ..... | 9·3 | 16 | 15 | ..... | 17·6 | 63·3 | 42·6 | 22 |
| 5·1 | 5·7 | 1·959 | 36·1 | 25 | 12·5 | 11·6 | 16·4 | 15·4 | 52·5 | 17·9 | 52·7 | 40·5 | 23 |
| 4·7 | 5·3 | 1·80 | 34·6 | 25 | ..... | 12 | 16·3 | 15 | 49 | 17·7 | 48·5 | 39·4 | 24 |
| 4·7 | 6·6 | 1·958 | 36·2 | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | 16·5 | 15 | 53·3 | 18 | 57·8 | 40·3 | 25 |
| 4·5 | 5·9 | 2·057 | 39·3 | 25 | ..... | 11·9 | 16·7 | 15 | 69 | 19·4 | 64·5 | 42 | 26 |
| 4·6 | 5 | 1·767 | 35·6 | 30 | ..... | 9·4 | 17·5 | 15·7 | ..... | 18 | 57 | 41·5 | 27 |
| 4·6 | 5·1 | 2·151 | 40·7 | 39·7 | ..... | 10·5 | 16·5 | 15 | 60·7 | 18·1 | 60 | 40·4 | 28 |
| 4·9 | 5·8 | 2·417 | 42·4 | ..... | ..... | 11·9 | 17 | 15 | 60 | 15·7 | 50 | 42·8 | 29 |
| 5·9 | 6·4 | 2·119 | 38·1 | 23 | ..... | 10 | 17 | 15·5 | 60 | 16·2 | 50 | 40·9 | 30 |
| 4·9 | 5·8 | 2·037 | 38·4 | 33·5 | ..... | 10·1 | 16·7 | 15·1 | ..... | 17·7 | 49 | 40 | 31 |
| 4·5 | 5·5 | 1·985 | 36·7 | ..... | ..... | 11·5 | 16·6 | 14·8 | 54 | 16·8 | ..... | 39·6 | 32 |
| 4·3 | 6·1 | 2·04 | 38·8 | ..... | ..... | 9·7 | 16·5 | 16·4 | 59 | 19·6 | 55 | 39 | 33 |
| 5·2 | 6·5 | 1·79 | 36·6 | 30 | ..... | 9·8 | 17·5 | 15·9 | ..... | 19·3 | 59 | 40·9 | 34 |
| 4·2 | 5·3 | 1·773 | 33·8 | ..... | ..... | 10·5 | 15·9 | 15 | ..... | 18·1 | 65 | 39·4 | 35 |
| 4·8 | 5·7 | 1·735 | 34·5 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 16·2 | 14·6 | 49 | 18·7 | 49 | 40·7 | 36 |
| 4·6 | 5·5 | 1·655 | 30·2 | 25 | ..... | 10·9 | 17·1 | 15·7 | ..... | 19·2 | 59·7 | 39 | 37 |
| 4·5 | 7·1 | 1·808 | 34·6 | 25 | ..... | 9·6 | 15·6 | 14·7 | ..... | 17·3 | 54·5 | 39·4 | 38 |
| 4·2 | 7·1 | 1·67 | 31·1 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 16·3 | 14·9 | ..... | 20·5 | ..... | 41·1 | 39 |
| 3·8 | 5·4 | 2·00 | 36 | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 16·4 | 15·7 | ..... | 18·7 | 58 | 39·4 | 40 |
| 3·7 | 5·9 | 2·073 | 36·4 | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 16·2 | 14·8 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 40 | 41 |
| 4·5 | 5·7 | 1·93 | 34·1 | ..... | ..... | 10·9 | 17·4 | 15·7 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 39·6 | 42 |
| 4·1 | 5·4 | 1·629 | 30·7 | ..... | ..... | 10·4 | 16·1 | 14·8 | ..... | 18·8 | 62 | 39·7 | 43 |
| 5 | 6·2 | 2·287 | 43·7 | 30 | 15 | 12 | 17·7 | 17·5 | 61·5 | 19 | 59 | 43·7 | 44 |
| 4·4 | 6·4 | 2·275 | 40·9 | 25 | 15 | 11·2 | 17 | 17·7 | 62·6 | 19 | 52·2 | 43·7 | 45 |
| 5 | 6·5 | 2·25 | 38 | ..... | 18·5 | 11·4 | 18·2 | 16·5 | 63·2 | 19·7 | 55 | 47·5 | 46 |
| 5·2 | 6·8 | 2·223 | 43·7 | ..... | 14·7 | 12·1 | 16·9 | 17·3 | 66 | 18·8 | 48 | 44 | 47 |
| 5 | 6·5 | 1·975 | 37·1 | ..... | 15 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 60 | 18·7 | ..... | 43·3 | 48 |
| 5 | 6·4 | 1·722 | 31·8 | 30 | 16·7 | 11·6 | 16·7 | 17·3 | 56·7 | 20·8 | 48·3 | 41·7 | 49 |
| 4·5 | 6·1 | 1·614 | 29·6 | 20 | 14·2 | 11·8 | 16·8 | 17·4 | 55·7 | 19·5 | 51·3 | 43·2 | 50 |
| **5·0** | **5·6** | **·859** | **17·8** | ..... | **16·6** | **10·6** | **16·7** | **16·1** | **61·1** | **20·2** | **49·7** | **43·8** | |
| 5·2 | 5·5 | ·97 | 21 | ..... | 14·2 | 10·1 | 15·4 | 15·5 | 60 | 19·4 | 48·3 | 43·6 | 51 |
| 4·7 | 5·6 | ·747 | 14·6 | ..... | 19 | 11 | 18 | 16·6 | 62·2 | 21 | 51 | 44 | 52 |
| **5·2** | **5·5** | **·742** | **17·5** | ..... | **13·9** | **10·9** | **16·9** | **16·4** | **62·5** | **21·9** | **53·2** | **47·0** | |
| 5 | 5 | ·838 | 20·5 | ..... | ..... | 9·6 | 17·9 | 15·9 | 62·4 | 21·3 | 51 | 46 | 53 |
| 5·5 | 5·8 | ·717 | 14·5 | ..... | 17·2 | 12 | 18·1 | 16·7 | 63·9 | 24 | 55·5 | 47·9 | 54 |
| 5·3 | 5·1 | ·734 | 14·1 | ..... | 16·7 | 10·4 | 16·7 | 16·3 | 62·4 | 21·6 | 53·3 | 46·8 | 55 |
| 5 | 6·2 | ·679 | 20·7 | ..... | 22·7 | 11·7 | 15 | 16·7 | 61·4 | 20·5 | 53 | 47·3 | 56 |
| **5·5** | **4·5** | **1·125** | **22·6** | ..... | **16·5** | **10·9** | **17·5** | **16·9** | **59·5** | **21·6** | **53·1** | **44·8** | |
| 5·8 | 4·1 | 1·17 | 24·3 | ..... | 17·4 | 11·2 | 17·4 | 16·4 | 60·4 | 22·8 | 54·1 | 45·5 | 57 |
| 5·8 | 4·3 | 1·10 | 22 | ..... | 15 | 10·5 | 18·4 | 16·9 | 62 | 21 | 54·7 | 46·2 | 58 |
| 5·9 | 5·4 | 1·18 | 24·2 | ..... | 17 | 10·9 | 17·1 | 16 | 60·1 | 21·4 | 51 | 44·1 | 59 |
| 5 | 4·4 | 1·21 | 24·1 | ..... | ..... | 10·1 | 16·6 | 14·9 | 57·9 | 20·6 | 48·8 | 44·3 | 60 |
| 5·1 | 4·4 | ·967 | 18·3 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 18 | 16 | 57 | 22 | 57 | 44 | 61 |
| **5·6** | **4·4** | **1·558** | **30·0** | ..... | **17·9** | **9·8** | **16·5** | **14·3** | **55·1** | **20·9** | **50·5** | **42·5** | |
| 6 | 3·7 | 1·12 | 25 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 15·7 | 16·2 | ..... | 23·5 | 65 | 47·5 | 62 |
| 5 | 6 | 1·68 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 19 | 14·3 | 57 | 22 | 60 | 45 | 63 |
| 7·1 | 3·7 | 1·54 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 10·2 | 17·3 | 15 | 62·3 | 24·7 | 51 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·4 | 4·2 | 1·33 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 9·2 | 15·4 | 13·2 | 50·6 | 19·4 | 44 | 36·2 | 65 |
| 5·2 | 4·7 | 1·55 | 29·9 | ..... | ..... | 9·4 | 14·8 | 13·7 | 55·9 | 18·8 | 41·5 | 38·8 | 66 |
| 5·8 | 4·5 | 1·72 | 33·1 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 16 | 13·7 | 53 | 19·6 | 45·5 | 41·7 | 67 |
| 5·5 | 4 | 1·30 | 26·2 | ..... | 15 | 10 | 15 | 13·6 | 48·3 | 19·4 | 50 | ..... | 68 |
| 5 | 4·7 | 2·22 | 41·7 | ..... | 16·5 | 9·3 | 18·5 | 15 | 58·3 | 20 | 46·7 | 43·3 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal, United States', stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **36·0** | **52·0** | **19·7** | **13·8** | **2·8** | **39·0** | **48·1** | **11·6** | **4·8** | **14·424b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·2** | **5·9** | **42·0** | **48·6** | **18·4** | **9·9** | **3·0** | **42·9** | **37·7** | **12·1** | **5·0** | **15·000** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·1 | 5·9 | 38·7 | 47·3 | 18·5 | 12 | 3·3 | 42·9 | 42·4 | 12·2 | 4·9 | |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6·2 | 6 | 40·9 | 48·7 | 21 | 8·9 | 2·7 | 43·6 | 37·6 | 12·1 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6 | 6 | 46·7 | 48·7 | 15·7 | 9·7 | 2·5 | ..... | 34 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·8 | 5·8 | 39·7 | 47·4 | 19·2 | 9·7 | 3·8 | 48 | 40 | 12·4 | 5·1 | 15·00 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·7 | 6 | 45 | 50 | 18·3 | 9 | 2·8 | ..... | ..... | 12·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·5 | 5·9 | 41 | 49·2 | 17·5 | 9·8 | 2·8 | 37·2 | 34·5 | 12·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown | **6·1** | **5·7** | **45·8** | **49·6** | **21·4** | **14·1** | **3·0** | **42·4** | **40** | **13** | **5·2** | **14·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **39·7** | **48·3** | **17·4** | **10·2** | **2·7** | **39·5** | **36·6** | **11·8** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·8 | 42·8 | 49 | 19·6 | 10 | 3 | 41·8 | 37·8 | 12 | 5·1 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6 | 5·9 | 38 | 45·7 | 18·2 | 9·9 | 2·6 | 38 | 35·8 | 12·1 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·1 | 5·9 | 42·1 | 48·7 | 16·8 | 10·8 | 2·6 | 38·2 | 34·3 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 5·9 | 35·7 | 50 | 15 | 10 | 2·7 | 40 | 38·3 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·7** | **5·6** | **35·3** | **51·3** | **20·2** | **12·9** | **3·0** | **42·9** | **49·0** | **10·3** | **4·6** | **13·768** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·8 | 5·6 | 36·9 | 55·6 | 20·3 | 15 | 3·1 | 39·6 | 52·5 | 10·3 | 4·8 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 59·7 | 22·2 | 15·2 | 4·2 | 45·3 | 56·5 | 11·8 | 4·4 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·5 | 5·4 | 32·8 | 52·6 | 17·2 | 11·4 | 2·9 | 46·7 | 47 | 10·8 | 4·5 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·6 | 5·3 | 33·5 | 45·2 | 19·2 | 9·9 | 2·4 | 33·6 | 50 | 10 | 4·3 | 12·50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·8 | 5·6 | 36·8 | 44·6 | 20·7 | 12·5 | 3·3 | 43·7 | 45 | 10 | 4·9 | 12·75 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·8 | 5·6 | 31·3 | 46·9 | 17·8 | 13·3 | 2·9 | 47·9 | 50 | 10 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·7 | 5·4 | 38 | 54 | 20·7 | 13·3 | 2·7 | 41·7 | 40 | 10 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·6 | 5·5 | 35·3 | 53·5 | 21·1 | 13·2 | 2·6 | 46·8 | 50 | 10·2 | 4·5 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 20—Hull | 5·8 | 5·7 | 37·3 | 49·5 | 22·7 | 11·9 | 2·8 | 40·9 | 50 | 10 | 4·4 | 14·50–15·00 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **5·9** | **5·9** | **35·9** | **55·9** | **19·9** | **12·1** | **2·6** | **37·5** | **48·7** | **10·8** | **4·8** | **14·194** |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·7 | 57·1 | 17·9 | 12·7 | 2·8 | 43·3 | 52·9 | 10·1 | 4·9 | 14·50–15·00 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·9 | 5·7 | 35·7 | 53 | 22·2 | 10 | 2·9 | 39 | 47·5 | 10·4 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·7 | 5·6 | 37 | 50·1 | 19·5 | 12·4 | 2·7 | 38·5 | 46 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 14.00 |
| 24—Belleville | 5·9 | 5·7 | 36·8 | 55·2 | 19·7 | 10·4 | 2·4 | 34·6 | 48·6 | 10·6 | 5 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·9 | 5·7 | 40·5 | 54·8 | 20·2 | 13·6 | 2·6 | 40·8 | 49 | 10·5 | 5 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·7 | 5·6 | 41 | 56·2 | 20·5 | 11 | 2·6 | 33·7 | 50 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 13·50 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·7 | 5·6 | 32·2 | 57·5 | 20 | 9·7 | 2·4 | 34·7 | 43·5 | 10 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·6 | 5·6 | 39·1 | 55·8 | 19·2 | 11·5 | 2·5 | 39·4 | 42·2 | 10·1 | 4·6 | 13·25–13·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 6·2 | 6 | 38·6 | 57·4 | 21 | 12 | 2·4 | 42·5 | 40 | 11 | 4·7 | 11·75–13·00g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 5·9 | 5·9 | 36·1 | 60·1 | 20·3 | 11·3 | 2·5 | 37·1 | 45 | 10·8 | 5·2 | 12·75–13·00g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·3 | 5·2 | 34·3 | 56·6 | 19·1 | 10·7 | 2·3 | 34·1 | 45 | 9·8 | 4·5 | 13·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·6 | 5·6 | 38·8 | 55·6 | 20·7 | 11·1 | 2·7 | 36·7 | 49·2 | 10·2 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·8 | 5·8 | 35·9 | 52·5 | 17·8 | 11 | 2·4 | 41 | 50 | 10·7 | 4·5 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35·1 | 54·7 | 17·9 | 10·5 | 2·5 | 42·2 | 51 | 10·6 | 5 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·7 | 5·7 | 30·1 | 56·4 | 20 | 10·2 | 2·4 | 35 | 43 | 10·3 | 4·2 | 14·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 5·7 | 5·6 | 39·2 | 57·6 | 18·2 | 10 | 2·8 | 37·8 | 45 | 10·6 | 5 | 13·00 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·3 | 6·3 | 37·5 | 56·5 | 19·7 | 11·3 | 2·8 | 41·9 | 52 | 10·8 | 5·1 | 13·50 |
| 38—London | 6 | 6 | 36·5 | 58·3 | 17·5 | 11·7 | 2·3 | 32·9 | 41·2 | 10·1 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·1 | 6 | 37·8 | 57·4 | 17·4 | 11·4 | 2·4 | 38·3 | 49·2 | 10·2 | 5·3 | 14·00 |
| 40—Chatham | 6 | 6 | 36 | 53 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 2·7 | 36·7 | ..... | 10 | 4·5 | 14·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·7 | 5·7 | 32·2 | 52·2 | 17·7 | 11 | 2·1 | 40 | 56·5 | 10 | 4·4 | 13·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·1 | 6·1 | 34·4 | 55·1 | 17·5 | 10·7 | 2·2 | 34·3 | 53 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·5 | 5·4 | 32·7 | 57·3 | 20·2 | 10 | 2·4 | 32·5 | ..... | 10·3 | 4·6 | 14·00–14·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·4 | 6 | 38 | 51·7 | 17·7 | 14·5 | 3·4 | 43·3 | 50 | 11·2 | 4·7 | 16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·2 | 5·9 | 32·3 | 59·2 | 22·2 | 15·5 | 2·7 | 33·8 | 60 | 11·7 | 4·5 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 6·9 | 6·7 | 41 | 57·5 | 22·5 | 15 | 2·8 | 31·2 | 45 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·5 | 6·4 | 30·7 | 57·8 | 22·7 | 15·2 | 3 | 33·8 | 47·5 | 13·7 | 4·5 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6 | 6 | 34·7 | 58·7 | 21·5 | 15 | 2·5 | 31·7 | 50 | 12 | 4·6 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6 | 6 | 33·3 | 56·8 | 23·7 | 15·4 | 2·6 | 40 | 55 | 11·8 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·5 | 6·5 | 34·4 | 55·2 | 21·4 | 15·1 | 2·6 | 43 | 55·5 | 12·2 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·6** | **6·6** | **31·7** | **48·3** | **19·2** | **14·0** | **2·7** | **35·5** | **52·7** | **13·1** | **5·3** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·7 | 30·8 | 47·2 | 18·6 | 13·3 | 2·7 | 35 | 53·7 | 12·1 | 5·8 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·6 | 6·4 | 32·6 | 49·4 | 19·8 | 14·6 | 2·6 | 36 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·8 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·6** | **6·8** | **33·1** | **50·5** | **21·2** | **19·7** | **3·2** | **39·2** | **56·6** | **13·8** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·3 | 7·4 | 33·3 | 51·8 | 20·2 | 18·7a | 3·1 | 36·7 | 60 | 12·7 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 7·1 | 6·9 | 33 | 49·8 | 20·6 | 21a | 3·5 | 41·2 | 55 | 14 | 5·8 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·7 | 6·7 | 32·2 | 50·3 | 20·5 | 19·1a | 2·8 | 40 | 56·5 | 13·6 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·3 | 6·2 | 33·8 | 49·9 | 23·4 | 20a | 3·2 | 38·7 | 55 | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·7** | **6·8** | **32·3** | **46·9** | **20·4** | **17·8** | **3·1** | **37·8** | **50·5** | **13·8** | **4·6** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·8 | 6·8 | 32 | 47·2 | 22·1 | 21·2a | 2·9 | 36·2 | ..... | 12·5 | 4·9 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 6·9 | 6·8 | 32·5 | 47·5 | 22·5 | 19a | 3·1 | 33·7 | 55 | 15 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·8 | 6·9 | 35·3 | 48 | 21·8 | 15·9a | 3 | 38·5 | 52·2 | 14·3 | 4·8 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·5 | 6·6 | 30·8 | 45·8 | 18 | 16a | 3·2 | 38·3 | 50 | 13·5 | 4·3 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·7 | 7 | 31 | 46 | 17·7 | 16·7a | 3·1 | 42·5 | 45 | ..... | 4·4 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·5** | **6·2** | **34·2** | **47·9** | **19·6** | **21·0** | **3·0** | **39·1** | **53·5** | **12·5** | **5·0** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·2 | 35 | 48·3 | 20 | 20a | 3·2 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 7 | 6·7 | 37·5 | 50 | 20 | ..... | 3·8 | ..... | 55 | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·8 | 6·7 | 40 | 50 | 19·7 | 25a | 2·8 | 36·5 | 50 | 14 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·8 | 5·6 | 30 | 44·5 | 16·8 | 20·7a | 2·7 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 5·3 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·7 | 5·7 | 33·8 | 45·4 | 17·8 | 18·4a | 2·8 | 32 | 57·5 | 11 | 4·5 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·6 | 6 | 34·1 | 47·6 | 21·9 | 19·7a | 2·7 | 42·8 | 53·3 | 11·2 | 5·7 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 5·8 | 5·5 | 31·8 | 47 | 18·8 | 20a | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·2 | 6 | 31·7 | 50 | 21·7 | 23·3a | 2·9 | 34 | 55 | 12·5 | 4·7 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated . Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·357** | **12·111** | **9·555** | **11·376** | **7·211** | **8·499** | **7·462** | **27·1** | **9·6** | **22·795** | **16·523** | |
| **7·850** | **9·825** | **6·667** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·6** | **9·8** | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·3 | 9·8 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 5·75– 6·50 | 8·30 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·5 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 8·00–10·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·00 | 6·50 | 31·2 | 9·7 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·3 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·2 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50– 9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **27·2** | **10·0** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·031** | **11·500** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·7** | **9·8** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·7g | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00–8·00c | 28·3 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–10·00 | 11·00–11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·4 | 9·4 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·5 | 10 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·500** | **10·399** | **11·734** | **7·868** | **8·868** | **8·250** | **23·7** | **9·4** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 22·4 | 9·7 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 25 | 9·3 | 18·00–27·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·8 | 9·7 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·3 | 9·8 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·6 | 9·5 | 17·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·8 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 8·9 | 10·00–12·00 | 5,00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 12·00-13·33c | 13·33–14·67c | 8·00c | 9·00c | 12·00c | 26 | 9·2 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25·5 | 8·9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·117** | **12·047** | **10·203** | **12·114** | **8·234** | **9·847** | **8·812** | **25·2** | **9·4** | **24·125** | **17·750** | |
| 10·25 | 11·50–12·50 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 24·2 | 9 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·8 | 8·8 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 24·7 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 22·9 | 9·6 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·00 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 23·3 | 9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 21·3 | 9·7 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·50 | ..... | 25 | 9·7 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·4 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·00– 7·50g | 10·25–10·50g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 8·6 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 7·50– 8·50g | 11·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 22·8g | 9·6 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·3 | 8·8 | 23·00–35·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·25 | 12·25 | ..... | 15·00 | ..... | 13·00 | 8·25c | 24·5 | 9·6 | 22·00–27·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 25 | 9·5 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·4 | 9·4 | 20·00–27·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 11·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 23·8 | 9·7 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 9·5 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 24·2 | 9·8 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 11·00–12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 24·4 | 9·1 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·00–11·50 | 9·50–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·9 | 9·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 9·4 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ..... | 9·3 | 22·00–32·00 | 18·00–23·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 12·00–12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·5 | 9·4 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·5 | 9·4 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·1 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | ..... | 13·50c | ..... | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·6 | 10 | 30·00–40·00 | 25·00–30·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25–10·50c | ..... | 31·2 | 9·6 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 35 | 9·7 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 25 | 8·3 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 26·7 | 9·7 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 26·2 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·625** | ..... | ..... | **6·688** | **7·313** | **6·625** | **26·8** | **9·8** | **23·500** | **16·250** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 13·50–15·50 | ..... | ..... | 4·75–8·25 | 5·50– 9·00 | 6·50 | 26 | 9·8 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 13·00–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25–8·50 | 6·50– 7·00 | 27·5 | 9·7 | 18·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·609** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·5** | **10·2** | **24·000** | **17·250** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75 f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50– 9·00 | ..... | 26 | 10·1 | 22·00–35·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00– 9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ..... | 29·5 | 10·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·4 | 9·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00 | 10·00c | 29·2 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·000** | **4·000** | **30·1** | **10·0** | **22·375** | **16·000** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 30g | 10·8 | 20·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32·3 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75– 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 32·7g | 10·4 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00– 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 6·00g | 4·00g | 28·5g | 9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00– 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 10 | 19·00–25·00 | 10·00–17·00 | 61 |
| **9·921** | **11·100** | ..... | ..... | **6·469** | **6·893** | **4·904** | **33·5** | **10·0** | **22·125** | **16·188** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·3 | 9·5 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·50–7·50 | 7·75– 9·00 | 5·50 | 40 | 10 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 10 | 25·00–31·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10 | 15·00–22·00 | 11·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·25 | 4·25 | 30 | 9·8 | 17·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20– 7·30c | 4·77c | 31·4 | 10·4 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00-10·00i | 7·00-12·00i | ..... | 31·7 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

Price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5–10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

*(Continued from page 664)*

to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| June 1936.... | 106 | 140 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Retail Prices

Meat prices showed little change during the month. In beef, round steak rose from an average of 19 cents per pound in May to 19·2 cents in June, while shoulder roast fell from 12·9 cents per pound to 12·7 cents. Veal was at the lowest point reached this year, shoulder roast averaging 13·2 cents per pound as compared with 13·8 cents in May. Fresh leg roast of pork was fractionally lower at 21·1 cents per pound, while breakfast bacon advanced in the average from 28·8 cents per pound to 29·1 cents.

The price of fresh eggs was higher in most localities, the Dominion average being 24·2 cents per dozen in June as compared with 23·6 cents in May. Few changes were reported in milk and the average price was unchanged at 10·2 cents per quart. The decline in the price of butter, in progress since the beginning of the year, continued in most cities in June, the Dominion average being 25·2 cents per pound as compared with 26·8 cents in May and 30·6 cents in January. The price of bread has been unchanged in the average since the beginning of the year at 6·2 cents per pound. Onions were one cent per pound higher, averaging 5·7 cents. The price of potatoes continued to reflect the prevailing scarcity, the Dominion average being up from $1.62 per ninety pounds to $1.70. Seasonal decreases in the price of United

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | June 1926 | June 1928 | June 1929 | June 1930 | June 1931 | June 1933 | June 1934 | June 1935 | May 1936 | June‡ 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 100·1 | 96·9 | 93·4 | 87·7 | 71·8 | 67·5 | 72·0 | 71·5 | 71·8 | 72·7 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 100·6 | 96·4 | 84·8 | 83·0 | 57·9 | 61·5 | 67·4 | 66·1 | 65·7 | 68·1 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 100·8 | 105·8 | 107·7 | 97·0 | 70·5 | 58·5 | 67·1 | 68·7 | 69·0 | 69·9 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 99·7 | 93·9 | 91·6 | 82·1 | 74·6 | 69·9 | 73·8 | 70·3 | 69·1 | 69·4 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·1 | 99·1 | 94·0 | 89·1 | 79·7 | 61·7 | 66·2 | 64·0 | 68·2 | 68·0 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 100·0 | 92·7 | 93·8 | 91·2 | 87·4 | 85·3 | 87·5 | 87·2 | 87·8 | 87·7 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 98·7 | 92·3 | 98·7 | 77·8 | 62·1 | 68·0 | 64·1 | 69·6 | 68·3 | 67·6 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 93·0 | 90·5 | 84·8 | 82·7 | 85·6 | 85·4 | 85·4 | 85·5 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 100·0 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·0 | 86·7 | 80·8 | 81·9 | 79·8 | 77·2 | 77·3 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 100·6 | 95·4 | 93·4 | 89·5 | 75·4 | 70·4 | 74·1 | 2·9 | 73·2 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 99·6 | 98·9 | 96·7 | 94·2 | 68·9 | 63·9 | 69·7 | 68·6 | 70·1 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 101·2 | 93·1 | 91·2 | 86·4 | 79·8 | 74·8 | 77·1 | 75·7 | 75·3 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 100·4 | 98·8 | 93·5 | 85·0 | 68·0 | 64·6 | 68·8 | 69·8 | 68·1 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 96·9 | 92·4 | 94·0 | 91·4 | 89·1 | 84·8 | 89·2 | 89·9 | 89·9 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 100·8 | 99·5 | 93·4 | 84·3 | 65·7 | 62·4 | 66·5 | 67·1 | 65·7 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 99·5 | 96·5 | 98·6 | 92·2 | 82·8 | 78·9 | 83·9 | 82·0 | 84·9 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 101·1 | 100·2 | 92·2 | 82·5 | 61·9 | 59·6 | 63·6 | 64·6 | 62·4 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 100·0 | 95·2 | 84·2 | 80·4 | 58·5 | 61·6 | 65·3 | 64·6 | 63·3 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 98·9 | 102·6 | 103·5 | 92·8 | 70·8 | 59·9 | 68·0 | 68·7 | 70·5 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 98·8 | 102·5 | 93·1 | 86·1 | 56·0 | 52·5 | 59·6 | 61·4 | 64·8 | 64·8 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 99·4 | 96·7 | 102·8 | 94·8 | 72·7 | 60·3 | 69·2 | 66·8 | 65·3 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 100·2 | 98·9 | 93·9 | 89·0 | 79·6 | 61·9 | 66·4 | 68·0 | 68·1 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 99·6 | 90·8 | 93·0 | 87·8 | 80·2 | 79·8 | 82·1 | 81·7 | 82·3 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 99·2 | 93·3 | 92·9 | 84·6 | 61·3 | 57·6 | 64·6 | 65·1 | 66·2 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 100·1 | 95·3 | 91·1 | 87·2 | 74·0 | 70·2 | 73·0 | 72·6 | 71·7 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended June 26, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

States anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the average fell from $14.72 per ton in May to $14.43 in June. Coke averaged 5 cents per ton lower at $12.11 per ton.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $15.50; Windsor, Nova Scotia, $16.50; Charlottetown, $13.40; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, 13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe, $13; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $15.50; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15.25; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.25; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Galt, $16; Windsor, $12.50; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $19; Timmins, $18.75; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 91·9 for May, showing no change from the April level. An increase in the food and tobacco group was offset by a decrease in industrial materials and manufactures. The greatest change in any one group was a decrease of 3·9 per cent in coal prices.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | | Belgium | France | | Germany | | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description of Index | 29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour | Cost of Living, Department of Labour | Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board | Cost of Living (h) | Foods, Paris | Cost of Living, Paris | Foods | Cost of Living | Foods | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Amsterdam | Cost of Living, Warsaw | Cost of Living, Bombay | Cost of Living, Tokyo | Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns | Cost of Living |
| Base Period | (d) | 1913 | 1913 | 1913 | 1923 | 1921 | 1914 | 1914 | 1913-1914 | | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | June, 1927 | Oct. 1923 —Sept. 1924 | 1928 | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | 1923–1927= 1000 | 1926–1930= 1000 |
| | $ | | (c) | | | | | | | | (b) | (b) | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 7·34 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1914—July | 7·42 | (i) 103 | 102 | (i) 102·7 | 62·0 | ..... | (a) 100 | (a) 100 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | ..... | 628 |
| 1915—July | 7·74 | (i) 107 | 100 | (i) 104·7 | 62·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 676 |
| 1916—July | 8·46 | (i) 124 | 111 | (i) 116·6 | 66·8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161 | 148 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 724 |
| 1917—July | 11·62 | (i) 143 | 146 | (i) 136·3 | 79·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | 180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 786 |
| 1918—July | 13·00 | (e) 152 | 167 | (i) 166·9 | (e) 92·6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 850 |
| 1919—July | 13·77 | (e) 166 | 190 | (e) 171·1 | 104·6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 209 | 208 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 186 | ..... | ..... | (a) 912 |
| 1920—July | 16·84 | (e) 200 | 219 | (e) 211·3 | 123·6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 258 | 252 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1019 |
| 1921—July | 10·96 | (e) 165 | 148 | (i) 174·8 | 101·4 | (a) 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 | 219 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 177 | ..... | (a) 977 | (a) 1034 |
| 1922—July | 10·27 | (e) 156 | 142 | (e) 169·0 | 96·9 | 91·20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 184 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 | ..... | ..... | (a) 952 |
| 1923—July | 10·17 | (e) 156 | 147 | (e) 171·8 | 100·3 | 107·51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 162 | 169 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 153 | ..... | ..... | (a) 959 |
| 1924—July | 9·91 | (e) 153 | 143·3 | (e) 172·3 | 100·6 | 124·21 | ..... | ..... | 131·6 | 126·4 | 162 | 170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | ..... | ..... | (a) 984 |
| 1925—July | 10·49 | (e) 155 | 159·9 | (e) 176·7 | 104·3 | 130·37 | ..... | ..... | 153·8 | 143·3 | 167 | 173 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | ..... | ..... | (a) 1004 |
| 1926—July | 11·07 | (e) 157 | 157·0 | (e) 178·7 | 102·7 | 166·35 | ..... | ..... | 145·3 | 142·4 | 161 | 170 | ..... | (e) 96·8 | ..... | 157 | (a) 199·0 | (a) 1015 | (a) 1010 |
| 1927—July | 10·92 | 155 | 153·4 | (e) 177·7 | 100·7 | 199·35 | ..... | ..... | 156·8 | 150·0 | 159 | 166 | 96·89 | (e) 94·8 | ..... | 156 | (a) 188·5 | (a) 1002 | (a) 1001 |
| 1928—July | 10·80 | 155 | 152·8 | (e) 172·9 | 100·1 | 205·36 | (a) 111 | 105 | 154·1 | 152·6 | 157 | 165 | 92·18 | (e) 96·5 | ..... | 147 | (a) 184·2 | (a) 1004 | (a) 1006 |
| 1929—July | 10·98 | 156 | 158·5 | (e) 172·8 | 100·0 | 218·01 | 123 | 113 | 155·7 | 154·4 | 149 | 161 | 93·64 | (e) 95·7 | ..... | 148 | (a) 181·4 | (a) 1044 | (f) 1003 |
| 1930—July | 10·91 | 156 | 144·0 | (e) 170·3 | 95·2 | 223·94 | (a) 125 | (g) 120 | 145·9 | 149·3 | 141 | 155 | 91·25 | (e) 91·8 | ..... | 139 | (a) 155·1 | (g) 963 | (f) 980 |
| 1931—July | 8·11 | 137 | 119·0 | (e) 153·9 | 85·9 | 201·59 | 124 | (g) 115 | 130·4 | 137·4 | 130 | 147 | 82·12 | (e) 86·9 | ..... | 108 | (a) 135·5 | (g) 827 | (f) 891 |
| 1932—July | 6·78 | 125 | 101·0 | (e) 138·9 | 77·0 | 179·53 | (a) 111 | (g) 105 | 113·8 | 121·5 | 125 | 143 | 77·76 | (e) 79·8 | ..... | 109 | (a) 136·8 | (g) 796 | (f) 821 |
| 1933—July | 6·95 | 120 | 104·8 | (e) 129·8 | 75·2 | 177·84 | (j) 104 | (g) 105 | 110·5 | 118·7 | 118 | 138 | 74·34 | (e) 77·8 | 72·3 | 103 | 143·2 | (g) 771 | ..... |
| 1934—July | 7·43 | 122 | 109·9 | (e) 136·5 | 79·1 | 169·84 | 99 | (g) 104 | 117·8 | 122·9 | 122 | 141 | 68·98 | ..... | 65·9 | 97 | 147·3 | (g) 792 | ..... |
| 1935—January | 7·51 | 123 | 118·5 | ..... | 81·6 | 173·37 | 93 | (g) 100 | 119·4 | 122·4 | 125 | 143 | 69·74 | ..... | 63·6 | 98 | 150·9 | (g) 805 | ..... |
| April | 7·50 | 123 | 124·1 | ..... | 83·2 | 167.41 | 89 | (g) 99 | 119·0 | 122·3 | 119 | 139 | 70·83 | ..... | 62·4 | 98 | 149·4 | (g) 809 | ..... |
| May | 7·52 | 123 | 124·0 | ..... | 82·9 | 168·63 | 89 | ..... | 120·2 | 122·8 | 118 | 139 | 71·22 | ..... | 63·0 | 100 | 149·5 | ..... | 835 |
| June | 7·54 | 123 | 123·0 | ..... | 82·7 | 171·51 | 89 | ..... | 120·6 | 123·0 | 120 | 140 | 71·72 | 76·9 | 63·8 | 101 | 148·3 | ..... | ..... |
| July | 7·53 | 123 | 121·7 | 140·2 | 82·6 | 173·45 | 87 | (g) 95 | 122·9 | 124·3 | 126 | 143 | 71·95 | ..... | 63·7 | 101 | 149·5 | (g) 824 | ..... |
| August | 7·73 | 124 | 122·3 | ..... | 83·0 | 176·52 | 85 | ..... | 123·2 | 124·5 | 126 | 143 | 71·67 | ..... | 65·1 | 103 | 151·9 | ..... | 836 |
| September | 7·74 | 124 | 123·9 | ..... | 83·5 | 181·28 | 86 | ..... | 120·9 | 123·4 | 125 | 143 | 71.87 | 76·8 | 65·6 | 103 | 154 | ..... | ..... |
| October | 7·93 | 126 | (k) 126·6 | 140·8 | 83·9 | 184·45 | 89 | ..... | 119·6 | 122·8 | 128 | 145 | ..... | ..... | 65·8 | 103 | 154 | ..... | ..... |
| November | 8·04 | 126 | 129·2 | ..... | 84·3 | 187·12 | 91 | (g) 97 | 119·9 | 122·9 | 131 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 65·4 | 104 | ..... | ..... | 853 |
| December | 8·14 | 127 | 130·0 | ..... | 84·8 | 185·72 | 91 | ..... | 120·9 | 123·4 | 131 | 147 | ..... | 77·4 | 61·1 | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1936—January | 8·17 | 127 | 129·5 | 141·7 | 84·8 | 186·14 | 92 | ..... | 122·3 | 124·3 | 31 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 60·3 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| February | 8·07 | 126 | 127·8 | ..... | 84·4 | 185·84 | 92 | (g) 99 | 122·3 | 124·3 | 130 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 59·7 | 102 | ..... | ..... | 859 |
| March | 8·12 | 126 | 126·0 | ..... | 84·1 | ..... | 92 | ..... | 122·2 | 124·2 | 129 | 146 | ..... | ..... | 59·7 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| April | 7·82 | 125 | ..... | 140·6 | 84·3 | ..... | 92 | ..... | 122·4 | 124·3 | 126 | 144 | ..... | ..... | 60·7 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May | 7·82 | 125 | ..... | ..... | 84·6 | ..... | 93 | ..... | 122·4 | 124·3 | 125 | 144 | ..... | ..... | 61·3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June | 7·79 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126 | 144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*(a)* Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. *(d)* Cost of weekly family food budget. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month *(h)* Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December. *(j)* To end o f1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles. *(k)* Revised index number.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | Belgium | France | Germany | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | Spain | Switzerland | South Africa | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authority | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Bank of Commerce | Bureau of Labour Statistics | Bradstreet (j) | Ministry of Industry and Labour | General Statistical Bureau | Federal Statistical Bureau | Board of Trade | Statist | Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, Milan | Central Bureau of Statistics | Central Statistical Office | Director General of Statistics | Official (g) | Census and Statistics Office | Labour Office, Bombay | Bank of Japan | Commonwealth Statistician | Government Statistician |
| No. of Commodities | 567 (h) | 81 | 550 | 96 | 126 | 45 | 38 | 150 | 45 | 125 | 48 | — | 74 | 71 | 188 | 43 | 56 | 92 | — |
| Base period | 1926 | 1923 | 1926 | (f) | April, 1914 | 1914 | 1913 | 1930 | 1867-1877 | 1913 | 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | July, 1914 | 1910=1000 | July, 1914 | Oct., 1900 | 1911=1000 | 1909-1913=1000 |
| | | (c) | | (b) | | | | | (d) | | | | | (b) | | | | | |
| 1913 | 64·0 | ..... | 69·8 | $ 9·2076 | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 85·0 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 1125 | ..... | (a)132·3 | 1088 | (a) 1055 |
| 1914—July | 64·4 | ..... | 67·3 | 8·6566 | ..... | (a) 100 | ..... | ..... | 82·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 101 | 100 | (a) 1090 | 100 | (a)126·3 | (a) 1098 | (a) 1098 |
| 1915—July | 70·3 | ..... | 69·3 | 9·8698 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106·4 | ..... | (a) 146 | ..... | (a) 119 | ..... | (a) 1204 | ..... | (a)127·8 | (a) 1822 | (a) 1235 |
| 1916—July | 81·4 | ..... | 83·4 | 11·5294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130·5 | ..... | (a) 226 | ..... | (a) 141 | ..... | (a) 1379 | ..... | (a)154·9 | (a) 1505 | (a) 1328 |
| 1917—July | 118·6 | ..... | 123·0 | 16·0680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176·9 | ..... | (a) 276 | ..... | (a) 166 | ..... | (a) 1583 | ..... | (a)196·4 | (a) 1715 | (a) 1511 |
| 1918—July | 127·7 | ..... | 132·0 | 19·1624 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193·1 | ..... | (a) 373 | ..... | (a) 207 | ..... | (a) 1723 | (a) 237 | (a)259·1 | (a) 1954 | (a) 1778 |
| 1919—July | 129·8 | 136·15 | 141·1 | 18·8964 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206·4 | ..... | (a) 304 | ..... | (a) 204 | ..... | 1810 | (a) 222 | 326·8 | (a) 2008 | (a) 1858 |
| 1920—July | 164·1 | 186·49 | 165·8 | 19·3528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254·6 | ..... | (a) 292 | ..... | (a) 221 | ..... | 2613 | 221 | 316·6 | 2671 | (a) 2181 |
| 1921—July | 104·8 | 107·36 | 93·4 | 10·7284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158·2 | 466·06 | (a) 182 | ..... | 186 | 178·6 | 1688 | 200 | 259·8 | 1813 | (a) 2025 |
| 1922—July | 98·7 | 98·65 | 99·4 | 12·1069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134·0 | 524·54 | 164 | ..... | 174 | 161·3 | 1423 | 190 | 266·0 | 1789 | (a) 1736 |
| 1923—July | 98·3 | 98·54 | 98·4 | 13·0895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124·8 | 538·65 | 145 | ..... | 170 | 179·0 | 1395 | 178 | 254·5 | 2052 | (a) 1666 |
| 1924—July | 98·5 | 95·57 | 94·9 | 12·2257 | ..... | ..... | 127·9 | ..... | 138·4 | 544·88 | 151 | ..... | 182 | 173·3 | 1404 | 184 | 258·4 | 1855 | (a) 1739 |
| 1925—July | 101·2 | 101·25 | 104·3 | 13·8526 | ..... | ..... | 142·5 | ..... | 134·3 | 667·83 | 155 | ..... | 188 | 161 | 1424 | 158 | 262·4 | 1846 | 1698 |
| 1926—July | (e)100·1 | 98·09 | 99·5 | 12·7378 | ..... | ..... | 133·1 | ..... | 126·0 | 676·73 | 141 | ..... | 178 | 145 | 1368 | 149 | 236·5 | 1843 | 1644 |
| 1927—July | 98·5 | 98·81 | 94·1 | 12·3803 | 122·9 | ..... | 137·6 | ..... | 122·0 | 491·35 | 151 | ..... | 168 | (g)147 | 1356 | 147 | 224·6 | 1833 | 1541 |
| 1928—July | 96·0 | 95·66 | 98·3 | 13·1418 | 122·4 | (a) 129 | 141·6 | ..... | 120·8 | 488·11 | 148 | (a)100 | 164 | 144·1 | 1335 | 147 | 223·2 | 1795 | 1557 |
| 1929—July | 97·2 | 104·25 | 98·0 | 12·4853 | 124·9 | 127 | 137·8 | ..... | 115·2 | 477·27 | 141 | (a) 96·3 | 169 | 142·8 | 1289 | 145 | 219·6 | 1813 | 1557 |
| 1930—July | 85·3 | 86·24 | 84·0 | 10·5611 | 107·9 | 111 | 125·1 | 99·7 | 94·4 | 401·50 | 115 | 86·4 | 170 | 125·8 | 1121 | 124 | 176·6 | 1644 | 1515 |
| 1931—July | 71·3 | 70·56 | 72·0 | 8·7756 | 92·7 | 95 | 111·7 | 85·8 | 80·2 | 337·43 | 97 | 76·0 | 175 | 109·5 | 1104 | 108 | 152·8 | 1428 | 1377 |
| 1932—July | 66·5 | 63·36 | 64·5 | 6·7266 | 74·1 | 82 | 95·9 | 83·1 | 78·9 | 299·93 | 76 | 65·0 | 172 | 93·6 | 1002 | 106 | 147·7 | 1397 | 1308 |
| 1933—July | 70·5 | 72·39 | 68·9 | 8·3373 | 72·9 | 81 | 93·9 | 86·8 | 81·7 | 283·26 | 73 | 60·6 | 164 | 91·7 | 1072 | 100 | 182·1 | 1455 | 1327 |
| 1934—July | 72·0 | 72·39 | 74·8 | 9·2351 | 67·9 | 73 | 98·9 | 87·3 | 82·4 | 272·91 | 77 | 55·9 | 165 | 88·9 | 1102 | 95 | 174·1 | 1483 | 1336 |
| 1935—January | 71·4 | 72·13 | 78·8 | 9·4925 | 68·0 | 71 | 101·1 | 88·3 | 83·6 | 280·23 | 78 | 52·7 | 174 | 88·3 | 1074 | 100 | 181·5 | 1459 | 1345 |
| April | 72·5 | 72.54 | 80·1 | 9·6643 | 55·1 | 70 | 100·8 | 87·5 | 84·1 | 298·70 | 76 | 52·2 | ..... | 87·1 | 1044 | 98 | 182·3 | 1444 | 1367 |
| May | 72·3 | 71·60 | 80·2 | 9·7965 | 57·3 | 72 | 100·8 | 88·2 | 85·2 | 304·38 | 75 | 52·7 | ..... | 87·6 | ..... | 99 | 182·4 | 1458 | 1365 |
| June | 71·5 | 70·43 | 79·8 | 9·9070 | 57·6 | 70 | 101·2 | 88·4 | 88·7 | 314·51 | 75 | 52·6 | ..... | 88·6 | ..... | 99 | 180·2 | 1466 | 1374 |
| July | 71·5 | 71·01 | 79·4 | 9·8416 | 57·4 | 68 | 101·8 | 88·0 | 84·3 | 319·12 | 74 | 52·9 | ..... | 89·9 | 1069 | 100 | 180·2 | 1479 | 1386 |
| August | 71·6 | 69·87 | 80·5 | 9·9185 | 57·2 | 70 | 102·4 | 88·4 | 84·1 | 329·21 | 73 | 53·5 | ..... | 91·4 | ..... | 99 | ..... | 1498 | 1393 |
| September | 72·3 | 71·93 | 80·7 | 10·0085 | 58·2 | 70 | 102·3 | 89·6 | 85·1 | 337·39 | 75 | 54·2 | ..... | 92·2 | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1419 |
| October | 73·1 | 71·79 | 80·5 | 10·1762 | ..... | 71 | 102·8 | 91·1 | 85·8 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 93·3 | 1080 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1434 |
| November | 73·7 | 71·37 | 80·6 | 10·2834 | ..... | 72 | 103·1 | 91·2 | 86·3 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 92·8 | ..... | 98 | ..... | ..... | 1419 |
| December | 72·6 | 70·47 | 80·9 | 10·4029 | ..... | 72 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 86·7 | ..... | 78 | 52·7 | ..... | 92·1 | ..... | 97 | ..... | ..... | 1414 |
| 1936—January | 72·9 | 70·84 | 80·6 | 10·3641 | ..... | 74 | 103·6 | 91·8 | 86·7 | ..... | 77 | 52·1 | ..... | 91·1 | 1120 | 96 | ..... | ..... | 1405 |
| February | 72·5 | 70·61 | 80·6 | 10·0204 | ..... | 77 | 103·6 | 91·7 | 86·7 | ..... | 77 | 52·2 | ..... | 91·0 | ..... | 95 | ..... | ..... | 1384 |
| March | 72·4 | 70·91 | 79·6 | 9·9196 | ..... | 77 | 103·6 | 91·7 | 86·4 | ..... | 76 | ..... | ..... | 90·9 | ..... | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| April | 72·2 | 70·20 | ..... | 9·8541 | ..... | 76 | 103·7 | 91·9 | 85·8 | ..... | 75 | ..... | ..... | 91·9 | 112·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May | 71·8 | 69·43 | ..... | 9·8191 | ..... | 77 | 103·8 | 91·9 | 85·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92·0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·7374 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) (New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption.
(g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502 and since January, 1934, the number is 567.
(i) Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85·2 at the end of May, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month. Of the six groups forming part of this index number, five were lower, the sixth, animal food, rising 6·2 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 144 at the beginning of June, showing no change from the previous month's level. Food prices were slightly higher due chiefly to increases in the price of tea, following the recent increase in the duty, together with slight increases in the average prices of butter and of eggs. On the other hand, there were seasonal reductions in the price of milk in a number of towns. Rent, clothing and sundries were unchanged, while there was a slight decrease in the fuel and light group.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 77 for May, an increase of one point for the month. Foodstuffs increased while manufactured products declined.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 103·8 for May, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. As in the previous month, the largest increase was in the hides and leather group.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·3 for May, the same as for the previous month. A slight decrease in the cost of heat and light was offset by an increase in the cost of clothing.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES. — *Bradstreet's* index number, which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was $9·7374 at June 1, a decrease of 0·8 per cent for the month. All but three groups, textiles and building materials which increased slightly and chemicals and drugs which were unchanged, declined.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $172·136 at June 1, a fall of 0·8 per cent for the month, the decline being due to decreases in the prices of grain and meat.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 84·6 for May, an advance of 0·4 per cent for the month. There were advances in food prices and rents and declines in clothing, coal and sundries.

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### Manufacturing Statistics of Quebec in 1934

The value of manufactured products which totalled $766,498,000 in 1934 was an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. Reports were received from 8,168 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment of $1,678,000,000. There were 181,546 persons employed and the salaries and wages paid amounted to $161,198,000.

Quebec, with about 30 per cent of the Dominion output, is the second largest manufacturing province. The production of pulp and paper is the dominant industry. In addition to supplying about 10 per cent of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, it furnishes about 49 per cent of the Dominion total for this industry. From the point of view of gross value of production in Quebec the textile industries, with an output valued at $169,968,000, again heads the list.

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In a recent news despatch from Copenhagen, Denmark, it is reported that extension of Denmark's Strike and Lockout Law of February, 1933, prohibiting such action as injurious to the welfare of the country has been passed by the Danish Social Democrat parliament. The law will prevent lockouts or strikes for two years from March 29, last.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 9,774 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 987,955 workers, or 24,554 more than they employed at June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 104·6, compared with 102·0 in the preceding month and 99·5 at July 1 of last year. At the same date in the fourteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7; 1927, 109·7; 1926, 105·0; 1925, 98·0; 1924, 97·1; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 92·2 and 1921, 88·6. The increase at July 1, 1936, was larger than that recorded at July 1, 1935, and was also greater than the average gain between June and July in the experience of the last fifteen years.

At the beginning of July, 1936, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 13·9, as contrasted with 14·8 per cent at the beginning of June, 1936, and 15·4 per cent at the beginning of July, 1935. The July percentage was based on the reports tabulated from 1,790 labour organizations, covering a membership of 179,815 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in June, 1936, from that of the previous month and likewise from June last year, these computations being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review. Total placements for the month under review were slightly higher, however, than during the corresponding period of 1935, due to the fact that there was one more working day in June, 1936. The deciding factor in the changes shown when compared with the preceding month, was the loss in services, while that under the second comparison was the gain recorded in farming, services, logging and manufacturing, although these were largely counterbalanced by a heavy decline in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in June, 1936, numbered 28,164, applications 51,674 and placements in regular and casual employment 25,958.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $16.51 at the beginning of July as compared with $16.33 for the previous month. The increase was due to an advance in the cost of foods. Fuel and rent were unchanged. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $15.94 for July, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.26 for July, 1930; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.17 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to advance during July and was 75·4 for the week ended July 31 as compared with 72·6 for the week ended June 26. On a monthly basis this index number was 72·3 for June; 71·5 for July, 1935; 72·0 for July, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·2 for July, 1929; 104·8 for July, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914.

The table on page 678 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly higher in June than in the previous month and eleven per cent higher than in June, 1935. Of the principal factors included, the indexes for manufacturing, construction and electric power output were higher than in May while those indicating mineral production and distribution were lower. Comparing June, 1936, with June, 1935, all of the above-mentioned factors were considerably higher, mineral production mainly because of the increased shipments of nickel, zinc, gold and silver; manufacturing because of increases in the production of food-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | June | May | July | June | May |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 137,540,468 | 143,636,306 | 113,247,235 | 106,130,405 | 123,884,619 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 57,598,132 | 59,120,840 | 48,414,397 | 46,731,689 | 54,539,747 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | ..... | 79,181,200 | 83,819,751 | 63,285,787 | 58,504,829 | 65,498,251 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 7,790,458 | 8,100,861 | 6,609,801 | 6,743,527 | 7,816,506 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 3,135,569,349 | 2,979,198,678 | 2,545,101,869 | 2,710,310,988 | 3,132,208,619 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 123,245,784 | 123,371,431 | 121,264,463 | 129,572,582 | 122,447,222 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,504,792,542 | 1,526,915,696 | 1,427,953,729 | 1.425,837,190 | 1,446,488,415 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 657,429,789 | 699,774,131 | 812,622,893 | 831,032,518 | 824,125,882 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 114·3 | 113·8 | 112·8 | 92·4 | 93·8 | 93·6 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 79·5 | 76·2 | 74·6 | 69·6 | 68·4 | 68·4 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 72·0 | 73·3 | 76·6 | 80·2 | 80·4 | 78·5 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †75·4 | 72·3 | 71·8 | 71·5 | 71·4 | 72·2 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·51 | 16·33 | 16·36 | 15·94 | 15·95 | 15·97 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted... | ..... | 74·5 | 77·9 | 62·5 | 72·0 | 72·3 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 74·1 | 72·9 | 69·3 | 70·8 | 68·3 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 104·6 | 102·0 | 99·5 | 99·5 | 97·6 | 95·2 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).... | 13·9 | 14·8 | 15·1 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 184,585 | 183,530 | 174,314 | 175,993 | 178,574 | 166,860 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 15,296,295 | 14,739,765 | 15,400,121 | 14,886,392 | 13,713,606 | 14,047,172 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 12,153,730 | 11,676,333 | 12,163,285 | 11,433,412 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 10,957,610 | 11,222,507 | 11,129,568 | 10,189,871 | 9,913,938 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 9,782,061 | 9,772,218 | 9,603,386 | 8,786,059 | 8,770,025 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 1,989,966,915 | 2,040,818,519 | 1,860,474,698 | 1,719,913,264 |
| Building permits..... $ | 4,602,897 | 4.580,740 | 4,165,838 | 4,266,224 | 5,104,855 | 4,728,340 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 17,868,500 | 20,803,400 | 14,962,800 | 18,549,200 | 18,521,400 | 16,302,400 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | ..... | 56,362 | 58,832 | 50,513 | 44,555 | 45,432 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | ..... | 82,196 | 94,602 | 86,101 | 73,250 | 72,811 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | ..... | 5,307 | 6,171 | 7,269 | 3,845 | 4,978 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 32,047,660 | 29,104,210 | 27,354.305 | 26,777,539 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 29,629,858 | 27,568,983 | 28,163,152 | 27,387,675 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 35,044,332 | 30,965,129 | 35,613,851 | 35.772,440 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 11,815,188 | 10,189,261 | 11,665,507 | 11,330,388 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | 316,670 | 308,492 | 285,372 | 285,772 | 269,238 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,419,146 | 1,162,907 | 1,504,821 | 1,613,002 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,022,385 | 997,109 | 966,995 | 928,194 | 924,960 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 153,620,000 | 103,520,000 | 133,650,000 | 131,870,000 | 113,130,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 4,574,000 | 4,975,000 | 2,955,000 | 3,215,000 | 8,801,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 7,416,000 | 9,859,000 | 9,913,000 | 7,397,000 | 6,316,000 |
| Wool. raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 3,150,000 | 3,084,000 | 1,161,000 | 2,498,000 | 902,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 275,711,760 | 256,544,426 | 211,161,832 | 259,725,824 | 252,364,338 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1.148,810 | 1,196,339 | 992,340 | 991,559 | 1,164,322 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 94,693,262 | 92,455,481 | 86,330,367 | 89,976,000 | 87,364,302 | 77,519,642 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 1,721,182 | 1,795,518 | 1,728,192 | 1,756,304 | 2,032,751 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 67,623,000 | 67,194,000 | 57,792,000 | 60,542,000 | 62,034,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 31.938,000 | 28,745,000 | 31,832,000 | 31,810,000 | 27,141,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 270,050 | 267,070 | 234,270 | 232,020 | 242,690 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production. | ..... | 13,126 | 16,389 | 9,471 | 12,276 | 17,093 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 110·3 | 109·7 | 103·0 | 99·2 | 103·3 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 111·6 | 110·6 | 104·0 | 99·7 | 104·4 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 152·5 | 170·9 | 135·3 | 138·4 | 147·6 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 111·5 | 110·3 | 101·7 | 98·4 | 105·1 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 44·7 | 32·7 | 55·4 | 41·3 | 35·8 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 220·6 | 214·6 | 199·4 | 197·4 | 198·1 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 106·6 | 107·1 | 100·2 | 97·8 | 105·5 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 127·8 | 128·5 | 122·3 | 122·6 | 121·2 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 76·2 | 74·1 | 75·0 | 70·6 | 73·4 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 90·9 | 91·7 | 79·8 | 74·6 | 84·0 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 104·8 | 113·8 | 88·2 | 78·7 | 84·1 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended July 31, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 1, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 11, June 13, and May 16, 1936; July 13, June 15, and May 18, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

stuffs, rubber imports, textiles, forestry products and iron and steel products. Information available for July shows advance in wholesale prices both as compared with June of this year and with July, 1935. There was further improvement in employment and car loadings in both these comparisons, while contracts awarded were somewhat lower.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for July was seven, involving 3,776 workers and causing a time loss of 44,342 man working days. Most of the time loss was due to a strike of salmon fishermen at River's Inlet, B.C., involving about 2,500 men for nearly a month and indirectly affecting about 1,000 cannery workers. A strike of men's clothing factory workers in several establishments at Winnipeg, Man., also caused considerable time loss. In June, 14 disputes involved 1,004 workers and caused a time loss of 4,014 days, the lowest recorded since December, 1934. In July, 1935, there were 26 disputes involving 6,339 workers, with time loss of 52,118 days. Most of this was due to strikes of loggers in the Nipigon district in Ontario, longshoremen and certain other water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., and nearby ports, and coal miners at New Waterford, N.S. Of the seven disputes in July, two were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the employer and one in favour of the workers. Five disputes, involving approximately 430 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between the Western Stevedore Company, the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees.

Five applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and the personnel of Boards was completed in the case of three other disputes. Recent proceedings under the Act are reviewed on page 682 on this issue.

**Dominion social legislation to be appealed**

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on July 29, granted petitions of the Dominion Government and the Legislatures of Ontario and British Columbia to appeal certain judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada on the references submitted to that body respecting the validity of the social legislation enacted at the 1934 and 1935 sessions of Parliament (a review of these judgments appeared in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, pages 585-600).

The Dominion is appealing the decisions of the Supreme Court on the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; the Minimum Wages Act; the Limitation of Hours of Work Act; and the Employment and Social Insurance Act. In the first three measures, the Supreme Court were equally divided. The Chief Justice and Davis and Kerwin JJ. were of the opinion that, except as to section 6 of the Minimum Wages Act, these statutes were *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. On the other hand, Rinfret, Cannon and Crocket JJ. were of opinion that the statutes were *ultra vires*. The question in issue concerns the scope of the Dominion's treaty-making power, and is considered to be of great importance.

In the reference concerning the Employment and Social Insurance Act, the Supreme Court of Canada held, by a majority of four to two, that the statute was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada.

The Province of British Columbia is appealing the decisions of the Supreme Court on the references concerning the Natural Products Marketing Act (unanimously declared *ultra vires*); the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act (declared *intra vires*) and Section 498A of the Criminal Code (declared constitutionally valid).

The Province of Ontario is appealing the judgment of the Supreme Court on the section of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act held to be *intra vires*, and the Dominion Government has entered a cross appeal on certain of the sections of this Act held to be *ultra vires*.

**Relief census planned by National Employment Commission**

The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. Purvis, chairman of the Employment Commission in a press interview on July 18, announced that another registration of the unemployed on relief would be undertaken during the month of August. The registration will be conducted through the Provincial authorities and at the various relief offices in the municipalities in the Dominion.

A questionnaire to be completed with respect to each relief recipient will supply information as to the number of employables in each family and the class of work they might be expected to perform, as well as their past employment record. In this manner, the Government and Commission expect to obtain detailed information indicating the re-employability of

persons now on relief; also the number of skilled workers among the unemployed and the desirability of establishing training schools in anticipation of any scarcity of skilled workmen.

It has been arranged that the National Employment Commission maintain an index of those on relief, and it may be necessary for this purpose, to conduct a follow-up plan in order to keep the information current.

Referring to the relief camps, which were recently closed, the Hon. Mr. Rogers stated that the relief camp scheme had been abandoned completely as far as the Government was concerned. However, the Minister intimated that there was a possibility of establishing training camps to better equip certain classes of unemployed for re-employment.

**Conventions of labour organizations**

Convention calls of two labour organizations have been issued during the past month. On september 8, the fifty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, headed by its President, Mr. P. M. Draper, commences at Montreal, while on September 28, the sixth annual convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, under the presidency of Mr. A. R. Mosher, starts its sessions in Toronto.

**Royal Commission on anthracite coal**

Hearings in Montreal in the investigation by Dr. H. M. Tory, Royal Commissioner, into the marketing of anthracite coal occupied fourteen days in the month of July. Examination was made into conditions prevailing in the importation and distribution of British and other anthracite coal. The Commission took evidence in Quebec City in the first week of August and in Toronto the following week.

**Executive of A. F. of L. acts against twelve unions**

On charges of having established a dual organization and "fomenting insurrection" the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor voted on August 5 to suspend ten unions now represented in the Committee for Industrial Organization unless they withdraw from that body within thirty days. The Committee for Industrial Organization was formed in November, 1935, following the resignation of Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, from the vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1088).

The Committee—at first composed of the chief officers of eight international unions—announced as its objective "the organization of the unorganized workers in the mass production and other industries upon an industrial basis."

The issue was debated at length at the 1935 (Atlantic City) convention of the American Federation of Labor where the move to establish industrial unions in specific industries, or to set up industrial unions to replace existing national and international unions, was defeated on a roll call vote.

The most recent development in the situation occurred on August 3-5 at the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to consider charges formally laid before that body by Mr. John P. Frey, president of the Federation's Metal Trades Department, citing twelve unions for participating in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and thereby "engaged in fostering, maintaining and supporting this dual movement and of fomenting insurrection within the American Federation of Labor."

The twelve unions cited in the charges were: United Mine Workers of America; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; United Textile Workers of America; Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union; Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; International Union United Automobile Workers of America; United Rubber Workers of America, and the International Typographical Union.

After a three-day session (in which representatives of the cited unions refused to participate) the Executive Council by a vote of thirteen to one decided to suspend ten of the unions involved unless such severed their indentity with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Action was deferred in the case of two unions—the International Typographical Union and the Hatters' Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

**U. S. Steel Corporation establishes 48-hour week**

Effective August 1, the United States Steel Corporation has announced a uniform arrangement for overtime payment in conjunction with the virtual establishment of a forty-eight hour week.

The plan, which will involve approximately 150,000 employees, provides in general for payment at the rate of time and one half for

all work in excess of eight hours a day or forty-eight per week. In effect, the new arrangement means the establishment of a basic forty-eight hour week in computing the remuneration of hourly, piece work, or tonnage employees.

It is reported that during the period that the steel industry's NRA code was in operation, the maximum number of hours of work permitted in a week was 40, and because of the low rate of operations the weekly hours of work dropped for a time to less than 30 hours a week. With the steady improvement in steel operations this year, the average number of hours worked each week were reported to have increased to 40 or slightly more.

The statement issued by the Untied States Steel Corporation was as follows:

"After conferences with employee representatives, a uniform arrangement for the payment of overtime, effective August 1, 1936, has been approved by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies. The whole question has been under consideration for some time.

"The schedule covers overtime payment for hourly, piece-work or tonnage employees.

"The regular schedule of daily and weekly hours is established on a basis not to exceed eight hours a day, or more than six regular turns, without at least a 24-hour intermission, thus providing for one day of rest in seven.

"When employees are requested by the companies to work beyond the above schedule to meet emergencies, the following bases of payment for overtime shall apply:

"Daily overtime—Time and one-half time will be paid for time worked in excess of eight hours per day. This provision will only apply when the overtime in any one day exceeds fifteeen minutes.

"Weekly overtime—Time and one-half time will be paid for time worked in excess of the regular six-day or six-turn weekly working schedule, provided the employee has worked six consecutive days or turns."

Adoption of similar plans was announced by the Inland Steel Company at Chicago, and the Republic Steel Corporation at Cleveland.

**Proposed uniform regulation of wage payment in U.S.**

A Bill regarding the payment of wages has been approved by a joint committee of State Labour Commissioners as a suggested measure for the various States. According to the Survey of Labour Law Administration for August 1, 1936, issued by the Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labour, the committee's draft does not propose any new or untried practices, for all of its provisions are found in existing State laws. However, no law at the present time contains all of the features that are included in the draft. The committee very carefully canvassed existing laws and administrative practices in order to select those that seemed best adapted to achieving the desired objective.

The bill requires all employers to observe at least semi-monthly pay-days, to pay wages in full and in cash, to post pay-days or notify employees of the time and place of payment in writing, and to pay discharged employees at once and those who quit of their own accord within 72 hours of the time of quitting or of notice of intention to quit. It provides that the State department of labour shall enforce the mandatory sections of the law and shall hear cases involving wage complaints, and that the labour commissioner may accept assignments of wage claims and sue for their collection through the civil courts, without cost to the claimants.

**Maritime sessions of the International Labour Conference**

A session of the International Labour Conference dealing exclusively with maritime matters will open in Geneva on October 6. The agenda of this session is as follows: (I-A) Regulation of hours of work on board ship; (I-B) Manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship; (II) Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship), i.e. (*a*) the individual liability of the shipowner towards sick or injured seamen; (*b*) sickness insurance for seamen; (III) Promotion of seamen's welfare in ports; (IV) Establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships; and (V) Holidays with pay for seamen.

Following the close of this conference, a special session is to be convened on October 22 to consider proposals for the revision of a Convention which was adopted in 1921 fixing a minimum age of fourteen years for employment at sea. The proposal is that the age limit should be raised to fifteen years.

**Canada Year Book, 1936.**

The 1936 edition of the Canada Year Book has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as an official work of reference on factual information concerning the economic and social progress of the Dominion.

The 1936 Canada Year Book contains over 1,150 pages, dealing with every phase of national life and especially those which can be reflected in statistical data. The introduction to the External Trade Chapter (XVI) has been revised by the inclusion of an abstract of the value of quantum of work trade abridged from the League of Nations "Review of World Trade, 1934" entirely revised and rewritten to cover the estimates of retail trade made since the 1931 Census. A new series of monthly indexes of retail sales, 1929-35, is also included as well as principal statistics of chain stores, and the motion picture industry. Some revision has been considered necessary in chapter XXI dealing with municipal taxation, etc., and the estimate of national wealth, 1933, with revised comparable figures for 1929. The latter estimate gives a picture at the peak of domestic prosperity while the 1933 figures reflect the writing down of values resulting from the depression.

The Canada Year Book can be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the usual nominal charge of $1.50 per copy.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of July five applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

1. From employees of J. C. Malone & Company, at Three Rivers, Quebec, being members of Local 1412, International Longshoremen's Association. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the employees' desire to negotiate an agreement with the company covering wages, hours, and general working conditions. The employees also request permission to belong to the association of their own choice. Three hundred employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, and 800 indirectly.

2. From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways' Express Department, being clerks, messengers, shed employees, drivers, teamsters, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. For the purpose of determining whether Mr. E. M. Young, who is General Chairman, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, or Mr. N. L. Preston, who is General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, should be accorded official recognition by the company in matters pertaining to wages and working conditions of employees of the Express Department, a secret ballot was taken during the months of May and June amongst employees covered by the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay. This ballot was taken in accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the representatives of the parties concerned. Of 1,932 employees entitled to vote, 1,930 exercised their franchise, 1,075 voting for the Committee of which Mr. Young is General Chairman, and 852 for the Committee of which Mr. Preston is General Chairman, while three ballots were spoiled. This showed a majority of 223 in favour of Mr. Young's Committee. The present dispute arises out of the request of the minority group to have Mr. Preston and his General Committee continue to receive recognition. However, as the application is not supported by a majority of the employees of the Canadian National Railways' Express Department, there does not appear to be any good ground for the establishment of a Conciliation Board.

3. From freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the matter of wages and working conditions, twelve employees being directly affected.

4. From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being trackmen, members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union. The dispute is stated to relate to the alleged violation of the agreement at present in force. Seventy-five employees are stated to be directly affected and 915 indirectly.

5. From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways, being sleeping car conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the employees' desire to be represented by the organization of their choice. Forty-seven employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and forty-five indirectly.

Reference was made in the July issue of the Labour Gazette, page 571, to the receipt in the Department of Labour of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and approximately 1,792 employees,

members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on July 10 in this matter, and members thereof were appointed as follows: Mr. A. H. Dowler, K.C., of Fort William, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, nominated by the company, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, Ontario, nominated by the men. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages, an eight hour day, and improved working conditions.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was also established by the Minister of Labour during July to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees in the Gas Production Department, being members of the Gas Workers' Unit, one Big Union, and members thereof were appointed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. Hugh B. Lyall, of Winnipeg, nominated by the company, and Mr. Allan Meikle, of Winnipeg, nominated by the employees. The application in this matter was received in the Department of Labour during June (see July Labour Gazette, page 571).

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on June 6 to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway, being members of Local Division 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was completed during July. The civic authorities refrained from nominating a person for appointment as board member, and the Minister appointed Colonel P. C. H. Primrose, of Edmonton, board member on the city's behalf. On the joint recommendation of Colonel Primrose and Mr. Farmilo, the board member nominated by the employees, the Minister appointed Mr. William Rea, K.C., of Edmonton, third member and chairman of the board.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railways and Certain of Their Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of a dispute between the Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being stevedores, checkers, sealers, assistant stevedores, coopers, porters and crane operators, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, were received in the Department of Labour at the close of July. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.

Following is the text of the various reports received in this matter. The majority findings, it will be noted, are signed by Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., chairman, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, the board member nominated by the employees. The companies' nominee on the board, Mr. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., signed a minority report.

### Report of Board

*Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railways, employers, and certain of their employees being stevedores, checkers, sealers, assistant stevedores, coopers, porters, and crane operators, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employees.*

To the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 112, and amendments thereto, to enquire into the dispute between the Western Stevedore Com-

pany and the Canadian National Railways and their employees arising out of a request for the payment of higher wages than now are received, and certain changes in the working conditions, beg leave to report, advise and recommend as hereinafter set forth.

The location of the parties involved in the dispute is at Port Arthur and Fort William in the Province of Ontario.

The members of the Board assembled at Port Arthur on the morning of July 14th, 1936, and proceeded, after first taking their oaths of office, to familiarize themselves from the documents received from the Registrar under the Act with the nature of the dispute, the limitations of their duties, and the methods to be employed to have each of the parties concerned present their case to the Board.

On the following day, July 15th, after due notice to all the parties concerned, representatives of all the parties appeared before the Board and each named its representatives. Those named by the Western Stevedore Company were H. Murphy, President, T. L. O'Donnell, Vice-President, and W. Fairbridge, General Timekeeper; for the Canadian National Railway, H. G. O'Leary, Superintendent of Terminals, and S. McElmoyle, of the Vice-President's staff at Winnipeg. The employees named Frank H. Hall, Canadian Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, J. L. Pateman, General Chairman for employees of C.P.R. Western Lines, and J. J. Ratcliff, Assistant to Vice-President Frank H. Hall. In addition a number of the local officers of the union at Port Arthur and Fort William were called as witnesses.

Meetings of the Board were held at Port Arthur on each of the following days, namely:—July 14th, July 15th, July 16th, July 17th, July 18th, July 20th, July 21st, and at the City of Winnipeg on July 28th, 29th and 30th. At all these meetings all the members of the Board were present.

The presentation of the case by the various representatives occupied the sittings at Port Arthur, and on several occasions the Board directed the parties to meet in conference and try and reach a settlement of the items in dispute. On other occasions members of the Board endeavoured to assist the parties in reaching a settlement. However, finally the parties arrived at the stage when they agreed it was impossible to straighten out the matters in dispute. One or two of the minor differences relating to working conditions seemed to be agreed upon but the main items were left to the Board. The members of the Board when in Winnipeg made another effort to find a formula upon which the parties might agree but were not successful. Strong efforts were made to have the members of the Board reach a unanimous decision but this could not be done as the absence of the signature of one member of the Board to this report attests. As a result nothing remained for the members of the Board except to study the facts and make recommendations, and the remaining sittings of the Board were held for that purpose.

The items of dispute between the parties were those set forth in the application for the appointment of a Board and in a general way are as follows:—A request by the employees that their rates of wages be increased to conform with that of railway workers similarly employed elsewhere, and changes in the working conditions which include recognition of the union. The changes in the working conditions are outlined in suggested amendments to the agreements at present in existence between the two companies and the employees, and these amendments are set out in the reference to the Board. It was upon this reference that the Board proceeded to conduct its enquiry.

Obviously the main item in the dispute is the rate of wages. The representatives of all the parties involved presented their case with keenness, emphasis and without any unfriendliness. All seemed to recognize the seriousness of the situation where so many men are employed.

A great number of written statements in the form of exhibits were filed with the Board. Several of these showed comparative rates under agreements with the railways for similar classifications. The history of the relations of the employees on the waterfront at Port Arthur and Fort William since 1921 was presented and comparative rates at various lake ports in Ontario filed as exhibits. All these documents have been carefully studied by the members of the Board.

It seems that the following facts are not in dispute. In 1921 the employees on the waterfront at Port Arthur and Fort William enjoyed what representatives of the employees called "standard rates." Indeed, they were three cents per hour above the standard for similar classifications elsewhere. From 1921 onward, due to various changes such as the post-war slump in business, the work being let to contractors, and the employees not being articulate, having no organization, and later the present depression, the wages were reduced by ten cents per hour, and an additional twenty per cent deduction. In 1934 a restoration of ten per cent of the twenty per cent

deduction took place, placing the employees in the same position as other workers on the railways, namely: Subject to a ten per cent reduction on the rate. The ten cent an hour reduction still remained on the basic rate. Last year in 1935, following an award by a Board of Conciliation and the threat of a strike by the employees when the award was rejected by the company, a three cent per hour increase was agreed upon by the companies and the employees, and agreements covering working conditions and wages entered into. These agreements were dated August 1st, 1935. The present requests are in the nature of a revision of these agreements.

The employees strongly urged, and they presented their case first, that they are eminently entitled to the standard rates in existence from Halifax to Vancouver on the various railways and included in signed agreements for these classifications, and these rates they presented in evidence. They strongly claim that they are not asking for increased wages at all but are merely asking for the restoration of reductions which should never have been imposed.

The representatives of the employers just as strongly urged that an agreement was entered into last August which was signed by both parties and that it is too early for any revision. The Western Stevedore Company declares that it is paying as much or higher in wages for these classifications as is being paid at other lake ports in Ontario. The company claims that there is no justification for a further increase in wages at the present time and that the requests of the employees should be refused. The Western Stevedore Company point out that it is engaged in a general contracting business and the C.P.R. business is only a part of their work and its employees should not be classed as railway employees.

The Canadian National representatives strongly object to any increase in wages being granted at this time. The representatives of the company declare "It is obvious that in view of the position taken with other classes of employees the Railway is not in a position to grant special or differential treatment to this group which most recently obtained an adjustment." The employees' proposals are considered by the company to be unreasonable.

The representatives of both companies fairly well agreed in their opposition to the requests of the employees.

Following a careful study of all the evidence submitted, including the rates of pay for these classifications in agreements existing between Canadian railways and their employees from Halifax to Vancouver, covering both inland and waterfront employees, and taking into consideration the rates of pay for this work at lake ports in Ontario, and considering the seasonable nature of the work and incidentally the amount of money these employees earned in a season of navigation, and also the wages of other employees in comparable work in Port Arthur and Fort William, the undersigned are of the opinion that the wages now being paid to the employees involved in this dispute are too low. We arrive at this conclusion without expressing any opinion as to whether the employees concerned, or any of them, are railway workers who should properly come within the standard of rates of pay by railways for such work.

The Board recommends that the rate of wages for all the classifications involved in this dispute be increased by three cents per hour.

### Working Conditions

In existence at the present time are two agreements, one between the Western Stevedore Company and its employees and another between the Canadian National Railways and its employees, covering the workers involved in this dispute. These agreements became effective on August 1st, 1935, and subject to the usual thirty days' notice when either of the parties seek a revision.

These two agreements consist of twenty clauses in each case. The employees of the Western Stevedore Company submitted amendments to clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 13, 14 and 17. The employees of the Canadian National Railways submitted amendments to clauses 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 14 and 17. The remainder of the two agreements are not in dispute. Both companies expressed their willingness to renew the present agreements, including the wage rates for another period.

A great deal of evidence was presented in connection with the proposed changes in the working conditions. The members of the Board endeavoured to induce the parties to agree upon the changes suggested, so that the working conditions would be taken out of the area of the dispute. Conferences were held between the parties, but, with the exception of one or two minor matters, no agreement was reached.

In view of the evidence presented and information gathered by members of the Board during a view of the employees at work and a survey of the location of the various buildings where the men are employed:—

The Board recommends:—

1. That Clause 1 in the agreements be amended to provide a minimum of two hours at prevailing rates for men starting to work,

and that men working more than ten hours shall be paid time and one half the prevailing rate until relieved.

2. That Clause 2 in the agreements be amended to prevent men from working more than six hours without a meal period.

3. That Clause 4 in the agreement between the Western Stevedore Company and its employees be amended to conform with the clause in the agreement between the Canadian National Railway and its employees by providing that "employees temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates reduced."

4. That Clause 10 in the agreements be amended in such a manner as to provide against any discrimination under the leave of absence arrangement.

5. That Clause 13 be amended in the agreements, to provide that when committee-men are called into consultation at the company's request, they shall be paid their wages for the time so occupied.

6. That Clause 14 be amended in the agreements to provide, that when an employee is disciplined and it results in suspension or dismissal; should such employee be found not guilty at the resultant hearings, the charge should be stricken from the record, the employee reinstated and the employee paid for the time he has lost.

7. With regard to Clause 17, the Board feels that the companies should eliminate the complaint of the men regarding having to pay their own transportation from one place to another during working hours.

The question of recognition of the union to which the employees belong is brought up in several parts of the proposed amendments. The representatives of the Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railway declared their willingness to meet with a committee of their own employees, but objected to meeting with the representatives of the International Union as such. In fact, the representatives of both the companies filed a formal protest to the representatives of the International Union appearing for the employees before the Board. However, with this technical objection filed and the ruling of the chairman, that the representatives were properly before the Board, hearings and negotiations were carried on between all the parties in the friendliest manner.

The Board feels, that in view of the fact that contractual relations exist between the employees involved in this dispute and the two companies; the employees should have the assistance of representatives of their labour organization, who may represent them in the negotiations leading up to a contract and afterwards in the carrying out of the details of the contract.

Another item upon which the Board makes special mention, is the question of work betweeen midnight and seven a.m. A great deal of evidence was heard upon this point. During the fall of last year it almost precipitated a real row between the Western Stevedore Company and its employees. Last year, the situation was much relieved by this work being almost eliminated. However, the C.N.R. and the W.S.C. claim, that the steamship companies insist on unloading at certain times and this work occasionally becomes necessary.

The Board feels, that the two companies should use every endeavour to eliminate the work between 12 midnight and 7 a.m. If this work is absolutely necessary, then the companies should pay a much higher differential rate of wages for work performed between these hours than is paid at the present time.

The two agreements in existence, copies of which are attached to this report, should be changed by the parties to conform with this report when the award becomes operative. The two companies appeared before the Board together, and there is no reason for dealing with the agreements separately.

The Board recommends further that these changes be made effective from and after August 1st, 1936 and to continue without change until March 1st, 1937.

We feel that nothing further requires to be said, and so we find, report, recommend and award as above set forth.

Mr. Bancroft is of the opinion, that full standard rates of pay should be inserted in this report, and that the employees are entitled to an eight hour day and also that the International Union should have recognition, but concurs in the above recommendations in order to make a majority report effective.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Robert Jacob,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Fred Bancroft,
Member.

.....
Member.

Dated, Winnipeg, July 30th, 1936.

**Provision of Agreement**

WESTERN STEVEDORE CO. LIMITED
Stevedores & Contractors,

Fort William, August 16, 1935.

Agreement Between the Western Stevedore Company and Their Employees

*Rules and rates of pay governing the services of certain classes of employees engaged in handling all rail and lake and rail and rail freight, effective August 1, 1935.*

Clause 1. Employees shall be paid the specified rates of pay for actual time worked, with an extra differential for work at night between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

2. A meal period shall be allowed between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m.; 12 noon and 2 p.m; 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.; 12 midnight and 2 a.m. At the termination of an assignment employees will be paid on a basis of either the half hour or the full hour.

3. When men are required to work on Sundays, or New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day or Christmas Day, they shall be paid for all work performed at the rate of time and one-half.

4. Employees, temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions, shall receive the higher rates when occupying such positions. Temporary assignment contemplates the fulfilment of duties and responsibility of the position during the time occupied, whether the regular occupant of the position is absent or whether the temporary assignee does the work irrespective of the presence of the regular employee.

5. New positions or vacancies will be promptly bulletined for a period of five days. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated officer of the employer within that time, and an appointment will be made within five days thereafter. Copies of bulletins and names of applicants for new positions or vacancies will be furnished the employees' committee upon request.

6. Promotions shall be based on ability, merit and seniority, ability and merit being sufficient, seniority shall prevail. The officer of the employer shall be the judge subject to appeal.

7. Employees declining promotion shall not lose their seniority of service. Employees accepting promotion will be allowed from ten to thirty days in which to qualify, and failing will be returned to former position without loss of seniority.

8. In reducing the number of positions for which a higher rate than that of trucker has been established, such reductions will be made in accordance with seniority. Employees thus reduced may revert to former classifications. When such positions are re-established, they shall be filled according to seniority as checker or other classification.

9. In reducing forces, seniority or service shall count, and when forces are increased employees will be returned to the service in order of their seniority. At the close of navigation, when employees occupying positions rated higher than a trucker revert to their former classification through reduction in forces, such employees shall be considered as senior in the classification to which they revert.

10. A seniority roster will be posted immediately this agreement comes into effect, and will be revised and posted within thirty days of commencement of navigation each year. The roster will show the name and date of entry into the service of each employee, together with the date when last promoted. It will remain open subject to correction for a period of sixty days from date of posting; the employees' committee shall be given a copy on request. An employee must have six months continuous service before being placed on the seniority list. An employee on the seniority list absent without proper leave for more than thirty days will lose his seniority.

11. The employees on the seniority roster will be those who have been continuously in the service as from May 16, 1921, together with those employees who have since that date entered the company's service, and have completed six months continuous service, and have been employed steadily since their date of entry into the service.

12. The seniority roster shall be established for the purpose of securing to the senior employee, preference of employment as from season to season, and will not be considered as permitting displacement of men on a seniority basis during the day's work or assignment.

13. Necessary meetings shall be arranged between a committee composed of employees and the Officers of the Employer to discuss matters affecting this agreement and its application at suitable times mutually agreed upon. Such employees' committee shall be given leave of absence from work for this purpose.

14. An employee on the seniority list, dismissed, disciplined or who considers himself unjustly treated, shall have a fair and impartial hearing within five days of request for same. At such hearing he may be represented by one or two employees. The decision will be rendered within fifteen days thereafter. If an appeal is taken from the decision an employee may be represented at the hearing by one or two employees.

15. An employee will be advised as to cause of discipline in writing.

16. A bulletin board shall be maintained on the property on which will be shown for the information of the employees the expected arrival time of steamers, as secured from the steamship companies.

17. The time occupied in going from one shed or ship to another shed or ship, occurring in the course of an employee's assignment shall be considered as continuous duty and paid accordingly this to apply at railway sheds, Ogilvie Flour Mill and the International Companies Warehouse (Harvester).

| 18. Rates of Pay | Day | Night |
|---|---|---|
| Stevedores.. .. .. .. .. .. | 50c | 50c per hr. |
| Checkers, Sealers and Asst. Stevedores.. .. .. .. | 45c | 47c " " |
| Coopers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 41c | 43c " " |
| Porters.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 39c | 41c " " |
| Crane Operators .. .. .. .. | 61½c | 63½c " " |

19. All employees in supervisory positions and rated higher than a checker shall continue to accumulate seniority in their

respective ranks, and upon reduction of forces shall be governed by Clause 9.

20. The working conditions and rates of pay as set forth in this agreement shall remain in effect prior to March the first of any year, and shall continue in effect from year to year, either party having the right to terminate this agreement by giving thirty (30) days' notice.

Sgd.

For Western Stevedore Co.

Sgd.

For the Employees

### Canadian National Railways
### Lakehead Terminal Division

Rules and rates of pay governing the services of certain classes of employees engaged in handling rail and/or water freight, effective August 1st, 1935.

1. Employees shall be paid the specified rates of pay for actual time worked, with an extra differential for work at night between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

2. A meal period shall be allowed between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m.; 12 noon and 2 p.m.; 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.; 12 midnight and 2 a.m.

3. When the men are required to work on Sundays, or New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day or Christmas Day, they shall be paid for all work performed at the rate of time and one half.

4. Employees temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates when occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates reduced. A temporary assignment contemplates the fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities of the position during the time occupied, whether the regular occupant of the position is absent or whether the temporary assignee does the work irrespective of the presence of the regular employee.

5. New positions or vacancies will be promptly bulletined for a period of five days. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated officer of the employer within that time, and an appointment will be made within five days after that time. Copies of bulletins and names of applicants for new positions will be furnished the Employees' Committee upon request.

6. Promotions shall be based on ability, merit and seniority; ability and merit being sufficient, seniority shall prevail. The Officer of the employer shall be the judge subject to appeal.

7. Employees declining promotion shall not lose their seniority of service. Employees accepting promotion will be allowed from ten to thirty days in which to qualify, and failing will be returned to former position without loss of seniority.

8. In reducing the number of positions for which a higher rate than that of the trucker has been established, such reductions will be made in accordance with seniority. Employees thus reduced may revert to former classification. When such positions are re-established, they shall be filled according to seniority as checker or other classification.

9. In reducing forces seniority of service shall count, and when forces are increased employees will be returned to the service in the order of their seniority. At the close of navigation, when employees occupying positions rated at higher than a trucker revert to their former classification through a reduction in forces, such employees shall be considered as senior in the classification to which they revert.

10. A seniority roster will be posted immediately this agreement comes into effect, and will be revised and posted within thirty days of the commencement of navigation each year. The roster will show the name and date of entry into the service of each employee, together with the date when last promoted. It will remain open subject to correction for a period of sixty days from date of posting; the employees' committee shall be given a copy upon request. An employee must have six months' continuous service before being placed on the seniority list. An employee on the seniority list absent for more than thirty days, without leave of absence, will lose his seniority.

11. The employees on the seniority roster shall be shown as either permanent or temporary. Those on the permanent list will be those employees who have been continuously in the service as from June 1, 1931, together with those employees who have since that date completed six months' continuous service in each year during the last two consecutive years. Additions to the permanent list will be made in the future on this basis. Other employees, who have not completed service as above, will be shown on the temporary list.

12. The seniority roster shall be established for the purpose of securing to the senior permanent employees preference of employment as from season to season and will not be considered as permitting displacement of men on a seniority basis during the day's work or assignment.

13. Necessary meetings shall be arranged between a committee composed of employees and the officers of the employer to discuss matters affecting this agreement and its application at suitable times mutually agreed upon. Such employees' committee shall be given leave of absence for this purpose.

14. An employee, on the permanent list, dismissed, disciplined, or who considers himself unjustly treated, shall have a fair and impartial hearing within five days of the request for same. At such hearing he may be represented by one or two employees. The decision will be rendered within fifteen days thereaftr. If an appeal is taken from the decision, an employee may be represented at the hearing.

15. An employee will be advised cause of discipline.

16. A bulletin board shall be maintained on the property on which will be shown, for the information of the employees, the expected arrival times of boats as secured from the Steamship Companies.

17. The time occupied in going from one shed or ship to another shed or ship, occurring in the course of an employee's assignment, shall be considered as continuous duty, and paid accordingly.

| 18. *Rates of Pay* | *Day* per hour | *Night* per hour |
|---|---|---|
| Checkers and Assistant Stevedores.. .. .. .. | 47c. | 49c. |
| Sealers and Coopers.. .. | 42c. | 44c |
| Porters.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 40c. | 42c. |
| Crane Operators.. .. .. | 65c. | 67c. |

The above rates will be subject to a deduction of ten per cent as from August 1, 1935, and thereto a bonus of three (3) cents per hour will be then added.

19. All employees in supervisory positions, and rated higher than a checker, shall continue to accumulate seniority in their respective ranks, and upon reduction of forces shall be governed by clause 9.

20. The working conditions and rates of pay, as set forth in this agreement, shall remain in effect until December 31, 1935, and thereafter, from year to year, subject to thirty days' notice from either party to be given prior to March 1 in any year.

For the Employees: For the Company:
F. T. Stratford, Chairman. H. G. O'Leary.
J. Krows.
George F. Hanbury.

### Minority Report

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

*In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railways, and certain of their employees, being stevedores, checkers, sealers, assistant stevedores, coopers, porters and crane operators, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

Realizing as I do the desirability of agreement between members of Boards constituted under this Act, it is with very great regret that I find myself unable to concur in the conclusions reached by the majority of the present Board. It accordingly seems to me proper that I should state the reasons for my position.

The Board was established following two applications from the respective employees of the two employers. The applications disclose a number of grounds of complaint, but after hearing the parties it is clear that the real dispute concerns the wages which the employees may be entitled to receive, and that the other items relate to matters of relative unimportance, capable of adjusment between the parties without intervention or assistance.

In the month of August, 1935, each of the employers entered into a written agreement with its employees fixing the rates of pay and rules of service. Apart from certain unimportant provisions necessitated by some slight differences in the requirements of the works of the two employers, the agreements are for all practical purposes, identical. In the month of February, 1936, the employees gave notice of their desire to terminate these agreements.

The employees seek an increase in the rates provided by the said agreements. The following tables show the wages per hour now paid by the employers to the various classes of employees as well as the figures to which the employees desire to have such rates increased:

Western Stevedore Company Limited

| Class | Now paid Day | Now paid Night | In'd fig. asked Day | In'd fig. asked Night |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stevedores | .50 | .50 | .62 | .67 |
| Checkers, Sealers & Asst. Stevedores | .45 | .47 | .57 | .62 |
| Coopers | .41 | .43 | .53 | .58 |
| Porters | .39 | .41 | .50 | .55 |
| Crane Operators | .61½ | .63½ | .72 | .77 |
| Canadian National Railways | | | | |
| Checkers and Asst. Stevedores | .47 | .49 | .57 | .62 |
| Sealers and Coopers | .42 | .44 | .53 | .58 |
| Porters | .40 | .42 | .50 | .55 |
| Crane Operators | .65 | .67 | .72 | .77 |

The employers point out that these increases involve advances in the wages paid under the agreements of August, 1935, of from 28·2 per cent to 34·8 per cent. Having in mind that such increases were demanded within approximately six months of the making of the agreements, the percentages are peculiarly striking, and call for a clear explanation on the part of those making the demand.

As I understand the case presented to the Board on behalf of the employees, it was not seriously suggested that the rates now in effect are inadequate for the services performed when considered alone. In view of the fact that the parties, as recently as August, 1935, entered into solemn agreements establishing such rates, it seems to me it would in any event be extremely difficult at this early date to argue that the rates are inadequate unless it could be shown that there has been a material change in conditions in the meantime. I did not hear any such argument or suggestion advanced before the Board.

A comparison of the wages paid at Fort William and Port Arthur with those paid at other ports on the Great Lakes shows no inadequacy. On the contrary, it indicates that rates and conditions at these two places are above the average prevailing at the other ports. The great majority of the employees interested in this investigation are classed as porters. The following sets forth the rates paid to men of that class at the principal ports on the Great Lakes:

*Toronto*—42c days—45c nights, no overtime paid for Sundays or holidays.

*Windsor, Hamilton and Sarnia*—40c for day and night work. No overtime paid for Sundays or holidays.

*Port McNicoll*—37c for day and night work. No overtime paid for Sundays or holidays.

*Fort William*—39c days—41c nights. Time and one half paid for work performed on Sundays and holidays.

*Port Arthur*—40c days—42c nights. Time and one half paid for work performed on Sundays or holidays.

The employees in the present matter are chiefly of foreign extraction. They can only be classed as unskilled labour—in fact it would be difficult to suggest any class of labour giving employment to men with less skill. No training or experience of any kind as a preliminary to employment is necessary. With this in mind it is interesting to compare the rates received by these men with what are earned by men engaged in the maintenance of way on Canadian Railroads. The net rates paid to such men are as follows:

First three months, 25c per hour
First year thereafter, 34·2c per hour
Second year, 36·9c per hour
Third year, 38·7c. per hour.

There are over 40,000 men so employed on maintenance of way work, and I think it must be conceded that the nature of their employment requires a somewhat greater degree of skill than that of the employees on the lake docks.

Apparently those in charge of the cases of the employees recognized that their complaints must be based on some ground other than inadequacy of remuneration for the value of the services performed. Both applications complain that the employees are not receiving the rate of wages paid to *"railway workers similarly employed elsewhere."* That is the sole ground so far as the question of wages is concerned. At the hearing this ground was developed to show that truck handlers engaged exclusively in railway work at railway stations receive a basic wage of 50 cents per hour, and it was contended that the employees on the docks should receive the same wages as such freight handlers in stations. To effect such a result the employees claim they should be classified as "railway workers," and be placed in the same category as the freight handlers at railway stations. The dispute therefore involves purely and simply, a question of classification of employees.

Difficulties in the way of the employees contention are readily apparent. The Western Stevedore Co. Limited is not a railway company in any sense and I can think of no reason, nor have I heard one advanced, why its employees should be classed as railway workers. In order that the contention might prevail against Canadian National Railways, it would be necessary to assume that all persons paid by a railway are of necessity railway workers. It must be remembered that the work in which its employees are engaged arises not out of the requirements of the railway as such, but out of the existence of docks and shipping. The work is not primarily a matter of railway operation at all, but so far as Canadian National Railways is concerned, becomes necessary for the purpose of handling the freight carried by Canada Steamship Liners. Suppose the position were altered so that the transfer of freight between boats and trains should be undertaken by Canada Steamship Lines instead of by Canadian National Railways, could it possibly be said that persons engaged in performance of such work would be railway workers?

In my humble opinion the recommendations contained in the report of the majority of the Board will be of little if any assistance in disposing of the existing disputes. In presenting the case for the employees, Mr. Hall, Canadian Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, stated with the utmost candour and frankness that the employees will never abandon their position until the question of classification is determined in their favour. The accuracy of this statement is confirmed by the fact that the agreements of August, 1935, were abrogated by the employees at the earliest possible date after their completion. The attitude of the representatives of the employees before the Board as well as the procedure with regard to the last agreements compel me to the view that the adoption of the recommendations, would result at best in a very temporary lull in the present disturbance.

Notwithstanding my opinion as to the adequacy of the present rates of pay, I would be only too willing to suggest to the employers that they should consider paying somewhat higher rates than what they feel to be justifiable if they could by so doing be assured of a disposition of the dispute with at least some degree of finality. In the present instance there is no ground upon which any such assurance can be held out to the employers, and there is the definite statement of the employees' representative to the contrary.

Having in mind the decidedly poor crop prospect in Western Canada this year with its certain lowering effect on the volume of commodities to be carried, and also the fact that an increase in wages was granted last year, I do not think that the present is the proper time at which to consider further increases.

The material before the Board shows that the volume of business conducted by the employers at the lakehead is less than one-half of what it was between the years 1922 and 1929, while the number of employees is almost as large as in the more active years. The unfortunate result is that there remains

available only one-half of the original gross earnings to be divided among practically the same number of men as formerly. Undoubtedly this feature aggravates the whole situation. But it is something which is utterly beyond the control of the employers, and their losses from the shrinkage of business are at least fully as serious as those of the men.

I can think of no substantial reason to support a recommendation for any increase in the present rates of pay, and with all deference to the views of the majority of the Board, I find nothing in their report to assist in this regard. Much as I sympathize with these employees, and much as I would like to find some method of improving their position, I would not feel justified in basing a recommendation solely on sympathetic or sentimental grounds.

Underlying the applications is an attempt to compel the employers to deal with the International Unions. In fact, at times it would almost appear that this matter was initiated fully as much for the benefit of the International Organization as for the benefit of the men actually employed. So far as I am concerned, I would require something more than a mere request before making a recommendation on this phase. At present, all negotiations between the employers and the employees are carried on on behalf of the latter by their duly appointed committees. Such committees are recognized by the employees for all purposes. It is manifest that the employees have the full benefit of the advice and guidance of the larger organization, without being any way hindered by the employers, and to ask the employers to go further would seem to me to be a species of unwarrantable dictation.

As mentioned above, it is with extreme regret that I am obliged to differ with my colleagues on the Board, particularly as I know that throughout they have both been most earnest and sincere in their efforts to dispose of the existing disputes. However, as I am certain that their recommendations do not in any way solve the difficulties, I feel it my duty to express my opinion as set forth in this report.

Dated this 31st day of July, A.D. 1936.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. C. HAMILTON,
A Member of the Board.

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The Alberta Gazette of July 31, contained notice of the transference of the administration of the Industrial Standards Act from the provincial secretary to the Minister of Trade and Industry.



In 1935 there were eight plants operating in the linseed and soybean oil industry. These plants made products to the factory value of $3,068,776 as compared with $2,644,074 in 1934 and $2,086,557 in 1933. Linseed oil is the principal item of production, the output in 1935 amounting to 3,213,279 gallons valued at $2,169,923. This is followed by oilcake meal with an output of 24,635 tons and a value of $721,804. There were 194 employees engaged with salaries and wages amounting to $235,347.

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The Addressograph-Multigraph Company of Canada Limited, has announced that all office and factory employees will receive a two-weeks vacation with full pay. In order to carry out this policy, a staggered holiday system has been adopted thereby making possible continuous office and factory operation.

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**Regulations governing employment of motor carriers—Highway Traffic Act, Manitoba**

In accordance with the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act, the Municipal and Public Utility Board of Manitoba has issued an order, gazetted on June 27, 1936, regulating the hours of employment and rates of wages of employees of motor carriers engaged in public service. The provisions, effective July, 1936, of the order are as follows:

1. That no owner of a public service vehicle, certificated for the transportation of passengers, shall require or permit any driver employed by him to be on duty in driving such vehicle, more than nine hours, nor in any capacity more than twelve hours, in any twenty-four consecutive hours, nor on duty more than six days in any one week, emergencies due to breakdowns excepted.

2. That no owner of a public service vehicle certificated for the transportation of passengers, who himself drives any such vehicle, shall be on duty in driving such vehicle more than nine hours, nor in any capacity more than twelve hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours, nor more than six days in any one week, emergencies due to breakdown excepted.

3. That no owner of a public service vehicle certificated for the transportation of passengers, shall pay any driver in his employ less than the following minimum wages:

(*a*) To a driver employed by the month, eighty dollars per month; by the week, twenty dollars per week for a week of six days;

(*b*) To a driver employed otherwise than by the month or week, not less than at the rate prescribed in paragraph (*a*) above;

(*c*) Where a basis not herein provided for is proposed the scale of wages shall be first approved by the Board.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *July, 1936 ..... | 7 | 3,776 | 44,342 |
| *June, 1936..... | 14 | 1,004† | 4,014 |
| July, 1935 ..... | 26 | 6,339 | 52,118 |

* Preliminary figures. † Corrected figure.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts during July was less than during June, the number of workers involved and the time loss were considerably increased owing to the occurrence of two strikes involving relatively large numbers of employees, namely that of salmon fishermen on the coast of British Columbia and that of men's clothing factory workers at Winnipeg. In June none of the disputes involved large numbers of employees or caused much time loss. In July, 1935, four disputes of importance were in progress, those involving loggers in the Nipigon district in Ontario, longshoremen and other water transport workers in Vancouver and certain other ports in British Columbia (two disputes) and a strike of coal miners at New Waterford, N.S.

Two disputes, involving 64 workers were carried over from June and five disputes commenced during the month. Of these seven disputes, two terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employers involved and one in favour of the workers concerned. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: men's work clothing factory employees, Winnipeg, Man.; truck drivers, labourers and machine operators, James River, N.S.; taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man.; restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.; and automobile mechanics, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and laundry employees, Toronto, Ont., May 18, 1936, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving about fifty employees in a matting factory at Cobourg, Ont., on May 11 was reported too late for inclusion in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It appears that a reduction in piece rates for certain employees was proposed and the employees ceased work for a short time pending negotiations with the employer. This resulted in the withdrawal of the proposal.

A minor dispute on July 9 involving ten boys employed in a box factory at Penetanguishene, Ont., has been reported. It appears that the boys were paid 7½ cents per hour, ten hours per day, and when hours were reduced to eight per day, owing to lack of orders, they requested 10 cents per hour. This being refused they ceased work, but some of them resumed work later.

A stoppage of work by thirty employees in a leather garment factory in Toronto from July 2 to July 22 has been reported. The employer had refused to negotiate a new agreement with the United Garment Workers of America. The employees attended at their working places each day but did no work during this period. On July 22 they notified the employer that unless their demands were conceded they would strike, and as a result of negotiations an agreement was reached, providing for wage increases and union shop conditions.

A cessation of work about July 1 by men in extra gangs on railway track maintenance work near the Skeena River in B.C., has been reported but particulars have not been received. It appears that the men demanded an increase

in wages from 25 cents per hour, the extra gang rate, to 40 cents, the sectionmen's rate, and improved camp conditions. Work was reported to have been resumed when the officials agreed to improve camp conditions.

A lockout of seventeen workers in a scrap iron establishment in Toronto, on July 25, has been reported but particulars have not been received. It was stated that the employees had joined a union on the day before they were dismissed.

A cessation of work by a small number of gold miners at Atlin, B.C., about the middle of July has been reported but particulars have not yet been received. It is reported that the men demanded an increase in wages to $6 per day.

A cessation of work about July 20 by 120 men employed on road construction near The Pas, Man., was reported in the press. Particulars have not been received but it appears that the strikers demanded increases in wages and reduced rates for board. A settlement at 25 cents per hour and $5 per week for board was reported and work was resumed after two days.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Taxi Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—This dispute involving a number of taxi drivers dismissed by one company on May 4, 1936, on account of membership in the One Big Union, was unsettled at the end of the month. Several of the men affected had secured work elsewhere and the employer offered to engage several of the others when required.

Restaurant Employees, Toronto, Ont.—On July 10, it has been reported, thirty additional employees ceased work, objecting to signing an undertaking not to join a union as requested by the proprietor. An injunction against picketing by certain members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance being in force, picketing was undertaken by other persons not members of a union and an injunction against this was reported to have been applied for on July 24, but decision was reserved.

Salmon Fishermen, River's Inlet, etc., B.C.—A number of fishermen at River's Inlet (approximately 1,400), ceased work on July 5, demanding an increase in the minimum price of fish from 40 cents each to 50 cents. An agreement as to the scale of prices for the season had not been reached before the season opened and the cannery owners issued a scale. The provincial Minister of Labour and Commissioner of Fisheries proposed that the dispute be referred to arbitration under the Fisheries Act so that fishing might proceed in the meantime, but the fishermen's committee insisted on collective bargaining with the cannery operators. Meetings were held on July 14 and July 15 and they offered to accept 45 cents per fish but the operators preferred to have arbitration. Numbers of fishermen in neighboring districts also ceased work later, in some cases resuming work in a short time. At Alert Bay, 315 fishermen were out from July 5 to July 15. At Smith's Inlet, 370 went out on July 12 and small numbers were reported to be out for short periods at Butedale and Prince Rupert. Several canneries were closed, fish not being available, and about 1,000 employees were thus indirectly involved in the dispute. On July 22 and July 23 about one hundred fishermen resumed work under police protection at River's Inlet. Other fishermen left for southern districts where the fishing season was opening. By the end of the month the sockeye run in the district being over, the dispute lapsed.

Men's Work Clothing Factory Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in sixteen establishments, manufacturing men's overalls, work shirts, etc., ceased work on July 21 demanding an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America. As a result of negotiations an agreement had been drawn up but it was signed by only two firms. Several other firms agreed to accept it if signed by the large firms, but these refused. On July 22 and July 23 the agreement was accepted by all but three firms and work resumed on the following day in the establishments of all but these where about 200 workers were employed. One picket was arrested on charges of assault and intimidation and remanded for trial. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

Furniture Factory Workers, Listowel, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work for one day, July 21, in protest against alleged improper classification of certain employees as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled under the wage scale in the agreement for furniture factories in Ontario under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, p. 736). At a conference of the management and officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, attended by officials of the Ontario Department of Labour, a satisfactory classification was drawn up and work was resumed on the following day. The terms of settlement are to be in effect until August 4 when the provincial agreement expires and a new agreement is expected to come into force.

Truck Drivers, Labourers, Machine Operators, Etc., James River (Antigonish), N.S.—Truck drivers, thirty in number, employed by a contractor on road construction, ceased work on July 27, demanding an increase in wages. On the following day during negotiations the strikers offered to accept $1.70 per hour if ten hours work per day were guaranteed, but the employer would not do this and a settlement was not reached. On July 29, labourers, road machine operators, etc., also demanded wage increases and ceased work. A settlement had not been reported by the end of the month.

Automobile Mechanics, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in two garages ceased work on July 28 and were joined by those in five other garages on July 31 demanding an agreement with the International Association of Machinists with wage increases, eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, time and one-half rates for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, etc. Negotiations between the representatives of the union and of the Automobile Trade Association were carried on prior to the strike as a result of conciliation by the Toronto representative of the Department of Labour, but a settlement was not reached. Early in August employees in several other garages also ceased work.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1936.** | | | |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man... | 14 | 250 | Alleged lockout, May 4, 1936; *re* employment of union members; unterminated. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont..... | 50 | 1,000 | Commenced May 1, 1936; for reinstatement of workers allegedly discharged for union activity; unterminated. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1936.** | | | |
| Fishing, Etc.— | | | |
| Salmon fishermen, River's Inlet, etc., B.C..... | 2,500 | 40,000 | Commenced July 5, 1936; for increase in price for fish; lapsed on closing of local fishing season July 31, 1936; in favour of employers. |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Men's work clothing factory employees, Winnipeg, Man... | 950 | 2,500 | Commenced July 21, 1936; for union recognition and union agreements; unterminated. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Furniture factory workers, Listowel, Ont..... | 90 | 90 | Commenced July 21, 1936; *re* classification of employees affecting wage rates; terminated July 21, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Construction— | | | |
| *Highway*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, labourers, machine operators, etc., James River (Antigonish), N.S.... | 110 | 390 | Commenced July 27, 1936; for increased wages; unterminated. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Automobile mechanics, Toronto, Ont..... | 62 | 112 | Commenced July 28, 1936; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in June was 67, and 17 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 84 disputes in progress during the month, involving 32,500 workers with a time loss of 191,000 working days for the month.

Of the 67 disputes beginning in the month, 14 were over demands for increases in wages, 9 over other wage questions, 2 over questions of working hours, 22 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 12 over other questions respecting working arrangements, 6 over questions of trade union principle and 2 over demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workers for breach of contract. During the month, settlements were reached in 60 disputes, of which 24 were settled in favour of workers, 23 in favour of employers and 13 ended in a compromise. In 7 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

About 3,000 coal miners near Rotherham were on strike from June 24 to July 4 "for the withdrawal of summonses for breach of contract issued against certain workpeople who had been involved in a previous stoppage of work at the colliery." Work was resumed July 4 following the hearing of the summonses.

Two thousand furniture workers at Glasgow and various towns in Scotland went on strike May 25 for increases in wages. No settlement had been reported at the beginning of July.

### Australia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1935 was 182, involving 260 establishments and directly involving 45,242 workers, with a total time loss of 497,014 working days for the year and an estimated loss in wages of £383,645.

### Belgium

The widespread strikes which occurred during June and were noted in the last issue of the Labour Gazette were settled through a conference of employers' and workers' organizations called by the Prime Minister June 17 at which a general agreement was drawn up. Later, joint committees in the several industries met to draw up agreements for these industries and by the end of June agreements had been reached in most of the industries.

Gains secured by the workers which were later ratified by legislation included recognition and protection of the free right of association, annual holidays with pay in industry and commerce, the progressive reduction of working hours to 40 per week for work of a dangerous or unhealthy nature. The general agreement also provided for minimum wage rates for adult male workers and a suitable adjustment of family allowances.

### France

The strike movement in France mentioned in the last issue of the Labour Gazette continued to a lesser extent in July. Many of these strikes were "stay-in" strikes in which the strikers took possession of the factories and other establishments but refused to work. By the middle of the month, following appeals from the Government and trade union officials, a large proportion of the strikers had resumed work. Further outbreaks occurred about July 22 in the agriculture and metal industries, a total of 82,000 workers in all industries being reported out on strike at that time. A few days later, however, this number was greatly reduced. Social legislation enacted since the beginning of these strikes include the compulsory enforcement of labour agreements, the 40-hour week and annual vacations with pay for workers.

### Mexico

A ten-day strike of 3,000 electrical workers at Mexico City and surrounding district caused the shut down of all electrical power except for limited emergency purposes for this period. Many thousands of workers were thus thrown out of work. A settlement was reached July 27 which granted wage increases, but in which the other demands of the strikers were to be discussed after the resumption of work.

### United States

The strike of employees of a radio manufacturing company at Camden, New Jersey, noted in the last issue of the Labour Gazette continued until July 22 when strikers voted to return to work. The Company had previously agreed to an election sponsored by the National Labour Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining agency of the majority of the employees, providing work was resumed and the other demands dropped.

The strike of steel workers at Portsmouth, Ohio, also mentioned in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, was settled July 11 through government intervention.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, December 1935, page 1100 and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930 to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 451—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case concerned the discipline placed against the record of a brakeman at Saskatoon and the claim for loss of one trip on his assignment while attending investigation.

The Railway contended that the brakeman in question was required, as part of his regular assignment, to accompany the engine from the Saskatoon Depot to Nutana Yard; that the latter point being the terminus of the brakeman's assignment, he was in reality deserting his assignment in leaving his engine without notice at the Saskatoon Depot. The employees' contention was based on Rule 30 of the Schedule of Rates and Rules, which provides that trainmen on arrival at terminals will not be called again for immediate duty if they want rest, the trainman to be judge of his own condition; and that in the case in question, due to the fact that the trainman was on duty in excess of twelve hours he was entitled to a rest of eight hours as provided for in Rule 31.

Representatives of both parties appeared before the Board and presented additional evidence in support of their respective contentions.

The decision of the Board was that under the existing circumstances in this particular case, the claim of the employees would not be sustained.

#### Case No. 452—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.

On August 20 1935, a conductor was ordered at Fort Rouge for work train service for the purpose of distributing ties on the Letellier and Ridgeville subdivisions. The conductor left Fort Rouge at 8.15K and arrived at Sprague at 23.00K, submitting a wage ticket claiming through freight miles and, in addition, work train rates for the time in excess of 12½ miles per hour between the points where ties were distributed, in accordance with Clause D, Article 3, Conductors Schedule including ruling and the examples. For a trip on August 21, 1935, for a like purpose on the Ridgeville subdivision the same conductor submitted a wage ticket setting forth the claims similar to those made in respect of his trip on the previous day. The railway declined to allow payment for these trips in accordance with Article 3 of the Conductors' Schedule, but paid for the trips, in accordance with Article 4 of that Schedule.

The contention of the company was that "it has been regular practice for many years

to apply the ruling following Clause D. Article 3, to through freight trains handling other business, but which may distribute ties over a portion of the trip; whereas if a crew is called exclusively for such work as distributing ties, it is called for work train service and paid accordingly."

The employees contended that the conductor should be paid for the trips in question in accordance with Clause D, Article 3 of the Conductors schedule which provides that "where trains other than regularly assigned work trains perform work train service in motion between certain points between terminals that the time occupied between such points in excess of an average speed of twelve and one-half (12½) miles per hour will be paid for at work train rates in addition to pay for trip."

Representatives of both parties appeared before the Board and presented additional argument in support of their respective contentions. From evidence submitted the Board was given to understand that on the days in question the conductor was engaged in work train service only. Under these circumstances the claim of the employee was denied.

**Case No. 453—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

This case concerned the temporary abolition of the operator's position at Depot Harbour during the closed season of navigation.

The employees contended that just prior to the abolition of this position certain of the operators' duties were transferred to a clerk in the office and immediately the position was abolished the balance of the duties performed by the operator was done by the clerical staff at the place in question. The employees maintained that while there was still work at Depot Harbour rightfully belonging to the Telegraphers it should not be taken from them to provide fork for employees in other branches of the service.

The Railways' contention was that no new facts could be consistently submitted by the employees in this case which had not already been given to the Board in Case No. 441 (Labour Gazette July 1935, p. 614).

Parties to the dispute appeared before the Board giving additional oral evidence and the decision of the Board was that "if upon seasonal reductions of staff at Depot Harbour, under conditions such as have prevailed there during the past two winter seasons, telegraph and telephone service continues to be required as ordinarily performed by the operator when that position is occupied the telegraphers under the terms of the preamble of their agreement are entitled to maintenance of the operator's position," thereby sustaining the employees contention.

**Case No. 454—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

The agent at La Tuque, Quebec, having reached the normal retiring age of sixty-five years on May 17, 1935, was removed from actual service of the railway on May 25 and was allowed the balance of his 1935 vacation from May 27, to the end of the month and placed on pension as from June 1, 1935, and was not allowed five days' vacation in 1935 for service performed in that year.

Clauses "F" and "G," Article 14, of the Telegraphers Schedule Agreement a telegrapher who is in the service at the beginning of the calendar year will receive certain vacation allowances, the telegraphers contending that as they did agree some years ago to continue their vacations in lieu of the additional two cents per hour increase provided by Supplement No. 13 to General Order No. 27 of the McAdoo Award they are paying for their vacation at the rate of two cents per hour and therefore when the agent in question was not permitted to continue work until the beginning of the calendar year 1936 through no fault of his own and that therefore he should have been allowed five days' vacation pay which he had earned and paid for during the year 1935.

The railway contended that the agent had received twelve days with pay and that under the rules he was not entitled to any further vacation until January 1, 1936, and that therefore there was no justification for the claim.

Representatives of both parties appeared before the Board, presenting additional argument. It developed at the hearing that there was no schedule to support the employees contention and therefore their claim was not sustained.

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At its recent session, the United States Congress enacted a measure by which, "whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere, in any manner, with the right of peaceful picketing during any labour controversy affecting wages, hours, or conditions of labour, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

# MINIMUM WAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

## Orders and Regulations of Provincial Boards

### British Columbia

THE Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia, administering the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act, and the Hours of Work Act, has recently issued new Orders under the first enactment, establishing minimum wages in the mercantile industry and for first aid attendants.

Order No. 38.—*establishing a minimum wage in the mercantile industry.*

The above order rescinds Order No. 10 (Labour Gazette, August, 1934, page 752), and is effective from July 20, 1936. In the new order the minimum rate (subject to certain exemptions for inexperienced workers) for male employees twenty-one years of age or over is established at $15 for a week of 37½ hours or more. Formerly, the rate of $15 prevailed for a 40-hour week. The hourly rate is now established at 40 cents for those working less than 37½ hours per week whereas it was formerly 40 cents for those whose week consisted of less than 40 hours. As in the former Order, the minimum wage in any one day is fixed at not less than $1.60 for employees on the hourly rate.

In the new order, also, minimum rates are established for specific age groups and for those in casual employment as follows:—

*Rates for Beginners under 18 years of age*

(1) (*a*) Male persons under 18 years of age whose week consists of thirty-seven and one-half (37½) hours or more:—

$6 per week under 17 years of age;
$7.50 per week, 17 years of age and under 18 years;
$9 per week, 18 years of age and under 19 years;
$11 per week, 19 years of age and under 20 years;
$13 per week, 20 years of age and under 21 years.

(*b*) Male persons commencing under 18 years of age whose week consists of less than thirty-seven and one-half (37½) hours:—

16 cents per hour under 17 years of age;
20 cents per hour, 17 years of age and under 18 years;
24 cents per hour, 18 years of age and under 19 years;
29 cents per hour, 19 years of age and under 20 years;
35 cents per hour, 20 years of age and under 21:
Provided, however, that the minimum wage for any such person in any one day shall be not less than the following:—
65 cents under 17 years of age;
80 cents, 17 years of age and under 18 years;
95 cents, 18 years of age and under 19 years;
$1.15, 19 years of age and under 20 years;
$1.40, 20 years of age and under 21 years;
Thereafter the minimum wage shall be according to the rates set forth in section 2 or 3 hereof.

*Rates for Beginners and those recommencing, 18 years of age and under 21.*

(2) *Permits must be obtained from the Board for inexperienced or partly experienced male persons 18 years of age and under 21 to be employed at the following rates:—*

(*a*) Male persons 18 years of age and under 21, inexperienced or partly experienced in the mercantile industry, to whom permits have been issued by the Board under section 6 of the Act, whose week consists of thirty-seven and one-half (37½) hours or more:—

$8 per week during the first twelve months' employment in the said industry;
$10 per week during the second twelve months' employment in the said industry;
$13 per week during the third twelve months' employment in the said industry;

(*b*) Male persons 18 years of age and under 21, inexperienced or partly experienced in the mercantile industry, to whom permits have been issued by the Board under section 6 of the said Act, whose week consists of less than thirty-seven and one-half (37½) hours:—

21 cents per hour during the first twelve months' employment in the said industry;
27 cents per hour during the second twelve months' employment in the said industry;
35 cents per hour during the third twelve months' employment in the said industry;
Provided, however, that the minimum wage for any such person in any one day shall be not less than the following:—
85 cents during the first twelve months' employment in the said industry;
$1.10 during the second twelve months' employment in the said industry;
$1.40 during the third twelve months' employment in the said industry;
Thereafter the minimum wage shall be according to the rates set forth in sections 2 or 3 hereof.

*Casual Employment*

(*c*) Male persons 18 years of age and under 21, whose employment is casual (not exceeding five (5) days in any one calendar month), may be employed without permit at not less than thirty cents (30 cents) per hour: Provided, however, that the minimum wage for any such person in any one day shall be not less than the sum of one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20).

*Rates for Beginners and those recommencing, 21 years of age and under 24.*

5. *Permits must be obtained from the Board for inexperienced or partly experienced employees 21 years of age and under 24 to be employed at the following rates:—*

(*a*) That the minimum wage for every male employee 21 years of age and under 24, inex-

perienced or partly experienced in the mercantile industry (not included in any other Order of the Board), to whom permits have been issued by the Board under section 6 of the Act, whose week consists of thirty-seven and one-half (37½) hours or more shall be not less than the following rates:—

$9 per week during the first six months' employment in the said industry;
$11 per week during the second six months' employment in the said industry;
$13 per week during the third six months' employment in the said industry.

(*b*) That the minimum wage for every male employee 21 years of age and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced in the mercantile industry (not included in any other Order of the Board), to whom permits have been issued by the Board under section 6 of the Act, whose week consists of less than thirty-seven and one-half (37½) hours shall be not less than the following rates:—

24 cents per hour during the first six months' employment in the said industry;
29 cents per hour during the second six months' employment in the said industry;
35 cents per hour during the third six months' employment in the said industry;
Provided, however, that the minimum wage for any such employee in any one day shall be not less than the following:—
95 cents during the first six months' employment in the said industry;
$1.15 during the second six months' employment in the said industry;
$1.40 during the third six months' employment in the said industry.
Thereafter the minimum wage shall be according to the rates set forth in sections 2 or 3 hereof.

Order No. 39.—*establishing a minimum wage for first aid attendants.*

This new order effective from August 1, 1936, is as follows:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "first-aid attendant" means and includes every employee (being a male person twenty-one (21) years of age or over) and every male person under twenty-one (21) years of age employed in whole or in part as a first-aid attendant under the authority of a certificate of competency in first aid satisfactory to the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, and designated by his employer as the first-aid attendant in charge, pursuant to the provisions of the "Workmen's Compensation Act" of the said Province.

2. (*a*) That the minimum wage for every first-aid attendant shall be four dollars (4) per day.

(*b*) That in cases where the services of an additional first-aid attendant are required for relieving or assisting the first-aid attendant in charge, such additional first-aid attendant shall be paid *pro rata* on a daily basis for such work, according to the rate set out in subsection (*a*) hereof, and section 4.

3. That when, in addition to his first-aid duties, a first-aid attendant is employed in any other occupation for which a higher minimum wage than that fixed by this Order is established by the Board, such first-aid attendant shall be paid the higher minimum wage so fixed.

4. That every first-aid attendant shall be paid not less than fifty cents (50 cents) per hour for every hour worked in excess of his regular working-day where such excess time is due to first-aid work.

5. That when a first-aid attendant is attending a patient while being conveyed to the office of a medical practitioner or hospital, the actual expenses and transportation costs of said first-aid attendant shall be in addition to the minimum wage herein set forth.

### Amended Orders

Order No. 26A, *establishing minimum wages in the transportation industry* (Labour Gazette, *July, 1935, page 635*), *was amended by adding to section II, 4, the following*:

"This section shall not apply to bicycle riders or foot messengers employed exclusively by establishments operated for the purpose of wholesale and (or) retail trade, whose rates of pay shall be according to Order No. 38 of the Board establishing a minimum wage in the mercantile industry, dated the 26th day of June, 1936."

Order No. 18B, *establishing a minimum wage for the occupation of stationary steam engineers* (Labour Gazette, *March, 1935, page 243*) *was amended by adding to Section 2 the following*:

"Provided, however, where such stationary steam engineer is employed as engineer in a plant that does not require a certificate of competency under the provisions of the 'Boiler Inspection Act,' the minimum wage for such engineer shall be according to the rate set forth in section 3 hereof."

## Saskatchewan

At the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, the Minimum Wage Act was amended and consolidated (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 406). In accordance with the provisions of the statute, the orders of the Board—governing females employed in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail order houses, hotels and restaurants, and beauty parlours—have been re-issued. The provisions of these orders were given in the Labour Gazette for February, 1935, page 151.

There are no major changes in their re-issued form.

## Ontario

The *Ontario Gazette* of June 13, 1936, contains an Order in Council setting forth regulations of the Minimum Wage Board, and repealing those issued on January 20, 1921.

The new regulations are as follows:

(1) The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any meeting the Board may choose one of its members as Acting-Chairman, who shall have the full power of Chairman.

(3) When the Chairman is unable or refuses to call a meeting, one member of the Board may do so, by giving the other member twenty-four hours' notice in writing.

(4) The conduct of the meetings shall be governed by Bourinot's Parliamentary Proceedings, except that when any witness is placed on oath, he shall have the right to demand that the legal rules of evidence be applied to his examination before the Board.

(5) The Accountant for the Department of Labour shall act as the Accountant for the Board.

(6) The information and literature in the possession of the Department of Labour shall be available for the use of the Board and any information or literature which the Board may gather shall be available for the use of the Department of Labour in order to avoid duplication on the part of either the Department or the Board.

(7) The Board shall prepare an annual report for the Legislative Assembly covering the work and developments during the fiscal year.

(8) The Board may devise and issue such statistical and record forms for its own use or the use of employers as it may see fit and employers shall be required to complete and return such forms when sent to them by the Board.

(9) Each order issued by the Board shall be printed and distributed to employers in suitable form for posting. Failure to receive such order shall in no way absolve an employer from the penalties, under the Act.

(10) Every employer shall keep a continuous and complete record, available at all times to any representative of the Board, giving the names, residential addresses and dates of beginning and termination of employment of all employees, and where special minimum rates of wages are provided for employees under eighteen years of age, he shall keep a separate record, giving the ages and dates of birth of all such employees.

(11) Every employer shall keep accurate records of the wages paid to each employee entered separately for each pay day and the actual hours of employment for which such wages were paid entered separately for each working day, whether employees are paid on the timework or piecework basis or otherwise. Such records shall be kept in a manner approved by the Board or a representative of the Board, and shall be available at all times for inspection by any representative of the Board.

(12) Every employer shall keep a separate, continuous and complete record for all homeworkers giving the names and home addresses of each worker, the wages paid for all work done by each worker, the date of each payment, and the number of articles made with the piece rate paid for each article, and such record shall be available at all times for inspection by any representative of the Board.

(13) Every employer shall, on request, submit to the Board on a prescribed form, complete wage returns for each employee giving the full amount of the wages paid and the actual number of hours worked during a stipulated period, and such other information regarding classification of employees, hours, wages, and experience, as may be indicated on the form.

(14) Except as may be provided in the order of the Board governing each case, an employee who is considered by the employer to be handicapped shall be entitled to the minimum wage rate prescribed in the order unless and until a lower rate has been approved in writing by the Board.

(15) Applications for lower minimum wage rates for handicapped employees shall, in each case, be made on a form prescribed by the Board and shall be signed by both the employer and employee concerned.

(16) Apprentices indentured and registered under the provisions of The Apprenticeship Act shall be exempt from the provisions of the orders of the Board during the period of apprenticeship.

(17) Wherever a longer learning period or lower wage rate than those prescribed in the orders of the Board are required for apprentices or learners not registered under The Apprenticeship Act, such exemption may be granted provided a contract covering such learning period is reduced to writing and approved by the Board.

(18) Witnesses subpoenaed by the Board in connection with investigations authorized by Section 10 of the Act may be paid the same

fee as a witness subpoenaed to attend any sitting of the County Court, and persons in attendance at conferences directed by the Board in accordance with Section 12, may be paid an allowance of $3.00 per day, with travelling and living expenses if away from home.

(19) The Board may make allowances for meals and lodgings furnished to employees as it may seem fit.

(20) Before issuing an order which shall fix a minimum wage rate for any industry, or group of industries, the Board shall call a public hearing at which the proposed order shall be open for discussion.

## Quebec

The *Quebec Official Gazette* dated July 4, 1936, contains revised Order No. 19 governing employment in beauty parlours and replacing in part the former Order which has been in effect since August 1, 1935 (Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 546).

Minimum wages provided in the revised Order are the same as formerly, viz:—

Zone 1.—*City and Island of Montreal*

*Apprentices:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginners, not less than. .. .. | $ 7.00 |
| After 6 months' experience.. .. | 8.00 |
| After 12 months' experience. .. | 10.00 |
| After 18 months' experience. .. | 11.00 |

*Experienced workers:*

After 24 months experience, an employee shall be considered an experienced operator and shall be paid not less than $12.50.

Zone 2.—*Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and cities over 25,000 population*

*Apprentices:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginners, not less than.. .. .. | $6.00 |
| After 6 months' experience.. .. | 7.00 |
| After 12 months' experience. .. | 8.00 |
| After 18 months' experience. .. | 9.00 |

*Experienced workers:*

After 24 months' experience, an employee shall be considered an experienced operator and shall be paid not less than $10.

The regulations also provide that extra employees (those working less than 48 hours per week) shall be paid not less than 35 cents per hour in Zone 1 and not less than 30 cents per hour in Zone 2, or else on a 50 per cent commission basis, said commission to be equivalent to not less than 35 cents per hour in Zone 1 and 30 cents per hour in Zone 2. At least three hours' wages shall be paid for each call. Regular employees losing time on their own volition cannot claim this bonus.

Any understanding or agreement passed between employers and employees, as to the renting of chairs, etc., which might decrease the rate of wages, herein above mentioned, shall be illegal.

*Hours of Work.*—The provision respecting hours of work stipulates that the work period for which the above rates are to be paid shall be forty-eight hours per week. The same regulation governing overtime applies in the revised Order, but section (*b*) of the former Order, permitting short time employment paid for *pro rata* of the minimum wages, is omitted.

Other features are as follows:—

*Gratuities.*—Tips are the property of the employee and cannot be retained by the employer or be included as part of her salary even with the employee's consent.

*Hairdressing school.*—A hair dressing school cannot be operated jointly with a hairdressing or beauty parlour, if this school is located in the same premises, it must have a separate entrance and under no consideration shall pupils be allowed to work in the parlour. No fees can be charged for service given to models, this service must be absolutely free. Any infraction to this section shall automatically assimilate a school to a hair-dressing parlour and it shall then be submitted to all provisions of this Minimum Wage Order.

The usual provisions governing waiting time, uniforms, discharge of employees, exemptions, posting and penalties are included in the new Order.

The revised Order comes into effect on September 5, 1936.

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By an order of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan gazetted July 15, 1936, "all janitors employed by any school board in any city of the Province are included as an industry under Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act of the Province of Saskatchewan and the said industry shall be assessed in Group 19-8."

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A recent issue of "Time" magazine in a study on consumer co-operatives in the United States declares that these organizations have 3,000,000 members with annual sales totalling $400,000,000.

The survey showed that one-eighth of all American farm supplies is sold through co-operatives, the sales volume having doubled from $129,000,000 in 1929 to $250,000,000 in 1934.

## REPORT OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

A report, covering the fiscal period November 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, has been issued by the Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario. The report reviews the administrative activities of the Department of Public Welfare included among which are the following: Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Children's Aid, Veterans' Welfare, Industrial Schools, Training schools, Houses of Refuge and Orphanages.

*Old Age Pensions.*—The report made by the Old Age Pensions Commission indicates that the peak load of pensioners has not yet been attained, however, during the five months period reviewed, 3,924 applications for pension were received by the Department. At the beginning of the period a number of applications were carried over from the previous period pending verification of age. Out of these two groups of applications, 4,026 were granted and 625 refused. At March 31, 1935, the number of pensioners was 50,771. The report draws attention to the fact that in 1929 when pensions were first granted, the peak load was placed at 23,000. Cancellation of pensions during the period under review totalled 2,366, of which 2,119 were attributed to death and 247 to other causes.

The report points out that "as time goes on and the assets and savings of the pensioners diminish there are frequent requests for increase in pension. There were 1,542 increases granted during the period. On the other hand there were 310 reductions."

The gross amount disbursed during the period amounted to $4,488,513.90, of which the Province paid $703,831.30 and the Dominion $3,360,761.05, the remainder being borne by the counties, towns and cities.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The report indicates a steady increase in the request for mothers' allowances. During the period under review 232 widows were added to the pay list while 149 widows were reinstated. The net monthly increase for the five months period was 91 and the number of mothers receiving allowance at the end of the period was 7,517. Desertion accounted for 102 applications received by the Mothers' Allowances Commission, however of these only 23 were found eligible as in the majority of cases applicants were ineligible because the whereabouts of the husband had been known within the period of three years required by the Act.

The gross amount disbursed by the Commission during the period amounted to $1,390,621.

*Child Welfare.*—New regulations, referred to in a previous report, governing the relation of the Government to the local autonomous Society have been issued. These regulations setting up standards for the grading of societies and grants ranging in amount from $100 to $2,000, were made in November, 1935, contingent upon the standards of efficiency attained by the Society.

The value of the Children's Aid program may be understood when it is realized that 7,286 wards were under supervision of the various societies during the five months period reviewed. There were 283 children permanently committed to care, 51 temporarily committed, and 101 extensions; while 304 children received the benefit of new permanent adoptive homes. Unmarried parents cases dealt with numbered 798, with over $30,000 being collected in the five months for the maintenance of children born out of wedlock.

According to the financial report of the Children's Aid Branch for the period under review, receipts amounted to $367,468.72, and expenditures $262,339.43.

*Unemployment Relief.*—For the period November 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935, the Province expended for direct relief a total of $10,823,978.51; for the same period the Dominion Treasury paid $3,309,319.09 to the Provincial Treasury. The amount contributed by the Dominion towards direct relief is made up mainly from monthly grants-in-aid of $600,000 per month. The balance was paid from the Dominion Treasury on the basis of special works approved by the Dominion.

Gross expenditure of the Province on direct relief and relief works during the five months amounted to $11,751,675.68, of which $274,905.03 was paid for administration. This amount included costs of relief administration in various municipalities where it became necessary for the Province to take direct responsibility for the handling of relief for a period. The cost of administration including that in the municipalities referred to was approximately 2·34 per cent of the gross relief expenditure of the Province.

The report also reviews the activities of various industrial and training schools throughout the province; and the Soldiers' Aid Commission.

# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO, 1935

## Annual Report of Board

THE Annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1935 indicates a further increase in the number of accidents, there being 58,546 accidents reported during the year compared with 54,730 during 1934. As in previous years, included in the number of accidents reported there are some which were not sufficiently serious to involve the payment of either compensation or medical aid and for which no claim was made, and others for which claims were made but were not allowed by the Board. At the close of the year there were 1,120 claims in assembly, as compared with 1,374 at the end of 1934, notice of the accident having been given but reports necessary to deal with the case not yet having been received.

The number of accidents in which compensation or medical aid was paid during the year was 54,298 as compared with 49,302 during 1934. The 54,298 accidents comprised 231 deaths, 14 permanent total disability cases, and 26,906 medical aid cases. Except for Department of Northern Development (Ontario) cases; Schedule 2 and Crown cases, involving medical aid only, which are a large proportion of the accidents reported, are not included as accidents paid for since the medical aid is furnished directly by the employer.

The total amount of compensation awarded during 1935, was $4,276,430.01, of which $3,225,-898.54 was in Schedule 1 industries, $470,089.47 in Schedule 2 industries and $540,442 in Crown cases. There was also paid for medical aid in Schedule 1 during the year $1,037,682.86,, making the total benefits awarded during the year $5,314,112.87 compared with total benefits of $4,499,707.23 during 1934.

Assessments under Schedule 1 are in the form of a percentage of payroll, and the average rate or percentage over all classes actually paid by the employers can be ascertained by relating the total assessments to the total wage expenditure. This, on the provisional figures, gives an average rate of assessment for 1935 of $1.35 on every $100 of payroll. The average over all years since the commencement of the Act was $1.17.

*Assessments.*—The total assessment in all classes of Schedule 1 for the year 1935 including estimated adjustments amounted to $5,020,-493.14. In assessments are included collections for default in making returns or payments and interest for under or over estimate of payroll. Other income and credits amounted to $26,-979.45, the total income and credit for the year being $5,047,472.59.

Employers in Schedule 2 are assessed their share of administration amounting, during the year under review, to $22,800.86 as compared with $23,074.66 in 1934, and $25,784.96 in 1933. Proportionate to the amount of compensation awarded, administration expenses in Schedule 2 and Crown cases were 8·07 per cent in 1935, as compared with 8·88 per cent in 1934 and 8·71 per cent in 1933.

*Compensation.*—The compensation for Schedule 1 industries for the year (including estimate for what is still to be awarded for accidents happening during the year and for adjustment of accidents in prior years) amounted to $4,298,979.53, Medical aid disbursements, including an estimate for what is outstanding amounted to $1,172,287.91, Administration expenses for Schedule 1, including $14,664.65 for mine rescue work totalled $311,-518.14; while $136,143.75 was paid to employers' safety associations. The total expenditures and charges for the year were $5,918,929.33, while the provisional surplus for the year was $320,561.33. The balance forward from prior years was a surplus of $1,621,160.03, which, added to the surplus for the year less the carry-over for prior years' claims which amounted to $1,192,018.07, makes a net provisional surplus of $749,703.29 at December 31, 1935.

The total amount of compensation awarded in Schedule 2 industries and Crown cases during 1935 was $1,050,531.47. Of this amount, $213,343.54 was for workmen of municipal corporations; $179,325.23 for steam railroads; $14,553.56 for electric railways; $56,324.29 for navigation companies; $1,934.20 for express and sleeping car companies; $4,003.92 for telephone and telegraph companies, and $604.73 for all other industries; $279,022.44 for Dominion Crown cases and $301,419.56 for Provincial Crown cases. Of the total amount awarded, $582,659.90 was for pensions in pension cases, and $467,871.57 was for compensation in non-pension cases.

*Administration.*—The report reveals an increase in administration expenses during the year under review. This increase is attributed to the cost of an actuarial audit of the Board's affairs and to the increased cost of payroll audits which had fallen into arrears, one half of which are reported as having been caught up with. The gross administration expenses for the year amounted to $394,375.11 which included special statistical services for which refunds amounting to $9,481.75 have been re-

ceived making the total administration expenses $384,893.36 as compared with $322,458.99 during 1934. The employers pay the whole expense of administration of the Act. The amount is divided according to the accidents handled during Schedule 1 (Accident and Silicosis Funds), Schedule 2, and Dominion and Provincial Crown. The total administration for 1935 less expenses for supervisory work in connection with silicosis and mine rescue stations, and handling claims for silicosis were 7·17 per cent of benefits awarded, being 6·96 per cent of benefits awarded in Schedule 1 and 8·07 per cent in Schedule 2 and Crown cases.

*Safety Associations.*—Total payments to safety or accident prevention associations amounted to $136,143.75 divided as follows:—Lumberman's Safety Association, $17,955; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, $12,000; Class 5 Accident Prevention Association, $11,200; Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, $89,500; Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, $5,488.75; Payments for mine rescue work in 1935 amounted to $14,644.65 and for rehabilitation clinics it totalled $8,898.35.

*Funds.*—The Schedule 1 funds are known and referred to in the Act as the "Accident Fund." They comprise, in addition to current funds out of which temporary payments of compensation, medical aid and administration expenses are paid, the Pension Fund, Disaster Reserve, and Compensation Deferred. The standing of the Accident Fund, showing assets and liabilities at December 31, 1935, indicates a balance of assets in excess of liabilities at that date amounting to $1,031,983.32.

The pension fund representing the outstanding pension liability, comprises the largest part of the funds standing to the credit of Schedule 1. It had a balance at the end of the year of $20,632,800.27.

The disaster reserve fund set aside to meet any unforseen disaster or other circumstance which might unduly burden the employers in any class of industry showed a balance at the close of 1935 of $282,280.03.

The funds included under "Compensation deferred" comprise compensation moneys held at interest for claimants in Schedule 1 payment being deferred to a future time by reason of the claimant being a minor or for other reasons. At the end of the year there was a balance of $37,496.47 in this fund.

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The Alberta Gazette dated July 15, 1936, contains regulations under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1936 (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 499) with respect to the following: Radio-technician; mechanics engaged in the repair and construction of internal combustion engines; mechanics engaged in the repair and construction of automobile engines. Regulations are also given governing these trades, and the issuing of certificates of proficiency.

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According to an Order in Council reported in the Alberta Gazette of July 15, 1936, the administration of the Child Welfare Act and The Mothers' Allowance Act in the Province of Alberta has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Department to that of the Department of Public Health, the change dating as and from July 1, 1936.

This order became effective on, from and after July 1, 1936.

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The sixteenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain covering the period from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, has been recently published. "The aim of the research work directed by the Board is to advance knowledge which may be used in the prevention of industrial unfitness." The investigational activities of the Board during the period under review may be divided into five divisions, viz., (*a*) Environmental conditions, including the study of such topics as lighting and vision, noise and deafness, dust, toxic solvents, and the physiology and psychology of work; (*c*) sickness absence, labour wastage and occupational sickness; (*d*) vocational suitability; and (*e*) accident proneness.

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Accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario, during the month of July numbered 5,772, as compared with 5,334 during June and 5,480 during July of last year. Benefits awarded amounted to $509,801.82, $415,531 of which was for compensation and $94,270.82 for medical aid. Fatal accidents numbered 32 as compared with 39 in June and 29 in July of 1935.

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Manufacturing production in the Prairie Provinces during 1934 was valued at $217,008,841, a betterment over 1933 of $34,758,086. This was the highest value since 1931 when it was $231,173,427. There were 39,274 persons employed receiving salaries and wages amounting to $39,890,718, or increases of 1,967 persons and $2,423,957 respectively. Materials used in the process of manufacture were valued at $119,390,136, an increase of $26,022,796. Of the three provinces, Manitoba is the most industrialized, turning out products to the value of $105,358,000, Alberta followed with $69,389,118, and Saskatchewan $42,261,723.

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PLANS OF CANADIAN COMPANIES

## Welfare Program of Canadian Industries Limited

One of the most comprehensive programs of employee welfare in Canada is that of Canadian Industries Limited which is reviewed in the current issue of *Industrial Canada.*

Through constant improvement and expansion of the schemes included in the company's program, beneficial results for all concerned are obtained. Some of the plans, with a few changes, have been in existence since 1919, while others have been more recently adopted, and one or two are still in the experimental stage. Employee representation, pensions, co-operative savings and co-operative sickness and accident insurance plans, annual vacations with pay, employees' death benefit, bonuses for outstanding service, stock investment privileges and service awards are all included in the Canadian Industries Limited program.

*Pension Plan.*—The pension plan of the company was inaugurated in 1919 by the Canadian Explosives Limited—forerunner of C-I-L. The purpose of the plan is to permit the retirement on pension of any employee who has had at least fifteen years of continuous service with the Company and who is, either mentally or physically, substantially incapable of performing the normal duties incidental to his continued employment. Pensions are granted through a Board of Benefits and Pensions consisting of three members appointed by the President, and payment is based upon the average monthly pay received by the applicant during the last ten years of his service.

An amendment to the plan in 1925 provided that the maximum pension for service after that date should be $100.00 a month. This has the effect of limiting the size of pensions for higher salaried employees while maintaining the pensions of employees with lower earnings, and additionally serves to ensure that the pension fund will be adequate for its purpose.

While amounts of pension payments and eligibility are expressly set in the regulations governing the pension plan, the Board of Benefits and Pensions has considerable freedom of action in the judging of individual cases on their merits. For instance, in the case of the death of a pensioner, the Board may, in its discretion, authorize the pension to be continued in whole or in part to his widow, minor children or other dependents in cases where such pension is necessary for their support. The entire purpose of the plan is to extend to employees a sense of economic security for the future and in this spirit its administration is considered.

*Employees' Benefit Plan.*—This scheme was also inaugurated by Canadian Explosives Limited and continued, with minor changes, until the present time. It provides that in the event of the death of any employee of the Company having six months' service or more, certain sums are to be paid to his beneficiary. These payments, ranging from $1,000 for those with six months' service to $1,500 for those with five years' service, or more, are made entirely by the Company at no cost to employees. Pensioners of the Company who retired from Company service subsequent to 1920 are entitled to participate in this plan.

*Vacation Plan.*—For many years staff employees have been granted an annual holiday, and in January, 1935, a similar privilege was extended to payroll employees by the introduction of a vacation plan which provides them with one week's vacation each year with full pay.

*Bonus Plan.*—The bonus plan, further designed to encourage the initiative of the Company personnel, provides for supplementary compensation to those employees who have made exceptional contributions toward the Company's success. Bonuses are paid under these circumstances if and when the earnings exceed six per cent of the manufacturing investment. The amount available for distribution each year under this plan is entirely contingent upon income from company operations. The amount specified is applied to the purchase from the Company of Class "B" non-voting shares to be awarded and distributed over a period of four years to employees named. For the year 1935, 130 employees of the Company were awarded these special bonuses. The bonus plan, in effect for seventeen years subject to modifications from time to time, serves the double purpose of rewarding meritorious services and giving to successful employees the added incentive that results from stock ownership.

Various co-operative plans have been introduced by the company to assist employees in the obtaining of further economic security than that provided through the pension, benefit and vacation allowance which are paid for directly by the company. Two voluntary contributory plans have been installed as follows:—

*Co-operative Savings Plan.*—In 1935 a co-operative savings plan to be in force for one year was designed to encourage thrift among employees and assist those who have had at least one year of continuous service with the company and whose remuneration does not exceed $3,600 per annum.

All eligible employees have the privilege of authorizing monthly deductions from their salary or wages to be deposited with a trust company in their name. At the end of twelve regular monthly deposits the company contributes twenty-five cents for every dollar personally deposited by the employee. In addition to this twenty-five cent contribution per dollar, the company pays a sufficient amount to ensure that the employee receives interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on his actual savings.

Participants in this co-operative savings plan may authorize deductions from salary of from $2.00 to $20.00 per month but not in excess of 10 per cent of their remuneration.

*Co-operative Sickness and Accident Insurance Plan.*—Also conducted jointly by the management and employees is the co-operative sickness and non-occupational accident insurance plan which gives to any employee with at least three months' continuous service with the company the privilege of insuring himself against sickness or accidents for which no compensation is granted under any Workmen's Compensation Act.

This plan, also introduced in 1935, is contributory, the employees and company sharing the cost of premiums and the company furnishing all clerical and administrative labour and making the necessary wage and salary deductions. Participation is entirely voluntary. The percentage borne by the Company varies according to the amount of benefit to be received. In the case of employees with low earnings eighty per cent of the premium is paid by the Company. This percentage is gradually reduced as earnings become larger until in the higher brackets only thirteen per cent of the premium is paid by the Company. The amount of insurance is also on a sliding scale according to earnings, and ranges from $5.00 to $25.00 per week during disability.

*Stock Investment Plans.*—In the years 1927, 1929, 1930 and 1933 the Company further encouraged savings on the part of employees earning less than $3,000 a year, by the operation of stock investment plans. Designed, first, to encourage and assist employees to accumulate income-producing property and, secondly, to enlarge the degree of employee-ownership, which already prevailed in the business, the 1933 plan offered to employees the right to subscribe to its seven per cent cumulative preferred stock at $115.00 per share. These shares returned to employee investors the seven per cent dividend and, as a special inducement to invest and hold their shares, employees were offered by the Company an additional payment of three dollars per share for five years.

*Employee Representation Plan.*—In addition to sharing in the pension, benefit and other plans offered by the management to assist the employee in establishing himself economically, payroll employees are enabled through works' councils to participate in regulations governing the general welfare of the workers. Specifically designed to create and maintain a feeling of confidence and trust between employees and management and to enable employees to recommend policies which they believe will improve working conditions, the plan involves the selection in each factory or plant of a parliament of workers. Elected by secret ballot to represent certain definite sections of each plant, employee representatives meet, together with an equal number appointed by the management, on the works' councils. Chairman of the group, and secretary, are appointed by the management but neither of these officials has a vote. Decisions made by the councils must be by a majority vote; should the vote be a tie, the chairman must consider the problem and present his solution to the council. Should this fail to break the deadlock the problem goes to the division manager and finally, should the equal division of votes continue, the matter is sent to the president of the company for final decision. Members of the councils elected by the workers themselves are fully protected against earning Company displeasure by any actions they might be forced to take on behalf of their electors. They enjoy full freedom of speech and thought and are entitled to express their views fully at all meetings, regardless of whether or not they conflict with the views held by the management.

*Service Awards.*—As a mark of appreciation to employees of C-I-L with long service to their credit, service pins and watch awards are distributed. Gold service pins are awarded for each five-year period of service, continuing to twenty-five years, at which time the veteran employee is presented with a gold watch on behalf of the Company.

**Retirement and Vacation Plans of General Foods Limited**

It was announced recently that the factory employees of General Foods in thirty-one plants in various parts of Canada and the

United States would be given the opportunity of enjoying one to two weeks' vacation with pay.

Employees who have completed two years but less than five years of continuous service by July 1 of each year and who have a record of regular attendance during the preceding calendar year will be entitled to a week's vacation with pay during the current calendar year. Employees who have completed five years or more of continuous service will receive two weeks' vacation with pay. In announcing the plan, R. K. McIntosh, Vice-President, General Foods, Limited, Toronto, said: "The purpose of this plan is to provide annual vacations with pay for hourly-rated employees. It is a recognition of continuous service and regular attendance and of the value of a period of recreation from routine duties."

Two years ago General Foods Limited also introduced an old age retirement plan for the benefit of their employes. The scheme is on a co-operative basis, employee and employer jointly purchasing the benefits provided and the plan is underwritten by large insurance companies. All regular full-time employees are eligible to join the plan upon completion of 12 months of service during any period subsequent to August 31, 1933, and continue to be eligible so long as they are under the age of 65 if men, and under the age of 60 if women. Seasonal employees are also eligible to join the scheme upon completion of 12 months of active service during any period of 36 consecutive months, subsequent to August 31, 1931, and continue eligible so long as they are under the ages specified. Temporary or casual employees are not eligible to join the plan, the employer reserving the right to determine as to which employees are temporary or casual.

An employee, by signing an application authorizing the required payroll deductions during his participation in the plan may join and name a beneficiary under the scheme. A schedule of contributions set upon the basis of the employees' earnings is provided to be deducted from the employees' wages for transfer to the insurance companies. Retirement Income is computed on the basis of the number of years the employee serves in any one wage bracket or class. Death benefits, elections and special circumstances are also provided for under the scheme.

Besides the Retirement Plan, General Foods Limited also provides free insurance for all employees to which employees make no contribution. On being employed with the company, a person is immediately insured for $500 which is increased $100 each year up to $1,000. In addition to this, the employee is given the privilege of buying additional insurance at the group rate, or the cost to the company.

**Pension and Group Insurance Plans of the William Wrigley Jr. Company, Ltd.**

The Wm. J. Wrigley Jr. Company, Limited, on July 1, established a plan whereby over two hundred employees are enabled to join with employees of that company in the United States in obtaining retirement pensions.

Participation in the scheme is at the option of the employee, contributions to the fund being upon an approximately equal basis. The employee pays in about four cents on each wage-dollar earned, the amount being deducted by the employer and paid over to a large industrial insurance company, together with a similar contribution from the company.

On retirement at the age of sixty-five the plan provides for a pension payable to the employee by the insurance company every month for the rest of the employee's life. The amount of the pension depends upon the length of service with the Wrigley Company and the average wages of the employee during that period. If an employee who has been participating in the pension scheme dies before reaching the retiring age, the plan provides that the employee's estate or beneficiary named by him, will get back from the insurance company the full amount paid in by way of contribution, plus three per cent compound interest.

In order to take care of employees who have been with the Wrigley Company for many years and who have not contributed during those years to a pension plan because none existed, the company, in appreciation of their years of service, is paying the insurance company a lump sum of over $90,000, the equivalent of the back payments of such employees.

In order to provide still further security to their employees, the Wrigley Company is instituting a Group Life Insurance Plan, to become effective August 1, 1936. The plan provides that all employees who have completed three months or more of continuous service on or before August 1, 1936, will be given amounts of life insurance varying according to the employee's position with the company. Executives and Department heads will receive $3,000 of life insurance, foremen and salesmen, $2,000 and all other employees $1,000. The entire cost of this insurance is to be paid by the company.

With the inauguration of this life insurance scheme, the Wrigley Company plans to fill in the gap for the employee between the date of his employment and retirement and in this way each employee becomes insured for at least $1,000 during the time he is building up his pension fund.

# CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA, 1934

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics included the construction industry in its annual census of industry for the year 1934 and has recently issued a report as noted in the Labour Gazette for June, p. 478.

Hitherto the principal figures available as to construction work in Canada have been those as to building permits, collected by the Bureau of Statistics, from fifty-eight cities and towns, and those as to contracts awarded,

TABLE I.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1934

| Groups | Capital Invested | Salaried Employees and Wage-earners | Salaries and Wages paid | Cost of Materials used | Value of Work Performed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | New Construction | Alterations and Repairs | Total |
| | $ | No. | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Construction and Trade Contractors and Subcontractors | 94,561,429 | 46,479 | 39,356,442 | 51,776,922 | 65,971,690 | 33,410,132 | 99,381,822 |
| Cities, towns, villages, municipalities, etc. | 17,418,926 | 52,850 | 21,759,944 | 6,741,108 | 9,086,410 | 19,889,811 | 28,976,221 |
| Harbour Commissions | 1,622,678 | 1,259 | 1,278,880 | 757,791 | 357,926 | 2,898,014 | 3,255,940 |
| Provincial Government Departments | 10,934,485 | 45,926 | 26,018,545 | 6,382,028 | 26,489,319 | 8,763,565 | 35,252,884 |
| Dominion Government Departments | 6,504,133 | 26,639 | 13,194,417 | 5,134,286 | 14,083,436 | 5,248,587 | 19,332,023 |
| Totals | 131,041,651 | 173,153 | 101,608,228 | 70,792,135 | 115,988,781 | 70,210,109 | 186,198,890 |

TABLE 2.—DESCRIPTION, CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE OF ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK PERFORMED IN CANADA, 1934

| Description | Value of Work performed | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | New Construction | Alterations and Repair Work | Total Value |
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Dwellings | 9,207,913 | 3,611,185 | 12,819,098 |
| Apartment houses | 700,048 | 452,964 | 1,153,012 |
| Hotels, clubs and restaurants | 372,678 | 475,924 | 848,602 |
| Churches, church halls and schools | 4,338,330 | 656,542 | 4,994,872 |
| Hospitals and sanatoria | 2,348,718 | 157,490 | 2,506,208 |
| Office buildings | 837,167 | 750,424 | 1,587,591 |
| Stores | 648,723 | 854,633 | 1,503,356 |
| Theatres | 160,333 | 141,798 | 302,131 |
| Factories and warehouses | 6,018,712 | 1,978,574 | 7,997,286 |
| Garages | 860,419 | 179,093 | 1,039,512 |
| Government and municipal buildings | 5,022,290 | 3,794,467 | 8,816,757 |
| Service stations | 185,259 | 1,661,096 | 1,846,355 |
| Farm buildings | 361,588 | 115,057 | 476,645 |
| Grain elevators | 561,010 | 1,341,578 | 1,902,588 |
| Bricklaying | 115,305 | 143,019 | 258,324 |
| Carpentry work | 412,576 | 798,852 | 1,211,428 |
| Concreting and cement work | 1,285,596 | 270,569 | 1,556,165 |
| Electrical work | 595,859 | 1,309,703 | 1,905,562 |
| Elevators, service | 196,135 | 555,752 | 751,887 |
| Glass and glazing | ..... | 21,803 | 21,803 |
| Heating and plumbing | 2,164,491 | 5,116,884 | 7,281,375 |
| Lathing, plastering and stucco | 84,801 | 186,461 | 271,262 |
| Masonry and stone work | 128,505 | 93,000 | 221,505 |
| Ornamental iron work | 61,427 | 4,106 | 65,533 |
| Painting and decorating | 377,333 | 2,421,770 | 2,799,103 |
| Roofing | 131,768 | 542,769 | 674,537 |
| Sheet metal work | 366,804 | 808,105 | 1,174,909 |
| Tiling and marble work | 216,031 | 111,067 | 327,098 |
| Weatherstripping and insulation | 104,889 | 130,275 | 235,164 |
| Sprinkler installation | 360,792 | 57,959 | 418,751 |
| Paved streets and highways | 12,088,267 | 4,061,964 | 16,150,231 |
| Other streets and highways | 27,166,960 | 16,945,993 | 44,112,953 |
| Bridges, viaducts, etc., steel and concrete | 3,389,401 | 1,772,251 | 5,161,652 |
| Subways and tunnels | ..... | 9,257 | 9,257 |
| Watermains and waterworks systems | 3,090,235 | 3,023,221 | 6,113,456 |
| Sewers and sewage disposal works | 2,636,676 | 1,243,681 | 3,880,357 |
| Sewers | 1,590,136 | 123,591 | 1,713,727 |
| Dams and reservoirs | 2,835,399 | 155,601 | 2,991,000 |
| Central electric stations, light and power plants | 1,621,370 | 97,637 | 1,719,007 |
| Transmission lines and towers | 1,042,826 | 240,587 | 1,283,413 |
| Railway construction work, steam and electric | 119,195 | 433,472 | 552,667 |
| Steel erection | 850,913 | 88,889 | 939,802 |
| Wrecking and demolition | ..... | 399,024 | 399,024 |
| Docks, wharves, piers and breakwaters | 3,946,919 | 3,517,205 | 7,464,124 |
| Retaining walls, embankments, dykes and defences | 709,972 | 120,992 | 830,964 |
| Canals and waterways | 77,804 | 128,390 | 206,194 |
| Dredging | 4,361,955 | 1,119,086 | 5,481,041 |
| All other work | 12,235,253 | 7,986,349 | 20,221,602 |
| Total value of work performed | 115,988,781 | 70,210,109 | 186,198,890 |

collected by MacLean Building Reports, Limited. In 1934 a separate branch was established in the Bureau to secure data as to all classes of construction. A list of contractors as complete as possible was made up from various sources, but it is stated that it was not possible to include all of the thousands of small sub-contractors.

The statistics available indicate that 1934 marked the beginning of the upturn from the low point in construction, the record of contracts awarded referred to above showing a total value of $125,811,500 as compared with $97,289,800 in 1933 and $576,651,800 in 1929 (the high point).

The data compiled included capital invested, numbers of employees, total salaries and wages paid, cost of materials, value of new construction and of alterations and repairs. The information was classified by provinces and by groups of employers doing construction work, namely contractors and sub-contractors, municipalities, harbour commissions, provincial and Dominion government departments.

Reports were secured from 9,527 such employers, including 7,140 contractors and sub-contractors, 2,333 municipalities and 54 Dominion and Provincial Government Departments and Harbour Commissions. It will be noted from Table 1 that approximately one-half of the construction in 1934 was done directly by public authorities. Other statistics as to construction contracts awarded in 1933 and 1934 (Canada Year Book, 1936, p. 476-477)

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR REMUNERATION, BY GROUPS AND PROVINCES IN CANADA, 1934

(A) Groups

| Months | Construction and Trade Contractors and Sub-contractors | Cities, Towns, Villages, Municipalities, etc. | Harbour Commissions | Provincial Government Departments | Dominion Government Departments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| January | 19,895 | 28,474 | 821 | 33,348 | 26,178 | 108,716 |
| February | 20,177 | 31,480 | 1,127 | 36,525 | 26,385 | 115,694 |
| March | 22,130 | 34,037 | 1,095 | 36,901 | 25,543 | 119,706 |
| April | 26,858 | 36,754 | 1,276 | 38,979 | 22,360 | 126,227 |
| May | 39,000 | 45,959 | 1,150 | 50,579 | 22,691 | 159,379 |
| June | 47,254 | 80,661 | 1,121 | 79,316 | 22,601 | 230,953 |
| July | 51,191 | 85,879 | 1,059 | 70,776 | 21,496 | 230,401 |
| August | 53,134 | 63,223 | 1,057 | 43,923 | 20,716 | 182,053 |
| September | 51,367 | 54,849 | 1,313 | 46,198 | 23,676 | 177,403 |
| October | 49,926 | 56,946 | 1,336 | 45,605 | 27,142 | 180,955 |
| November | 41,031 | 45,728 | 1,160 | 28,379 | 28,661 | 144,959 |
| December | 28,776 | 35,366 | 1,127 | 27,194 | 25,407 | 117,870 |
| Monthly average | 37,561 | 49,946 | 1,137 | 44,810 | 24,405 | *157,859 |
| Amount of wages paid | $ 27,975,257 | $ 19,231,283 | $ 1,002,301 | $ 24,437,788 | $ 12,033,357 | $ 84,679,986 |
| Average wage per man per annum | $ 745 | $ 385 | $ 882 | $ 545 | $ 493 | $ 536 |

(B) Provinces

| Months | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia and Yukon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| January | 63 | 2,638 | 3,775 | 15,361 | 62,054 | 3,452 | 2,851 | 3,603 | 10,739 |
| February | 78 | 2,625 | 3,320 | 16,410 | 68,597 | 3,878 | 2,757 | 3,761 | 10,273 |
| March | 74 | 3,182 | 3,425 | 18,034 | 68,799 | 4,066 | 3,104 | 4,534 | 10,134 |
| April | 66 | 4,405 | 3,481 | 19,375 | 70,675 | 4,178 | 4,774 | 5,923 | 9,628 |
| May | 257 | 5,489 | 4,588 | 24,561 | 88,616 | 5,074 | 8,544 | 8,245 | 10,022 |
| June | 293 | 5,543 | 6,005 | 32,150 | 129,447 | 8,078 | 19,215 | 16,546 | 9,619 |
| July | 625 | 5,826 | 7,074 | 28,819 | 123,517 | 8,630 | 23,026 | 19,245 | 9,222 |
| August | 271 | 7,036 | 8,139 | 28,930 | 89,544 | 6,455 | 13,723 | 14,601 | 8,247 |
| September | 278 | 7,468 | 8,428 | 29,974 | 85,966 | 6,593 | 12,493 | 11,787 | 8,904 |
| October | 401 | 7,287 | 6,772 | 31,071 | 85,752 | 7,951 | 14,659 | 11,440 | 9,550 |
| November | 383 | 6,814 | 5,494 | 25,053 | 64,210 | 5,958 | 11,536 | 8,652 | 11,045 |
| December | 64 | 2,816 | 3,545 | 18,384 | 63,622 | 3,912 | 5,636 | 4,414 | 10,150 |
| Monthly average | 238 | 5,094 | 5,337 | 24,010 | 83,400 | 5,685 | 10,193 | 9,396 | 9,794 |
| Amount of wages paid | $ 112,776 | $ 3,374,631 | $ 2,567,091 | $ 13,359,334 | $ 45,340,758 | $ 2,919,760 | $ 3,276,204 | $ 3,833,429 | $ 4,728,490 |
| Average wage per man per annum | 474 | 662 | 481 | 556 | 544 | 514 | 321 | 408 | 483 |

* An average employment of 4,712 wage-earners cannot be segregated by Provinces.

show that about one-third in value were awarded by public authorities. A considerable percentage of these, however, would not be carried out to completion in 1934 so that the figures cannot be related exactly to those for actual construction in 1934 now published, but they indicate the large percentage of construction work undertaken by the various public authorities in recent years.

In Table 2 the classes of construction accounting for the largest items were paved streets and highways ($16,150,231) and other streets and highways ($44,112,953); these together amounting to one-third of the total for the year. Dwellings came next with $12,819,098, followed by factories and warehouses $7,997,286; docks, wharves, etc., $7,464,124; dredging, $5,481,041; waterworks, $6,113,456; Government and municipal buildings, $8,816,757.

The figures in Table 3 as to employees and amounts of wages paid show that employment in June and July was over twice as great as in January due to the seasonal nature of most construction work and particularly that on highways, which was such a large percentage of the total. The low average figure as to earnings per annum per man, $536, is also accounted for chiefly by the relatively small number of days during the year on which many wage earners were employed, particularly on road building.

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# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN EUROPE

## Address of Miss Margaret Mackintosh at Conference of Workers' Educational Association of Canada

At the three-day conference on collective bargaining held by the Workers' Educational Association of Canada at the conclusion of their annual Summer School at Pickering College, Newmarket, from July 25 to August 3, one of the speakers was Miss Margaret Mackintosh, of the Federal Department of Labour. (An account of the proceedings at the Summer School and the conference on collective bargaining will be given in the next issue of the Labour Gazette.) The address given by Miss Mackintosh was a comprehensive survey of collective bargaining and its regulation in European countries, and was substantially as follows:—

In studying legislation affecting collective agreements in Europe we find that there is one kind of legislation which affects them indirectly and another kind of legislation which regulates them directly.

In Great Britain, except for a recent emergency measure in the cotton industry, there is only indirect regulation. The law merely opens the way for collective bargaining to operate freely. First, trade unions are recognized by the law and the right to strike is conceded. Second, agreements are facilitated by legislative provision for conciliation and arbitration when negotiations between the parties fail and when differences arise as to the application of an agreement. Finally, there is legislation such as that limiting hours of certain classes, notably women and young persons, and laws providing minimum wage-fixing machinery for trades that are unorganized. In these matters the state intervenes to provide some degree of "collective regulation." Such intervention may be and usually is an aid to collective bargaining in other industries. Nevertheless, there is a fundamental distinction between the method of collective regulation by the state and collective bargaining, though each has its appropriate place when that distinction is recognized.

Collective agreements in the strict sense are voluntary agreements arrived at after negotiation between employers or employers' associations and trade unions. They represent a means of self-government in industry.

Where the method of collective bargaining is widely practised as in Europe, such a system —which brings together employers and workers with the most intimate knowledge of industrial conditions, which enables frequent adjustments to be made in working conditions, and which permits the employer to give his attention to improved methods of organization instead of seeking to compete with his fellows by lowering labour standards,—is considered to be well suited to the needs of modern industry and economic life.

### State Intervention

All methods of collective regulation other than that of collective bargaining involve the intervention of public authorities to a greater or less degree. In many cases, the legislation providing for such intervention stipulates that it relates only to trades that are unorganized. For example, the British Trade Boards Act may be applied to any trade if the Minister of Labour "is of the opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the regulation of wages throughout the trade." A trade board is a representative body with some members appointed by the Minister of Labour. Minimum

wages are fixed by the board for the trade and are made effective by order of the Minister of Labour. Thus, even in the case of wage-fixing in Britain, there is a minimum of government intervention. Britain has adhered to this policy and has no legislation directly regulating collective agreements except the 1934 Act for the cotton industry. But, through a long history of collective bargaining, the employers' and workers' associations have built up a smoothly working system which appears, according to a report of the British Ministry of Labour "best adapted to the needs of industry and to the demands of the national character." The agreements have no legal effect and though only morally binding have, on the whole, been loyally observed.

Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, went to the extreme of state intervention in labour matters through their compulsory arbitration systems but the tendency in Australasia in recent years has been to strengthen the provision for conciliation rather than to depend on compulsion.

### Development in Great Britain

Collective bargaining developed first in Great Britain and its history is, of course, the history of trade unionism. Even before the repeal of the Combination Laws in 1824 and trade unions could legally function in Britain, piece-rates were fixed by agreement between groups of employers and workpeople in the cutlery and printing trades. In the following years, the practice developed in the silk trade, cotton spinning, tailoring, boots and shoes, coopering, tinplate making, carpet weaving, shipbuilding, hosiery and lace making. Towards the end of the 19th century, collective agreements were being made in European countries, in Australia and New Zealand and on this continent.

The war gave a great stimulus to collective bargaining and with changes in industrial structure and especially under the stress of intense competition in many industries, agreements which before the war had been merely on a local basis enlarged their geographical scope to become district or national agreements. Similarly, agreements which had formerly related only to skilled workers were extended to cover unskilled workers and labourers. The depression has hindered the development of the movement but within the last year or two there has been increased interest and legislation has been enacted in several countries.

As in other fields of social action, laws promoting or regulating collective agreements have usually been passed only after a considerable experience in voluntary collective bargaining. To a large extent the success of such legislation is dependent on such experience. Moreover, the effectiveness of voluntary collective agreements is conditioned by the degree of organization among employers and workpeople. It is unnecessary to labour these points.

In the countries of continental Europe, collective agreements entered into voluntarily have been made legally binding either as contracts between the parties, for breach of which damages may be recovered, or as regulations governing the industry for violation of which penalties may be imposed. In general, the legislation merely supplements and coordinates the system of collective agreements.

In a few countries, the law provides, for the extension of an agreement by the public authorities to all employers and workers in the industry on certain conditions. Such legislation existed in Austria and Germany and is now in force in Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa and in Queensland, Western Australia and in New Zealand.

I will make no attempt to deal with all European countries but outline conditions only in Scandinavia, France, Germany and Great Britain. In Italy and Russia, the political and economic organization has changed so fundamentally the regulation of industry that there is little or no common basis for comparison with the system of collective agreements in other countries.

### Situation in Scandinavian Countries

In the Scandinavian countries, the practice of collective bargaining is particularly widespread, agreements covering about two-thirds of the workers in Denmark, 40 per cent in Norway and 80 per cent in Sweden. From the outset the employers' associations adopted a constructive policy of collaborating with the trade unions in working out a system of collective agreements.

Developing during the last decades of the 19th century, the trade unions in these countries devoted their energies to the practical aim of bringing about a progressive improvement in the living and working conditions of their members. As happens in the case of most new and undisciplined trade unions, there were frequent disputes over the application of agreements made with individual employers. So the employers formed associations whose main function was to organize the relations between employers and workers. The rules of the Danish employers' federation, for instance, provided for conciliation or arbitration before a stoppage of work and the settlement of differences on the basis of agreed

conditions. The policy followed by the central organization of employers was "the same in all three countries, namely, to accept the principle of the determination of conditions of employment by way of collective agreements and to ensure the application of the agreements by providing the strongest safeguards permitted by the existing legislative and other conditions".

In Denmark, the employers in the woodworking industry declared a lockout in May, 1899, in order to bring pressure on the Confederation of Trade Unions to make itself responsible for ensuring that its constituent unions did not violate their agreements. The lockout which had spread to a large number of industries was settled by an agreement in September, 1899. This agreement laid down the principle that the central organizations must accept responsibility for seeing that agreements between them were respected by all affiliated organizations. The September agreement, as it was called, was concluded without official intervention, and formed the basis for relations between employers' and workers' organizations in Denmark for thirty years.

But there was still difficulty, from the employers' point of view, in the lack of complete control of the Confederation of Trade Unions over its locals and in the delay in judicial procedure where recourse had to be had to the ordinary courts. Finally, in 1908, a joint committee of the employers' and workers' federations agreed that any organization or individual member breaking an agreement should be liable to a fine payable to the injured party. The legislative authorities were then requested to give statutory effect to this agreement and to provide for a special court to settle disputes. Accordingly, an Act setting up the Permanent Arbitration Court was enacted in 1910.

In Norway, also, the employers' associations tried from the beginning to develop the system of collective bargaining. The Employers' Federation in 1904 replied to one of its local associations that "there can be nothing against the conclusion of collective agreements wherever the workers are organized". In 1902, the Norwegian Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions, like the Danish organizations, agreed on machinery for conciliation and arbitration. When this agreement expired, similar provision was made in separate agreements between the employers' federation and the various trade unions. The employers took the initiative in pressing for a statutory judicial body to settle disputes arising out of the application of agreements and in 1915 a law was passed creating a special Court for this purpose.

In Sweden, an Employers' Federation was formed in 1902 in industries in which the collective agreement system had made little headway. In 1905 rules were adopted defining the functions of the Federation with respect to collective agreements but no general agreement was concluded between the central organizations as in Denmark and Norway. The employers' organizations, however, urged that there should be some system of legal guarantees against breach of agreements which could be promptly applied. In 1915 the Courts decided that a collective agreement was legally binding on the contracting parties, but the length of time elapsing before a judicial decision could be expected in the normal course of events made the ordinary court procedure unsatisfactory to the employers. Trade Unions, on the other hand, were opposed to the principle of financial liability of trade associations for breach of an agreement. Finally, after some experience with an arbitration system, two Acts were passed in 1928, one laying down general regulations for collective agreements and the other setting up a Labour Court to hear disputes arising out of the application of agreements. In June of this year, a bill was passed regulating the right of association and dealing with collective bargaining in relation to conciliation machinery and salaried employees.

Thus, in the three Scandinavian countries, the legislation concerning collective agreements has been based on the experience of, and enacted at the request of either or both of the employers and workers' organizations. The employers' organizations are highly centralized and in none of these countries may an affiliated association conclude a collective agreement without the approval of the Federation. In Norway, the collective agreements governing the national employers' associations are negotiated and signed by the Employers' Federation in its own name.

The laws on collective agreements in these three countries stipulate that the agreement shall be in writing and shall contain provisions respecting the date of expiry and the notice required to terminate it. Provisions in an individual contract of employment which are contrary to those of a collective agreement are null and void except in Sweden where such variation from the terms of the agreement is legal if permitted by the agreement itself. A trade union or association is liable for breach of an agreement by its members or for an unlawful stoppage of work unless it proves that it was not itself responsible

for such breach or stoppage or that it endeavoured to prevent the breach or stoppage.

Not every strike or lockout is illegal but a strike or lockout in defiance of the terms of the agreement is unlawful. In Denmark and Norway, a penalty is provided for breach of an agreement; in Sweden damages are recoverable. For an illegal stoppage, damages are payable in Norway and Sweden; in Denmark, a fine may be imposed if the union or association was a party to it. In the main, the above are similar to the provisions laid down in the law on collective agreements in all the countries of continental Europe.

### Labour Courts

An important distinction is found in the system of Labour Courts set up to deal with disputes arising out of agreements in Norway and Sweden. Actions for breach of an agreement may be brought by trade unions or employers' associations on behalf of their members before the Labour Court in each of the Scandinavian countries but actions by individuals are heard by the ordinary Courts, except in Norway, where an individual case may be settled by the Labour Court when dealing with a collective dispute affecting it.

The collective agreement system in these countries is of special interest then, owing to its extent, to the highly centralized character of the employers' associations and trade unions and the control kept by the central bodies over the agreements entered into by their members. Moreover, the industrial development of these countries since the war and the relatively slight effect on them of the economic depression support the view that the system has, at least, not handicapped industry.

### Legislation in France

In France, collective bargaining has not developed so successfully as in other countries according to a recent report approved by the National Economic Council. This comparative failure is ascribed in part to the lack of adequate government machinery for conciliation in disputes.

The first collective agreement in any industry frequently dates from the settlement of a dispute between the employers and workers. Since the parties may be greatly aided in the settlement of disputes by joint boards under government auspices or by a trained conciliator especially conversant with conditions and able to see both sides of the question, such assistance is provided by governmental authorities in most countries and where it fails, arbitration machinery may usually be put in motion. In France, however, the official conciliation system has been confined to a few local committees.

While definite official procedure for conciliation is an aid to collective bargaining, it is also true that agreements arrived at after collective bargaining usually contain clauses creating joint bodies to deal with disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the agreements. Thus, collective bargaining has a two-fold connection with conciliation and arbitration: in the negotiating of new agreements official machinery for conciliation is an aid while for disputes as to the application of agreements there may be official or unofficial machinery or both.

There has been statutory regulation of collective agreements in France since the war. During the war period, the French Government, like other Governments, encouraged collective bargaining in order to facilitate production. Moreover, the Courts in some districts were giving to collective agreements contractual force. Accordingly, a 1919 Act laid down regulations for agreements and authorized duly constituted associations which had entered into agreements to institute proceedings in their own names or in favour of their members against persons violating agreements. Further amendments were made to the Act in the next year.

On several occasions Bills were introduced unsuccessfully to empower the authorities to extend the operation of an agreement to non-parties and thus provide a common rule for the industry. In 1935, a Government Bill to this effect was drafted as an emergency measure to apply only to important industries. A few weeks ago the new Government included among its labour measures a Bill based on an agreement between the General Confederation of Labour and employers' associations. This Bill passed both Houses on June 24. It is designed to encourage collective agreements by enabling the Minister of Labour, at the request of one party, to call a joint meeting of representatives of trade unions and employers' associations in any industry. If the representatives are unable to reach an agreement, the Minister, if requested to do so, may endeavour to bring about an agreement after consulting the National Economic Council.

The Act stipulates that an agreement must contain provisions regarding freedom of association, the settlement of differences as regards the application of the agreement or of labour legislation to any undertaking, and concerning minimum wages, notice of dismissal, apprentices, procedure for settlement of disputes arising out of the agreement generally and for its revision or amendment.

Finally, the Act enables an agreement to be made binding by the Minister of Labour on all employers and workers in the industry concerned after he has consulted the appropriate trade section of the National Economic Council and given all persons concerned opportunity to present objections. The Order extending the agreement may be cancelled by the Minister under similar conditions if it appears that the agreement no longer meets the economic requirements of the industry. It ceases to have effect if the parties agree to denounce or revise it.

### Measures in Germany

In Germany, from December, 1918 to 1933 when the trade unions were dissolved, the law on collective agreements was clearly laid down by the legislative and judicial authorities. Germany was the first European country to enable agreements to be extended by public authorities to non-parties but in Australia and New Zealand a similar provision had been in effect for some years. A German Decree of 1918, as amended in 1920 and by an Act of 1923, permitted an agreement to be made by an employer or employers' association with a trade union or group of employees. Individual contracts of employment providing more favourable terms for the workers could be permitted by the collective agreement; any other variation from the collective conditions was null. As in other countries, an agreement applied to the parties to the agreement, to the members and those who later became members of the trade unions or associations making the agreement and to any persons who based a contract of employment on the collective agreement.

The Federal Labour Office might declare a collective agreement generally binding at the request of one of the parties or at the request of an association of employers or workers whose members would be affected. It was stipulated, however, that the scope of an agreement might be extended only if its conditions were of preponderant importance in determining labour conditions for the industry in the district covered by the agreement. Publication of the request for the extension of an agreement was required and a date up to which objections might be made was named in the notice. A register of agreements had to be kept with full particulars. This was open to the public during office hours. Similar procedure had to be followed in case of amendments.

Special interest attaches to certain decisions affecting the German Collective Agreements Act. In some cases, these were made by the Minister of Labour, in others by the Labour Courts set up in 1926. Under a decision of the Minister, employees organized on the suggestion of their employer were not competent to enter into a collective agreement. The same question was decided by the Federal Labour Court in 1928 and three qualifications on this point were laid down for a generally binding agreement: all members of the organization must be either employers or workers; one of its purposes must be the promotion of the economic interests of its members and, third, it must be independent of financial or other control by the other party to the agreement. Clear thinking on this question aids in drawing the proper distinction between company unions and trade unions in their relation to collective bargaining.

As regards the right to strike when unions are bound by collective agreements. In France, a strike in defiance of an agreement was a breach of contract under the post-war legislation. The parties to an agreement were bound to abstain from action likely to prevent the agreement being carried out but they guaranteed its execution only to the extent laid down in the contract. We have no information as to the position under the new Act.

In Germany, the Supreme Court pointed out that the duty of keeping the peace was bound up with collective agreements. But unless there was a definite provision in the agreement, an organization was not held responsible for the failure of its members to keep the peace if it had tried to persuade them to do so. If the agreement provided expressly for maintaining peace, the association was expected to discipline its members for violation. If the organization authorized or was itself responsible for a strike or lockout against the terms of an agreement it was liable in damages.

In an article in the International Labour Review, an officer of the German Ministry of Labour states that the purpose of the legislation was

> to ensure industrial peace by securing uniform labour conditions and to make it easier for the employer to enter into collective agreements by preventing any underbidding on the part of an outside ring of manufacture.
>
> If an agreement is to be declared of general application, it must be shown that it is of outstanding importance within the industry or group of occupations covered by it. It must be an established fact that conditions are in conformity with the terms of the agreement for a majority of the persons employed in the trade; for a declaration of general application is intended to secure a complete acceptance of what has been approved by the majority; it is not intended to impose the wishes of a minority.

### Collective Agreements Not Contracts in England

Turning, now, to Great Britain, I have stated before that, with the exception of agreements on the cotton weaving industry, collective agreements are only morally binding on the parties to them. They are not contracts in the legal sense under English law. In the cotton manufacturing industry, however, a provisional Act applying only to wages was passed in 1934 to remain in effect until the end of 1937. This statute was enacted at the joint request of the employers and trade unions in the industry as a result of the severe competition in recent years. Curtailed demand for cotton goods led some employers to violate agreements and lower wage rates, thus making it difficult for other employers to maintain the agreed rates.

The care that was taken by the British Government and by Parliament to adhere as closely as possible to the policy of non-interference with the voluntary negotiation of working conditions is noteworthy in these days of state intervention. The Act stipulates that when the employers controlling the majority of looms in the industry and the trade unions representing the majority of the workpeople make joint application for an order making the agreed wage rates binding throughout the industry, the Minister must refer the application to a board of three independent members. Only if the board unanimously recommends that the order be made, may the Minister do so. An employer paying less than the fixed rate is liable to a maximum fine of £10.

While Parliament and the great body of employers and workpeople in Britain appear not to favour the legalizing of collective agreements in general, yet there have been Bills presented to Parliament with this end in view. The Association of Industrial Councils has, since 1924, sponsored several Bills. In 1931, the Trades Union Congress supported a Bill to extend the scope of an agreement on wages to apply compulsorily to all persons in the industry but the Congress appears to have taken no action since that time.

Conditions in Europe in relation to trade unions and collective bargaining are, of course, different from those in Canada. Smaller countries and denser population in Europe make it easier to extend organization over more than one industrial centre or district. The development has been gradual, on the whole, and the movement in one country promoted a similar movement in neighbouring countries. On the other hand, many Canadian and American employers have followed a policy of hostility to trade unions and the method of collective bargaining for the determination of working conditions has not been so generally adopted on this continent.

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## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1936

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1936, were somewhat less favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1935, as there was a decline of over two per cent in vacancies offered and in placements effected in regular and casual employment. This was due to the heavy decline in construction and maintenance, under which division relief placements were classified, for, other than a small loss recorded in trade and in transportation, all remaining industrial groups showed gains, the most substantial of which were in farming and services. All provinces, except Saskatchewan and Quebec, registered fewer vacancies and placements than were recorded in the corresponding quarter last year, the largest decline being in Alberta and the highest gain in Saskatchewan. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada, by industrial groups in the various provinces, during the period April to June, 1936.

From the chart on page 732 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward course from the beginning of April to the middle of May, then showed a downward tendency until the middle of June, when it again pursued an upward trend for the remaining two weeks of the month, when each curve attained a level over three points higher than that recorded at the end of June, 1935. During the period April to June, 1936, there was a ratio of 54·7 vacancies and 50·2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 55·0 vacancies and 50·8 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,132, of applications registered 2,070 and of placements effected 1,040, in contrast with the daily average of 1,175 vacancies, 2,134 applications and 1,085 placements in regular and

casual employment during the same quarter of 1935.

During the three months April to June, 1936, the Offices reported that they had made 81,612 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 76,924 placements, of which 45,668 were in regular employment and 31,256 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 32,195 were of men and 13,473 of women, while casual work was found for 19,716 men and 11,540 women. A comparison with the corresponding period of 1935 shows that 79,202 placements were then made, of which 47,581 were in regular employment and

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

| Industry | Nova Scotia | | | New Brunswick | | | Quebec | | | Ontario | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | |
| | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual |
| **Manufacturing** | **86** | **76** | **10** | **111** | **10** | **100** | **524** | **327** | **169** | **1,483** | **1,050** | **377** |
| Animal products, edible | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 42 | 12 | 30 | 36 | 19 | 14 |
| Fur and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Leather and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 8 | 7 | ..... | 15 | 12 | 1 |
| Lumber and its products | 40 | 39 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 48 | 99 | 42 | 54 | 139 | 95 | 25 |
| Musical instruments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Pulp and paper products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 | 91 | ..... | 78 | 43 | 32 |
| Rubber products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 21 | ..... |
| Textile products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 51 | 41 | ..... | 102 | 69 | 26 |
| Plant products, edible | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 12 | ..... | 229 | 116 | 106 |
| Plant products, n.e.s. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 13 | 8 | 5 | 31 | 13 | 17 |
| Wood distillates | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chemical and allied products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 25 | 17 | 14 | ..... | 51 | 35 | 15 |
| Clay, glass and stone | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 66 | 55 | 10 |
| Electric current | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Electric apparatus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 13 | 7 | 78 | 53 | 25 |
| Iron and steel products | 44 | 35 | 9 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 117 | 49 | 56 | 512 | 422 | 86 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14 | ..... | 33 | 26 | 2 |
| Mineral products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 56 | 50 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 21 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| **Logging** | **140** | **114** | **6** | **134** | **108** | ..... | **1,308** | **1,425** | **9** | **2,673** | **2,531** | **13** |
| **Fishing and Hunting** | **3** | **3** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Farming** | **46** | **43** | **2** | **20** | **19** | **1** | **206** | **186** | **1** | **5,254** | **4,783** | **292** |
| **Mining** | **2** | **2** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **9** | **3** | **1** | **240** | **211** | **1** |
| Coal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metallic ores | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 | 1 | 204 | 187 | 1 |
| Non-metallic ores | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 24 | ..... |
| **Communication** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **1** | **1** | ..... | **12** | **10** | **2** |
| **Transportation** | **16** | ..... | **16** | **7** | **6** | **1** | **12** | **8** | **4** | **271** | **72** | **198** |
| Forwarding and storage | 16 | ..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 200 | 48 | 152 |
| Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 67 | 21 | 45 |
| Air | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| **Construction and Maintenance** | **966** | **226** | **740** | **117** | **82** | **21** | **3,246** | **3,044** | **173** | **9,835** | **2,700** | **7,135** |
| Railway | 2 | 2 | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 538 | 471 | 44 |
| Highway | 960 | 222 | 738 | 61 | 37 | 10 | 2,061 | 2,006 | 35 | 7,473 | 944 | 6,532 |
| Building and other | 4 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 36 | 11 | 1,185 | 1,038 | 138 | 1,824 | 1,285 | 559 |
| **Services** | **1,272** | **267** | **892** | **1,838** | **222** | **1,591** | **10,519** | **4,710** | **2,370** | **14,879** | **5,117** | **7,665** |
| Governmental | 51 | 8 | 43 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 118 | 35 | 83 |
| Hotel and restaurant | 31 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 454 | 332 | 10 | 1,647 | 955 | 540 |
| Professional | 155 | 4 | 146 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 222 | 88 | 86 | 315 | 191 | 136 |
| Recreational | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 94 | 56 | 6 | 374 | 172 | 167 |
| Personal | 200 | 4 | 196 | 440 | 18 | 420 | 400 | 195 | 167 | 3,238 | 393 | 2,805 |
| Household | 831 | 240 | 489 | 1,383 | 194 | 1,164 | 9,349 | 4,039 | 2,101 | 9,153 | 3,348 | 3,934 |
| Farm household | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 23 | ..... |
| **Trade** | **62** | **6** | **56** | **47** | **1** | **45** | **330** | **115** | **139** | **852** | **264** | **577** |
| Retail | 49 | 6 | 43 | 47 | 1 | 45 | 159 | 87 | 62 | 786 | 246 | 530 |
| Wholesale | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 | 58 | 77 | 66 | 18 | 47 |
| **Finance** | ..... | **1** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **25** | **23** | ..... | **52** | **23** | **25** |
| **All Industries** | **2,593** | **738** | **1,722** | **2,274** | **448** | **1,759** | **16,180** | **9,872** | **2,866** | **35,551** | **16,761** | **16,285** |
| Men | 1,565 | 482 | 1,062 | 862 | 248 | 574 | 6,208 | 5,448 | 740 | 24,129 | 12,157 | 11,537 |
| Women | 1,028 | 256 | 660 | 1,412 | 200 | 1,185 | 9,972 | 4,424 | 2,126 | 11,422 | 4,604 | 4,748 |

31,621 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 113,741 men and 39,421 women, a total of 153,162, in contrast with the registration of 155,777 during the same period of 1935. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1936, of 83,755 vacancies of which 52,491 were for men and 31,264 for women, as compared with 85,751 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago. In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1936

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1936

| Manitoba | | | Saskatchewan | | | Alberta | | | British Columbia | | | Canada | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | |
| Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual |
| 72 | 19 | 55 | 250 | 88 | 160 | 208 | 159 | 47 | 169 | 89 | 78 | 2,903 | 1,818 | 996 |
| 6 | ..... | 6 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 39 | 39 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 147 | 80 | 64 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | ..... | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 18 | 4 | 15 |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 23 | 8 |
| 2 | 4 | ..... | 14 | 12 | 2 | 83 | 83 | ..... | 89 | 58 | 30 | 517 | 336 | 160 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 17 | 13 | 4 | 195 | 148 | 43 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 21 | 1 |
| 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 167 | 116 | 34 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 287 | 137 | 142 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 | ..... | 103 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 154 | 22 | 131 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 53 | 42 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 34 | ..... | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 121 | 100 | 18 |
| 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 6 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | 66 | 32 |
| 22 | 2 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 43 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 801 | 542 | 242 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | 40 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | 84 | 59 | 25 |
| 10 | 2 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 7 | 65 | 34 | 30 |
| 130 | 136 | ..... | 102 | 2 | 100 | 30 | 31 | ..... | 349 | 338 | ..... | 4,866 | 4,685 | 128 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 35 | 35 | ..... |
| 1,630 | 1,606 | 39 | 3,026 | 2,934 | 30 | 2,926 | 2,861 | 54 | 610 | 565 | 37 | 13,718 | 12,997 | 456 |
| 11 | 28 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 53 | 49 | 4 | 99 | 76 | 20 | 415 | 370 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | ..... |
| 11 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17 | ..... | 80 | 75 | 2 | 321 | 310 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 18 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 79 | 45 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 41 | 149 | 92 | 57 | 60 | 8 | 52 | 563 | 190 | 372 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | 42 | 1 | 41 | 63 | 6 | 57 | 31 | 1 | 30 | 360 | 59 | 301 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85 | 85 | ..... | 28 | 7 | 21 | 195 | 126 | 68 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1,211 | 1,075 | 141 | 1,240 | 997 | 300 | 1,267 | 1,128 | 85 | 4,124 | 1,480 | 2,642 | 22,096 | 10,732 | 11,237 |
| 78 | 78 | ..... | 416 | 447 | 26 | 376 | 293 | 1 | 288 | 271 | 16 | 1,707 | 1,571 | 87 |
| 681 | 632 | 53 | 298 | 136 | 161 | 720 | 700 | 27 | 2,990 | 738 | 2,253 | 15,244 | 5,415 | 9,809 |
| 452 | 365 | 88 | 526 | 414 | 113 | 171 | 135 | 57 | 846 | 471 | 373 | 5,055 | 3,746 | 1,341 |
| 2,217 | 940 | 1,145 | 2,569 | 1,181 | 1,139 | 1,928 | 1,066 | 634 | 2,244 | 783 | 1,444 | 37,466 | 14,286 | 16,880 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 203 | 12 | 192 | 380 | 58 | 323 |
| 146 | 131 | 21 | 115 | 94 | 12 | 112 | 96 | 11 | 111 | 80 | 30 | 2,621 | 1,703 | 641 |
| 44 | 31 | 13 | 105 | 78 | 23 | 32 | 18 | 12 | 210 | 37 | 172 | 1,085 | 448 | 589 |
| 22 | 6 | 17 | 90 | 12 | 78 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 611 | 262 | 283 |
| 195 | 8 | 187 | 391 | 9 | 378 | 281 | 18 | 263 | 406 | 20 | 382 | 5,551 | 665 | 4,798 |
| 1,645 | 635 | 906 | 1,447 | 695 | 646 | 1,001 | 562 | 341 | 1,299 | 624 | 663 | 26,108 | 10,337 | 10,244 |
| 162 | 127 | ..... | 420 | 293 | 1 | 489 | 365 | 1 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1,110 | 813 | 2 |
| 114 | 40 | 75 | 75 | 6 | 65 | 85 | 18 | 68 | 108 | 13 | 94 | 1,673 | 493 | 1,119 |
| 93 | 36 | 58 | 44 | 4 | 36 | 73 | 15 | 59 | 90 | 12 | 77 | 1,341 | 407 | 910 |
| 21 | 4 | 17 | 31 | 2 | 29 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 332 | 86 | 209 |
| 3 | 3 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 92 | 50 | 36 |
| 5,394 | 3,850 | 1,458 | 7,315 | 5,212 | 1,842 | 6,678 | 5,434 | 951 | 7,770 | 3,353 | 4,373 | 83,755 | 45,668 | 31,256 |
| 3,217 | 2,881 | 383 | 5,228 | 4,051 | 1,162 | 5,026 | 4,371 | 591 | 6,256 | 2,557 | 3,667 | 52,491 | 32,195 | 19,716 |
| 2,177 | 969 | 1,075 | 2,087 | 1,161 | 680 | 1,652 | 1,063 | 360 | 1,514 | 796 | 706 | 31,264 | 13,473 | 11,540 |

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AT THE END OF JULY, 1936

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

In the Maritimes good progress was made in haying, this being the principal activity of farmers at the present time; all crops were in splendid condition and large returns were expected. Logging operations were about completed and nearly all camps were closed until fall. Fishermen were devoting their energies to sword fishing, the run of salmon, except along the St. John river, being light. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to six days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five days. Manufacturing showed a slight increase in production, with no idleness reported by the iron and steel industry. Sawmills, at Chatham, were working nine-hour shifts, sawing mostly for British markets. Building construction recorded improvement, particularly at Halifax. Highway construction continued throughout the provinces, with many portions of the roadway laid with permanent pavement. Transportation, by rail and auto, was heavy. Wholesale and retail trade was good and collections fair. Little change was reported in the Women's Division, where placements of domestic workers and charwomen were made.

The demand for farm workers in the Province of Quebec was very satisfactory, but logging operations were about stationary. Placements in the latter industry were somewhat difficult, owing to the fact that the worker was handicapped in making a reasonable wage, when it was necessary to cut thirty to forty logs per cord. Mine operators were not calling for miners, as sufficient workers were applying and being hired at the mines. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Chicoutimi and Hull: mills working at full capacity; Montreal—shoe industry fairly active, metal trades somewhat less favourable, rubber gain registered, tobacco unchanged; Quebec—leather and clothing busy; Sherbroke—improvement noted and Three Rivers—slight increase in production in the glove, boot, shoe and shirt industries. Building construction recorded more activity, particularly at Chicoutimi, Quebec and Rouyn. In Montreal, there was no special demand for building tradesmen, although numerous skilled and semi-skilled workers found employment during July. Highway construction also continued in different sections of the province. Transportation was active and trade was good. Many housemaids and domestic workers were placed in domestic service.

Dry weather in certain sections of Ontario somewhat lessened the call for farm help, but where threshing was in progress a number of men had found work by the day. In logging the peeling season was about over, so that the demand for bushmen was small. Forest fires in the Port Arthur district also held up work for about ten days in the sap-peeled wood camps. Experienced pulpcutters continued to be sent out to Northern Ontario, but the requirements were so edged about with certain specifications, that the process of supplying men was necessarily slow. Large sawmills were busy, but smaller ones were gradually closing down. Mining was very active, especially at Timmins and Port Arthur. Few orders were listed for miners, but this was accounted for by the fact that the men seeking work went direct to the mining areas. Manufacturing showed little change. Textile factories were running steadily, and fruit and vegetable canneries were preparing for a busy season. Midsummer slackness was reported in some industries, but this was of a seasonal nature and only temporarily affected the general situation, the principal layoff being in the auto industry. Building construction was somewhat more active, although much of the work consisted of alterations and repairs. Highway and railway construction and maintenance also afforded employment for a number of workers. Orders for domestic help were not so varied, but numerous calls were received for waitresses and hotel employees. In spite of the scarcity of experienced female, general household help, many orders were filled.

The demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces continued to grow, particularly in Manitoba, but it was lower than at this time last year. Continued drought greatly affected the crops and in many parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta there was little left to be harvested. Logging and mining were quiet and manufacturing registered no change. Drumheller reported building construction more active than for some years past, but, elsewhere, there seemed little new work in progress. Highway construction continued and maintenance gangs were being hired by the railways. Extensive forest fires near Calgary gave employment to over 100 men from that office, while several crews, recruited in the immediate vicinity of the stricken area, brought the total of those employed for that purpose to about 400 men. Trade was only fair, with collections difficult. A slight im-

provement was noted in the placement of female household workers.

The call for farm hands in British Columbia was good and experienced men were difficult to obtain. Few requests, however, were received for bushmen, although logging was still fairly active and sawmills were running steadily. The demand for miners, also, was small, but there was considerable activity in various districts and development work was proceeding gradually. Salmon fishermen continued to do well. The cohoe run had started and trollers were making good money. Conditions were better in the building industry and a number of skilled tradesmen had found work. Highway construction also continued. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were quiet, and longshore work was good, both there and at Vancouver. There was a fair demand for capable cooks-general in the Women's Section, with a scarcity of good maids reported.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 9,744, the employees on their payrolls numbering 987,955 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,790, having an aggregate membership of 179,815 persons, 13·9 per cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1936, as Reported by Employers

The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,744 employers, whose staffs aggregated 987,955 persons, as compared with 963,401 in the preceding month. This increase of 24,554 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1935, and was also greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fifteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102·0 at June 1, to 104·6 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year since 1930. The index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, also increased, standing at 100·9 at July 1, compared with 100·5 at the beginning of June of the present year.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available are as follows:—1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7; 1927, 109·7; 1926, 105·0; 1925, 98·0; 1924, 97·1; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 92·2 and 1921, 88·6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1935. On the other hand, there was a small seasonal decline in logging, and within the group of factory employment, there were losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants. No general change occurred in trade.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,323, and their

employees had aggregated 934,262, an increase of approximately 18,500 over their June 1, 1935, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in nearly all the main industrial groups with the exception of logging, which was seasonally dull.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 685 firms employing 80,055 workers, as against 74,141 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 111·7, or five points higher than at the beginning of July in 1935, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller. The advance at the latest date was also decidedly greater than the average increase indicated at July 1 in the preceding years since 1920. Highway construction recorded the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also important additions to staffs in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance services and trade. On the other hand, animal food and chemical factories and logging were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character. The 659 employers whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1935, had reported 76,030 workers; as already stated, employment was then in lesser volume than at the date under review.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing, on the whole, showed moderate improvement in Quebec, there being increases in food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other factories; leather and iron and steel plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, service and construction reported heightened activity; the gains in the last-named took place in the highway and railway divisions, and were considerable. The general advance during the month was larger than that indicated at July 1 in 1935, also exceeding the average increase recorded at that date in the last fifteen years. The forces of the 2,298 co-operating employers aggregated 281,041 persons, compared with 276,117 at June 1, or an addition of 4,924. The

index at the latest date was nearly seven points higher than at July 1, 1935, when the 2,244 firms making returns had employed 260,923 persons, or some 3,000 more than in the preceding month.

*Ontario.*—There was an increase in activity in Ontario, where the 4,296 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 409,031 employees, or 6,143 more than at June 1. Employment in previous years has usually, though not invariably, advanced at July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review was considerably above the average, and was also larger than that indicated at the same date in 1935, when the index ws 3·5 points lower. The improvement at July 1, 1936, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and non-ferrous metal product factories, logging, transportation, services and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the railway division. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker.

The 4,100 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1935, had reported 392,961 workers, as compared with 388,753 in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance, notably on the railways, but highway construction, services, transportation, communications and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named occurred largely in the food, lumber, electric light and power and non-metallic mineral groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and coal-mining, building and retail trade also afforded less employment. In addition to the general improvement shown in industrial activity, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1921 | 88·6 | 99·9 | 83·1 | 89·7 | 94·0 | 82·2 |
| July 1, 1922 | 92·2 | 103·9 | 83·9 | 95·0 | 99·0 | 88·0 |
| July 1, 1923 | 100·7 | 113·4 | 95·8 | 103·5 | 100·7 | 90·2 |
| July 1, 1924 | 97·1 | 101·6 | 95·9 | 97·4 | 98·4 | 93·8 |
| July 1, 1925 | 98·0 | 111·6 | 96·4 | 97·8 | 95·2 | 95·8 |
| July 1, 1926 | 105·0 | 102·2 | 107·5 | 103·3 | 106·5 | 104·8 |
| July 1, 1927 | 109·7 | 112·8 | 109·6 | 108·9 | 110·7 | 109·1 |
| July 1, 1928 | 117·7 | 116·2 | 113·6 | 117·7 | 129·8 | 114·0 |
| July 1, 1929 | 124·7 | 117·9 | 119·4 | 127·2 | 136·7 | 118·2 |
| July 1, 1930 | 118·9 | 141·1 | 116·8 | 116·9 | 120·4 | 113·5 |
| July 1, 1931 | 103·8 | 109·4 | 103·2 | 102·7 | 108·9 | 97·9 |
| July 1, 1932 | 88·7 | 96·4 | 86·6 | 89·2 | 90·5 | 83·7 |
| July 1, 1933 | 84·5 | 89·9 | 83·0 | 85·0 | 85·0 | 81·8 |
| July 1, 1934 | 101·0 | 100·4 | 94·1 | 109·9 | 94·1 | 94·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 99·8 | 104·7 | 97·7 | 102·2 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 111·7 | 101·6 | 106·2 | 101·9 | 104·8 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 8·1 | 28·4 | 41·4 | 13·1 | 9·0 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

from 1,415 employers with an aggregate staff of 129,134 workers at July 1, as against 123,756 in their last return. This gain of 5,378 workers decidedly exceeded the average increase at July in the last fifteen years. The index, at 101·9 at the date under review, compared favourably with that of 96·3 at July 1, 1935, when the 1,348 co-operating firms reported 121,438 employees, as compared with 116,276 at June 1, 1935.

*British Columbia.*—Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 104·8, or more than five points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 88,694 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,050 firms whose data were received, and who had 86,499 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier at July 1, 1936, and mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in logging and highway construction. As already stated, the situation was better than at the same date in 1935; the 972 establishments then reporting had employed 82,910 workers, an increase of some 2,400 over their June 1, 1935, staffs.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Windsor. The largest gains were in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed a small decline from the preceding month, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, vegetable food, electrical apparatus, mineral product and musical instrument plants reported heightened activity, but there were larger reductions in textile, leather and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads and in building construction showed improvement,

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1922 | 89·4 | ..... | 97·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95·0 | 84·3 |
| July 1, 1923 | 97·1 | ..... | 98·9 | 117·4 | 96·2 | ..... | 89·8 | 86·8 |
| July 1, 1924 | 96·0 | ..... | 92·7 | 108·9 | 86·0 | ..... | 87·6 | 85·8 |
| July 1, 1925 | 96·9 | 100·0 | 96·8 | 107·0 | 90·5 | 86·8 | 87·6 | 92·2 |
| July 1, 1926 | 105·9 | 102·7 | 100·2 | 107·8 | 102·7 | 109·9 | 100·6 | 99·8 |
| July 1, 1927 | 106·3 | 114·0 | 107·7 | 115·2 | 105·1 | 82·7 | 104·4 | 106·1 |
| July 1, 1928 | 110·4 | 131·6 | 112·8 | 123·0 | 109·0 | 150·2 | 110·9 | 107·6 |
| July 1, 1929 | 120·3 | 128·8 | 123·7 | 128·4 | 133·9 | 156·0 | 114·0 | 112·8 |
| July 1, 1930 | 116·0 | 130·1 | 117·8 | 129·4 | 115·0 | 134·9 | 109·6 | 110·2 |
| July 1, 1931 | 105·1 | 122·2 | 109·0 | 121·0 | 98·4 | 94·2 | 99·9 | 106·0 |
| July 1, 1932 | 88·6 | 104·8 | 94·6 | 99·3 | 84·4 | 89·6 | 87·0 | 88·7 |
| July 1, 1933 | 81·5 | 99·4 | 87·7 | 91·5 | 77·2 | 80·5 | 80·3 | 83·4 |
| July 1, 1934 | 86·7 | 96·1 | 94·1 | 102·4 | 87·5 | 100·6 | 82·7 | 89·8 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85 8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·0 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1 | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| June 1 | 93·7 | 96·8 | 101·1 | 108·2 | 97·6 | 123·2 | 90·9 | 103·8 |
| July 1, | 93·5 | 94·5 | 101·4 | 110·0 | 99·4 | 113·0 | 92·7 | 106·0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1936 | 14·2 | 1·3 | 12·6 | 1·5 | 3·2 | 1·6 | 4·0 | 3·4 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

while services, communications and trade reported little general change in Montreal. A combined working force of 140,177 persons was indicated by the 1,327 co-operating employers, who had 140,341 workers at June 1. A decrease had also been noted at July 1, 1935, when the index was several points lower, standing at 86·8 as compared with 93·5 at the latest date.

*Quebec.*—Curtailment was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 172 firms with 12,570 employees, compared with 12,918 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, manufacturing and building declined, while there was a gain in services. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1935, a general increase having then been shown.

*Toronto.*—There was a further moderate advance in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when construction and manufacturing showed improvement that was partly offset by declines in transportation; other industries generally reported only slight changes. The 1,462 employers furnishing data increased their staffs by 457 workers to 124,560 at the beginning of July. A decline had been recorded at the same date of last year, and the July 1, 1935, index was 3·7 points lower than that of 101·4 at the latest date.

*Ottawa.*—Statistics were received from 190 employers with 14,401 persons on their paylists, or 230 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in manufacturing, notably in lumber and pulp and paper factories, but transportation and building construction were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1935; however, the index then was several points lower than in the month under review.

*Hamilton.*—There was an advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year 549 workers were added to the forces of 284 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 31,972 at the beginning of July, 1936. Manufacturing reported improvement, notably in the iron and steel division, and transportation also

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1921 | 88·6 | 87·6 | 63·9 | 96·5 | 92·3 | 92·0 | 77·7 | 90·2 | 92·0 |
| July 1, 1922 | 92·2 | 91·1 | 56·7 | 98·7 | 86·5 | 100·8 | 96·6 | 87·2 | 90·0 |
| July 1, 1923 | 100·7 | 101·3 | 87·4 | 106·3 | 88·8 | 103·6 | 103·5 | 96·2 | 91·6 |
| July 1, 1924 | 97·1 | 94·9 | 78·4 | 104·5 | 96·0 | 101·6 | 108·0 | 102·3 | 91·4 |
| July 1, 1925 | 98·0 | 96·4 | 69·0 | 101·7 | 96·7 | 98·1 | 115·0 | 102·7 | 93·1 |
| July 1, 1926 | 105·0 | 103·1 | 80·0 | 99·8 | 101·5 | 102·9 | 133·0 | 105·3 | 97·6 |
| July 1, 1927 | 109·7 | 106·8 | 69·9 | 106·6 | 106·0 | 107·0 | 144·2 | 113·1 | 106·0 |
| July 1, 1928 | 117·7 | 113·1 | 69·5 | 113·1 | 108·7 | 109·2 | 154·3 | 130·8 | 115·3 |
| July 1, 1929 | 124·7 | 120·3 | 80·1 | 119·5 | 123·8 | 117·5 | 164·5 | 145·4 | 127·7 |
| July 1, 1930 | 118·9 | 111·3 | 82·1 | 113·8 | 119·7 | 108·0 | 170·1 | 142·7 | 129·5 |
| July 1, 1931 | 103·8 | 97·2 | 38·5 | 104·1 | 104·8 | 97·7 | 137·1 | 130·8 | 124·0 |
| July 1, 1932 | 88·7 | 85·4 | 34·2 | 95·0 | 93·1 | 85·9 | 93·3 | 119·9 | 155·4 |
| July 1, 1933 | 84·5 | 83·0 | 49·5 | 93·1 | 84·0 | 80·5 | 78·2 | 111·5 | 111·8 |
| July 1, 1934 | 101·0 | 93·8 | 86·3 | 107·0 | 80·1 | 82·6 | 140·6 | 119·7 | 119·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 94·1 | 132·1 | 80·0 | 85·4 | 87·0 | 123·0 | 127·1 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 104·7 | 93·4 | 134·1 | 82·4 | 87·1 | 97·4 | 131·7 | 127·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 53·6 | 2·7 | 6·2 | 2·2 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 2·9 | 10·3 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the otal number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for t ' ( date under review.

showed a small gain, but construction was quieter.

*Windsor.*—Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 1,394 persons in the staffs of the 170 reporting employers, who had 15,348 in their employ at the date under review. The index was fractionally lower than at July 1, 1935, when a similar contraction had been indicated.

*Winnipeg.*—Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, and the tendency was also upward in manufacturing, while trade and services showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 39,861 employees was reported by the 476 co-operating firms; this was 757 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a larger number of persons, but the index of employment then was lower by 3·6 points than that of 92·7 at July 1, 1936.

*Vancouver.*—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 432 establishments employing 34,042 workers, as against 33,287 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Greater expansion had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1935, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

Employment in manufacturing at July 1 showed a further substantial increase, this advance, which was contra-seasonal in character, was greater than that indicated at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1933. The 5,749 establishments reporting had ~~592~~,292 employees at the date under review, as com-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | July 1, 1936 | June 1, 1936 | July 1, 1935 | July 1, 1934 | July 1, 1933 | July 1, 1932 | July 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 53·6 | 104·7 | 103·4 | 98·5 | 93·8 | 83·0 | 85·4 | 97·2 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·6 | 134·4 | 127·2 | 125·7 | 132·7 | 130·2 | 114·7 | 112·6 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 97·1 | 97·2 | 96·8 | 89·4 | 95·8 | 84·6 | 98·9 |
| Leather and products | 2·2 | 106·0 | 109·5 | 102·8 | 95·4 | 94·0 | 86·5 | 89·4 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·4 | 106·3 | 110·9 | 105·5 | 99·7 | 101·5 | 93·6 | 97·6 |
| Lumber and products | 4·6 | 86·8 | 81·1 | 80·8 | 74·7 | 63·7 | 64·8 | 83·7 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·8 | 81·3 | 74·7 | 75·8 | 68·1 | 55·2 | 54·7 | 74·5 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 81·8 | 80·4 | 73·3 | 72·5 | 69·1 | 71·2 | 96·1 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 108·2 | 102·2 | 102·4 | 97·1 | 85·7 | 91·0 | 102·3 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 44·7 | 36·5 | 35·1 | 33·0 | 22·0 | 29·4 | 58·9 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·3 | 112·7 | 107·4 | 103·3 | 107·0 | 97·2 | 100·5 | 106·8 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·3 | 102·4 | 100·6 | 96·6 | 95·8 | 86·4 | 87·9 | 97·5 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·9 | 95·0 | 91·4 | 87·8 | 88·9 | 74·5 | 73·7 | 87·4 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 120·6 | 117·8 | 108·8 | 105·2 | 98·5 | 96·7 | 99·3 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·4 | 105·8 | 106·7 | 104·2 | 101·9 | 98·5 | 104·0 | 110·3 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 97·3 | 96·5 | 91·8 | 95·0 | 79·8 | 86·2 | 97·0 |
| Textile products | 10·1 | 115·9 | 116·4 | 110·4 | 107·5 | 95·6 | 96·2 | 96·4 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4·0 | 131·1 | 128·5 | 125·3 | 122·0 | 103·9 | 103·6 | 97·6 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·9 | 94·5 | 89·0 | 87·5 | 90·2 | 75·4 | 79·3 | 81·5 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·8 | 135·4 | 136·8 | 130·4 | 114·7 | 108·5 | 99·4 | 92·5 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·0 | 507·8 | 513·2 | 502·8 | 481·7 | 377·5 | 363·1 | 317·5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·0 | 122·3 | 121·2 | 118·8 | 118·2 | 108·5 | 107·7 | 105·4 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·1 | 104·4 | 106·8 | 98·5 | 93·3 | 86·4 | 89·1 | 94·6 |
| Other textile products | 1·0 | 95·7 | 102·0 | 89·7 | 90·2 | 77·9 | 77·6 | 83·8 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·5 | 111·6 | 110·6 | 117·5 | 109·5 | 106·6 | 112·0 | 116·2 |
| Tobacco | ·8 | 93·6 | 92·7 | 106·3 | 99·7 | 102·3 | 106·7 | 103·2 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 137·9 | 136·8 | 129·5 | 123·3 | 112·6 | 118·5 | 136·0 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 129·6 | 138·1 | 103·1 | 112·2 | 91·3 | 82·7 | 105·9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·2 | 139·5 | 141·9 | 132·0 | 121·0 | 111·3 | 109·9 | 115·9 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1·0 | 87·9 | 86·0 | 81·2 | 75·6 | 57·0 | 78·2 | 112·9 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 118·3 | 113·7 | 113·5 | 109·5 | 110·0 | 117·4 | 127·7 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·4 | 128·4 | 123·3 | 110·6 | 103·1 | 85·5 | 109·0 | 133·3 |
| Iron and steel products | 11·9 | 89·3 | 90·9 | 83·4 | 74·2 | 62·4 | 68·2 | 85·8 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·3 | 104·6 | 104·3 | 100·7 | 85·7 | 65·1 | 61·7 | 88·3 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·2 | 105·6 | 102·7 | 91·2 | 80·5 | 63·9 | 77·6 | 98·5 |
| Agricultural implements | ·6 | 63·1 | 65·5 | 59·6 | 42·5 | 38·9 | 28·1 | 39·9 |
| Land vehicles | 5·3 | 86·4 | 90·8 | 82·7 | 75·1 | 66·6 | 72·7 | 85·2 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1·8 | 124·2 | 139·0 | 131·0 | 105·4 | 73·8 | 87·8 | 75·3 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 64·1 | 61·7 | 58·5 | 51·9 | 37·7 | 62·4 | 81·9 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 108·2 | 108·3 | 98·3 | 85·8 | 68·2 | 72·6 | 96·4 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·6 | 87·5 | 86·2 | 76·1 | 63·5 | 50·1 | 63·8 | 111·6 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·5 | 92·2 | 95·5 | 91·3 | 84·7 | 63·3 | 69·9 | 85·8 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 90·3 | 88·8 | 81·8 | 76·9 | 64·7 | 72·5 | 90·3 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 135·1 | 130·1 | 122·6 | 111·4 | 87·0 | 78·2 | 114·2 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·5 | 142·2 | 137·6 | 138·1 | 137·3 | 125·4 | 123·6 | 127·7 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 132·3 | 127·9 | 123·8 | 116·0 | 98·7 | 99·8 | 107·2 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

pared with 522,539 at June 1. The index rose from 103·4 in the preceding month to 104·7 at July 1, 1936, while the seasonally-corrected index also showed an advance from 100·6 to 101·9 at the latest date; this was higher than at July 1 in any of the last five years.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1936, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, rubber, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, chemical, leather footwear, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named group.

At July 1 in the years for which data are available, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows: 1936, 104·7; 1935, 98·5; 1934, 93·8; 1933, 83·0; 1932, 85·4; 1931, 97·2; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 120·3; 1928, 113·1; 1927, 106·8; 1926, 103·1; 1925, 96·4; 1924, 94·9; 1923, 101·3; 1922, 91·1 and 1921, 87·6.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1935, had numbered 5,537, and their employees had aggregated 495,013, which was a slight increase over the preceding month.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 1,403 persons being taken on by the 323 establishments making returns, which had 25,964 in their employ. Considerable improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, and there were also gains in dairies and meat-packing plants. The index at July 1, 1936, was several points higher than at the same date in 1935, when a decidedly smaller increase had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Statements were received from 297 manufacturers in this division, employing 21,663 workers, as compared with 22,356 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decrease took place in boot and shoe factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The general situation was better than that recorded at July 1 of last year; a much greater decline had then been reported.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened activity, and employment in container, furniture, vehicle and other wood-using factories was also brisker. The general increase exceeded that noted at July 1, 1935, when the index stood at 80·8, as against 86·8 at July 1, 1936. A combined working force of 45,926 employees was reported by the 837 firms co-operating at the date under review; this was 2,937 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Ontario were greatest.



*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument works increased at July 1; 35 manufacturers employed 1,276 persons, or 230 more than in the preceding month, while the situation was also more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1935.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—The resumption of operations in canneries caused an important advance, which was much larger than that registered at July 1 of a year ago, when the index was over nine points lower. Returns were received from 457 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 32,632 operatives, as against 31,106 in their last report. The improvement in Ontario and British Columbia was most noteworthy.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a moderate decline in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were busier. The 603 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 62,361 workers, compared with 61,207 at June 1. Little general change had been indicated in the group as a whole at July 1, 1935; the index of employment was then nearly six points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—A minor increase was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was brisker than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 52 firms with 12,402 employees at the date under review, as compared with 12,298 in the preceding month.

*Textile Products.*—A further contraction, mainly in Ontario, was reported by the 1,010 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 99,217 workers, or 572 fewer than at the beginning of June. The greatest losses were in headwear and garment and personal furnishing factories, while hosiery and knitting and cotton mills showed improvement. A much larger decline had been indicated at the corresponding date in 1935, when the level of employment was lower than at the date under review. The decrease was seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward at July 1 in eleven of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in this division showed a moderate increase, according to data from 180 establishments, employing 15,132 persons, compared with 15,004 in the preceding month. The increase occurred mainly in Quebec. A greater gain had been noted at the same date last year, and the index was then nearly six points higher.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—There was a decline in activity in chemical factories; 201 firms had 11,463 employees, compared with 11,665 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported most of the reduction in staffs. An advance had been shown at the beginning of July, 1935, but employment was then in smaller volume.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further improvement was indicated in building material plants, the 203 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 198 persons to 9,784 at the date under review. There were moderate but fairly general gains throughout the Dominion. The level of employment was higher than at July 1 of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

*Electric Light and Power.*—An increase was registered in electric current plants, 99 of which reported a combined working force of 14,942 persons, as against 14,374 at the beginning of June. The index was almost five points higher than at the same date in 1935, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—There was an increase of 603 in the staffs of the 119 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 14,195 employees at July 1. Firms in Ontario reported heightened activity, while elsewhere the changes, on the whole, were comparatively slight. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much larger than at July 1 in the preceding year, when a smaller advance had occurred.

*Iron and Steel.*—The trend in iron and steel factories was again downward; the losses, which were seasonal in character, were on a smaller scale than those indicated at July 1 of a year ago, when employment was in much smaller volume. Improvement at the date under review was noted in the general plant machinery, iron pipe, sheet metal and some other groups, while the automobile and other vehicle, agricultural implement, wire and wire products and other divisions showed contractions. Returns were compiled from 854 employers whose forces aggregated 117,930 workers, as against 120,073 in the preceding month.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—A further increase was registered in non-ferrous metal products, mainly in the base metal groups. The 169 co-operating manufacturers employed 21,552 operatives, or 852 more than in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been reported at the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued improvement was shown in this division, in which the index, at 142·2, was several points higher than in July, 1935. Statistics were received from 137 employers whose staffs rose from 13,957 at June 1, 1936, to 14,421 at July 1.

### Logging

There was a slight seasonal reduction in logging, 194 persons being released from the staffs of the 307 reporting firms, who employed 26,422 at July 1. A much greater decline had been noted at the same date in 1935; the index of employment was then decidedly lower.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in coal mines, 100 of which employed 22,633 men, as compared with 22,730 in their last report. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces, while lowered activity was indicated in the Western coal fields. A more pronounced decline had been noted at July 1 of last year, and employment was then in slightly less volume.

*Metallic Ores.*—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 192 operators employing 31,200 persons, or 582 more than at June 1. Most of the gain occurred in the Western Provinces. The general index, at 258·0, was nearly 35 points higher than at July 1, 1935.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—There was a further increase in the payrolls of the 82 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 7,917 workers, or 365 more than in the preceding month. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of July a year ago, although a larger gain had then been recorded.

### Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 21,798 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,163 at June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was more active. A smaller increase had been recorded at July 1, 1935, and the level of employment in this division was then lower.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Activity in the local transportation group showed an increase, 226 firms having 26,398 workers in their employ, as against 26,011 in the preceding month. A greater advance had been noted at the same date in 1935, when the index was rather lower.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 60,446 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,231 more than in the preceding month. Expansion on a larger scale had taken place at July 1 of last year, but employment was then below its level at the time of writing. Ontario and the Western Provinces reported most of the improvement indicated at the date under review.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was an increase in employment in water transportation, 108 companies having enlarged their staffs by 545 employees, bringing them to 17,298 at July 1. The index, at 98·7, was practically nine points higher than at the beginning of July, 1935, when a larger gain had been recorded. At the date under review, there were advances in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—A reduction in employment was noted in building construction, comparing unfavourably with the increase indicated at July 1, 1935, when activity in this group was at a higher level. The 693 co-operating contractors employed 20,840 workers, as compared with 21,109 in the preceding month. Moderate expansion was noted in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated.

*Highways.*—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance increased at the date under review, when the 359 employers furnishing data had 54,888 employees, or 6,719 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces except British Columbia. Employment in this group was not so brisk as at July 1, 1935.

*Railway.*—A combined working force of 38,872 persons was reported by the 33 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 32,986 employees at June 1. All provinces shared in the increase. Much smaller additions to staffs were noted at July 1 a year ago, but the index then was sixteen points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 97·5.

### Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 470 employers with 28,693 persons on their staffs, as compared with 26,778 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a rather larger scale than that reported at July 1, 1935; employment was then in less volume. The tendency was favourable in all provinces; the largest increases being in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

### Trade

Wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity, and retail stores reported a moderate reduction in personnel. The result was a very small increase in the staffs reported in the trade group as a whole. Statements were tabulated from 1,241 firms having 101,258 employees, as against 101,162 at the beginning of June, 1936. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date last summer, although more marked improvement had then been indicated by trading establishments.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated areas or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1936

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among local trade unions deals with the situation as at the end of June and is based on the reports furnished by 1,790 labour organizations, with an aggregate membership of 179,815 persons. For all occupations reporting, 24,970 members, or a percentage of 13·9, were without work at the end of the month, in contrast with 14·8 per cent of inactivity in May. A favourable employment movement was also noted from June of last year when 15·4 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. With the exception of Alberta all provinces showed a tendency toward employment expansion over May, although the changes were not of particular significance in any one province, being more of a general seasonal advance. The curtailment evident in Alberta was also of minor importance and due to some cessation in coal mining activities. Compared with the returns for June of last year Nova Scotia and Manitoba unions reported gains in activ-

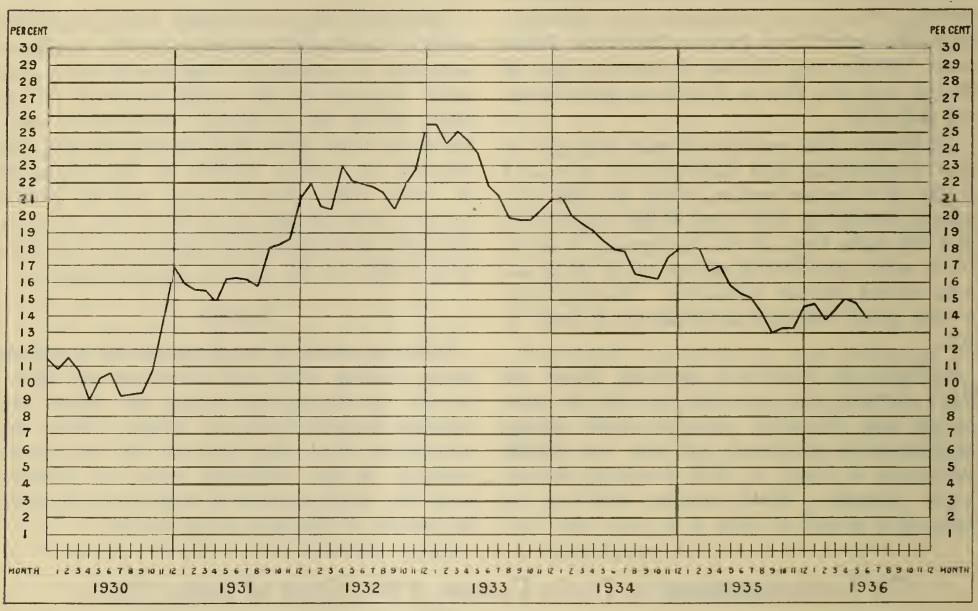
ity during the month reviewed of rather noteworthy proportions, the coal mines in the former province accounting largely for the increase, while in the latter, the improvement was chiefly confined to the manufacturing industries. Heightened activity, on a moderate scale, was evident among Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia members, and in New Brunswick conditions were but nominally better. Ontario unions showed restricted activity from June a year ago, which was, however, slight.

Reports on unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver unions all reflected increases in employment over May of from one to three per cent, while the losses indicated by Edmonton and Halifax unions were around two per cent. Halifax members were, however, much busier than in June a year ago and in Montreal the improvement recorded was quite pronounced. Noteworthy advancement was also evident among Winnipeg and Edmonton members and lesser gains occurred in Regina and Vancouver. The situation in Toronto, however, was considerably less favourable than in June last year and Saint John unions registered curtailment in activity on a small scale.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The curve showed a slight drop in level throughout June when compared with the previous month, indicative of a greater prevalence of available work. In this downward trend it paralleled the course of the corresponding month last year, though the level attained at the close of the month under review was below that of June a year ago.

The manufacturing industries, with 502 local unions reporting at the close of June a total of 58,544 members, showed that 8,042 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 13·7, as compared with percentages of 15·5 in May and 15·9 in June, 1935. Activity for wood, garment and fur workers showed a noteworthy rise from May and more moderate gains were apparent among hat, cap and glove, brewery, and textile and carpet workers, and bakers and confectioners. Fractional advances only were registered by paper makers, leather, and iron and steel workers, and meat cutters and butchers. On the other hand, metal polishers and glass workers reported large percentage increases in slackness, but as their combined membership was small this did not greatly affect the total in the manufacturing industries. Recessions in employment, of much lesser degree, were recorded among jewellery workers, while

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



among general labourers, printing tradesmen, and cigar and tobacco workers the tendency was less favourable, though the change from May was quite slight. In contrasting with the returns for June of last year in the manufacturing industries, much better conditions prevailed for general labourers, textile and carpet workers, and meat cutters and butchers during the month surveyed, and noteworthy expansion was reflected by glass workers. Improvement involving the greatest number of members, however, was evident in the iron and steel trades, and employment was also maintained in greater volume among cigar and tobacco, and fur workers, bakers and confectioners, papermakers and printing tradesmen. On the contrary, hat, cap and glove workers and metal polishers were decidedly less active than in June last year, and a considerable drop in work available was recorded by leather and wood workers. Garment and brewery workers showed curtailment on a more moderate scale, and jewellery workers fractional recessions only.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average 1919** | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | **3·4** |
| **Average 1920** | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | **4·9** |
| **Average 1921** | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | **12·7** |
| **Average 1922** | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | **7·1** |
| **Average 1923** | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | **4·9** |
| **Average 1924** | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | **7·2** |
| **Average 1925** | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | **7·0** |
| **Average 1926** | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | **5·1** |
| **Average 1927** | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | **4·9** |
| **Average 1928** | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | **4·5** |
| **Average 1929** | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | **5·7** |
| **Average 1930** | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | **11·1** |
| **Average 1931** | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | **16·8** |
| **Average 1932** | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | **22·0** |
| **Average 1933** | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | **22·3** |
| **Average 1934** | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | **18·2** |
| **Average 1935** | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | **15·4** |
| June, 1919 | 2·7 | 2·4 | 4·0 | 1·8 | 1·2 | 2·5 | 1·7 | 3·4 | **2·6** |
| June, 1920 | ·6 | ·4 | 3·1 | 1·6 | 1·4 | 2·2 | 1·2 | 5·8 | **2·1** |
| June, 1921 | 14·3 | 11·7 | 20·7 | 6·7 | 8·0 | 6·8 | 9·4 | 24·4 | **13·2** |
| June, 1922 | 7·2 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 3·9 | 6·7 | 5·0 | 7·1 | 7·1 | **5·3** |
| June, 1923 | 2·2 | 1·0 | 5·7 | 1·6 | 5·6 | 1·3 | 4·5 | 4·0 | **3·4** |
| June, 1924 | 6·4 | 5·2 | 9·4 | 4·9 | 4·9 | 2·3 | 3·7 | 2·2 | **5·8** |
| June, 1925 | 3·4 | 3·4 | 10·2 | 3·8 | 4·3 | 2·4 | 10·8 | 4·1 | **6·1** |
| June, 1926 | 3·8 | 1·6 | 8·9 | 1·9 | 2·6 | ·8 | 4·9 | 2·6 | **4·1** |
| June, 1927 | 1·8 | 2·3 | 4·0 | 3·1 | 2·6 | 1·1 | 4·6 | 2·7 | **3·2** |
| June, 1928 | ·5 | ·8 | 5·6 | 2·4 | 2·1 | 1·1 | 3·3 | 3·6 | **3·2** |
| June, 1929 | 3·3 | 1·0 | 2·9 | 2·5 | 3·1 | 2·8 | 4·3 | 2·6 | **2·9** |
| June, 1930 | 3·3 | 2·8 | 17·5 | 7·4 | 9·2 | 8·9 | 14·3 | 8·4 | **10·6** |
| June, 1931 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 20·0 | 16·2 | 14·1 | 13·5 | 21·7 | 15·6 | **16·3** |
| June, 1932 | 9·6 | 12·0 | 27·1 | 23·4 | 18·1 | 14·4 | 23·4 | 22·3 | **21·9** |
| June, 1933 | 13·8 | 13·0 | 26·2 | 23·3 | 19·4 | 14·9 | 24·5 | 18·6 | **21·8** |
| June, 1934 | 11·4 | 7·3 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 17·0 | 12·1 | 24·8 | 17·2 | **18·0** |
| July, 1934 | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | **17·9** |
| Aug., 1934 | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | **16·5** |
| Sept., 1934 | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | **16·4** |
| Oct., 1934 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | **16·2** |
| Nov., 1934 | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | **17·5** |
| Dec., 1934 | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | **18·0** |
| Jan., 1935 | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | **18·1** |
| Feb., 1935 | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | **18·2** |
| Mar., 1935 | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | **16·7** |
| April, 1935 | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | **17·0** |
| May, 1935 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | **15·9** |
| June, 1935 | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | **15·4** |
| July, 1935 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | **15·1** |
| Aug., 1935 | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | **14·2** |
| Sept., 1935 | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | **13·0** |
| Oct., 1935 | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | **13·3** |
| Nov., 1935 | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | **13·3** |
| Dec., 1935 | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | **14·6** |
| Jan., 1936 | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | **14·8** |
| Feb., 1936 | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | **13·8** |
| Mar., 1936 | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | **14·5** |
| April, 1936 | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | **15·1** |
| May, 1936 | 7·4 | 8·7 | 19·6 | 15·0 | 9·9 | 7·7 | 15·7 | 11·6 | **14·8** |
| June, 1936 | 6·7 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 13·3 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 17·2 | 10·5 | **13·9** |

There was a slight tendency toward retarded employment in the coal mining industry during June when compared with the previous month, as indicated from the reports furnished by 47 local unions embracing a total of 14,657 members. Of these, 2,202, or a percentage of 15·0, were idle at the end of the month, as compared with 14·2 per cent in May. The situation, however, showed some improvement over June last year when 18·8 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Restricted activity in the Alberta coal mines was the determining factor in the less favourable movement noted from the preceding month, though contributing declines on a very small scale were evident in British Columbia. Some slight betterment in conditions was apparent, however, in Nova Scotia mining areas from May. Noteworthy employment expansion was shown in the Nova Scotia mines from June of last year and in Alberta also there was a slight rise in activity. In British Columbia, however, the trend was less favourable but the change from June, 1935, was small. Short time work continued rather prevalent throughout the various mining areas.

In the building and construction trades as a whole, the same percentage of idleness was registered at the close of June as in the preceding month, namely, 40·5 per cent. The percentage for June was based on the reports compiled from 192 associations, with a membership numbering 21,364 persons, 8,643 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. A more favourable situation was shown from June a year ago when 44·5 per cent of idleness was recorded. Steam shovelmen reported a large percentage increase in activity from May, but their membership was small, and among bridge and structural iron workers also, the percentage gain was rather marked. Employment advances of considerably lesser proportion were apparent among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and electrical workers. Of the counteracting recessions the most pronounced were recorded among tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, and granite and stone cutters, while

## TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June, 1919 | ·0 | .... | ·6 | 3·3 | 2·3 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 1·6 | .... | 4·1 | ·0 | 1·5 | 1·0 | .... | ·2 | 4·5 | 2·2 | 9·9 | 0 | .... | 4·7 | 1·5 | 3·7 | 1·5 | ·7 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·8 | 2·1 | 0 | 4·1 | 2·6 |
| June, 1920 | ·2 | .... | ·4 | 2·7 | 8·0 | ·7 | 0 | 1·1 | .... | 1·1 | ·6 | 0 | 1·8 | .... | 3·8 | 3·4 | 0 | 27·2 | 0 | ·6 | 4·3 | ·8 | 3·1 | 1·0 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·6 | 1·9 | 0 | 3·1 | 2·1 |
| June, 1921 | 25·3 | 53·3 | 16·7 | 20·9 | 23·6 | 1·5 | 0 | 2·3 | .... | 1·8 | 46·6 | 2·3 | 68·6 | .... | 2·0 | 23·5 | 23·2 | 28·2 | 14·5 | 3·4 | 13·4 | 5·0 | 4·0 | 6·2 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | 1·5 | 2·3 | 0 | 6·6 | 13·2 |
| June, 1922 | 26·7 | ·9 | 7·9 | 6·5 | 13·0 | 3·8 | 2·3 | 4·3 | .... | 4·4 | 5·3 | 5·6 | 5·1 | .... | 13·0 | 7·7 | 13·3 | 20·9 | ·3 | 3·5 | 5·2 | 4·3 | 5·2 | 4·7 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·5 | 3·7 | 2·6 | 6·7 | 5·3 |
| June, 1923 | ·0 | 4·9 | 7·5 | 5·4 | 3·2 | 3·5 | ·1 | 5·2 | .... | 9·4 | 7·0 | 1·4 | 8·8 | 0 | 9·5 | 6·0 | ·2 | 6·6 | 0 | 0 | 3·1 | 2·1 | 3·4 | 1·7 | 3·3 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·7 | 1·5 | ·1 | 5·1 | 3·4 |
| June, 1924 | ·0 | ·0 | 6·6 | 10·3 | 5·8 | 6·2 | 10·6 | 3·6 | .... | 4·7 | 22·7 | 12·2 | 25·0 | ·0 | 2·2 | 8·0 | 16·6 | 29·7 | 0 | 1·7 | 10·6 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 3·1 | ·1 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | 2·2 | 1·7 | ·1 | 6·4 | 5·8 |
| June, 1925 | ·0 | 25· | 10·9 | 10·0 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 1·7 | 6·7 | .... | 10·9 | 26·6 | 19·3 | 28·7 | 5·4 | 2·9 | 5·8 | 13·8 | 49·8 | 0 | 2·3 | 8·4 | 3·2 | 9·1 | 3·7 | ·5 | ·1 | ·1 | ·0 | 1·9 | 2·7 | 1·8 | 5·0 | 6·1 |
| June, 1926 | 1·4 | ·0 | 6·4 | 8·3 | 2·1 | 4·1 | 3·0 | 4·5 | .... | 6·5 | 31·4 | 19·0 | 33·2 | 19·8 | ·1 | 2·4 | 3·5 | 23·0 | 0 | ·0 | 4·4 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 2·2 | ·0 | ·1 | ·1 | ·0 | ·2 | ·9 | ·0 | 3·4 | 4·1 |
| June, 1927 | ·7 | ·0 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 4·5 | 1·8 | ·6 | 2·4 | .... | 5·7 | 3·7 | 2·6 | 2·4 | 27·7 | 7·5 | 4·4 | 5·3 | 42·7 | 0 | ·0 | 8·0 | 2·2 | 7·9 | 2·3 | ·5 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·2 | 1·8 | ·5 | 5·0 | 3·2 |
| June, 1928 | ·0 | 16·6 | 2·6 | 6·4 | 3·1 | 2·4 | 3·4 | 1·9 | .... | 8·0 | 20·9 | ·0 | 22·6 | 30·7 | 6·6 | 2·9 | ·0 | 36·3 | 0 | 9·3 | 3·9 | 1·4 | 7·1 | 1·4 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·0 | ·4 | 1·8 | ·0 | 3·8 | 3·2 |
| June, 1929 | 2·6 | ·0 | 4·6 | 2·3 | 2·4 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 2·0 | .... | 4·6 | ·8 | ·0 | ·8 | .... | 6·2 | 1·9 | 1·6 | 40·7 | 0 | 9·0 | 7·5 | 1·5 | 8·0 | 1·5 | ·2 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | ·5 | 1·9 | ·5 | 3·5 | 2·9 |
| June, 1930 | 1·3 | 2·3 | 6·9 | 12·2 | 3·8 | 3·7 | 2·6 | 4·1 | .... | 19·5 | 34·0 | 29·1 | 34·8 | 16·7 | 12·3 | 8·0 | 10·5 | 43·1 | .... | 22·9 | 26·2 | 6·0 | 25·5 | 6·0 | ·6 | 1·9 | 2·0 | 0 | ·0 | 4·7 | ·4 | 10·0 | 10·6 |
| June, 1931 | 1·5 | 27·9 | 13·1 | 18·4 | 7·1 | 14·2 | 26·3 | 8·7 | .... | 33·7 | 41·5 | 11·3 | 43·2 | 37·9 | 12·4 | 12·5 | 66·5 | 19·8 | 0 | 22·6 | 38·6 | 9·5 | 17·0 | 10·8 | 1·2 | 6·6 | 6·7 | 0 | ·4 | 7·9 | ·4 | 17·2 | 16·3 |
| June, 1932 | 7·6 | 48·7 | 12·4 | 24·2 | 10·3 | 13·3 | 13·6 | 13·1 | 0 | 44·6 | 31·3 | 22·1 | 32·5 | 17·5 | 27·8 | 26·8 | 24·6 | 14·4 | 0 | 34·0 | 60·8 | 11·8 | 35·4 | 13·0 | 1·4 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 0 | 2·3 | 11·4 | 5·1 | 21·2 | 21·9 |
| June, 1933 | 1·2 | 24·1 | 14·6 | 24·5 | 8·4 | 14·0 | 12·7 | 14·5 | 0 | 26·8 | 18·9 | 10·6 | 20·7 | ·8 | 20·9 | 30·6 | 14·0 | 36·8 | 0 | 46·9 | 62·5 | 12·0 | 31·0 | 13·6 | 1·0 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 0 | 1·4 | 12·9 | 6·3 | 23·4 | 21·8 |
| June, 1934 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 20·9 | 17·2 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 0 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 13·7 | 21·2 | 6·2 | 9·8 | 18·6 | 20· | 15·6 | 0 | 62·3 | 57·8 | 9·3 | 43·0 | 9·1 | ·9 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 0 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 3·0 | 14·9 | 18·0 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 15·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20·5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39·1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | ·8 | 8·4 | 18·1 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 8·2 | 0 | 18·1 | 31·2 | 4·9 | 33·9 | 43·7 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 0 | 33·8 | 40·5 | 7·1 | 32·1 | 7·7 | ·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 2·3 | 9·5 | 14·8 |
| June, 1936 | 1·7 | 3·8 | 18·4 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 5·4 | 2·1 | 8·3 | 0 | 10·3 | 25·5 | 2·9 | 27·7 | 39·4 | 17·9 | 10·9 | 24·5 | 39·5 | 0 | 34·7 | 40·5 | 6·3 | 35·6 | 6·4 | ·6 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·2 | 13·9 |

carpenters and joiners, and painters, decorators and paperhangers showed but a slightly adverse tendency. Compared with the returns for June of last year in the building and construction trades, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and plumbers and steamfitters were all afforded a substantially greater volume of employment during the month reviewed, and noteworthy recovery was indicated by electrical workers. Among steam shovelmen, and painters, decorators and paperhangers also, some employment advancement was shown. A large falling off in activity, however, was apparent among hod carriers and building labourers and tile layers, lathers and roofers from June a year ago, and among carpenters and joiners more moderate recessions occurred. Curtailment of minor importance was recorded by granite and stone cutters.

A more favourable employment trend was noted in the transportation industries during June than in either the preceding month or June of last year, according to the returns compiled from 796 associations, with a total of 58,326 members. Of these, 3,647, or a percentage of 6·3, were without employment at the end of the month, as contrasted with percentages of 7·1 at the end of May and 7·7 in June, 1935. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were in both comparisons somewhat better engaged during June. Among teamsters and chauffeurs the level of activity was slightly higher than in May, though minor employment contractions were evident from June last year. Street and electric railway employees reported an unchanged situation from May, while fractional gains in activity were reflected from June, 1935. Quieter conditions prevailed for navigation workers during June than in either the previous month or June a year ago, the recessions in the latter comparison being more pronounced.

From unions of retail shop clerks 6 reports were received during June, covering a membership of 1,419 persons, 3·5 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month, in contrast with 5·1 per cent in May. Noteworthy improvement was indicated from June, 1935, when 10·3 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Civic employees showed little change in the situation in all three months used for comparative purposes, the 80 associations making returns for June, with 8,461 members, showing that 169 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2·0, as contrasted with percentages of 2·3 in May and 2·8 in June a year ago.

Retarded activity on a small scale was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, during June from the previous month, as manifest by the returns tabulated from 122 associations including 6,011 members. Of these, 613, or 10·2 per cent, were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 9·5 in May. Some improvement, however, was shown from June a year ago when 14·7 per cent of idleness was recorded. Stationary engineers and firemen accounted in entirety for the less favourable situation indicated from May. Among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees and barbers the tendancy was toward increased employment, though the changes were quite slight. Unclassified workers were afforded the same volume of work as in the preceding month. Compared with the reports for June of last year hotel and restaurant employees were much better engaged during the period under survey and among theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen more moderate gains occurred. Conditions for barbers and unclassified workers were but nominally better than in June a year ago.

The situation for fishermen during June was less favourable than in either the previous month or June last year, though the variation in each comparison was very small. This was evident from the reports forwarded by 3 associations of these workers, with 595 members, 1·7 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, as contrasted with percentages of 0·8 in May and 1·2 in June, 1935.

Improvement was noted among lumber workers and loggers during June from the preceding month according to the reports tabulated from 6 unions, embracing a membership of 1,181 persons. Of these, 45, or 3·8 per cent, were without work at the end of June, contrasted with a percentage of 8·4 in May. More favourable conditions also prevailed than in June a year ago, when 5·1 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for each month from June, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

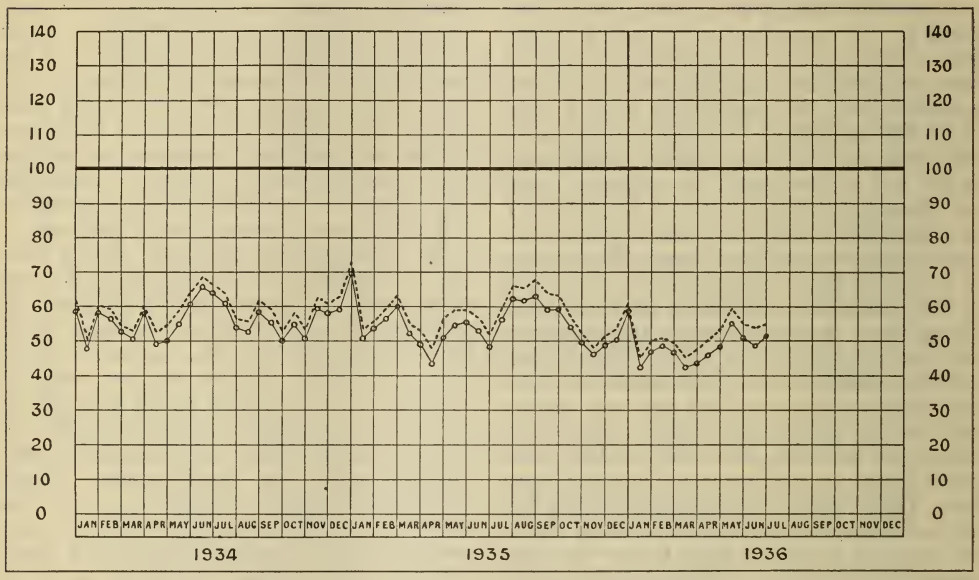
## (3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1936, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was over 3 per cent lower than that of the previous month and also that of the corresponding period a year ago. Total placements, however, for the month under review were slightly higher than those in June, 1935, due to the fact that there was one more working day in the 1936 period. Industrial divisions showing declines from May, 1936, were services, logging, trade and manufacturing, while gains were reported in construction and maintenance, farming, transportation and mining. In comparison with June a year ago, substantial additions were reported in farming and services and other increases of lesser volume in logging, manufacturing and mining, but the total expansion was almost entirely offset by a heavy reduction in construction and maintenance, under which group many relief placements were recorded last year. There were also minor declines in trade and transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed only small variation during June, being slightly lower during the first two weeks of the month, but at the end of the period under review attaining levels over three points higher than those recorded at the close of June, 1935. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53·9 during the first half and 55·1 during the second half of June, 1936, in contrast with ratios of 56·6 and 51·7 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 49·2 and 51·4, as compared with 52·9 and 48·2 during the corresponding month of 1935.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o




The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1936, was 1,127 as compared with 1,163 during the preceding month, and with 1,156 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,067 in comparison with 2,027 in May, 1936, and with 2,131 in June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during June, 1936, was 1,039 of which 647 were in regular employment and 392 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,075 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,079 daily, consisting of 654 placements in regular and 425 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1936, the Offices of the Service referred 27,443 persons to positions and effected a total of 25,958 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 16,154, of which 11,464 were of men and 4,690 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,804. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,075 for men and 10,089 for women, a total of 28,164, while applications for work numbered 51,674 of which 38,432 were from men and 13,242 from women. Reports for May, 1936, showed 29,070 positions available, 50,652 applications made and 26,864 placements effected, while in June, 1935, there were recorded 27,721 vacancies, 51,129 applications for work and 25,889 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (6 months) | 89,352 | 61,156 | 150,508 |

### Nova Scotia

There was an increase of over 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of over 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 6 per cent higher than in May, but nearly 9 per cent less than in June, 1935. A large decrease in relief placements on highway construction was responsible for the decline from June of last year, as all other groups, except logging, where a nominal loss only was registered, showed gains. The largest increase was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 36; construction and maintenance, 361; trade, 26; and services, 371, of which 196 were of household workers. During the month 180 men and 81 women were placed in regular employment.

### New Brunswick

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during June, were over 7 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 23 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 9 per cent when compared with May, and of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with June, 1935. As in Nova Scotia, a reduction in relief placements on highway construction accounted for the decline from June of last year. Of the changes in other groups, gains in services, logging and manufacturing were the most important. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 56; logging, 32; construction and maintenance, 74; and services, 566, of which 430 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 128 of men and 66 of women.

### Quebec

Positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during June were over 19 per cent less than in the preceding month, but less than 1 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 23 per cent when compared with May and of over 4 per cent in comparison with June, 1935. A substantial decline in placements under construction and maintenance, when compared with June of last year, was largely responsible for the decrease under this comparison, although a reduction was also reported in transportation. The most important gain was in services, but there were moderate increases also in logging, farming and manufacturing. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 120; logging, 252; farming, 114; construction and maintenance, 778; trade, 104; and services, 2,352, of which 2,005 were of household workers. During the month 1,329 men and 1,564 women were placed in regular employment.

### Ontario

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during June were over 3 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | 878 | 37 | 991 | 847 | 261 | 571 | 2,053 | 382 |
| Halifax | 262 | 31 | 379 | 217 | 35 | 182 | 1,385 | 80 |
| New Glasgow | 295 | 6 | 298 | 309 | 207 | 87 | 313 | 241 |
| Sydney | 321 | 0 | 314 | 321 | 19 | 302 | 355 | 61 |
| **New Brunswick** | 797 | 30 | 759 | 758 | 194 | 564 | 979 | 554 |
| Chatham | 42 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 10 | 17 | 216 | 257 |
| Fredericton | 26 | 0 | 12 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 114 | 115 |
| Moncton | 345 | 9 | 322 | 322 | 108 | 214 | 92 | 99 |
| St. John | 384 | 6 | 400 | 383 | 57 | 326 | 557 | 83 |
| **Quebec** | 4,797 | 702 | 7,654 | 4,795 | 2,893 | 837 | 2,477 | 3,165 |
| Chicoutimi | 322 | 0 | 561 | 333 | 319 | 3 | 107 | 180 |
| Hull | 477 | 5 | 916 | 491 | 483 | 7 | 297 | 101 |
| Montreal | 2,354 | 290 | 3,647 | 2,063 | 1,150 | 412 | 1,429 | 1,291 |
| Quebec | 879 | 363 | 1,465 | 988 | 385 | 279 | 462 | 631 |
| Rouyn | 81 | 1 | 117 | 88 | 77 | 9 | 19 | 195 |
| Sherbrooke | 338 | 1 | 545 | 371 | 283 | 26 | 113 | 357 |
| Three Rivers | 346 | 42 | 403 | 461 | 196 | 101 | 50 | 410 |
| **Ontario** | 12,890 | 584 | 25,494 | 12,341 | 6,987 | 5,091 | 42,247 | 6,362 |
| Belleville | 165 | 0 | 231 | 164 | 88 | 76 | 251 | 40 |
| Brantford | 604 | 18 | 513 | 586 | 552 | 34 | 1,276 | 175 |
| Chatham | 172 | 0 | 232 | 172 | 125 | 47 | 530 | 87 |
| Fort William | 440 | 0 | 444 | 436 | 345 | 91 | 661 | 336 |
| Guelph | 99 | 23 | 133 | 106 | 75 | 13 | 876 | 48 |
| Hamilton | 502 | 1 | 1,178 | 484 | 309 | 165 | 4,005 | 269 |
| Kingston | 399 | 36 | 678 | 346 | 267 | 79 | 510 | 295 |
| Kitchener | 183 | 19 | 259 | 161 | 106 | 48 | 1,028 | 60 |
| London | 606 | 50 | 636 | 653 | 441 | 148 | 1,942 | 1,300 |
| Niagara Falls | 351 | 6 | 409 | 326 | 147 | 167 | 1,560 | 71 |
| North Bay | 241 | 0 | 290 | 238 | 198 | 40 | 581 | 112 |
| Oshawa | 961 | 0 | 1,089 | 936 | 88 | 848 | 1,176 | 66 |
| Ottawa | 726 | 26 | 2,277 | 687 | 473 | 187 | 2,719 | 440 |
| Pembroke | 211 | 0 | 424 | 219 | 123 | 96 | 76 | 190 |
| Peterborough | 166 | 17 | 192 | 151 | 110 | 39 | 209 | 79 |
| Port Arthur | 983 | 0 | 923 | 935 | 917 | 18 | 416 | 626 |
| St. Catharines | 432 | 13 | 279 | 430 | 210 | 220 | 1,889 | 100 |
| St. Thomas | 86 | 3 | 124 | 79 | 46 | 33 | 363 | 59 |
| Sarnia | 250 | 4 | 291 | 232 | 108 | 124 | 463 | 142 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 178 | 8 | 455 | 184 | 119 | 51 | 154 | 37 |
| Stratford | 136 | 0 | 542 | 127 | 122 | 5 | 448 | 75 |
| Sudbury | 152 | 2 | 771 | 146 | 91 | 55 | 456 | 428 |
| Timmins | 374 | 0 | 892 | 374 | 246 | 129 | 910 | 154 |
| Toronto | 3,901 | 329 | 11,478 | 3,599 | 1,400 | 2,089 | 17,193 | 925 |
| Windsor | 572 | 29 | 754 | 570 | 281 | 289 | 2,555 | 248 |
| **Manitoba** | 1,590 | 40 | 3,627 | 1,562 | 1,097 | 453 | 16,642 | 1,001 |
| Brandon | 196 | 23 | 204 | 167 | 104 | 63 | 529 | 145 |
| Winnipeg | 1,394 | 17 | 3,423 | 1,395 | 993 | 390 | 16,113 | 856 |
| **Saskatchewan** | 2,332 | 220 | 2,623 | 2,315 | 1,622 | 688 | 1,809 | 929 |
| Estevan | 24 | 7 | 35 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 38 | 11 |
| Moose Jaw | 428 | 47 | 473 | 406 | 265 | 136 | 577 | 142 |
| North Battlefofd | 78 | 4 | 57 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 32 | 40 |
| Prince Albert | 379 | 24 | 337 | 329 | 129 | 200 | 161 | 43 |
| Regina | 522 | 50 | 737 | 605 | 499 | 106 | 554 | 297 |
| Saskatoon | 433 | 22 | 527 | 492 | 446 | 46 | 305 | 218 |
| Swift Current | 146 | 48 | 133 | 132 | 102 | 30 | 126 | 76 |
| Weyburn | 154 | 4 | 165 | 158 | 81 | 77 | 5 | 37 |
| Yorkton | 168 | 14 | 159 | 152 | 67 | 85 | 11 | 65 |
| **Alberta** | 2,037 | 31 | 4,926 | 1,892 | 1,595 | 287 | 10,182 | 1,550 |
| Calgary | 596 | 6 | 1,376 | 509 | 445 | 64 | 3,372 | 544 |
| Drumheller | 124 | 2 | 545 | 91 | 63 | 28 | 432 | 87 |
| Edmonton | 919 | 8 | 2,375 | 898 | 793 | 95 | 5,437 | 699 |
| Lethbridge | 153 | 3 | 306 | 155 | 125 | 30 | 709 | 98 |
| Medicine Hat | 245 | 12 | 324 | 239 | 169 | 70 | 232 | 122 |
| **British Columbia** | 2,843 | 44 | 5,600 | 2,933 | 1,505 | 1,313 | 7,440 | 1,745 |
| Kamloops | 127 | 25 | 412 | 126 | 99 | 3 | 31 | 120 |
| Nanaimo | 446 | 0 | 430 | 436 | 327 | 109 | 108 | 316 |
| Nelson | 235 | 0 | 252 | 236 | 88 | 148 | 12 | 42 |
| New Westminster | 118 | 0 | 180 | 118 | 32 | 86 | 745 | 61 |
| Penticton | 56 | 4 | 103 | 71 | 18 | 33 | 75 | 102 |
| Prince Rupert | 210 | 0 | 172 | 210 | 125 | 85 | 66 | 22 |
| Vancouver | 778 | 15 | 3,026 | 863 | 524 | 268 | 5,917 | 926 |
| Victoria | 873 | 0 | 1,025 | 873 | 292 | 581 | 486 | 156 |
| **Canada** | 28,164 | 1,688 | 51,674 | 27,443 | 16,154 | 9,804 | 83,829 | 15,695* |
| Men | 18,075 | 266 | 38,432 | 17,954 | 11,464 | 6,302 | 71,830 | 11,488 |
| Women | 10,089 | 1,422 | 13,242 | 9,489 | 4,690 | 3,502 | 11,999 | 4,207 |

* 7 Placements effected by offices since closed.

4 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 4 per cent when compared with May and of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with June, 1935. Farm placements were considerably in excess of June of last year and gains were also recorded in services, manufacturing, transportation, logging and mining. The only decrease of importance was in the highway division of construction and maintenance, although a small loss was also reported in trade. Changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 501; logging, 1,194; construction and maintenance, 3,595; trade, 273; and services, 3,884, of which 2,225 were of household workers. There were 5,280 men and 1,707 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Manitoba

There was a decline of nearly 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during June when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 18 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 10 per cent less than in May, but nearly 16 per cent above June, 1935. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over June of last year, the largest gain being in farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 45; logging, 39; farming, 411; construction and maintenance, 415; and services, 611, of which 459 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 799 of men and 298 of women.

### Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during June, was over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 50 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with May and of over 66 per cent in comparison with June, 1935. Except for a small decrease in trade, all industrial divisions showed increased placements over June of last year, the most important gain being in construction and maintenance and made up largely of placements of extra gang labourers on railway maintenance work. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 99; farming, 577; construction and maintenance, 848; and services, 726, of which 483 were of household workers. There were 1,287 men and 335 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Alberta

Orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during June called for over 16 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 21 per cent when compared with May and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with June, 1935. The decrease in placements from June of last year was due to a reduction in relief work on highway construction. There was a moderate gain in farming, but the changes in all other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 62; farming, 596; transportation, 74; construction and maintenance, 564; and services, 511, of which 380 were of household workers. During the month 1,289 men and 306 women were placed in regular employment.

### British Columbia

During June, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for over 17 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 14 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 17 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with June, 1935. A reduction in relief placements on highway construction was responsible for the decline from June of last year. This decline was, however, partly offset by gains in all other groups, of which the largest were in logging, services and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 71; logging, 289; farming, 277; mining, 71; construction and maintenance, 1,284; and services, 771, of which 449 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,172 men and 333 women.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 16,154 placements in regular employment, 9,153 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 938 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 923 going to centres within the same province as the dispatching office and 15 to other provinces. The reduced transportation

rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during June were of bush workers, 3 in number who secured certificates at the Hull office for transportation to Pembroke. Offices in Ontario granted 635 reduced rate certificates during June, all to points within the province. Of these 546 were issued at Port Arthur to 492 bush workers, 13 mine workers, 12 sawmill workers, 10 labourers, 10 cookees, 4 hotel workers, 3 cooks, one clerk, and one restaurant employee going to centres within its own zone. The Fort William office dispatched 66 bush workers, 2 mine workers, and one mill hand, and the Sudbury office 10 bush workers and 2 miners within their respective zones. From North Bay one painter was carried to Timmins, one mine foreman to Port Arthur and one cook to Sudbury, while from Timmins 3 miners were transported to employment in the Fort William zone, and one mine machinist's helper to a point in the Timmins zone. The one remaining transfer was of a patternmaker going from Hamilton to Windsor. The labour movement in Manitoba during June originated at Winnipeg, and included the dispatch of 118 workers, 106 within the province, and 12 to points outside. Provincially one farm hand and one farm domestic were bound for Brandon and 97 farm hands, one farm domestic, 4 mine workers, one engineer and one hotel cook for various centres within the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers going to other provinces the Port Arthur zone received 6 mine employees, 2 mill labourers, one farm hand, and one salesman, and the Estevan and Regina zones each one farm hand. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during June one farm hand proceeded from Saskatoon to employment within the Yorkton zone. Certificates for reduced transportation were issued in Alberta during June to 171 persons, all of whom were bound for provincial situations. For centres within its own zone the Edmonton office dispatched 48 steamship company employees, 30 building construction workers, 19 highway construction workers, 13 bushmen, 12 fishermen, 10 miners, 5 diamond drill setters, 4 drillers' helpers, 3 sawmill labourers, 3 cooks, 3 housekeepers, 2 foremen, 2 labourers, 2 farm hands, one farm domestic, one diesel engineer, one truck driver, one school teacher, one club steward, one barber, one blacksmith, one engineer, one café waitress, and one maid, while to Drumheller were sent 2 farm hands. Transferred from Calgary one bricklayer was conveyed to Edmonton, and 2 farm hands within the Calgary zone. In British Columbia 10 reduced rate certificates were issued during June, all provincial. Of these the Vancouver office granted 8 to mine workers going to employment within its own zone, and one to a sawyer travelling to Penticton. The Penticton zone was also the destination of one farm hand shipped from Nelson.

Of the 938 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 251 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 624 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 52 by the Northern Alberta Railway, 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

## (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during June, 1936

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during June was $4,580,740; this was an increase of $414,902 or 10·0 p.c., as compared with the May total of $4,165,838, but a decrease of $524,115 or 10·2 per cent in comparison with June, 1935, when the authorizations amounted to $5,104,855.

The value of the building authorized in the first six months of the present year was $17,500,420; this was considerably lower than the aggregate of $24,640,511 reported in the period January-June, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first six months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials have also been decidedly lower since 1931, than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for June, 1936, showing that they had issued more than 400 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $2,000,000 and for some 1,800 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $2,400,000. In May, authority was given for the erection of about 400 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,600,000 and $2,200,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during June as compared with the preceding month, the greatest gain of $397,123 or 70·3 p.c. taking place in Quebec. In New

Brunswick, the June total was lower by 65·7 per cent than that for May.

As compared with June, 1935, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan registered increases of $107,-775 or 139·3 per cent and $70,930 or 181·0 per cent, respectively. Of the declines those of $403,630 or 27·0 per cent in Quebec and $120,-306 or 38·7 per cent in Alberta were most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto recorded increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with May, 1936, but decreases as compared with June, 1935; Winnipeg and Vancouver showed losses in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Chatham, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported improvement over May, 1936, and June, 1935.

CUMULATIVE RECORD FOR FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1920-1936

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920 as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

| Year | Value of permits issued in June | Value of permits issued in first six months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 4,580,740 | 17,500,420 | 22·2 | 84·8 |
| 1935..... | 5,104,855 | 24,640,511 | 33·8 | 81·2 |
| 1934..... | 2,411,460 | 10,411,377 | 13·2 | 82·8 |
| 1933..... | 3,589,204 | 10,315,899 | 13·1 | 78·9 |
| 1932..... | 5,028,324 | 24,341,044 | 30·9 | 76·8 |
| 1931..... | 8,593,958 | 58,950,508 | 74·8 | 83·5 |
| 1930..... | 18,621,487 | 85,413,985 | 108·4 | 95·0 |
| 1929..... | 27,816,592 | 124,609,267 | 158·2 | 99·2 |
| 1928..... | 22,751,960 | 102,036,987 | 129·6 | 95·9 |
| 1927..... | 18,363,239 | 80,842,719 | 102·6 | 96·0 |
| 1926..... | 18,718,050 | 78,760,419 | 100·0 | 101·0 |
| 1925..... | 14,915,884 | 65,899,717 | 83·7 | 103·1 |
| 1924..... | 13,967,006 | 60,674,154 | 77·0 | 110·8 |
| 1923..... | 14,286,252 | 73,047,496 | 92·7 | 111·4 |
| 1922..... | 17,052,582 | 71,281,674 | 90·5 | 108·0 |
| 1921..... | 14,240,934 | 55,771,684 | 70·7 | 132·0 |
| 1920..... | 14,113,794 | 61,754,710 | 78·4 | 144·5 |

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

## Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than in June, 1935. In most of the principal industries there was an improvement between May 25 and June 22, those mainly affected being shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, public works contracting, printing and bookbinding, the food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, there was a sharp increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, partly due to the suspension of work on June 22 at a number of pits in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association; and there was also a decline in employment in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and in the wool textile, linen, and motor vehicle industries.

It is estimated that, at June 22, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers was approximately 10,832,000. This was 1,000 more than at May 25, 1936, and 441,000 more than at June 24, 1935. Agricultural workers became insured at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at June 22, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13·1, as compared with 13·0 at May 25, 1936, and with 15·4 at June 24, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at June 22, was 12·9 compared with 12·8 at May 25, and with 15·2 at June 24, 1935.

At June 22, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,326,057 wholly unemployed, 301,793 temporarily stopped, and 74,-826 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,702,676 This was 2,366 less than

a month before and 297,434 less than a year before The total of 1,702,676 included 1,362,-190 men, 47,324 boys, 251,616 women and 41,546 girls There was a fall in unemployment in nearly all parts of the country except the North Eastern Division, but this was largely counterbalanced by a temporary rise in that Division, due principally to a temporary suspension of work at a number of coal mines in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association referred to above.

The persons on the Registers included 756,827 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit; 645,356 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 190,204 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances; and 110,289 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at June 22, 1936, was 1,766,372, as compared with 1,768,246 at May 25, 1936, and 2,068,152 at June 24, 1935.

### United States

June marked the fourth consecutive month in which gains in employment have been shown in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The increase in pay rolls in June in these combined industries continues the gains which have been reported consistently each month since January, the report said. Based on reports supplied by approximately 135,000 establishments employing over 7,000,000 workers, it is estimated that 58,000 workers were returned to jobs in these combined industries over the month interval and that aggregate weekly wages were nearly $1,100,000 greater in June than in the preceding month.

#### Manufacturing Industries

The June, 1936, employment index (86·0) is 7·9 per cent above the level of June, 1935 (79.7), and marks the highest employment level recorded since October, 1930. The payroll index for June, 1936 (79·5), is 19·7 per cent above the June, 1935, level (66.4) and is also higher than the index of any month since October, 1930.

A number of manufacturing industries registered new "highs" in employment in June. The blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry reported the largest number of workers employed in any month since August 1930; employment in foundry and machine shops exceeded the levels of any month since September, 1930; the engine, turbine and tractor industry reported the highest employment since March, 1930; and electric and steam car building shops reported the maximum employment since April, 1930. Employment in June in the electrical machinery, steam fittings, structural metalwork, aluminum, millwork, brick, and steam-railroad repair shop industries exceeded the levels of any month since the latter part of 1931.

The most pronounced gains in employment over the month interval were seasonal in character: the canning and preserving industry reported a gain of 34·1 per cent; radios and phonographs 12·6 per cent; beet sugar, 10·7 per cent; and ice cream, 5·3 per cent. A number of industries manufacturing building construction materials also reported employment gains, among which were: structural metalwork, 5·0 per cent; millwork, 3·9 per cent; brick, 5·9 per cent; steam and hot-water heating apparatus, 1·2 per cent; and cement, 0·9 per cent. Employment in the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry rose 1·3 per cent over the month interval. The increase in this industry was somewhat retarded by labour disturbances which caused decreased plant operation in several localities. Other industries of major importance in which gains in employment were shown were: men's clothing 3·6 per cent; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 2·6 per cent; furniture, 2·0 per cent; slaughtering and meat packing, 1·7 per cent; silk and rayon goods, 1·6 per cent; chemicals, 1·2 per cent; petroleum refining, 1·2 per cent; foundries and machine shops, 1·0 per cent; steam-railroad repair shops, 0·8 per cent; and cotton goods, 0·4 per cent. Establishments in the machine tool industry continued to absorb workers in June The increase of 1·9 per cent in employment in this industry continued the unbroken succession of gains which have been shown monthly since October, 1934. The June, 1936, employment index (109·8) is higher than the level recorded in any month since September, 1930.

The largest percentage declines in employment from May to June were also seasonal and were in the fertilizer industry (38·5 per cent), cottonseed oil-cake-meal (14·1 per cent), millinery (12·5 per cent), and women's clothing (9·7 per cent). The decrease of 26·8 per cent in employment in the typewriter industry was due primarily to labour troubles as was the decrease of 6·6 per cent in the cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines industry. A seasonal decline of 4·2 per cent was reported in the agricultural

implement industry and declines ranging from 2·1 per cent to 2·9 per cent were shown in the boots and shoes, cotton small wares, confectionery, wirework, rubber boots and shoes, dyeing and finishing, pottery, and shipbuilding industries. Employment in the automobile industry declined 1·2 per cent over the month interval.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. In June, 1936, reports were received from 24,823 establishments employing 4,200,590 workers, whose weekly earnings were $96,142,837.

### Non-Manufacturing Industries

Eleven of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed increases in number of workers between May and June and increased pay rolls were shown in 10 industries.

*Wholesale and Retail Trade.*—Employment in wholesale trade establishments decreased one-tenth of 1 per cent, according to reports received from 15,949 wholesale trade establishments employing 299,716 workers in June. Gains in employment were shown in a number of the more important lines of wholesale trade, among which were electrical goods, automotive, food products, groceries, hardware, lumber and building materials, machinery, equipment and supplies, and petroleum products. The gains, however, were not sufficient to quite offset the declines reported in wholesale dry goods and apparel, chemicals and drugs, furniture and housefurnishings, general merchandise, and other lines of wholesale trade.

A gain of 0·3 per cent in employment was shown by reports received from 54,060 retail establishments employing 873,292 workers in June. Employment in the general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, increased 0·2 per cent. While this gain is not pronounced, it is significant because employment in this group normally recedes from May to June. Other lines of retail trade in which gains in employment were shown over the month interval were lumber and building materials, automotive, food, and hardware, jewelry, and ice and coal dealers. Apparel stores showed a decrease of 0·7 per cent in employment, and small losses were also shown in retail cigar, drug, farmers' supplies, and furniture stores.



*Public Utilities.*—Each of the 3 public utilities surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval. The electric light and power and manufactured gas industry showed an increase of 1·6 per cent, and the telephone and telegraph and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industries showed gains of 0·7 per cent and 0·3 per cent, respectively. Employment in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry has advanced each month since February, the June level reaching the maximum reported in any month since December, 1931.

*Mining Industries.*—A seasonal slackening in employment was shown in the anthracite mining industry, employment decreasing 6·7 per cent from May to June. Bituminous coal mines also reported 0·7 per cent fewer employees in June than in the preceding month. The remaining 3 mining industries reporting showed gains over the month interval. Quarries and non-metallic mines reported an increase of 2·6 per cent in number of workers, and metal mines showed an increase of 1·8 per cent. This latter increase continues the successive gains reported in this industry since July of last year and raised the June employment index (61·9) above the level of any month since May, 1931. Crude petroleum producing firms recorded a gain of 0·6 per cent in employment from May to June.

*Service Industries.*—Increases in employment were shown in 3 of the 5 service industries surveyed. Seasonal increases in employment were reported by laundries (2·0 per cent), and by dyeing and cleaning establishments (0·2 per cent). Insurance companies also reported a small gain in employment (0·4 per cent). Employment in brokerage offices declined 1·9 per cent from May to June, and year-round hotels showed a small decrease in number of workers (0·2 per cent).

*Private Building Construction.*—Further gains in employment were shown in the private building construction industry in June, 1936. Reports received from 9,514 contractors employing 105,567 workers in June showed an increase of 4·4 per cent in employment over the month interval and 5·2 per cent in payrolls. Employment in this industry in June, 1936, was 21·5 per cent above the June, 1935, level and pay rolls were 38·4 per cent higher. The information furnished by reporting contractors relates to employees engaged in erecting, altering and repairing private buildings and does not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, or regular appro-

priations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

*Public Employment.*—During June, approximately 3,290,000 workers were employed on The Works Program financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Compared with the previous month, this is an increase of 176,000 in the number of employees. Of the total number engaged on this program in June, 2,561,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Pay-roll disbursements for all persons engaged on The Works Program during the month totalled $164,000,000. Orders were placed in June for construction materials valued at $55,000,000.

Over 345,000 workers were engaged on the Public Works Administration construction program in June. This includes 170,000 employees working on projects financed from E.R.A.A. 1935 funds, who are also included under The Works Program. Compared with the previous month, employment on the Public Works Administration construction program in June showed an increase of 30,000 workers. Pay-roll disbursements in June totalled in excess of $24,000,000. During the month orders were placed for construction materials valued at $36,500,000.

In emergency conservation work (C.C.C. Camps) a decrease of 23,000 in the number of wage earners was reported for June. Of the 383,000 employees, 332,000 were enrolled workers, 41,000 were supervisory and technical employees, 8,000 were reserve officers and 2,000 were educational advisers. Pay-roll disbursements for June totalled more than $17,900,000.

More than 102,000 workers were employed in June on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations. This is an increase of 25,000 compared with the previous month. Pay rolls for the month totalled $8,600,000. The value of material orders placed during June for use on these construction projects amounted to more than $12,300,000.

The number of wage earners engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads in June was approximately 186,000. Compared with the number reported in the previous month this is an increase of more than 5,000. Pay-roll disbursements for the month were in excess of $11,488,000.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over. less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in caes of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wage conditions have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

### Department of the Interior

*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Installation of drainage, plumbing and water supply systems at the new Bathhouse and

Swimming Pool, Miette Hot Springs, Jasper National Park, Jasper, Alberta. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. W. Mould & Son, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, July 30, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,355. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos Insulation Workers | $0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers, erection and installation | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons' helpers—(continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixers operator—gas. and elec | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Operating engineer, steam, 1 drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Operating engineer, steam, 2 drums | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or elec | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Linoleum layers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor layers— | | | |
| Spreaders and layers | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Rubbers and finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, sheet metal | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, composite | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel and patent | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers' finishers and helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile-setters' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Floor waxers and polishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## Department of National Defence

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a garage and gasoline station at Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Stanley Walters, Hamilton, Ontario. Date of contract, July 31, 1936. Amount of contract, $20,301. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Enginers, operating, steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Excavator— | | | |
| Bear cat | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas shovel | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rodman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman, stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers— | | | |
| Metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel worker | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Stuccoing of exterior of buildings in the Filling Group of the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Delphis Caron & Fils Enrg., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,500.

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plasterers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Metal lathers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood lathers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B. The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of steel doors and partitions for lavatories in the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $891. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Sheet metal workers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such esser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a gun-testing butt at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,945. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operators | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators (gas) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |

Internal painting of Fort Frederick Dormitory, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Stanley Campbell, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,797. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Painters | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters' helpers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

Re-covering the flat roofs of the Armoury at Peterborough, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred. H. Rowan, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,284. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet Metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of July, 1936, for

various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Marquee Tents | S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Circular tents | J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Peterboro, Ont. |
| Field officers' tents | Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Winter aviation suits | S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Tent poles | Mayno Davis Lumber Co., Ottawa. |
| Drab serge jackets | S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Portable steel lockers | Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Work benches | W. C. Jack, Belleville, Ont. |
| Folding tables | Dowsell Lees & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Overall suits | T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S. |
| Drab frieze | Caldwell Woollen Mills, Ltd., Appleton, Ont. |
| Gun covers | S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

## Department of Public Works

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Supply and installation of stokers in the public building at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Carr & Son, Kamloops, B.C. Date of contract, July 22, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,640. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help trades-men) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Grading and roadways at the Customs and Immigration Building, Pacific Highway, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Baynes & Horie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $16,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of a section of the West Pier at Rondeau, Kent County, Ontario. Name of contractors, Continental Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $21,624.12. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finisher | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete and cement mixer operator (gas. or elec.) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver runner | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Construction of a farm machinery building at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $53,747

and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor layers— | | | |
| Finishers, rubbers and spreaders | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or elec | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a cribwork wharf and approach at Horne's Point, Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Victor E. A. Belanger & James Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,588. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers (hoist—gasoline) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers (hoist—steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck (1-2 tons) | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers | 1 25 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Broad Cove Marsh, Inverness County, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Archibald J. Campbell, Inverness, N.S. Date of contract, July 10, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,708.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

Breakwater repairs at Negro Point and Port Dufferin, St. John County, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles V. Billie, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $77,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck and driver | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a pilework breakwater at Caribou Harbour (Bayview), Pictou Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles Sproule, Pictou Landing, N.S. Date of contract, July 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $8,333.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Boatmen | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

Reconstruction of the Breakwater at Anse à Beaufils, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. M. Babin and J. T. Langlois, of Chandler, P.Q., and Port Daniel Centre, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $13,271.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Acetylene or elec. welders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

Construction of wharf at Notre Dame du Portage, Kamouraska Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,887.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners (machine) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen using interchangeable such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Driver horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver team and wagon, | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

Grading and roadways at the Customs and Immigration Building, Cantic, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Tractor Towing Corporation, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,775. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, one horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, two horses and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Wire fence erectors | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Tar macadam road layers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Road roller operator, steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Road roller operator, gas | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractor, Messrs. Alex B. McLean, Roderick A. McLean & John McLean, all of Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,576. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Chenal Ecarte, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. B. McLean, R. A. McLean & John McLean, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $7,508.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractor, Armour Salvage & Towing Co., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, June 25, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,765. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 8, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $12,093.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in the Thames River, Chatham, Ont. Name of contractors, C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,866.47. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $22,575. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Bagarus, Cape Breton Co., N.S. Name of contractors, The Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 15, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $14,758.68. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Summerside, P.E.I. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $15,160. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Port Elgin, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $737. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were inserted in this contract.

### Post Office Department

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of July, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber stamps, daters, etc... | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms..... | Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " " ..... | J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont. |
| " " ..... | Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. |
| " " ..... | Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont |
| " " ..... | Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co., Brantford, Ont. |
| " " ..... | J. A. Humphrey & Son., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. |
| Mail bag fittings..... | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Stamping machines, etc..... | Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scales..... | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of July, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Brown twill cloth..... | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Combination underwear..... | The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Undershirts and drawers..... | The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Serge cloth..... | The Barrymore Cloth Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Blue beaver cloth..... | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Scarlet serge lining..... | Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. |
| Brown drill..... | Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Brown leather gloves..... | Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Blue twill cloth..... | Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue serge..... | The Barrymore Cloth Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Dress Manufacturers (Members of the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild) and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Dress Cutters' Union, Local No. 205.

Agreement to be in effect from April 27, 1936, to January 15, 1938, and from year to year thereafter unless terminated by either party by notice given 30 days prior to January 15 of any year.

The employers agree to maintain union cutting departments in their establishments. They will employ and retain in their cutting departments none but cutters, choppers and apprentices who are members of the union in good standing. Apprentices are limited to 10 per cent in number of those employed in the cutting department.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In establishments where the five-day week is in effect hours are to be 9 per day the first four days of the week and 8 on Fridays. No shop which is now or shall hereafter be on the five-day schedule shall revert to the five and one-half day week.

Overtime: Eight hours overtime at regular rates shall be permitted during the first four days of any week. Not more than two hours overtime shall be worked in any one day.

Wage rates: Pending application to the Minister of Labour to render obligatory the provisions of the present collective labour agreement and establishing a minimum scale of wages of $30 per week for cutters, $20 per week for choppers and $15 per week for apprentices, it is agreed that employees being paid less than these rates shall receive an increase of $3 per week or so much thereof as may be necessary to bring their respective wages up to but not exceeding these minimums. In exceptional cases of underpayment the amount of the increase may be greater than $3, and if any dispute arises in regard to such increase it is to be referred to an arbitration board set up under the agreement. Employers who may now be paying more than the above minimum rates are prohibited from reducing their rates during the duration of the agreement.

The union agrees not to enter into agreements with other employers on terms more favourable than those embodied in this agreement.

All disputes are to be referred to an arbitration board made up of one representative of the union and one representative of the employers. If these two members of the board are not able to agree they shall appoint such person as they may agree upon to act as arbitrator and chairman of the board; the decision of such board to be binding on both parties.

## Construction: Buildings and Structures

Toronto, Ontario.—General Contractors' Section of the Builders' Exchange and Construction Association of Toronto and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Locals No. 2 (Bricklayers) and No. 26 (Stonemasons).

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1934, page 787 and July, 1935, page 693, was renewed without change from March 1, 1936, to March 1, 1937.

Hours and wages are unchanged with a 40-hour week and wages 90 cents per hour.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Certain Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Contractors and the Building Labourers' International Union, Local No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from June 8, 1936, to June 7, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members, or those who will join the union, to be employed. A representative from among the men on each job to be appointed as shop steward.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to be paid for all work over 8 hours on any one day and also for work on Sundays and six specified holidays.

Wages per hour: machine workers on walls 70 cents, floor machine workers and helpers 60 cents, labourers 50 cents.

For work outside a radius of 15 miles of Edmonton post office, transportation and travelling time to be paid by the employer, and 10 cents per hour extra to be paid. On such work members may work up to 10 hours per day and on Saturday afternoon at the regular rate.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

Hamilton, Ontario.—Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 107.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1936, to April 1, 1937, and thereafter until either party gives thirty days' notice.

The Company will continue to treat with its employees who are members of the above Association.

Any dispute between the Company and the Association to be discussed by union representatives and the Department Superintendent and if they cannot agree, the General Manager may be called into conference.

*Motormen, Conductors, Bus and One Man Car Operators*

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime over all schedule time worked on each day.

Wages for bus and one-man car operators:—48 cents per hour for first year, 52 cents for second year and 58 cents thereafter. Wages for motormen and conductors on two-men cars 5 cents per hour less. Operators working snow ploughs, sweepers and sand cars to be paid 5 cents extra over the one-man car operators. Operators training students to be paid 5 cents per hour extra. Extra motormen and conductors reporting at car house and for relief changes to be paid a guaranteed minimum of $12 per week.

Seniority to be considered in promotions and in the selection of runs.

All work for extra men to be divided as nearly as practicable equally among them.

The Company to pay half the cost of uniforms for motormen and conductors with one year's service and total cost for those with over two years' service.

In case of any member of the Association being suspended or discharged, the Company to grant an interview to the grievance committee, and if on investigation it is found that the man is not at fault, he will be re-instated and paid for time lost.

*Car House and Shopmen*

Hours: 48 per week of which 9 hours to be worked on Monday, 8½ on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and 5 hours on Saturday. In the inspection barn and for trackmen, however, the 48 hours to be divided into 8 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-half for all work over the schedule hours in any one day, and also for work on eight specified holidays. Work on Sundays, if not overtime, 7 cents per hour extra.

Wages per hour: electricians 59 cents; carpenters and machinists 57½ cents; blacksmiths 56½ cents; painters, pitmen (after one year), storemen, engineers, controller men 52½ cents; blacksmith's helper. car placers (after one year), 49½ cents; pitmen (first year) 48 cents; janitors, car cleaners (second year) 47½ cents; car cleaners (first year) 45 cents; car placers (first year) 44 cents.

Ticket clerks to work 6 days per week and to be paid $115 per month salary.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Steamship Companies and the Steamship Checkers and Coopers Employed by Them.

The agreement, which covers work in Montreal Harbour, is in effect from June 16, 1936, to December 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1934, page 1062, with the following changes:

Preference of work to be given to employees who have been employed by a company during previous successive seasons, if merit and efficiency equal.

Wages per hour: checkers 50 cents for day work, 60 cents for night work; coopers 49 cents for day work, 59 cents for night work. These are increases of 5 cents for day work and 7 cents for night work.

Work on mails is included with express and baggage, for which single time to be paid for work on Sundays and three holidays.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited, and the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association and the Vancouver Longshoremen's Association.

This agreement supersedes arrangements between the Federation and the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association reached shortly after the beginning of the strike of the members of the Vancouver Waterfront Workers' Association from June 5 to December 9, 1935, which strike terminated an agreement effective from November 1, 1934, (Labour Gazette, November, 1934, page 1062). These arrangements provided for the same wages and working conditions as before the dispute.

The agreement applies to the loading and discharging of deep sea vessels in Vancouver Harbour and at certain specified outside points.

Agreement to be in effect from May 22, 1936, to May 21, 1941, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice to the other, sixty days prior to May 21 of any year. Schedules "A" (covering Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule) and "B" (covering Dispatching Regulations) to be in effect from June 15, 1936. With the exception of the matter of wages, Schedules "A" and "B" may be amended at any time either by mutual agreement of the parties or by reference to the Joint Advisory and Negotiations Committee set up under the agreement. Wages may be adjusted annually; either party may give notice in writing 30 days prior to the end of any 12 months' period from the date of the agreement, that they wish a conference to discuss, adjust and determine wages.

Union members to be employed if available.

The employment and regulation of waterfront labour including the dispatching and distribution of work and earnings shall be controlled by the Shipping Federation and supervised through its labour manager, but the Associations may each appoint a representative to co-operate with and assist the labour manager in the supervision of the dispatching regulations which are contained in schedule "B" of the agreement.

All disputes which cannot be settled by the labour manager and the accredited agents of the associations are to be referred to the Joint Advisory and Negotiations Committee. If this committee cannot reach an agreement the matter will be referred to a joint meeting of the board of directors of the Federation and the executives of the associations. If within 30 days from the date of the first convening of such joint meeting an agreement is not arrived at, the matter may be referred to an arbitration committee.

Hours: straight time is all time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays, except Saturday after 1 p.m. All other time is overtime.

Wages per hour: The wage rates per hour are shown in the accompanying table:

HOURLY WAGE RATES, LONGSHOREMEN, OCEAN-GOING VESSELS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

| — | Straight Time | Overtime | Noon Meal Hour | Any other Meal Hour |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1. General Cargo: | | | | |
| All labour (unless otherwise provided for) (ship) | 0 90 | 1 35 | 1 35 | 2 02 |
| Hatch tender (ship) | 1 00 | 1 45 | 1 45 | 2 12 |
| Double winch driver (when used) (ship) | 1 00 | 1 45 | 1 45 | 2 12 |
| Dock labour | 0 86 | 1 29 | 1 29 | 1 94 |
| 2. Special Commodities*: | | | | |
| Hatch tender | 1 00 | 1 45 | 1 45 | 2 12 |
| Single winch driver | 1 00 | 1 45 | 1 45 | 2 12 |
| Hold men and sling men | 1 00 | 1 45 | 1 45 | 2 12 |
| Double winch driver (when used) | 1 10 | 1 55 | 1 55 | 2 22 |
| Loaders and/or pilers (when used) | 0 96 | 1 39 | 1 39 | 2 04 |
| Dock truckers | 0 86 | 1 29 | 1 29 | 1 94 |
| 3. Creosoted Products: | | | | |
| Hatch tenders, double-winch drivers (when used) side runners | 1 10 | 1 55 | 1 55 | 2 22 |
| Hold men, single winch drivers, sling men | 1 00 | 1 45 | 1 45 | 2 12 |
| Loaders and/or oilers (when used) | 0 96 | 1 39 | 1 39 | 2 04 |
| Dock truckers | 0 86 | 1 29 | 1 29 | 1 94 |
| 4. Lumber, Logs and Piles (when submerged or awash) same as creosoted products. | | | | |
| 5. High explosives and damaged cargo: | | | | |
| Hatch tender | 1 45 | 2 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Double winch driver (when used) | 1 45 | 2 12 | ..... | ..... |
| All other ship labour | 1 35 | 2 02 | ..... | ..... |
| All other dock labour | 1 29 | 1 94 | ..... | ..... |

*Caustic soda (in sacks), cement, fertilizer (animal and fish), green hides, lime (when in single sacks), nitrates, salmon eggs, salt (fine in bulk), salt fish, phosphates (in bulk); scrap iron in bulk and bales (excluding rails, plates and drums); bulk cargo as follows: ballast cement, cement-clinker, coal, coke, concentrates, grain, ore and sulphur; commodities in sacks weighing 125 pounds or more (applies only to ship men when loading vessel and to dock loaders and pilots when used).

Provision is made for transportation and travelling time for work at places outside the harbour.

Schedule "B" deals with dispatching regulations including eligibility, registration and classification for employment, procedure followed in ordering men to work, make up of gangs, etc.

### Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreement and amendment to an agreement have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory are noted in the next article of this issue:—

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.

Building Trades, Hull (Amendment).

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include: the cancellation of the two previous Orders in Council and the extension by a new Order in Council of the agreement affecting longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation) at Montreal, as noted below; the amendment to the Order in Council affecting building trades at Hull, also noted below. In addition, a request for the modification of the agreement governing the fur industry in Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 11.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 607. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all

individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreement have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved July 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 11, declares to be illegal and cancels the Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, page 46, and the amendment which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, page 661, because a delay of 30 days had not elapsed between the publication of a correction to the notice of request and the date of approval of the order. The same agreement is, however, now made obligatory by this new Order in Council.

Building Trades, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved July 3 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 11, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades, Labour Gazette, March, 1935, page 240 and October, page 953, by making the following changes:—

The territorial jurisdiction now excludes the County of Wright.

The hourly wage scale applicable to the municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 on general building contracts of less than $15,000 (previously $5,000) has been amended to be as follows: bricklayer, mason and plasterer 60 cents, electrician 60 cents, electrician's apprentice from $1 per day during first six months to $4 per day during fifth year; carpenter and joiner, stationary enginemen and mechanic 50 cents; painters 50 cents, painter's apprentice from $1 per day during first six months to $3.50 during fourth year; mortar maker, celanite mixer, plaster pourer, hod carrier and driller 35 cents; common labourer and helper 30 cents. (These rates are less than in the wage scale previously in effect by the following amounts: 20 cents per hour for bricklayers and masons, 15 cents per hour for painters, 10 cents per hour for carpenters and joiners, electricians, stationary enginemen and mechanics and drillers, 5 cents per hour for plasterers, mortar makers and celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and common labourers and helpers.

The apprenticeship rule does not apply on the contracts covered by the preceding paragraph.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1936

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was upward, both the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being at higher levels than in June. The advance in the former was due to an increase in the cost of foods and in the latter to higher prices for grains, live stock and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices was $7.97 at the beginning of July as compared with $7.78 for June; $7.53 for July, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $10.91 for July, 1930; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.42 for July, 1914. Thirteen items in this list of foods cost more in the month under review than in the previous month, three were lower and thirteen were unchanged. Most of the changes were slight, there were, however, substantial advances in the cost of potatoes and eggs, and a less important one in butter. Fuel and rent were unchanged. Including the cost of these two groups with that of foods the total cost was $16.51 at the beginning of July as compared with $16.33 for June; $15.94 for July, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.26 for July, 1930; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.17 for July, 1914.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued the advance which commenced the previous month and at the end of July was nearly four per cent higher than at the end of June. Comparative figures for certain dates are 75·4 for the week ended July 31; 72·6 for the week ended June 26; and 71·8 for the week ended August 2, 1935. On a monthly basis the latest figures available are for June, when the index was 72·3 as compared with 71·5 for July, 1935; 72·0 for July, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·2 for July, 1929; 104·8 for July, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914. All of the principal groups of commodities under the chief component material classification, except non-metallic minerals, were higher at the end of July than one

month earlier. Important increases were recorded in the prices of grains, live stock, eggs and copper. Number 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat advanced about 23 cents per bushel during July. Raw cotton and raw rubber advanced to the highest price levels of the year and raw silk recovered the losses of the previous two months. There were slight declines in prices of potatoes, calves, silver and tin.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmens' families in cities since

*(Continued on page 760)*

**CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936***

(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| June 1936.... | 106 | 140 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| July 1936.... | 109 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 126 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | July 1914 | July 1918 | July 1920 | July 1922 | July 1926 | July 1928 | July 1929 | July 1930 | July 1931 | July 1933 | July 1934 | July 1935 | June 1936 | July 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 49·4 | 79·6 | 84·0 | 64·2 | 62·0 | 71·4 | 76·4 | 75·0 | 57·6 | 44·4 | 45·4 | 50·6 | 46·6 | 46·8 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 33·6 | 57·8 | 54·4 | 35·6 | 34·4 | 42·6 | 48·6 | 46·8 | 31·2 | 24·0 | 24·4 | 28·0 | 25·4 | 25·4 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·4 | 28·3 | 28·1 | 19·1 | 19·7 | 22·5 | 24·4 | 23·9 | 17·5 | 12·0 | 11·9 | 12·9 | 13·2 | 13·3 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·9 | 36·8 | 37·3 | 28·0 | 30·7 | 30·1 | 31·7 | 30·8 | 26·2 | 20·5 | 20·5 | 21·4 | 22·6 | 22·5 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·2 | 37·7 | 40·7 | 31·8 | 32·3 | 28·0 | 31·6 | 30·1 | 23·2 | 16·1 | 20·9 | 22·5 | 21·1 | 21·9 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 37·4 | 70·4 | 74·0 | 54·2 | 58·0 | 52·2 | 56·0 | 53·8 | 45·2 | 30·0 | 37·4 | 40·2 | 40·0 | 40·2 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 25·5 | 51·0 | 57·0 | 42·5 | 44·7 | 37·2 | 39·4 | 40·4 | 29·2 | 20·4 | 31·1 | 30·2 | 29·1 | 29·5 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 36·8 | 73·8 | 75·8 | 43·6 | 49·8 | 44·0 | 44·0 | 42·6 | 29·2 | 25·4 | 25·2 | 31·0 | 31·4 | 30·6 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 26·9 | 49·3 | 59·2 | 33·9 | 38·2 | 38·5 | 36·0 | 36·2 | 24·4 | 21·1 | 24·9 | 24·7 | 24·2 | 27·2 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 24·9 | 43·1 | 52·6 | 31·4 | 34·7 | 34·2 | 32·1 | 32·7 | 20·3 | 17·1 | 21·1 | 21·2 | 20·6 | 23·4 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 51·0 | 70·8 | 88·2 | 69·0 | 68·4 | 70·2 | 72·0 | 72·0 | 63·6 | 54·6 | 58·2 | 60·6 | 61·2 | 61·2 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 49·8 | 91·4 | 118·8 | 70·2 | 74·4 | 77·2 | 79·4 | 65·8 | 46·6 | 39·8 | 44·2 | 42·8 | 44·2 | 44·6 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 30·0 | 51·7 | 66·3 | 42·0 | 42·0 | 43·3 | 44·1 | 36·3 | 26·8 | 23·8 | 25·2 | 24·8 | 25·2 | 26·2 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·1 | 33·4 | 40·6 | 30·0 | §31·6 | §32·6 | §33·2 | §31·6 | §23·5 | §19·4 | §20·0 | §19·9 | §20·3 | §20·7 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·4 | 30·6 | 38·4 | 26·2 | §31·6 | §32·6 | §33·2 | §31·6 | §23·5 | §19·4 | §20·0 | §19·9 | §20·3 | §20·7 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 63·0 | 117·0 | 144·0 | 105·0 | 114·0 | 117·0 | 115·5 | 114·0 | 93·0 | 84·0 | 87·0 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 33·0 | 68·0 | 84·0 | 49·0 | §53·0 | §53·0 | §48·0 | §48·0 | §33·0 | §31·0 | §33·0 | §33·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 21·5 | 40·5 | 44·0 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 31·0 | 25·0 | 23·5 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 25·5 | 25·5 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 23·2 | 34·2 | 19·8 | §21·8 | §21·0 | §20·6 | §20·2 | §18·6 | §16·0 | §16·2 | §15·6 | §15·8 | §15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 34·2 | 22·2 | 17·6 | 15·8 | 18·2 | 23·8 | 19·0 | 12·2 | 8·2 | 9·2 | 10·8 | 9·8 | 9·8 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·1 | 22·9 | 29·1 | 24·9 | 19·8 | 21·9 | 21·3 | 20·7 | 17·0 | 14·9 | 14·9 | 16·0 | 15·6 | 16·2 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·4 | 18·0 | 27·2 | 19·8 | 15·8 | 13·5 | 13·7 | 15·9 | 12·0 | 11·7 | 12·8 | 12·4 | 10·9 | 10·9 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 22·0 | 43·6 | 93·6 | 33·6 | 31·6 | 32·0 | 28·4 | 26·8 | 24·8 | 31·6 | 27·2 | 25·6 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 10·2 | 20·4 | 43·4 | 15·8 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 13·6 | 12·8 | 12·0 | 15·4 | 13·2 | 12·6 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·1 | 14·6 | 16·4 | 13·9 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §15·0 | §13·8 | §10·4 | §12·8 | §13·0 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 14·1 | 16·8 | 15·2 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §15·0 | §13·8 | §10·4 | §12·8 | §13·0 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 11·2 | 15·4 | 13·4 | 15·4 | 15·1 | 15·1 | 14·2 | 12·3 | 9·9 | 9·8 | 9·3 | 9 0 | 8·9 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 50·3 | 66·0 | 197·4 | 43·9 | 85·9 | 48·2 | 48·3 | 87·3 | 34·2 | 38·6 | 37·7 | 25·4 | 56·6 | 65·1 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | **5·48** | **5·96** | **6·95** | **7·34** | **7·42** | **13·00** | **16·84** | **10·27** | **11·07** | **10·80** | **10·98** | **10·91** | **8·11** | **6·95** | **7·43** | **7·53** | **7·78** | **7·97** |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 4·7 | 5·0 | 4·0 | 4·2 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·8 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·2 | 73·8 | 105·0 | 105·8 | 106·2 | 100·8 | 100·6 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 91·0 | 92·6 | 88·7 | 90·2 | 90·2 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 38·0 | 58·7 | 76·6 | 68·8 | 63·2 | 62·6 | 62·8 | 62·8 | 61·6 | 57·6 | 57·7 | 57·9 | 58·5 | 58·4 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·5 | 69·2 | 82·2 | 77·0 | 75·7 | 75·7 | 76·5 | 76·4 | 73·2 | 61·1 | 60·4 | 60·8 | 59·7 | 60·0 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·8 | 50·8 | 63·3 | 58·5 | 55·9 | 55·9 | 55·1 | 54·2 | 53·8 | 46·3 | 45·9 | 45·4 | 45·1 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·5 | 27·8 | 37·2 | 31·3 | 30·8 | 31·0 | 31·1 | 30·8 | 29·8 | 26·9 | 27·4 | 27·3 | 27·1 | 27·0 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | **1·50** | **1·63** | **1·76** | **1·91** | **1·89** | **2·80** | **3·64** | **3·41** | **3·32** | **3·26** | **3·26** | **3·24** | **3·18** | **2·83** | **2·84** | **2·80** | **2·81** | **2·81** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Rent**..... | ½ mo. | **2·37** | **2·89** | **4·05** | **4·75** | **4·83** | **4·81** | **6·38** | **6·95** | **6·87** | **6·91** | **6·98** | **7·07** | **6·93** | **5·67** | **5·53** | **5·57** | **5·70** | **5·70** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | **9·37** | **10·50** | **12·79** | **14·02** | **14·17** | **20·66** | **26·92** | **20·67** | **21·30** | **21·01** | **21·26** | **21·26** | **18·26** | **15·48** | **15·84** | **15·94** | **16·33** | **16·51** |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·24 | 13·14 | 17·09 | 10·31 | 11·12 | 10·76 | 10·97 | 10·98 | 8·43 | 7·21 | 7·62 | 7·61 | 7·89 | 8·00 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·59 | 11·38 | 14·52 | 9·29 | 10·06 | 9·73 | 10·05 | 10·15 | 8·06 | 6·81 | 7·07 | 7·13 | 7·66 | 7·40 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·07 | 12·81 | 16·63 | 9·99 | 11·21 | 10·54 | 10·61 | 10·97 | 8·41 | 7·26 | 7·50 | 7·62 | 8·05 | 8·18 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 6·92 | 12·91 | 16·03 | 9·72 | 10·32 | 9·91 | 10·13 | 10·02 | 7·49 | 6·39 | 6·80 | 6·88 | 7·35 | 7·58 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·29 | 13·05 | 17·05 | 10·28 | 11·23 | 10·87 | 10·85 | 10·81 | 7·97 | 6·93 | 7·50 | 7·52 | 7·84 | 8·04 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 7·52 | 12·75 | 16·54 | 10·02 | 10·47 | 10·29 | 10·67 | 10·64 | 7·54 | 6·68 | 6·90 | 7·50 | 7·42 | 7·53 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 7·99 | 12·90 | 16·25 | 9·82 | 10·55 | 11·02 | 11·32 | 11·08 | 7·69 | 6·65 | 7·09 | 7·31 | 7·19 | 7·25 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 7·78 | 13·01 | 16·70 | 9·86 | 10·77 | 10·79 | 11·35 | 11·20 | 7·96 | 6·60 | 7·15 | 7·44 | 7·41 | 7·49 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 8·78 | 13·86 | 18·23 | 11·30 | 11·90 | 11·78 | 12·40 | 12·26 | 9·32 | 7·69 | 8·17 | 8·41 | 8·59 | 8·79 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·4** | **19·3** | **17·7** | **12·7** | **10·5** | **13·3** | **22·5** | **21·9** | **20·1** | **29·5** | **32·6** | **51·9** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **23·6** | **19·4** | **17·2** | **12·3** | **11·0** | **11·2** | **17·3** | **22·6** | **20·5** | **27·6** | **30·4** | **49·6** |
| 1—Sydney | 26·3 | 22 | 18·2 | 15·2 | 13·3 | 13·2 | 19 | 23·6 | 20·3 | 27·1 | 30·1 | 48·9 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 19 | ..... | 12·5 | 10·5 | 10 | 15 | 22·5 | 19·4 | 25·4 | 29·2 | 49·8 |
| 3—Amherst | 21 | 19 | 15·5 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19·2 | 28 | 30·4 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 22·9 | 17·2 | 17·2 | 12 | 11·3 | 10·3 | 18 | 22 | 20·5 | 27·3 | 31·3 | 48·8 |
| 5—Windsor | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 27·5 | 29·2 | 49 |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 22·1 | 30 | 32·4 | 50·8 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **21·3** | **20** | **17·7** | **13·7** | **12·3** | **11·5** | ..... | **22** | **17·2** | **27** | **30·4** | **49·2** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **27·0** | **20·6** | **20·2** | **13·6** | **10·7** | **13·2** | **25·8** | **22·1** | **21·6** | **27·5** | **31·4** | **48·9** |
| 8—Moncton | 25 | 20·2 | 17·5 | 13·2 | 10·2 | 15 | 26·5 | 22 | 20·3 | 30·4 | 33·3 | 48·7 |
| 9—Saint John | 28·5 | 20·3 | 20·2 | 12·5 | 10·9 | 10·7 | 27 | 23·1 | 20·1 | 27·1 | 31·6 | 52·3 |
| 10—Fredericton | 29·5 | 22 | 22·1 | 13·7 | 11·5 | 12 | 24 | 21·2 | 22·6 | 27·5 | 29·8 | 52 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 15 | ..... | 22 | 23·3 | 25 | 30·7 | 42·5 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **22·9** | **19·0** | **19·0** | **12·7** | **8·6** | **10·2** | **25·2** | **18·4** | **18·6** | **27·9** | **31·0** | **52·8** |
| 12—Quebec | 23·5 | 19·1 | 17·3 | 13·3 | 8 | 9·2 | 30·9 | 18·5 | 19·6 | 26·4 | 29·4 | 46·9 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 28·8 | 19 | 20·6 | 12·8 | 8·1 | 12·6 | 30 | 18·6 | 18·1 | 29·1 | 32·8 | 54·9 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 24 | 19·6 | 19·7 | 13·6 | 9·3 | 10·4 | 28·6 | 18·8 | 18·8 | 26·3 | 29·1 | 51·8 |
| 15—Sorel | 16·5 | 19·2 | 19·3 | 10·8 | 7·7 | 8 | 20 | 16·7 | 17·5 | 28·5 | 32·4 | 52 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 17·4 | 17·6 | 16·6 | 12 | 8·4 | 12·2 | 20·7 | 15·4 | 16·8 | 30·5 | 33·8 | 52·5 |
| 17—St. Johns | 23·3 | 19·5 | 20·6 | 14·1 | 8·7 | 8·2 | 27·5 | 19·2 | 16·8 | 26 | 29 | 53·3 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 17 | 15·5 | 13 | 9 | 13·5 | 18 | 16·5 | 19·7 | 28 | 30 | 55 |
| 19—Montreal | 26·6 | 20·6 | 21·6 | 11·8 | 8·6 | 7·7 | 25·7 | 20·9 | 20 | 28·1 | 31·3 | 56·3 |
| 20—Hull | 22·8 | 19·7 | 20 | 12·7 | 9·8 | 9·7 | ..... | 21·2 | 20 | 28·4 | 30·9 | 52·8 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·7** | **19·8** | **17·8** | **13·1** | **10·8** | **14·9** | **21·4** | **22·9** | **20·2** | **28·8** | **31·6** | **52·2** |
| 21—Ottawa | 27 | 20·8 | 19·4 | 14·4 | 10·4 | 12·8 | 22·5 | 21·5 | 19·7 | 29·7 | 32·8 | 54·6 |
| 22—Brockville | 27 | 21 | 19·2 | 12·2 | 9·4 | 10 | ..... | 19·2 | 19·3 | 27·6 | 28·9 | 51·5 |
| 23—Kingston | 23·3 | 18·6 | 18·1 | 12·6 | 9·7 | 10·9 | 22·5 | 21·6 | 18·8 | 26·5 | 29·8 | 51·2 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·8 | 16·8 | 17·8 | 12·1 | 8·7 | 14·4 | 21·5 | 20·3 | 18 | 28·3 | 31 | 50·5 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22·4 | 19·4 | 16·9 | 13·2 | 10·8 | 15·5 | 25 | 21·4 | 21 | 29·4 | 31·2 | 50·1 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·8 | 18·5 | 18·2 | 12·4 | 11·1 | 14·7 | ..... | 20 | 17·4 | 27·8 | 28·9 | 52·2 |
| 27—Orillia | 22·7 | 18·7 | 18·7 | 12·7 | 12 | 16·3 | 25 | 24 | 21·7 | 28·5 | 32 | 51·8 |
| 28—Toronto | 26 | 20·9 | 19·5 | 13·6 | 12·4 | 14·5 | 23·8 | 23·1 | 19·8 | 30·4 | 34·7 | 54·8 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 22·5 | 17·7 | 15·5 | 11·5 | 15·5 | 15 | 28·5 | 21 | 16 | 28·5 | 31 | 50·9 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 23·1 | 20·1 | 17·2 | 13·1 | 10·5 | 14·6 | 20 | 22·7 | 20·7 | 26·9 | 29 | 51·7 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·5 | 20·4 | 20·7 | 13·6 | 12 | 16·9 | 17·5 | 23 | 25 | 27·3 | 30·8 | 52·3 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·5 | 19·7 | 16·7 | 13·3 | 10·2 | 15·4 | 15 | 22·7 | 20 | 26·8 | 30·3 | 51·9 |
| 33—Galt | 26 | 21·5 | 17·7 | 15·5 | 13·2 | 16·7 | ..... | 26 | 18 | 28·4 | 31·7 | 51·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 21 | 19·6 | 17·8 | 12·3 | 11·4 | 16·1 | ..... | 20·2 | 19·2 | 27·3 | 30·2 | 52·8 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·2 | 19·1 | 15·6 | 12·9 | 10·5 | 16 | ..... | 22·8 | 17·2 | 26·7 | 28·4 | 50·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 23 | 19·2 | 17·8 | 13·2 | 9·5 | 15·2 | 17 | 23·8 | 21 | 29 | 31·2 | 52·5 |
| 37—Stratford | 25·4 | 20·9 | 15·6 | 13·4 | 11·7 | 15·1 | 20 | 22·7 | 20 | 27·5 | 31 | 52·8 |
| 38—London | 24·4 | 20·6 | 19·0 | 13·5 | 10·4 | 14·3 | 22·3 | 23·9 | 19 | 28 | 31·2 | 52·9 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·5 | 19 | 17·8 | 12·6 | 10·5 | 14·7 | ..... | 24·5 | 20 | 26·8 | 31 | 54·6 |
| 40—Chatham | 21·7 | 18·6 | 17·7 | 13·5 | 9·4 | 17·1 | 16·7 | 21·9 | 20 | 28·6 | 31·5 | 51·7 |
| 41—Windsor | 24·3 | 20·5 | 18 | 13·7 | 11·4 | 16·6 | ..... | 23·3 | 20·2 | 26·4 | 28·7 | 53 |
| 42—Sarnia | 22·8 | 19·3 | 16·8 | 13·4 | 11·2 | 17 | 21 | 22·2 | 22·2 | 27·7 | 31·1 | 49·8 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·7 | 18·3 | 16·3 | 12·5 | 9·3 | 14·7 | ..... | 22 | 18 | 28·2 | 29·5 | 48 |
| 44—North Bay | 24 | 18·5 | 17·5 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 20 | 22·7 | 31·3 | 33·2 | 52·5 |
| 45—Sudbury | 22·7 | 19·2 | 16·5 | 13 | 10·9 | 14·7 | ..... | 26·2 | 19·3 | 30 | 34·4 | 50·7 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 23 | ..... | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 25 | 31 | 33 | 50·7 |
| 47—Timmins | 27·7 | 25·2 | 20·4 | 15·3 | 10·3 | 18 | ..... | 27·6 | 24·1 | 30·6 | 33·9 | 55·5 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 24·5 | 20 | 18·3 | 13·1 | 9·6 | 15·2 | 19 | 24·2 | 20·6 | 30·6 | 33 | 51·1 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 22·7 | 18·5 | 17·2 | 12·4 | 11·1 | 13·2 | ..... | 25 | 21·7 | 33·2 | 36·6 | 54·3 |
| 50—Fort William | 25 | 19·7 | 17·2 | 13·6 | 11·7 | 14·3 | 26·7 | 25·2 | 21·3 | 33·6 | 36·5 | 56·8 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **20·9** | **16·4** | **17·5** | **11·6** | **9·5** | **11·6** | **20·9** | **23·3** | **21·2** | **32·4** | **35·9** | **53·3** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·8 | 17·2 | 17·4 | 11 | 10 | 10·9 | 21·8 | 24 | 21·2 | 31·8 | 35·5 | 54·8 |
| 52—Brandon | 19 | 15·5 | 17·5 | 12·2 | 9 | 12·2 | 20 | 22·5 | ..... | 33 | 36·2 | 51·7 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·1** | **16·4** | **15·0** | **10·5** | **8·4** | **10·2** | **18·4** | **20·7** | **18·3** | **34·3** | **37·5** | **52·4** |
| 53—Regina | 21 | 15·9 | 14·7 | 10·1 | 8·8 | 9·7 | 18·6 | 20·3 | 17·5 | 34·9 | 38·4 | 54·7 |
| 54—Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 15 | 22 | 20 | 33·7 | 36·2 | 48·3 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 19·7 | 15·8 | 14·2 | 10·2 | 8 | 9·8 | 19·5 | 19·5 | 17·3 | 34·7 | 37·9 | 59·3 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 22·7 | 17·5 | 16 | 11·3 | 8·4 | 11·4 | 20·4 | 21 | ..... | 34 | 37·5 | 56·4 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·4** | **16·4** | **14·5** | **10·3** | **8·7** | **11·5** | **21·2** | **18·9** | **18·2** | **30·2** | **33·8** | **50·5** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 19·2 | 15·2 | 15·8 | 10·7 | 9·5 | 11·5 | 20 | 17·3 | 18·4 | 32·2 | 36·4 | 50·6 |
| 58—Drumheller | 20 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | 8 | 12·5 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 27·8 | 30·5 | 48·3 |
| 59—Edmonton | 18·8 | 15·4 | 13·4 | 9·2 | 7·2 | 10·9 | 20·4 | 18·3 | 17·2 | 29·4 | 32·7 | 50·4 |
| 60—Calgary | 22·3 | 18·1 | 16·8 | 11 | 10 | 12·3 | 24·2 | 21·7 | 18·2 | 33·2 | 36·6 | 52·1 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 21·7 | 16·8 | 13·2 | 10·2 | 8·7 | 10·5 | 18·2 | 18·4 | 20 | 28·5 | 33 | 51 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **24·8** | **20·7** | **17·9** | **13·3** | **12·8** | **15·5** | **26·6** | **24·1** | **22·2** | **33·6** | **36·9** | **54·0** |
| 62—Fernie | 22 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 31 | 35 | 55 |
| 63—Nelson | 22·5 | 18 | 18 | 13·5 | 13·5 | 14·5 | ..... | 24 | 21 | 32·5 | 36·7 | 57·5 |
| 64—Trail | 26 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 25·5 | 22·3 | 35·2 | 38·2 | 56·5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 23·6 | 22·1 | 16·4 | 12·3 | 13·6 | 14·5 | 26 | 23·7 | 22 | 33 | 36·1 | 51·9 |
| 66—Vancouver | 27 | 21·5 | 19·5 | 13·2 | 13·2 | 15·7 | 27·5 | 24·9 | 24·4 | 32·9 | 36 | 53·8 |
| 67—Victoria | 27·5 | 22·9 | 19·7 | 13·6 | 13·2 | 16·6 | 26·7 | 25·9 | 24·2 | 34 | 37·4 | 54·9 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 20 | 17·5 | 12·4 | 12·2 | 17·5 | 30 | 24·7 | 22 | 34·4 | 38 | 52·1 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 25 | 20 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 25 | 22 | 20·7 | 35·8 | 37·8 | 50 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **18·0** | **22·5** | **16·3** | **15·0** | **51·2** | **17·9** | **17·5** | **21·8** | **15·3** | **27·2** | **23·4** | **10·2** | **22·3** | **26·2** | |
| **9·4** | **20·0** | ..... | ..... | **41·5** | **12·9** | **14·6** | **15·3** | **15·6** | **29·8** | **25·7** | **9·8** | **24·0** | **28·3** | |
| 8·3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41·2 | 12·1 | 14 | 15·6 | 15·1 | 32 | 27·7 | 10–12 | 24 | 26·8 | 1 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·3 | ..... | 17·3 | 15 | 28·9 | 24 | 10b | 24·2 | 28 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·3 | 15 | 14·5 | 15·5 | 26·3 | 22·3 | 8c | 23·3 | 28·6 | 3 |
| 10·5 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 43·3 | 12·1 | 13 | 14·3 | 15 | 30·3 | 26·8 | 11·8a | 21·5 | 27·3 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13·3 | ..... | 13·7 | 16 | 31 | ..... | 10c | 26 | 29·6 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13 | 16·3 | 16·4 | 16·7 | 30·8 | 27·5 | 8c | 25 | 29·4 | 6 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | **12·4** | ..... | **16·5** | **16** | **24·6** | **20·9** | **8·0–9·0** | **21** | **25·7** | 7 |
| **11·8** | **25·3** | ..... | ..... | **49·5** | **12·9** | **15·6** | **18·3** | **15·2** | **26·7** | **22·3** | **10·5** | **22·7** | **27·3** | |
| 10 | 21·5 | ..... | ..... | 46·7 | 12·6 | 14·5 | 17·6 | 15·1 | 30·9 | 25·3 | 10 | 24·5 | 27·7 | 8 |
| 13·5 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 13·7 | 14·2 | 23 | 14·9 | 30·5 | 26·5 | 12 | 24·1 | 28·3 | 9 |
| ..... | 29·5 | ..... | ..... | 56·7 | 14·7 | 18 | 17·5 | 15·6 | 25·3 | ..... | 10 | 23·4 | 27·7 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 20 | 15 | 10c | 18·7 | 25·3 | 11 |
| **15·0** | **25·2** | **18·0** | **10·0** | **56·7** | **16·4** | **15·8** | **15·0** | **14·9** | **27·8** | **24·3** | **8·4** | **21·4** | **24·4** | |
| ..... | 24·3 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·7 | 14·6 | 15·6 | 30·2 | 25·9 | 9 | 21·1 | 25·3 | 12 |
| ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·7 | 18·5 | 15·4 | 26·3 | 22·8 | 9b | ..... | 24·5 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17·3 | 18·9 | 14·1 | 29·2 | 26 | 9·1a | 20·8 | 23·9 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11·3 | 14·7 | 25·2 | 23 | 7 | 20 | 24·2 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 13·4 | 14·3 | 27·3 | 24·3 | 7b | 23 | 24·8 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 12·8 | 15 | 27 | 23·8 | 7c | ..... | 23·7 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 12 | 13·1 | 14·4 | 25·3 | 21·7 | 8 | 20 | 24·3 | 18 |
| 15 | 25·3 | 16 | ..... | 60 | 17·2 | 18·7 | 19·3 | 14·6 | 30·6 | 25·7 | 9–10 | 24 | 25·9 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 70 | ..... | 13 | 13·2 | 16 | 29·1 | 25·4 | 10 | 20·6 | 23·4 | 20 |
| **15·0** | **23·4** | **18·8** | ..... | **54·2** | **16·9** | **17·0** | **24·3** | **14·9** | **26·6** | **23·3** | **10·7** | **22·8** | **25·9** | |
| ..... | 24·9 | 18·2 | ..... | ..... | 18·6 | 17·5 | 28·5 | 14·4 | 29·5 | 26·7 | 11 | 22·4 | 25·5 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | 15 | 21·0 | 15·2 | 25 | 21·7 | 9 | ..... | 24·8 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 20·5 | 14·2 | 24·7 | 21 | 10 | 22·1 | 24·9 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 20·2 | 14·7 | 24·6 | 23·5 | 9 | 25·7 | 25·6 | 24 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | 25·4 | 16·7 | 24·2 | 20·4 | 10 | 23·5 | 25·8 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·6 | 15 | 27·2 | 25 | 11b | 22 | 26 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·5 | 15·8 | 24 | 21 | 10 | 24·2 | 27·3 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·2 | 28·2 | 14·7 | 28·7 | 24·4 | 12 | 20 | 26·5 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·1 | 14 | 27·7 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 25·2 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·5 | 13·8 | 28·9 | 24·5 | 11 | 24·5 | 26·1 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 27·7 | 14·6 | 28·2 | 25·8 | 11·5a | 23·2 | 26·5 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 28·1 | 14·2 | 25·7 | 22 | 11 | 24·5 | 25·5 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·3 | 14·4 | 24·0 | 21·1 | 11 | 23·2 | 25·6 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25·3 | 14·1 | 27 | 23·7 | 11 | 22 | 26·2 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 21·3 | 14·3 | 24·3 | 22·5 | 11 | 21·9 | 26·2 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·1 | 14·2 | 23·7 | 19·7 | 10 | ..... | 26·9 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 25·8 | 14·8 | 25·3 | 22·3 | 10 | 22·7 | 25·6 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 28 | 14·2 | 25 | 20·6 | 10 | 22·2 | 25·7 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 15·4 | 18 | 32 | 15·1 | 23·7 | 21·6 | 10 | 25·6 | 26·2 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 22·6 | 14·4 | 22·8 | 19·2 | 10 | 22 | 24·2 | 40 |
| 15 | 25 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 19 | 20·6 | 13·8 | 26·8 | 23·8 | 12 | ..... | 24·5 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 25·1 | 14·4 | 26·5 | 23·8 | 10 | 24·3 | 25·6 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 13·6 | 22 | 19·9 | 10 | 22·7 | 25·8 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 15·5 | 29 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 24·3 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 15·2 | 29·5 | 26·3 | 12 | 22 | 26·4 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | ..... | 18·3 | 15·3 | 30·2 | 28·5 | 10b | ..... | 26·6 | 46 |
| ..... | ..... | 23 | — | 57·5 | 18·8 | 19 | 19·5 | 17·3 | 31·6 | 27·5 | 12·5c | ..... | 26·4 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 21·3 | 16·5 | 28·1 | 25 | 11 | 19 | 26·4 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17 | 26·4 | 16 | 28·5 | 25·5 | 11 | 22 | 26·3 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 25·7 | 16·5 | 30·5 | 24·3 | 11 | 22 | 27 | 50 |
| **20·0** | **24·6** | **19·5** | ..... | **60·0** | **18·0** | **17·5** | **21·2** | **15·2** | **26·4** | **22·2** | **9·2** | **19·8** | **24·2** | |
| ..... | 24·2 | 19·5 | ..... | 60 | 18 | 17·5 | 26 | 15·1 | 28·4 | 23·4 | 10 | 20·7 | 24·2 | 51 |
| 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·3 | 15·2 | 24·4 | 20·9 | 8·3a | 18·9 | 24·1 | 52 |
| **23·2** | **23·7** | **11·4** | **13·3** | ..... | **23·4** | **19·8** | **20·9** | **15·4** | **24·1** | **19·5** | **9·8** | **17·8** | **24·6** | |
| 21·4 | 24·6 | 13 | 10 | ..... | 25 | 19·1 | 19·3 | 14·3 | 24·8 | 21·2 | 10 | 16·6 | 24·1 | 53 |
| 25 | 23·5 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18·3 | 16·7 | 24·2 | 19·7 | 9 | 17·5 | 25·2 | 54 |
| 21·2 | 21·8 | 9·5 | 15 | ..... | 20·3 | 17·7 | 19 | 15·6 | 25·6 | 21 | 10 | 18·5 | 24·5 | 55 |
| 25 | 25 | 12 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 22·5 | 26·8 | 15·1 | 21·8 | 16·2 | 10 | 18·5 | 24·4 | 56 |
| **22·0** | **22·3** | **12·0** | **16·5** | ..... | **24·0** | **20·4** | **23·0** | **16·1** | **23·7** | **19·3** | **10·0** | **13·1** | **26·6** | |
| 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 | 20·1 | 16 | 20·7 | 16·2 | 10 | 15·5 | 27 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 13 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 20 | 17·4 | 16 | 22·5 | 19·1 | 10 | 19·5 | 26·7 | 58 |
| 20 | 21·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 18·4 | 22·5 | 16·2 | 23·8 | 19·4 | 10 | 19·9 | 25·1 | 59 |
| 20·5 | 21·7 | 12·5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·3 | 30·7 | 15·3 | 26·5 | 19·9 | 10 | 21·4 | 25·8 | 60 |
| 19·5 | 21 | 10·6 | ·18 | ..... | 22 | 19·3 | 24·5 | 17 | 25 | 21·7 | 10 | 19·4 | 25·3 | 61 |
| **16·9** | **19·3** | ..... | **18·5** | ..... | **22·7** | **19·5** | **27·6** | **17·0** | **31·4** | **27·3** | **11·3** | **25·9** | **28·9** | |
| 22·5 | 24 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 23·5 | 23 | 33·2 | ..... | 29·3 | 23·7 | 10 | ..... | 27·7 | 62 |
| 18 | 22 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 23·7 | 21·3 | 22 | 17·6 | 31·8 | 28·2 | 12·5a | 24·2 | 30 | 63 |
| 22 | 24·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 21 | 37 | 18·3 | 33·2 | ..... | 12·5a | 25 | 28·8 | 64 |
| 14 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 16 | 23 | 15·3 | 30 | 27·4 | 10 | 27 | 28·2 | 65 |
| 13·2 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·8 | 17·7 | 27·5 | 15·3 | 30·2 | 27·8 | 10 | 25 | 27·9 | 66 |
| 11·9 | 18·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 19·8 | 24·6 | 15·9 | 32·7 | 29·6 | 11 | 27·5 | 28·8 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 17·3 | 31 | 28 | 10a | 24·3 | 29·4 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 23·1 | 19·5 | 33 | 26·7 | 14·3a | 28 | 30·6 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **20·7** | **6·2a** | **15·1** | **3·4** | **5·1** | **7·9** | **10·9** | **11·4** | **11·6** | **11·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **19·5** | **6·5** | **15·1** | **3·8** | **5·0** | **7·5** | **12·7** | **11·3** | **11·0** | **11·3** |
| 1—Sydney | 19·3 | 7·3 | 16·7 | 3·7 | 4·9 | 6·8 | 12·6 | 11 | 11 | 11·1 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 19·5 | 6–6·7 | 15·4 | 3·9 | 4·7 | 7·1 | 13·1 | 10·3 | 10·1 | 10·6 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·5 | 6·7 | 14·7 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·8 | 13 | 10·7 | 10·8 | 10·4 |
| 4—Halifax | 18·9 | 4–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 7·6 | 13·1 | 11·3 | 10·8 | 11·2 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·4 | 6·7b | 15·3 | 3·9 | 5 | 8 | 11·7 | 12·7 | 12 | 12 |
| 6—Truro | 20·3 | 6·7b | 14 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·4 | 12·7 | 11·9 | 11·4 | 12·3 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **19·8** | **6·7** | **16·3** | **3·5** | **4·8** | **7·8** | **13** | **10·8** | **11·9** | **11·5** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·4** | **6·9** | **15·3** | **3·7** | **4·9** | **7·4** | **13·2** | **12·0** | **11·2** | **11·2** |
| 8—Moncton | 19·8 | 7·3 | 16·2 | 3·8 | 5 | 8·3 | 13·5 | 12·2 | 12·1 | 11·7 |
| 9—Saint John | 21·7 | 6–6·7 | 17·3 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 7·5 | 12·4 | 12·1 | 10·6 | 10·7 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·3 | 7·3 | 14·5 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·9 | 14 | 11·5 | 11·1 | 11·2 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19·7 | 6·7 | 13·3 | 3·8 | 4·3 | 6·7 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11·3 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **18·8** | **5·0** | **13·2** | **3·4** | **4·9** | **6·0** | **10·9** | **10·2** | **11·1** | **11·4** |
| 12—Quebec | 20·7 | 4–7·5 | 14 | 3·5 | 5 | 6·8 | 10·9 | 10·4 | 10·8 | 10·5 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 18·3 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·5 | 3·8 | 4·7 | 6·3 | 12·2 | 10·2 | 12·9 | 11·5 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 17·6 | 4·7 | 12·9 | 3 | 5·4 | 5·7 | 11·7 | 10·2 | 11·2 | 12·2 |
| 15—Sorel | 17·3 | ..... | 14·1 | 2·9 | 4·7 | 5·4 | 9·6 | 10·3 | 10·5 | 13·2 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18·2 | 4·7 | 12·4 | 3·2 | 5 | 6·2 | 10·6 | 10·1 | 10·7 | 10·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | 18·3 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·7 | 3·2 | 4·5 | 5·6 | 10 | 10 | 11·5 | 13·7 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 21·2 | 4·7 | 12·7 | 3·7 | 5 | 5 | 10·8 | 10·7 | 10·9 | 10·2 |
| 19—Montreal | 19·5 | 4·7–6 | 14·4 | 3·6 | 5 | 7·2 | 10·1 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 10·1 |
| 20—Hull | 17·7 | 4·7–5·3 | 11·4 | 3·5 | 4·5 | 6·2 | 12·2 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 10·5 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **20·3** | **6·0** | **14·7** | **3·0** | **5·0** | **8·6** | **11·1** | **10·9** | **11·0** | **11·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 20·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·4 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 8·5 | 11·2 | 10·5 | 10·5 | 11 |
| 22—Brockville | 18·4 | 6 | 11·8 | 3·4 | 4·7 | 7·2 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 10·4 | 10·9 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·3 | 5·3–6 | 14·5 | 3·3 | 4·8 | 8·7 | 11·3 | 10·3 | 10·6 | 10·3 |
| 24—Belleville | 20·7 | 5·3 | 15·2 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·1 | 10·2 | 10·2 | 10 | 10·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·5 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 9 | 10·8 | 10·2 | 9·9 | 10·6 |
| 26—Oshawa | 19·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 15 | 2·9 | 4·8 | 8·7 | 11 | 11·2 | 10·1 | 10·4 |
| 27—Orillia | 22·4 | 5·3b | 16 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 9 | 11·5 | 12 | 11·9 | 11·7 |
| 28—Toronto | 23·1 | 6·7 | 15·5 | 3·1 | 5·1 | 8·9 | 10·1 | 10·6 | 10·7 | 10·7 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 20·8 | 6–6·7 | 13·7 | 3 | 4·9 | 7·9 | 11·7 | 10·5 | 10·6 | 10·4 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 20·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 11·6 | 10·2 | 10·7 | 10·8 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·7 | 6–6·7 | 13·3 | 2·8 | 5 | 7·6 | 9·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 10·5 |
| 32—Brantford | 20·3 | 6–6·7 | 16·3 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·2 | 10·2 | 10·7 | 10·8 | 11·3 |
| 33—Galt | 22·9 | 6–6·7 | 14·9 | 2·6 | 5 | 9·2 | 10·4 | 10·9 | 10·4 | 11·1 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·4 | 6 | 15·4 | 2·6 | 5 | 9·3 | 10·7 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 11 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·6 | 6 | 14·1 | 2·6 | 4·8 | 8·3 | 10·6 | 10·3 | 10·5 | 10·8 |
| 36—Woodstock | 20·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 15·5 | 2·5 | 4·6 | 8·7 | 9·9 | 11·2 | 11·3 | 11·2 |
| 37—Stratford | 20·1 | 6 | 15·6 | 2·6 | 4·9 | 9·3 | 11·3 | 11·1 | 10·8 | 11 |
| 38—London | 20·4 | 6–6·7 | 15·6 | 2·6 | 5 | 8·7 | 10·4 | 10·5 | 11·1 | 10·8 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 20·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 15 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·2 | 12·3 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 11·8 |
| 40—Chatham | 19·8 | 4·7 | 14·7 | 2·8 | 4·8 | 8·6 | 11·1 | 11 | 12·3 | 12 |
| 41—Windsor | 18·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·4 | 2·8 | 4·7 | 7·1 | 9·4 | 10·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 |
| 42—Sarnia | 19·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·8 | 2·5 | 5 | 8·4 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 21·6 | 5·3 | 16 | 2·6 | 5 | 8·5 | 11·6 | 10 | 10·6 | 10 |
| 44—North Bay | 21·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·7 | 3·8 | 5 | 9·3 | 12·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 | 12·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 18·5 | 6 | 12 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 8·4 | 13·7 | 11·1 | 11·2 | 11·3 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 15 | 4 | 5·7 | 8·2 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 19 | 6·1 | 12·8 | 3·6 | 6 | 9 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 12·2 | 12·1 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 18·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 13 | 3·6 | 5·2 | 8·5 | 12·2 | 11·3 | 11·9 | 11 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 19·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·5 | 3·5 | 5·2 | 8·8 | 11 | 11·3 | 11·1 | 11·5 |
| 50—Fort William | 20·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·2 | 3·6 | 5·3 | 8·1 | 9·8 | 11·3 | 11·8 | 11·7 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **22·4** | **6·1** | **15·8** | **3·6** | **5·4** | **9·8** | **11·0** | **13·1** | **11·9** | **13·2** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23 | 5·6–7 | 16·5 | 3·5 | 5·1 | 8·8 | 10·4 | 12·5 | 11·6 | 12·8 |
| 52—Brandon | 21·8 | 5·3–6·2 | 15 | 3·6 | 5·6 | 10·8 | 11·6 | 13·6 | 12·2 | 13·6 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·5** | **5·9** | **11·7** | **3·5** | **5·0** | **9·2** | **10·6** | **13·4** | **13·3** | **13·5** |
| 53—Regina | 21·7 | 5·6–6·4 | 15·4 | 3·4 | 4·8 | 8·5 | 9·6 | 13·3 | 13 | 13 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22·8 | 4·8 | 14 | 3·5 | 5 | 8·8 | 11·2 | 13·8 | 14·4 | 14·3 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·3 | 6·4 | ..... | 3·4 | 5·1 | 9·6 | 10·7 | 12·8 | 12·4 | 13·2 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 21 | 6·4 | ..... | 3·6 | 5 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 13·6 | 13·4 | 13·5 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·0** | **6·3** | **16·2** | **3·6** | **5·4** | **7·9** | **10·8** | **12·7** | **13·4** | **13·4** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 23·3 | 6·4b | 15 | 3·6 | 5·3 | 7·7 | 10·3 | 12·8 | 13·3 | 13·2 |
| 58—Drumheller | 23·8 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 6·7 | 11·1 | 13·4 | 14 | 13·5 |
| 59—Edmonton | 21·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·8 | 3·6 | 5·6 | 7·9 | 10·5 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 13·6 |
| 60—Calgary | 23·3 | 5·6 | 18 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 8·5 | 10·8 | 12·6 | 13·5 | 13·3 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 23·2 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·4 | 5 | 8·7 | 11·2 | 12·5 | 13·7 | 13·5 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·6** | **7·7** | **17·9** | **3·9** | **5·8** | **6·9** | **8·1** | **12·4** | **12·7** | **13·0** |
| 62—Fernie | 24·2 | 8 b | 18 | 3·5 | 6·1 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 12·7 | 14·1 | 13·9 |
| 63—Nelson | 24·3 | 8·3 | 19 | 4 | 5·2 | 7·2 | 9·2 | 12·2 | 13·7 | 14·1 |
| 64—Trail | 22 | 8 | 16 | 3·8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 65—New Westminster | 22·4 | 6–7·5 | 19 | 3·9 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 8 | 12 | 11·9 | 12·3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 23·2 | 6–7·5 | 19·4 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 6 | 7·9 | 11·9 | 11·9 | 11·8 |
| 67—Victoria | 24·4 | 8 | 19·2 | 3·9 | 6·1 | 7 | 7·7 | 12·3 | 12·1 | 12·1 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 8 | ..... | 4·1 | 5·8 | 6·2 | 8·7 | 11·9 | 11·9 | 12·6 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 23·6 | 7·5–8·3 | 15 | 4 | 5·9 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 13·2 | 12 | 13·6 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants, per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin. | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **4·9** | **6·0** | **1·954** | **37·3** | **34·2** | **16·2** | **10·9** | **16·5** | **15·4** | **57·3** | **19·2** | **54·3** | **43·0** | |
| **4·8** | **6·4** | **2·024** | **36·6** | **39·5** | **13·8** | **10·9** | **15·8** | **15·6** | **55·8** | **18·6** | **60·6** | **45·2** | |
| 4·4 | 6·8 | 2·352 | 42·2 | ..... | 14·1 | 12·6 | 15·7 | 15·3 | 49 | 18·5 | 67 | 44·3 | 1 |
| 4·4 | 6·1 | 1·647 | 30 | ..... | 12·7 | 9·6 | 15·4 | 15 | 52 | 18·1 | ..... | 43 | 2 |
| 4·8 | 6·7 | 1·62 | 30·8 | 40 | 15 | 9·6 | 15·2 | 15·3 | ..... | 16·8 | ..... | 45 | 3 |
| 5·4 | 5·9 | 2·111 | 39·8 | 39 | 13·5 | 11·1 | 16·6 | 16·8 | 62·5 | 19·5 | 57·5 | 47·3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6·6 | 2·30 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 16·6 | 16 | ..... | 19·9 | 58 | 46·7 | 5 |
| 4·6 | 6·1 | 2·113 | 38·6 | ..... | 13·9 | 10·7 | 15·1 | 15 | 59·5 | 18·8 | 60 | 45 | 6 |
| 4·3 | 7·4 | 1·28 | 30·5 | ..... | ..... | 12·2 | 15 | 14·6 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 46·2 | 7 |
| **4·6** | **6·8** | **1·845** | **35·1** | **41·5** | **16·2** | **11·3** | **15·4** | **15·1** | **50·0** | **18·0** | **58·3** | **46·5** | |
| 4·9 | 7·2 | 1·732 | 34·1 | ..... | 14 | 12·3 | 15·6 | 15·4 | 50 | 20 | ..... | 49·6 | 8 |
| 4·7 | 6·6 | 2·142 | 42·7 | ..... | 16·5 | 11·8 | 14·7 | 14·3 | ..... | 17·1 | 57·5 | 43·7 | 9 |
| 5 | 7·1 | 1·88 | 40·1 | 41·5 | 16·2 | 11 | 15·7 | 14·8 | ..... | 17·7 | 59 | 45·4 | 10 |
| 3·7 | 6·2 | 1·627 | 27·5 | ..... | 18 | 10 | 15·7 | 16 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 47·5 | 11 |
| **4·6** | **6·1** | **2·406** | **43·7** | **34·1** | **14·7** | **11·4** | **15·6** | **14·4** | **58·4** | **19·4** | **58·5** | **42·4** | |
| 4·5 | 5·5 | 2·275 | 43·9 | ..... | 14·2 | 11·8 | 16·6 | 15·7 | 65 | 20·9 | 53·5 | 42·4 | 12 |
| 4·5 | 6·4 | 2·661 | 46·4 | 28 | 16·7 | 11·1 | 15·8 | 15·2 | 51·3 | 19·6 | 62 | 43·3 | 13 |
| 4·7 | 6·1 | 2·475 | 48·2 | 38·7 | 14·9 | 11·9 | 16·7 | 14·4 | 47·7 | 19 | 59·4 | 44 | 14 |
| 4·8 | 6·2 | 2·285 | 44 | 40 | 15 | 11·9 | 15·7 | 13·3 | 50 | 19 | 50 | 40·9 | 15 |
| 4·3 | 6·9 | 2·366 | 44 | ..... | 15·3 | 11·6 | 14·4 | 13·5 | ..... | 18·8 | 54 | 43·9 | 16 |
| ..... | 5·8 | 2·555 | 41·1 | ..... | 14·5 | 11·9 | 14 | 14·8 | 55 | 18·7 | 65 | 40·8 | 17 |
| 4 | 6 | 2·592 | 45 | 28 | 14·2 | 10·7 | 16·7 | 12·8 | 65 | 19·6 | ..... | 45·6 | 18 |
| 5·1 | 5·5 | 2·384 | 43·7 | 35·6 | 13·8 | 11·1 | 16·1 | 13·6 | 75 | 20 | 58·8 | 40·2 | 19 |
| 4·7 | 6·2 | 2·063 | 36·9 | ..... | 14·1 | 10·3 | 14·8 | 16·6 | ..... | 19 | 65 | 40·3 | 20 |
| **4·6** | **6·3** | **2·261** | **43·6** | **29·9** | **15·5** | **10·8** | **16·8** | **15·7** | **56·1** | **18·4** | **54·5** | **41·3** | |
| 4·9 | 6·8 | 2·015 | 41·6 | 30 | 14·6 | 10·8 | 16·3 | 16·7 | 52 | 20·2 | 59·7 | 41·4 | 21 |
| 5 | 6·7 | 2·167 | 38·6 | ..... | 13 | 11 | 16·2 | 15 | ..... | 17·5 | 58 | 42·5 | 22 |
| 4·8 | 6·1 | 2·381 | 45·4 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 16·4 | 15·6 | ..... | 17·7 | 51·5 | 42·4 | 23 |
| 5 | 6·9 | 2·367 | 43·1 | ..... | ..... | 12·1 | 17 | 15 | 55·3 | 17·6 | 48·5 | 39·9 | 24 |
| 4·4 | 7·6 | 2·237 | 40·2 | ..... | ..... | 10·3 | 16·3 | 14·9 | 52·5 | 19·7 | 60·2 | 40·1 | 25 |
| 4·7 | 5·8 | 2·467 | 45·8 | ..... | ..... | 11·4 | 17·2 | 15·6 | 64·5 | 18·4 | 64·7 | 41·4 | 26 |
| 4·7 | 7 | 2·00 | 38·7 | ..... | 15 | 9·1 | 17·3 | 15 | ..... | 19·3 | 59 | 42·7 | 27 |
| 4·6 | 5·6 | 2·278 | 44·1 | 33 | ..... | 10·2 | 16·6 | 15·2 | 62 | 18·2 | 58·5 | 40·9 | 28 |
| 5·4 | 5·9 | 2·441 | 47·3 | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 18·4 | 15·5 | ..... | 15·6 | 50 | 42·2 | 29 |
| 5 | 6·6 | 2·405 | 49·1 | ..... | ..... | 10·5 | 17·3 | 15·6 | 57·5 | 15·5 | 47 | 41·3 | 30 |
| 4·9 | 6·5 | 2·093 | 41·1 | 25 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·3 | 15 | ..... | 16·4 | ..... | 40·8 | 31 |
| 4·4 | 6·2 | 2·335 | 41·2 | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | 16·4 | 14·6 | 54 | 16·3 | 45 | 39·5 | 32 |
| 4·1 | 6·1 | 2·22 | 45·4 | ..... | ..... | 9·9 | 16·1 | 15·4 | 54 | 17·9 | 48 | 40 | 33 |
| 4·9 | 6·6 | 1·95 | 42·9 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 17·6 | 16 | ..... | 18·7 | 59 | 40·5 | 34 |
| 4·2 | 5·5 | 2·15 | 39·1 | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | 16·4 | 15·3 | 43 | 18·7 | 65 | 39·5 | 35 |
| 4·3 | 6·1 | 2·12 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 16·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·7 | ..... | 39·3 | 36 |
| 4·3 | 6·1 | 1·75 | 34·2 | ..... | ..... | 11·5 | 16·7 | 15·9 | ..... | 18·9 | 62·5 | 39·8 | 37 |
| 4·5 | 6·4 | 2·427 | 44·4 | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 15·5 | 14·6 | ..... | 17·1 | 48 | 39·4 | 38 |
| 4·2 | 6·4 | 2·212 | 44·6 | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | 16·8 | 15·1 | ..... | 20·1 | ..... | 41·1 | 39 |
| 3·8 | 5·3 | 2·70 | 52 | ..... | ..... | 10·2 | 16 | 15·5 | 45 | 19 | 58 | 39·2 | 40 |
| 3·4 | 4·7 | 2·35 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 9·8 | 15·7 | 14·6 | 45 | 17·6 | ..... | 40 | 41 |
| 4·5 | 6·5 | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | 10·4 | 17·6 | 16 | ..... | 18·8 | ..... | 39·7 | 42 |
| 4 | 6·6 | 1·875 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 9·8 | 17 | 15 | ..... | 18·7 | 59 | 40·4 | 43 |
| 5·2 | 6 | 2·637 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 16·7 | 15·3 | 62·5 | 19·5 | ..... | 43 | 44 |
| 4·5 | 6·5 | 2·642 | 49·4 | ..... | 15 | 11·2 | 18·2 | 18 | 61 | 19·4 | 47 | 43·4 | 45 |
| 5 | 6·5 | 2·458 | 47·5 | ..... | 15 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 16·7 | 63·7 | 19·7 | 52·5 | 47·5 | 46 |
| 5·2 | 6·6 | 2·763 | 53 | ..... | 16·5 | 12·4 | 16·6 | 16·7 | 65·2 | 19·4 | 52·2 | 44·1 | 47 |
| 4·9 | 6·5 | 2·243 | 44·3 | ..... | 17·3 | 10 | 16·8 | 16·8 | 62 | 18·4 | 55 | 42·8 | 48 |
| 4·5 | 6·3 | 1·945 | 37·8 | 31·7 | 16·3 | 11·5 | 16·9 | 17·4 | 55·4 | 19·5 | 48·9 | 41·5 | 49 |
| 4·9 | 6·2 | 1·93 | 36 | ..... | 16·7 | 11·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 55·9 | 19·1 | 50 | 42·9 | 50 |
| **5·0** | **5·5** | **·912** | **19·6** | ..... | **16·1** | **10·5** | **17·0** | **15·9** | **61·9** | **20·7** | **48·8** | **42·9** | |
| 5·1 | 5·7 | ·499 | 21·5 | ..... | 13·9 | 10·1 | 16·4 | 15·1 | 58·1 | 19·2 | 47·9 | 41·8 | 51 |
| 4·9 | 5·3 | ·83 | 17·6 | ..... | 18·3 | 10·8 | 17·6 | 16·6 | 65·7 | 22·2 | 49·7 | 44 | 52 |
| **5·4** | **5·7** | **·702** | **16·0** | ..... | **19·0** | **10·9** | **16·7** | **16·3** | **61·4** | **20·7** | **52·8** | **46·7** | |
| 5·3 | 5·1 | ·807 | 18·7 | ..... | 18·9 | 10·7 | 17·6 | 15·9 | 61·4 | 20·4 | 51 | 45·4 | 53 |
| 5·4 | 6·1 | ·58 | 12·2 | ..... | 19 | 11·5 | 17·4 | 16·4 | 60·2 | 23·1 | 54·8 | 47·6 | 54 |
| 5·4 | 5·7 | ·727 | 14·7 | ..... | 19 | 10·2 | 16·7 | 16·6 | 62·8 | 20·4 | 51·4 | 46·5 | 55 |
| 5·5 | 5·7 | ·692 | 18·4 | ..... | ..... | 11·2 | 15 | 16·3 | 61·1 | 18·7 | 53·8 | 47·1 | 56 |
| **5·7** | **5·2** | **1·160** | **23·8** | ..... | **16·9** | **10·7** | **17·3** | **16·1** | **60·4** | **21·8** | **52·3** | **45·2** | |
| 6 | 4·6 | 1·36 | 25 | ..... | 16 | 10·6 | 17·4 | 17 | 61·5 | 22·4 | 53·7 | 45·7 | 57 |
| 5·7 | 5·9 | 1·15 | 23·7 | ..... | 18 | 11·2 | 17·6 | 16·1 | 62·2 | 22 | 53·5 | 46·2 | 58 |
| 5·9 | 5·4 | 1·07 | 24·2 | ..... | 18·1 | 10·6 | 17 | 15·2 | 59·1 | 20·8 | 50·1 | 44·1 | 59 |
| 5·3 | 5·3 | 1·27 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 9·6 | 16·1 | 15·7 | 58·2 | 21·6 | 49·5 | 44·4 | 60 |
| 5·7 | 4·6 | ·95 | 20 | ..... | 15·6 | 11·3 | 18·3 | 16·7 | 61 | 22·2 | 54·8 | 45·7 | 61 |
| **6·2** | **4·9** | **1·757** | **31·4** | ..... | **19·3** | **10·4** | **16·8** | **15·0** | **55·4** | **20·5** | **48·7** | **42·9** | |
| 6·3 | 4·7 | 1·24 | 26·7 | ..... | 16·7 | 12·7 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 52 | 22·3 | 52 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·12 | 36 | ..... | 20 | 11·4 | 18·2 | 17 | 61 | 21·7 | 53·5 | 47·5 | 63 |
| 7 | 5 | 1·60 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 9·7 | 17·7 | 15·7 | 61 | 24 | 51 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·4 | 4·4 | 2·13 | 35 | ..... | 18 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 13·3 | 51·7 | 20·1 | 46 | 40 | 65 |
| 4·9 | 4·4 | 2·25 | 42 | ..... | 18 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 14·3 | 54·6 | 18·8 | 44 | 37·7 | 66 |
| 5·6 | 4·8 | 1·20 | 30 | ..... | 23 | 9·8 | 15·9 | 13·4 | 52·6 | 18·8 | 45 | 40·7 | 67 |
| 6·7 | 4·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 16·2 | 13·9 | 52 | 18 | 50 | 39 | 68 |
| 6·2 | 4·8 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 19·2 | 9·6 | 17·6 | 15·4 | 58 | 20·6 | 48 | 45 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·6** | **51·8** | **19·8** | **14·1** | **2·8** | **39·1** | **49·4** | **11·5** | **4·9** | **14·437b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·0** | **5·8** | **39·3** | **48·2** | **18·5** | **9·8** | **2·9** | **40·6** | **39·6** | **11·9** | **5·0** | **15·000** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·1 | 5·9 | 39·9 | 48·8 | 20·9 | 11·3 | 3 | 43·9 | 45·5 | 12·3 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6 | 5·8 | 39·1 | 45·2 | 17·1 | 9 | 2·8 | 38·6 | 33·2 | 11·9 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 5·9 | 5·8 | 43·5 | 48·8 | 15 | 9·2 | 3 | 35 | 35·5 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·8 | 5·5 | 36·7 | 48·4 | 21·7 | 9·7 | 3 | 42 | 42 | 12·4 | 4·9 | 15·00 |
| 5—Windsor | 6 | 5·8 | 35·6 | 48·8 | 18 | 9·8 | 2·6 | 48 | 46·3 | 11·6 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·4 | 5·8 | 41·2 | 48·9 | 18·2 | 9·8 | 2·8 | 35·8 | 35·3 | 11·8 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown | 5·9 | 5·5 | 42·8 | 47 | 18·6 | 14 | 2·8 | 41 | 39·3 | 11·9 | 4·9 | 14·400 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·0** | **5·8** | **40·6** | **48·5** | **18·5** | **10·0** | **2·8** | **38·8** | **37·2** | **12·0** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 44 | 49 | 19·7 | 9·5 | 2·8 | 41·7 | 38·6 | 12·2 | 5·3 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 5·8 | 5·8 | 39 | 46·5 | 18·7 | 9·9 | 3 | 38·1 | 38·1 | 12·3 | 5·2 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·1 | 5·7 | 41·4 | 48·4 | 17·9 | 11·1 | 2·7 | 35·4 | 34·6 | 11·9 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 6 | 38 | 50 | 17·5 | 9·6 | 2·8 | 40 | 37·5 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·7** | **5·5** | **34·6** | **52·9** | **20·1** | **13·0** | **2·8** | **42·9** | **51·3** | **10·3** | **4·7** | **13·804** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·6 | 35·3 | 56·3 | 20 | 15·4 | 2·7 | 36·9 | 57·5 | 10·5 | 4·8 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·7 | 5·6 | 35·1 | 59·7 | 22·2 | 15·6 | 3·4 | 49·2 | 56·7 | 10·8 | 4·6 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·5 | 5·4 | 32·2 | 51·9 | 17·5 | 11·2 | 2·8 | 44·1 | 49·7 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·7 | 5·4 | 34·7 | 52·8 | 19·3 | 10·6 | 2·4 | 37·8 | 45 | 10 | 4·5 | 12·50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·5 | 5·4 | 35·5 | 50·5 | 20·3 | 12·7 | 2·6 | 43·6 | 53·2 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 12·75 |
| 17—St. Johns | 6 | 5·7 | 33 | 45·6 | 18 | 13·2 | 3·2 | 42·5 | 53·3 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·9 | 5·5 | 35 | 52·5 | 20·8 | 13·2 | 2·9 | 44 | 45 | 10 | 4·5 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·6 | 5·4 | 35·9 | 55·3 | 21·3 | 13·4 | 2·6 | 48·3 | 50·3 | 10·3 | 4·5 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 20—Hull | 5·9 | 5·7 | 34·5 | 51·5 | 21·2 | 11·4 | 2·8 | 40 | 50·7 | 10 | 4·5 | 14·50–15·00 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **35·9** | **54·9** | **19·9** | **12·2** | **2·6** | **37·7** | **50·0** | **10·8** | **4·8** | **14·203** |
| 21—Ottawa | 6 | 5·9 | 37·3 | 59·5 | 18·9 | 13·6 | 2·6 | 44·9 | 57·5 | 10·3 | 5·3 | 14·50–15·00 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·8 | 5·6 | 35·6 | 49·9 | 20·2 | 10 | 2·6 | 36·7 | 46 | 10·3 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·8 | 5·8 | 38·6 | 47·3 | 21·1 | 12·8 | 3·1 | 41·4 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6 | 5·7 | 35·5 | 52·7 | 21·1 | 10·6 | 2·5 | 37·5 | 45 | 10 | 5·3 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·9 | 5·7 | 41·6 | 53·5 | 19·9 | 12·4 | 3·2 | 41·7 | 49·3 | 10·6 | 5 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·9 | 5·9 | 38·8 | 55·8 | 19 | 10·8 | 2·9 | 36 | 50 | 11 | 4·8 | 13·50 |
| 27—Orillia | 6 | 6 | 35·8 | 52·5 | 23 | 9·7 | 2·4 | 38·3 | 46·3 | 10·7 | 4·7 | 14·25 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·6 | 5·6 | 38·4 | 57·3 | 19·2 | 11·4 | 2·5 | 39·5 | 43·7 | 10·1 | 4·5 | 13·25–13·50 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·7 | 5·9 | 35·6 | 57·6 | 20·4 | 11·4 | 2·4 | 37 | 50 | 10·4 | 4·3 | 11·75–13·00g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6·1 | 5·9 | 34·8 | 55·6 | 19·2 | 11·7 | 2·5 | 38 | 50 | 10·2 | 5 | 12·75–13·00g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·6 | 5·4 | 36·5 | 52·5 | 19·3 | 10·4 | 2·4 | 34·6 | 48·7 | 9·8 | 4·5 | 13·00 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·6 | 5·5 | 37·2 | 57·5 | 18·8 | 10·8 | 2·6 | 36·5 | 45·8 | 10·3 | 5 | 13·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·8 | 5·8 | 36·5 | 52·9 | 19·98 | 11·9 | 2·5 | 44·4 | 48 | 10·5 | 4·5 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·4 | 5·5 | 36 | 54·6 | 18 | 10·3 | 2·4 | 41·1 | 49·2 | 10·6 | 4·9 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·7 | 5·7 | 32·1 | 57 | 18·9 | 10 | 2·5 | 34·5 | 42·8 | 10 | 4 | 14·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 5·6 | 5·5 | 36 | 57·2 | 21 | 10·5 | 2·9 | 35 | 54·5 | 10·7 | 5 | 13·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·2 | 6·2 | 37·8 | 55·1 | 19·1 | 10·8 | 2·7 | 41·7 | 52 | 10·9 | 5·3 | 13·50 |
| 38—London | 6 | 6 | 38 | 54 | 16·6 | 11·8 | 2·2 | 33·5 | 41 | 10·1 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·2 | 6·1 | 40·2 | 58·8 | 18·1 | 11·5 | 2·4 | 41·7 | 52 | 10·6 | 4·9 | 14·00 |
| 40—Chatham | 6 | 6 | 36·6 | 54·1 | 18·5 | 12·8 | 2·9 | 37 | ..... | 10 | 4·3 | 14·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·5 | 5·4 | 29·2 | 52·2 | 16·8 | 10·7 | 2 | 34·3 | 50 | 9·9 | 4·1 | 13·50–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·2 | 6·1 | 33·9 | 54·5 | 19·5 | 11·1 | 2 | 34·3 | ..... | 10·4 | 4·9 | 14·00 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·4 | 5·3 | 37·4 | 48·1 | 19·3 | 10 | 2·1 | 33·7 | ..... | 10·5 | 4·5 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·3 | 6·3 | 35 | 54 | 24 | 15·7 | 2·8 | 41 | 56 | 13 | 5 | 16·00 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·3 | 6·2 | 34 | 59 | 21 | 15·6 | 2·7 | 36 | 60 | 12 | 4·8 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 6·6 | 6·5 | 41·5 | 57·5 | 21·9 | 15 | 2·8 | 31·2 | 45 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·5 | 6·2 | 31·1 | 58·1 | 20·4 | 15·3 | 3·2 | 35 | 60 | 13 | 4·7 | 18·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·3 | 6 | 30·2 | 54·8 | 19 | 14·6 | 2·5 | 36·7 | 54 | 14 | 4·5 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6 | 6 | 30·3 | 57·1 | 22·9 | 16·5 | 2·8 | 40 | 50 | 10·8 | 5 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Port William | 6·5 | 6·4 | 35 | 55·8 | 21·6 | 15·2 | 2·6 | 38·5 | 53 | 11·5 | 4·7 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·6** | **6·6** | **32·7** | **48·9** | **20·2** | **14·3** | **2·8** | **35·1** | **51·5** | **12·8** | **5·2** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·5 | 6·6 | 33·7 | 48·3 | 18·4 | 13·9 | 2·9 | 35·2 | 51·2 | 11·6 | 5·5 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·7 | 6·6 | 31·6 | 49·4 | 22 | 14·6 | 2·7 | 35 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·8 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·5** | **6·9** | **32·7** | **49·8** | **20·8** | **19·9** | **3·1** | **39·6** | **55·6** | **13·9** | **5·4** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·1 | 7·1 | 32·4 | 49·8 | 18·7 | 18·2a | 3 | 37·2 | 53·3 | 12·5 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 7 | 6·9 | 32·8 | 49 | 21·1 | 21·3a | 3·5 | 42·8 | 56·7 | 13·5 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·7 | 7 | 33·5 | 49·4 | 21·1 | 19·1a | 2·8 | 38·7 | 56·7 | 14·7 | 6·4 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·2 | 6·6 | 32·2 | 50·8 | 22·3 | 21a | 3·2 | 39·8 | ..... | 15 | 5·2 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·6** | **6·6** | **32·0** | **47·9** | **19·7** | **18·8** | **3·0** | **35·2** | **53·3** | **13·7** | **4·7** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·9 | 6·5 | 35 | 49·1 | 21·4 | 21·8a | 2·9 | 38·1 | 60·5 | 12 | 4·7 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 7 | 7 | 32·5 | 49·7 | 21 | 18·7a | 3 | 33·7 | 55 | 15 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·5 | 6·7 | 33·5 | 47·6 | 21·7 | 16·4a | 3·1 | 39·6 | 51·2 | 14·1 | 5·5 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·4 | 6·8 | 31·3 | 46·7 | 16·7 | 17·7a | 3·1 | 31 | 50 | 13·3 | 4·5 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·4 | 6 | 27·8 | 46·3 | 17·6 | 19·3a | 2·9 | 33·7 | 50 | 14 | 4·2 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·4** | **6·1** | **34·1** | **47·9** | **20·9** | **21·7** | **3·1** | **42·1** | **55·1** | **11·9** | **5·3** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·2 | 36·2 | 48·7 | 21·7 | 25a | 3·1 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 4·3 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 6·7 | 6·4 | 33·7 | 49·7 | 22·5 | 23·4a | 3·3 | 38·7 | 61·3 | 12·6 | 4 | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·5 | 6·1 | 38·3 | 50 | 19·7 | 25a | 3·3 | 34 | 50 | 14 | 8 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·9 | 5·6 | 30·8 | 44·3 | 18 | 18·2a | 2·8 | 48·6 | 52·5 | 11 | 5·3 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·6 | 5·5 | 32·4 | 44·6 | 20·5 | 18·7a | 3·4 | 38 | 58·7 | 10·3 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·6 | 6·1 | 34·1 | 47·4 | 21·9 | 20·6a | 2·8 | 43·6 | 55 | 11 | 5·5 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35 | 48·3 | 21·9 | 19·6a | 2·8 | 50 | 50 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·2 | 6 | 32 | 50 | 21 | 23a | 3 | 42 | 53 | 12·2 | 5·9 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·346** | **12·090** | **9·595** | **11·306** | **7·219** | **8·475** | **7·383** | **27·0** | **9·6** | **22·795** | **16·508** | |
| **7·925** | **9·825** | **6·667** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·8** | **9·9** | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30·1 | 10 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 6·50 | 8·30 | 5·00 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·3 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 8·00–10·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·00 | 6·50 | 31 | 9·6 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·4 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50– 9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **24** | **10** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·094** | **11·417** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·7** | **9·8** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00 | 6·00 | g | 30g | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·-0–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00– 8·00c | 28·5 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·5 | 9·3 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·7 | 10 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·140** | **11·667** | **10·133** | **11·467** | **7·668** | **8·668** | **7·850** | **23·8** | **9·3** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 21·7 | 9·8 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 25 | 9·4 | 18·00–27·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·9 | 8·8 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·2 | 9·4 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·4 | 9·8 | 17·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·5 | 9·6 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 9·4 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 10.67-12.00c | 12·00–13·33c | 7·00 | 8·00 | 10·00c | 26·3 | 9·1 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·2 | 8·3 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·075** | **12·022** | **10·309** | **12·068** | **8·250** | **9·801** | **8·813** | **25·0** | **9·3** | **24·125** | **17·750** | |
| 10·25 | 11·50–12·50 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 24·6 | 9·2 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·5 | 8·6 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00 | 25 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23·6 | 9·4 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 22 | 8·8 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 21 | 9·7 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 8.00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 6.00– 7·00 | 7·00– 8·50 | ..... | 25 | 9·0 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·4 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·00–7·50g | 10·25–10·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 22 | 8·5 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 8·00– 8·50g | 11·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·3 | 9·8 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 26 | 9·1 | 23·00–35·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·00 | 12·00 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 24·7 | 9·6 | 22·00–27·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·1 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·7 | 9·3 | 20·00–27·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 11·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 24·2 | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·5 | 8·2 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–11·00 | 12·50 | 13·50 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 24·4 | 9·7 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 11·00–12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 24·6 | 9·6 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·00–11·50 | 9·50–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·5 | 9·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 9·3 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | 20 | 9·3 | 22·00–32·00 | 18·00–23·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 12·00–12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·5 | 9·6 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 8·6 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 12·25 | 14·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | 12·50 | 13·50c | 8·50 | 9·00c | 9·00c | 29·8 | 10 | 30·00–40·00 | 25·00–30·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8–25–10·50c | ..... | 31·2 | 9·6 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 15·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 35 | 9·2 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·50 | 6·50c | 25 | 9 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 26·7 | 9·6 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·00 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 26 | 9 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·375** | ..... | ..... | **6·688** | **7·313** | **6·625** | **27·3** | **9·9** | **23·500** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 13·50–14·50 | ..... | ..... | 4·75–8·25 | 5·50– 9·00 | 6·50 | 27 | 9·8 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 13–00–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25– 8·50 | 6·50– 7·00 | 27·5 | 10 | 18·00–22·00 | 10·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·1** | **10·1** | **24·000** | **17·250** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50– 9·00 | ..... | 25·4 | 9·8 | 22·00–35·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00–9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ..... | 29·5 | 10·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·4 | 9·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00c | 10·00c | 28 | 9·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·500** | **4·000** | **29·9** | **10·0** | **22·375** | **16·000** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 32·5 | 10 | 20·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75– 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 31·4 | 10·4 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00– 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 4·00g | 28·3 | .... | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00– 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 9·5 | 19·00–25·00 | 10·00–17·00 | 61 |
| **9·921** | **11·100** | ..... | ..... | **6·469** | **6·875** | **4·804** | **33·6** | **10·1** | **22·125** | **16·188** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·3 | 10 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·50–7·50 | 7·50– 8·50 | 5·00 | 40 | 10 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·5 | 25·00–31·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10 | 15·00–22·00 | 11·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50 | 4·25 | 30 | 10·7 | 17·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50– 5·50 | 6·20– 7·30c | 4·77c | 30·8 | 10·8 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00–10·00i | 7·00–12·00i | ..... | 33 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5–10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | July 1926 | July 1928 | July 1929 | July 1930 | July 1931 | July 1933 | July 1934 | July 1935 | June 1936 | July‡ 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 100·1 | 96·0 | 97·2 | 85·3 | 71·3 | 70·5 | 72·0 | 71·5 | 72·3 | 75·4 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 100·8 | 92·6 | 96·9 | 78·5 | 56·7 | 69·7 | 68·5 | 66·4 | 66·9 | 75·6 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 99·1 | 108·3 | 108·5 | 93·5 | 71·2 | 59·4 | 66·0 | 68·8 | 69·7 | 71·3 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 100·1 | 94·2 | 91·5 | 80·8 | 73·7 | 70·6 | 72·9 | 70·8 | 69·2 | 70·3 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·6 | 98·2 | 93·9 | 87·6 | 78·9 | 62·6 | 65·8 | 64·2 | 68·1 | 68·3 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 99·5 | 92·7 | 93·8 | 90·8 | 87·1 | 85·5 | 87·1 | 87·1 | 87·7 | 87·8 |
| VI Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 100·0 | 91·7 | 98·5 | 75·8 | 62·5 | 69·9 | 63·2 | 68·9 | 67·7 | 68·9 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 99·1 | 91·3 | 93·4 | 90·4 | 85·0 | 82·9 | 86·1 | 84·6 | 85·7 | 85·4 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 100·4 | 95·2 | 95·8 | 92·8 | 86·8 | 81·1 | 81·8 | 79·8 | 77·2 | 78·2 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 99·3 | 95·2 | 94·7 | 87·7 | 75·3 | 72·2 | 73·8 | 73·1 | 73·7 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 98·9 | 99·6 | 99·7 | 90·5 | 69·0 | 67·7 | 69·4 | 69·7 | 71·2 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 99·5 | 92·2 | 91·3 | 85·9 | 79·5 | 75·2 | 76·7 | 75·3 | 75·4 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 101·3 | 96·9 | 100·6 | 81·5 | 67·3 | 69·2 | 69·1 | 68·7 | 68·5 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 96·8 | 92·4 | 94·9 | 91·2 | 89·1 | 84·8 | 89·7 | 89·7 | 90·0 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 101·8 | 97·4 | 101·3 | 80·4 | 64·9 | 67·5 | 66·8 | 66·4 | 66·1 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 100·0 | 97·9 | 98·9 | 89·5 | 82·4 | 80·8 | 83·2 | 82·5 | 84·8 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 102·2 | 97·3 | 101·8 | 78·4 | 61·0 | 65·2 | 64·0 | 63·7 | 62·9 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 100·2 | 91·9 | 94·8 | 76·4 | 57·4 | 68·7 | 66·4 | 64·6 | 64·2 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 98·3 | 104·2 | 104·4 | 89·6 | 71·6 | 61·0 | 66·7 | 68·8 | 70·1 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 100·8 | 99·3 | 107·6 | 79·8 | 54·6 | 60·1 | 59·9 | 61·5 | 64·5 | 67·4 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 97·4 | 103·3 | 93·3 | 71·9 | 61·7 | 68·6 | 68·4 | 67·3 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 100·5 | 98·1 | 93·8 | 87·3 | 78·8 | 62·8 | 65·9 | 64·2 | 68·0 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 99·8 | 90·7 | 93·3 | 87·4 | 80·2 | 80·5 | 82·1 | 82·4 | 82·4 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 99·8 | 96·2 | 101·6 | 80·0 | 60·4 | 62·9 | 64·7 | 65·2 | 66·6 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 99·7 | 94·8 | 93·1 | 85·8 | 74·1 | 72·4 | 73·1 | 72·8 | 71·9 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 31, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 752)*

1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Retail Prices

Little movement occurred in meat prices during the month, the tendency, however, was upward. The largest advances were recorded in the prices of fresh leg roast of pork and bacon, the former being up from an average price of 21·1 cents per pound in June to 21·9 cents in July and the latter from 29·1 cents per pound to 29·5 cents. There were fractional advances in sirloin steak, round steak, stewing beef and veal. Lard was lower in most localities in Ontario and other eastern provinces, the Dominion average price being 15·3 cents per pound as compared with 15·7 cents in June. Eggs were generally higher, fresh advancing from 24·2 cents per dozen to 27·2 cents and cooking from 20·6 cents per dozen to 23·4 cents. Creamery butter advanced in most localities and the Dominion average price was one cent per pound higher at 26·2 cents. Cheese rose from 20·3 cents per pound in June to 20·7 cents in July.

The price of bread has been unchanged since the beginning of the year at 6·2 cents per pound. Onions continued to advance, the price averaging 6 cents in July as compared with 5·7 cents in June and 3·6 cents in January. Potatoes were substantially higher in eastern cities, while some declines were recorded in the prairie provinces. The Dominion price was $1.95 per ninety pounds in July and $1.70 in June. United States anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price of $14.44 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $15.50; Windsor, $16.50; Charlottetown, $13.40; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe, $13; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $15.50; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $16; Peterborough, $16; Oshawa, $14.25; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Galt, $16; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18.75; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the Labour Gazette.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 92·6 for June, an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month. Both foods and industrial materials contributed to the advance. The greatest change in any one group, however, was a fall of 3·9 per cent in cereal prices.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84·4 at the end of June, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. Of the six groups, four showed declines, while the animal food group advanced and sundries were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 146 at July 1, an advance of 1·4 per cent for the month, due entirely to higher food prices, chiefly potatoes, eggs and butter.

### France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 76 for June, a decrease of one point for the month. Decreases were recorded in both vegetable and animal foods and in minerals and metals and textiles.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 104·0 for June, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. The changes in all groups were small.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·5 for June, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month due to slight increases in food and clothing prices.

### India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 94 for May, showing no change from the previous month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living in Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 100 for May, showing no change from the April level in any of the groups.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was $9·8538 at July 1, an advance of 1·2 per cent for the month. Advances were recorded in 11 of the 13 groups, while the metals group declined and chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $178·240 at July 1, a rise of 3·5 per cent for the month. Of the seven groups, six showed advances, while the metals group declined slightly.

Cost of Living.—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 85·1 for June, an increase of 1·6 per cent for the month, due chiefly to increased food prices.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1936

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1936 was 235, there being 54 in April, 90 in May and 91 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1936, showing 205 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 472. In the second quarter of 1935, 212 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 789). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 8 fatalities for the first quarter of 1936, and 8 fatalities for 1935.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the date on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1936 were as follows: agriculture, 30; logging, 37; fishing and trapping, 15; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 40; manufacturing, 20; construction, 19; electric light and power, 4; transportation and public utilities, 39; trade, 10; service, 21.

Of the mining accidents 29 were in "metalliferous mining," 9 in "coal mining," and 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 6 in "saw and planing mill products," 4 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 10 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 5 in "highway and bridge," and 4 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 11 fatalities in "steam railways," 19 in "water transportation," 5 in "local transportation," 2 in "air transportation," and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 5 fatalities in "wholesale," and 5 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 12 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 4 in "custom and repair," and 3 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in a very large number of fatalities during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On June 17, six log drivers were drowned in Duparquet Lake, Northern Quebec, when a motor-driven canoe capsized in a storm. There were seven men crossing the lake in the canoe when they were caught in a squall; but one of them managed to swim to an island.

Six fishermen were drowned off Magdalen Islands, Quebec, on April 17, when their motor-boat capsized in a rough sea.

Two farmers were burned in a fire that destroyed their home near Calmar, Alberta, on June 23.

Two log drivers were drowned in Abitibi County, Quebec, on May 21, when a boat upset in rapids while they were releasing jammed logs.

On June 24, three trappers were drowned in Lac Ile à-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan, when a canoe capsized in a storm.

In metalliferous mining, two labourers were drowned in Long Lac, Ontario, on May 19, when a canoe overturned. On May 23, a pilot, a mechanic and two prospectors lost their lives in an aeroplane crash near Lake Chicougamau, Quebec.

Two coal miners were killed by falling rock, on June 29, at Britannia, British Columbia.

While loading logs at Saut-aux-Cochons, Quebec, on April 6, two saw-mill workers were crushed under a pile of logs.

On May 9, two electricians were electrocuted while repairing a power line at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

A pilot and a forest ranger were killed in a plane crash at Port Arthur, Ontario, on June 8.

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1936 has been compiled which contains 8 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 1 in manufacturing, 3 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in February and 7 in March.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1936 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| Cause | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electric Light and Power | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| B.—Working machines | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyers, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc | 5 | 1 | .... | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 27 |
| E.—Striking against or being struck by objects | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 6 |
| F.—Falling objects | 1 | 11 | .... | 14 | 3 | 4 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 36 |
| G.—Handling of objects | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| H.—Tools | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc | 10 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 2 | .... | 18 | 6 | .... | 8 | .... | 76 |
| J.—Animals | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 11 |
| K.—Falls of persons | 4 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | 52 |
| L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.) | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 7 |
| Total | 30 | 37 | 15 | 40 | 20 | 19 | 4 | 39 | 10 | .... | 21 | .... | 235 |

### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1935 has been made. This includes 8 fatalities of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in fishing and trapping, 3 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, and 1 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in May, 1 in August, 3 in October, 1 in November and 2 in December.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Validity of Regulation made by Manitoba Minimum Wage Board

In a magistrate's court, an employer had been convicted of violating a regulation of the Minimum Wage Board, by employing a male person of 18 years or over at a rate less than the minimum rate prescribed by the Minimum Wage Act. The lower court imposed a fine of $25, and the defendant was ordered to pay the employee $79.03, being 7 cents an hour for 1,129 hours, the difference between the wage paid and the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

This decision was appealed by the plaintiff, contending "*inter alia* that the meeting of the board at which the regulation was passed had no authority to pass it, since it was not constituted in accordance with the Act." The Act provides that the Board shall consist of five persons and from evidence given it was disclosed that the board was not complete because of the resignation of one of its members effective prior to the date of the meeting at which the regulation referred to was made. ("The female representative of employees, had tendered her resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council two years previously and thereafter did not attend the board's meetings.")

The Court was equally divided in its decision. Two justices "held that the appellant's contention was correct and the conviction should be quashed," and the remaining two "held that the objections to the regulation were ineffective. The Court being equally divided the appeal was dismissed."

*Rex* vs. *Hatskin,* Manitoba Court of Appeal (1936) 2 *Western Weekly Reports,* p. 321.

### Quebec Collective Agreements Act not in Conflict with Dominion Law concerning Combines

An action in the Superior Court of the district of St. Francois for wages alleged due under the agreement for the shoe industry made binding under the Collective Agreements Extension Act was decided by Mr. Jus-

tice Verret in favour of the plaintiff on April 4. The action was brought by the joint committee appointed to enforce the agreement against the Diva Shoe Company of Richmond, Quebec, for the recovery of $1,668.50 in wages, being the difference claimed between the wages paid and the amount calculated at the rates fixed in the agreement.

On behalf of the defendant company, it was contended that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act and the agreement made under its authority were invalid; that the parties to the agreement were not competent to make a legal contract because the National Catholic Federation of Shoe Workers and the Canadian Association of Shoe Manufacturers (Quebec Division) who made the agreement had no legal existence and that those who signed the collective agreement in the name of these parties were not authorized to do so; that the collective agreement was merely a form of stipulation for a third party which is prohibited by art. 1029 of the Civil Code of Quebec; that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, which is designed to promote collective agreements concerning wages, hours of labour, etc., between employers and employees in the same industries conflicts with section 498 of the Criminal Code of Canada and the Combines Investigation Act and is, therefore, illegal and *ultra vires*.

In view of the claim of the defence as to the validity of the statute, the Attorney-General of Quebec intervened to uphold the right of the Legislature to enact the law.

In the reasons for the judgment, it was pointed out that the shoe manufacturers' associations were legal entities and could enter into an enforceable contract. As regards the National Catholic Federation of Shoe Workers of Canada, while it is not incorporated, it constitutes one of the associations contemplated by the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. Moreover, this Federation comprises three groups: the Protective Union of Shoe Workers of Quebec, the National Syndicate of Shoe Workers of Montreal and the National Catholic Union of Shoe Workers of Canada, Ste. Genevieve-de-Batiscan division. These three associations have a legal existence, being registered under the Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec. The two officers of the National Catholic Federation of Shoe Workers of Canada who signed the agreement were the authorized agents of the three unions as appeared from resolutions of each of these unions approving and ratifying the collective agreement. Such ratification is equivalent to a retrospective mandate and makes valid the acts of the mandatories.

As to the argument of the defendant that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act conflicts with section 498 of the Criminal Code, the judge quoted an authority to the effect that the purpose of the section was to prohibit cartels or combinations of producers formed with a view to getting control of the market in order to prevent competition and the fall of prices and to assure to their own members greater profits. On the other hand, in the Court's opinion, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was designed to assure to the workers a minimum wage, reasonable and adequate, and, therefore, this humanitarian statute does not violate the provisions of section 498.

The Court held that the action was well founded and ordered the defendant to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of $1,137.84 which appeared to be the amount due to the employees of the company. Costs were charged to the defendant. The Act was held to be a valid measure, within the legislative powers of the Province of Quebec.

The judgment has been appealed.

*Gagnon et autres v. Diva Shoe Co., Ltd., et Association des Manufacturiers de Chaussures de Quebec et une autre et Procureur General de Quebec, intervenant. (1936) Q.R. 74 C.S. 212.*

**Interpretation of Order of Minimum Wage Board in Saskatchewan—Wages of Employees in Beauty Parlours**

In a case heard before the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, the appellant had been convicted in magistrates' court for having "on or between October 10, 1935, and January 22, 1936, unlawfully employed the respondent in a 'beauty parlour' in the City of Regina at a rate of wages lower than the minimum wages fixed by the Minimum Wage Board."

The employee in question had taken a probationary course of three months and had worked by and for herself for twelve months before she was employed by the appellant and claimed that this period of independent operation should be taken into consideration in determining the minimum wage she was entitled to.

For his offence the appellant had, in magistrate's court, been fined $25 and ordered to pay $51, the balance of wages found to be due the employee. The police magistrate in passing this sentence "held that 12 months independent working following the probationary course was not equivalent to the two periods of six months each as a 'learner' so as to entitle the respondent to a minimum wage of $10.50." The magistrate, however, seems to have considered that the 12 months of independent operation was equivalent to six months as a

"learner" and consequently held that the respondent was entitled to be paid a minimum wage of $9 a week. In the opinion of the Appeal Court the provisions of the order fixing a minimum wage apply exclusively to persons who comply with the terms of the order and cannot be added to or varied. The time spent by the respondent in working independently cannot therefore be taken into consideration in determining the minimum wage she was entitled to. She had only completed her probationary course so far as the order is concerned and was only entitled to at least a minimum wage of $5 a week as a "learner" for the first six months. For the time she was employed by the appellant, that is, 15 weeks, she was actually paid $84, which slightly exceeded the prescribed minimum wages.

The decision was therefore given that no violation of the provisions of the Order had been made and that the conviction should be quashed and the order for payment of $51 should be set aside.

*Rex* versus *Meyers* (1936) Vol. 2, Western Weekly Reports, 454-456.

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Apparently for the first time, workers violating a collective agreement made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec were prosecuted in a recent case. The joint committee for the enforcement of the agreement in the fur industry laid a complaint in Montreal against 12 workers and the four companies employing them for violation of the terms of the agreement concerning hours. These employees had worked after nine o'clock in the evening contrary to the agreement. The accused pleaded guilty and were required to pay the costs of the case. The judge issued a warning that for a second offence of this sort a more severe penalty would be imposed.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed an advance that rather exceeded the average gain recorded at August 1 in the last fifteen years, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,795 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 998,564 workers, compared with 988,838 at July 1. This increase continued the moderately forward movement that has characterized the industrial situation in the last four months. The index, at 105·6 at August 1, compared favourably with that of 104·6 in the preceding month, and 101·1 at August 1, 1935. The experience of the last fifteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average, a fractional increase in the index; after correction for seasonal influences, the August 1 index therefore slightly advanced, standing, when adjusted, at 101·1, as compared with 100·9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 105·6 at August 1, 1936, compared with 104·6 in the preceding month, while at August 1 of the fifteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3; 1927, 110·5; 1926, 105·5; 1925, 97·5; 1924, 95·8; 1923, 101·4; 1922, 94·2 and 1921, 90·0.

At the beginning of August, 1936, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 12·5 as compared with 13·9 per cent at the beginning of July, 1936, and 15·1 per cent at the beginning of August, 1935. The percentage for August was established from the reports forwarded by 1,791 labour organizations with a membership total of 178,583 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain in the volume of business transacted in July, 1936, when compared with that of the preceding month, but a decrease from that of July, 1935, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, farming and construction and maintenance showing the largest gains under the first comparison and construction and maintenance the greatest loss under the second. During July, 1936, there were listed 29,851 vacancies, 53,257 applications and 28,271 placements in regular and casual employment.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $16.72 at the beginning of August as compared with $16.51 for July; $16.15 for August, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for August, 1929; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.41 for August, 1914. The increase in August, 1936 as compared with the previous month was due to an increase in the cost of foods, chiefly potatoes, butter and eggs. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 75·6 for the week ended August 28th, as compared with 76·2 for that of August 21st; 76·3 for that of August 7th and 75·4 for that of July 31st. On a monthly basis the index number was 74·4 for July, 1936; 71·6 for August, 1935; 72·2 for August, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 98·4 for August, 1929; 106·0 for August, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·1 for August, 1914.

The table on page 768 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was practically unchanged in July from the level of the preceding month but was six per cent higher than in July, 1935. Of the principal factors included in the construction of the index, those used to indicate mineral production, manufacturing and imports were somewhat lower in July than in June, while advances were recorded in con-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August | July | June | August | July | June |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 138,789,188 | 137,540,468 | 126,198,423 | 113,247,235 | 106,130,405 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 53,820,904 | 57,598,132 | 49,560,063 | 48,414,397 | 46,731,689 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | ..... | 83,898,858 | 79,181,200 | 75,676,436 | 63,285,787 | 58,504,829 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 7,252,847 | 7,790,458 | 6,934,174 | 6,609,801 | 6,743,527 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,893,657,924 | 3,135,569,349 | 2,497,602,532 | 2,545,101,869 | 2,710,310,988 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 119,071,107 | 123,245,784 | 129,968,276 | 121,264,463 | 129,572,582 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,493,973,647 | 1,504,792,542 | 1,434,256,634 | 1,427,953,729 | 1,425,837,190 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 649,772,815 | 657,429,789 | 828,629,038 | 812,622,893 | 831,032,518 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 114·7 | 114·3 | 113·8 | 94·7 | 92·4 | 93·8 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 80·6 | 79·5 | 76·2 | 70·9 | 69·6 | 68·4 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 71·2 | 72·0 | 73·3 | 79·7 | 80·2 | 80·4 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †75·6 | 74·4 | 72·3 | 71·6 | 71·5 | 71·4 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·72 | 16·51 | 16·33 | 16·15 | 15·94 | 15·95 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted... | ..... | 66·3 | 74·7 | 65·3 | 62·5 | 72·0 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 72·5 | 74·2 | 69·6 | 69·3 | 70·8 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 105·6 | 104·6 | 102·0 | 101·1 | 99·5 | 97·6 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).... | 12·5 | 13·9 | 14·8 | 15·1 | 15·4 | 15·9 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 204,513 | 184,585 | 183,530 | 176,078 | 175,993 | 178,574 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 15,733,625 | 15,296,295 | 14,739,765 | 14,199,344 | 14,886,392 | 13,713,606 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 12,472,435 | 11,596,161 | 11,676,333 | 12,163,285 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 11,577,430 | 10,957,610 | 10,936,576 | 11,129,568 | 10,189,871 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 10,598,330 | 9,782,061 | 10,428,236 | 9,603,386 | 8,786,059 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 1,775,226,284 | 1,784,291,793 | 2,040,818,519 | 1,861,169,008 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 4,602,897 | 4,580,740 | 4,293,058 | 4,266,224 | 5,104,855 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 15,536,100 | 17,868,500 | 20,803,400 | 23,837,400 | 18,549,200 | 18,521,400 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | 38,570 | 34,988 | 56,362 | 54,414 | 50,513 | 44,555 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | 80.164 | 68,793 | 82,196 | 82,488 | 86,101 | 73,250 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | 9,294 | 10,962 | 5,307 | 3,893 | 7,269 | 3,845 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 28,523,448 | 26,470,373 | 29,104,210 | 27,354,305 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 29,988,104 | 28,837,006 | 27,568,983 | 28,163,152 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 31,421,070 | 32,603,557 | 30,965,129 | 35,613,851 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 14,070,491 | 10,869,647 | 10,189,261 | 11,665,507 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | 319,505 | 316,670 | 295,896 | 285,763 | 286,093 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,656,683 | 1,585,144 | 1,162,907 | 1,504,821 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,050,007 | 1,033,241 | 975,932 | 981,080 | 928,194 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 121,340,000 | 153,620,000 | 126,730,000 | 133,650,000 | 131,870,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 5,095,000 | 4,574,000 | 6,304,000 | 2,955,000 | 3,215,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 5,818,000 | 7,416,000 | 7,027,000 | 9,913,000 | 7,397,000 |
| Wool. raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 2,412,000 | 3,150,000 | 1,569,000 | 1,161,000 | 2,498,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 201,805,787 | 275,711,760 | 241,531,775 | 211,161,832 | 259,725,824 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,300,667 | 1,148,810 | 1,161,389 | 992,340 | 991,559 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 93,841,054 | 94,693,262 | 92,455,481 | 95,073,668 | 89,976,000 | 87,364,302 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 1,666,578 | 1,721,182 | 2,153,955 | 1,728,192 | 1,756,304 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 65,189,000 | 67,623,000 | 59,714,000 | 57,792,000 | 60,542,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 32,281,000 | 31,938,000 | 26,639,000 | 31,832,000 | 31,810,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 274,630 | 270,050 | 235,570 | 234,270 | 232,020 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production. | ..... | 8,192 | 13,126 | 5,524 | 9,471 | 12,276 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 110·0 | 110·3 | 107·9 | 103·0 | 99·2 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 111·1 | 111·6 | 110·3 | 104·0 | 99·7 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 147·2 | 152·5 | 165·8 | 135·3 | 138·4 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 108·9 | 111·5 | 102·7 | 101·7 | 98·4 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 54·9 | 44·7 | 66·5 | 55·4 | 41·3 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 213·2 | 213·1 | 192·3 | 189·0 | 197·4 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 107·1 | 106·6 | 101·3 | 100·2 | 97·8 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 128·0 | 127·8 | 122·8 | 122·3 | 122·6 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 78·0 | 76·2 | 72·1 | 75·0 | 70·6 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 85·2 | 90·9 | 80·5 | 79·8 | 74·6 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 111·1 | 104·8 | 107·2 | 88·2 | 78·7 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended August 28, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 29, 1936 and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 8, July 11 and June 13, 1936; August 10, July 13 and June 15, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

struction, electric power output, trade employment, carloadings and exports. Comparing July, 1936, with July, 1935, all of the above mentioned groups recorded advances, except construction which was slightly lower. Information available for August shows advances in wholesale prices, employment, carloadings and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, both as compared with the preceding month and with August, 1935. Contracts awarded and sugar manufactured were lower in both these comparisons.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for August was 23, involving 9,681 workers, and causing time loss of 65,658 man working days. Two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, a strike of textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and a strike of taxicab drivers at Montreal, P.Q., accounted for most of the time loss and for most of the workers involved, but there were also important strikes of fur factory workers at Winnipeg, Man., and glass factory workers at Hamilton, Ont. Most of the other disputes involved small numbers of workers and caused relatively little time loss. In July there were only seven disputes, involving 3,776 workers and causing 44,342 days' time loss, most of which was due to a strike of salmon fishermen at Rivers' Inlet, B.C. In August, 1935, there were eighteen disputes, involving 5,684 workers and causing time loss of 29,588 days. Strikes of longshoremen and certain other classes of water transport workers at Vancouver and neighbouring ports, women's clothing factory workers at Montreal and cotton factory workers at Three River, P.Q., were the important disputes during that month. Of the twenty-three disputes recorded for August, fourteen were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers, four in favour of the workers, compromise settlements being reached in two cases, the results of three being shown as indefinite, while one was recorded as partially successful. Nine disputes, involving approximately 2,420 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Canadian delegation to League of Nations**

The Canadian delegation to the League of Nations meeting in Geneva which commenced on September 21, consists of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Hon. Raoul Dandurand, government leader in the Senate and a former president of the League assembly; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, and Chairman of the Governing Body, International Labour Organization; Colonel G. P. Vanier, of the Canadian High Commissioner's Office at London, will serve as expert adviser to the Canadian delegation.

**Registration of Recipients of Direct Relief**

During the month of September all persons in receipt of direct relief from the provinces and municipalities throughout Canada are being re-registered at the request of the National Employment Commission. The forms provided for the purpose by the Commission cover information which the Commission regards as essential to its study of the relief problem and the questions of unemployment and employment relating to people who are receiving relief. It is expected that the actual registration, being carried out by the provinces and municipalities, will be completed by the end of September, while tabulations of the results, to be made by the Registration Branch of the Commission, should be available in the course of the next three months.

The statistical and other data which will be provided by the registration will form the basis of the work of the National Employment Commission to quite a considerable extent and will provide for the first time in Canada an exhaustive factual analysis of the entire relief situation, whether as it affects unemployed persons in urban municipalities or distressed farmers in rural districts.

**Appointment of Youth Employment Committee**

In accordance with the provisions of the National Employment Commission Act (Labour Gazette, March, page 230, and July, page 601) a Youth Employment Committee has been established "to give special attention to the youth aspect of unemployment and relief." The statement issued by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, adds that "It will be asked to assist the National Employment Commission in the formulation of measures to utilize unemployed youth on work and training projects and to improve existing facilities for vocational guidance and placement. A quorum of the Youth Employment Committee has been actively at work during the past month."

In announcing the personnel of the Committee, the Minister observed:

"The members of the Committee have been closely identified with youth organizations in

various parts of the Dominion. I feel sure that the National Employment Commission and the Government will profit from the service which will be rendered by this Committee. It will provide in Canada an organization with a purpose corresponding largely to that of the National Youth Administration of the United States and similar agencies in many other countries."

Biographical summaries of the members of the Committee are given in the following paragraphs:

Mr. Allan Chambers, of Victoria, B.C., Chairman of the Committee, is 27 years old. He was educated in England, Germany and Denmark, and is well known in B.C. for his active interest in the problem of unemployed youth. Mr. Chambers started the first school in a relief camp in B.C. in 1931, during which time he was in active contact with the camps. He was responsible for a survey of conditions in sixty relief camps in B.C. in 1935. He is associated with an export firm in Victoria.

Mr. Robert F. Thompson, B.A., B.D., M.C., of Toronto, Chaplain of the Fourth Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, overseas 1914-1918, was formerly secretary of Toc H. for Eastern Canada, and is well known for his active interest in the problem of unemployed youth. For eleven years in charge of industrial relations and placement for a manufacturing concern, he has studied the English methods of placement from occupational centres in Great Britain.

Mr. Joseph McCulley, B.A., (Toronto and Oxford) of Newmarket, Ont., is Headmaster of Pickering College at Newmarket, and is actively interested in various aspects of progressive education. He is chairman of the Committee of Young Men's work of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., in which capacity he has been associated with the work of the Canadian Youth Council during the past year.

Mr. W. Clifford Nickerson, of Halifax, is a member of the board of several organizations particularly interested for many years in the welfare of boys. He has served as President of Boy Scout organizations in the Province of Nova Scotia for the past ten years.

Mr. André Montpetit is a young lawyer from Montreal, junior partner in the firm of Beaulieu, Gouin, Mercier and Tellier. He is a son of Dr. Edouard Montpetit, Secretary-General of the University of Montreal and a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium.

**Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders**

Observations on economic conditions in Canada and the relationship of the wage-earners thereto featured the Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders.

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, dealt with this phase of the situation in part as follows:

"As the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has insisted for six years, there has been more complacency regarding unemployment than was good for our welfare. As a people, we were too much inclined to think that things would right themselves and that there was nothing that we could do to aid in recovery except to carry on some public works and pay relief. Latterly, we have experienced some change of feeling in the matter. We have begun to see that we must aid recovery, and not be merely would-be onlookers. The setting up of the National Employment Commission by the Dominion government, even if it only serves as evidence of a change in attitude in our approach to depression problems, is a fitting start. The human ingenuity which has given us machines to throw men out of jobs must give us means to have our people put in the way of being able to earn their bread. With this change of public attitude, one must feel more hopeful of the immediate future."

The place of the workers in the economic life of the country was emphasized by Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, in part as follows:

"The right to work at decent wages ought to be considered as an elementary right; in an equitable social order the work still requiring human effort would be shared between all able-bodied workers, and the product, represented in wages, would be similarly shared. But the workers, and more particularly the unemployed, feel helpless, and there is neither any disposition on the part of governments to adopt new policies to meet the problem nor any mass pressure on the part of the public to induce governments to break fresh ground.

"In the circumstances, the workers of Canada must make the effort to spread among the public a more thorough understanding of the problem of unemployment and the possibilities of abolishing it, and they must increase their own economic and political power to the stage at which they will be able to improve their wages and working conditions by collective bargaining, and protect and promote their interests by obtaining adequate representation on all governmental bodies and in every parliament and legislature."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, General President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., drew attention to the greater measure of aid given by the State in bringing together employers and workers. He considered that co-ordinated action on the part of State, employers and workers would "allay the unwarranted hardships now crushing so

large a number of industrial workers, and would bring about the gradual replacement of such an unsatisfactory condition with a minimum standard of welfare for all." In conclusion, Mr. Charpentier pointed out the Catholic Labour Movement has enlisted the active co-operation of the Government of the Province in the promotion of collective labour agreements.

**Increased rates for Canadian Government Annuities**

An increase of 15 per cent in the rates charged for Canadian Government Annuities (effective from September 5 and continuing until a new table of rates is adopted) has been announced by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour. The official statement, containing notice of the increase, was as follows:

"The Government has considered a recommendation from a Committee of the Senate in regard to the rates charged for annuities by the Annuities Branch. In view of the opinions expressed by A. D. Watson of the Department of Insurance and by other actuaries who appeared before this Committee of the Senate, it is understood that the present annuity rates are too low. It has been decided that an investigation is to be made into the mortality experience of all Government annuitants. As soon as possible a new table of rates is to be prepared in accordance with this experience and based upon a rate of interest not in excess of 3½ per cent.

"From this date and until new tables are adopted, an increase of 15 per cent in the rates for all Government annuities has been decided upon.

"Of course, no change that is now made or that may subsequently be made as the result of this or any subsequent investigation will have any effect upon contracts now in force. All contracts accepted by the Annuities Branch prior to September 5 remain unchanged.

"The Government has engaged Dr. M. A. Mackenzie of the University of Toronto to make the investigation above referred to. Dr. Mackenzie and his colleague, Mr. N. E. Sheppard are both Fellows of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain."

**Health Insurance plans of Ontario Medical Association**

According to a press report, the Ontario Medical Association will sponsor a health insurance plan, to commence October 1, in four test areas of Simcoe county, London, Hamilton and Windsor. A special committee of the association has been working on the proposal, and although details of the cost and method of local administration have not yet been divulged, it is understood that sufficient detail has been correlated to warrant a start three months previous to January 1, 1937, the time first planned.

In sponsoring this movement it was stated the association considers that any health insurance scheme would attain greater success if physicians were voluntarily behind it.

The Association's health insurance plan proposes to budget the $1,800-a-year and under, wage group, in order to provide them with medical treatment and hospitalization for a very small fraction of the annual income of the insured. The plan will necessarily be restricted at first, and only certain specific classes of workers will be covered, gradually expanding to include others as experience is gained from preliminary operation.

**Special Session of Alberta Legislature**

Legislation providing for the inauguration of Social Credit in the Province was enacted at a special session of the Alberta Legislature, held from August 25 to September 1. Complementary to this legislation were three debt adjustment measures—Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act; the Municipalities' Interest Act; and an amendment to the Debt Adjustment Act of 1933.

In addition, the Hours of Labour Act was also enacted, setting the maximum working week at 54 hours for males and 48 hours for females. The "Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act" was amended to provide that penalties such as cancellation of licences might be imposed on firms convicted of violating the Hours of Labour Act.

An amendment to the Trade and Industry Act provides for the formation of a price spreads board of not more than five members, which would have power to fix prices and make investigations of price spreads.

**Provisions of Employment of Women and Young Persons Act (Great Britain)**

Reference has been made in the Labour Gazette (August, 1935, page 714) to the report of the Home Office Departmental Committee (Great Britain) which enquired into the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. Certain recommendations of this Committee have now been embodied in the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936, which received Royal Assent on July 14, and which (exclusive of Northern Ireland) comes into effect on January 1, 1937.

A review of the Act in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August indicates that

Home Secretary is empowered to authorize the employment of women and young persons, aged 16 and upwards, on a system of shifts at any times between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. (6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturday). The length of each shift is not to exceed, on the average, eight hours a day; when a five-day week is worked, however, the limit is to be not eight hours a day but ten in any day, 48 in any week, and 88 hours in any two consecutive weeks.

The Home Secretary is required to make provision for the consultation of the workpeople concerned, and must be satisfied, before granting an application for the introduction of the two-shift system, that the consent of the majority of the workpeople has been obtained. It is, however, provided that, when the application relates to a factory or workshop which is about to be, or has recently been, newly established, and when the two-shift system for women and young persons is intended to be permanently adopted therein, the application may be granted without the prior consultation or consent of the workpeople concerned.

If the application is intended to meet a temporary emergency or temporary pressure of work (not being of a seasonal and recurring character), the authorization is to be for a limited period only, subject, however, to extension if the emergency or the pressure of work continues. The Home Secretary may delegate his powers of authorizing a two-shift system in the case of such applications for temporary authorizations, to the Chief Inspector of Factories or to a Superintending Inspector.

The Home Secretary, in granting an application, is to impose such conditions as he considers necessary for safeguarding the welfare and interests of the persons employed, particularly as regards the provision of suitable accommodation for clothing, the provision of facilities for meals and of transport facilities for workers residing at a distance, and (in the case of young persons) the provision of reasonable facilities for attendance at continuation schools. By section 3 of the Act the Home Secretary further receives a general power to make Orders as to welfare and interests in respect of any young persons, employed on day-shifts, who may lawfully be so employed under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929.

**Wages in the British Railway Service**

The machinery of negotiation for railway staffs in Great Britain was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1935, page 395. Forming a part of this machinery is the Railway Staff National Tribunal, established in 1935 by agreement between the four main line railway companies and the Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks Association.

This tribunal has recently rendered its first decision in the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks Association for the termination of the percentage deduction from earnings operating under the agreement of August 10, 1934. The former Union also sought the restoration of the standard rates of payment for overtime, night duty, and Sunday duty.

The classes of employees comprised: (a) the "conciliation grades, including the locomotive department (comprising drivers, firemen, cleaners, and certain locomotive shed grades), all the traffic grades, dock porters and cranemen and certain staff afloat, permanent way men, signalmen and telegraph staff, and staff employed on canals; and (b) the salaried grades, including station masters, agents, yard masters, controllers and inspectors, and clerical staff.

The award of the tribunal, in general, substituted 1¼ per cent for the former 2½ per cent reduction in railway wages. Earnings under 40s. 6d. in a full week are not subject to deduction, and in no case is any deduction to exceed the sum of 3s. in respect of a week. Overtime, in the "conciliation grades," is to be paid at the rate of quarter time extra in addition to the present night rate of time-and-one-eighth, making time-and-three-eighths in all.

The award is in effect from the first full pay following August 16, 1936, to the first full pay following August 15, 1937.

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Some Rules for the Safeguarding of Hazardous Machinery have been recently issued by the Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labour in the form of drawings showing the application of the required guards and safety devices. An explanatory pamphlet of some 15 pages states that these rules or similar ones are in use in some of the States.

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According to "Business Week" Pontiac Motor Company of United States has instituted a layoff-tideover scheme for its skilled employes. During the stock-taking and retooling period this month, workers will be permitted to draw on the company for $7.50 a week up to a maximum of $60. The Company considers that this allowance will buy groceries and at the same time insure against driftaways. The money "borrowed" will be deducted in small instalments from pay checks when production is resumed in September.

# STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Aug., 1936 | 23 | 9,681 | 65,658 |
| *July, 1936 | 7 | 3,776 | 44,342 |
| Aug., 1935 | 18 | 5.684 | 29,588 |

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lock-outs as well as strikes, but a lock-out, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lock-outs are recorded together. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lock-outs which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

A considerable increase appears not only in the number of strikes and lock-outs but in the number of workers involved and in the time loss for August as compared with July. Over 7,000 of the workers and nearly 50,000 days in time loss were due to four strikes, namely, two involving coal miners in the Glace Bay area in Nova Scotia, textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and taxicab drivers at Montreal, P.Q. Strikes of fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., and glass factory workers at Hamilton, Ont., also included considerable numbers of employees and caused considerable time loss. In July most of the time loss was due to a strike of salmon fishermen in British Columbia which involved 2,500 workers, causing about 40,000 days' time loss, and a strike of men's clothing factory workers at Winnipeg, Man., involving 950 workers with a time loss of 2,500 days. In August, 1935, four strikes accounted for about seventy-five per cent of the time loss and workers involved during the month. These strikes were those of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., certain other classes of water transport workers (sympathetic) at Vancouver and other British Columbia ports, women's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., and cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q.

Five disputes, involving 423 workers, were carried over from July and eighteen disputes commenced during the month. Of these twenty-three disputes, fourteen terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers, four in favour of the workers, compromise settlements being reached in two cases, while the results of three were recorded as indefinite and that of one as partially successful. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record nine disputes recorded as strikes or lock-outs, namely: bakery workers, Winnipeg, Man.; fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; textile factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.; pottery factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q.; building wreckers, Toronto, Ont.; taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man.; two strikes of restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont.; and restaurant workers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving laundry workers employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., commencing May 18, 1936, and carried in the above list since June, 1936, appears to have lapsed by the end of August and has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

Particulars as to a strike of gold miners at Atlin, B.C. (referred to in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE) were received too late for inclusion in the table. Fifty miners ceased work on July 17, demanding increases in wages for certain men sinking a new shaft. The rate for board at $2 per day, as compared with $1.50 and $1.75 elsewhere in the district, was also in dispute. The miners demanded $5.50 per day for all shaftmen instead of $5 for some and $5.50 for others, with board. Officials of the provincial Department of Mines conferred with the parties, but a settle-

ment was not reached. A resumption of work on August 10 on the employer's terms has been reported.

A minor dispute involving twenty-five waitresses in one restaurant at Vancouver, B.C., for a few minutes on August 1, has been reported. An increase in wages of $2.00 per week was secured and an agreement was signed with the hotel and restaurant employees' union.

A minor dispute involving fifteen employees of a company demolishing buildings occurred at Mimico, in the vicinity of Toronto, Ont., on August 4, lasting one hour. Wages were increased from 25 cents and 30 cents per hour to 35 cents and 40 cents and hours were reduced from ten per day to eight. An agreement was signed with the Toronto Wreckers' Local of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America. It is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

A minor dispute occurred at St. Joseph, Beauce County, P.Q., on August 6 when four labourers on a road construction job ceased work for half an hour demanding the minimum rate of 25 cents per hour provided for in the contract. They were being paid 10 cents per yard for loading material and as earnings averaged 30 cents per hour no change was made and work was resumed.

A minor dispute at Sydney Mines, N.S., involved about fifteen truck drivers for about three hours on August 18 when they ceased work on a highway construction job, claiming that trucks from points outside of the district were getting an unfair share of the work, and demanding preference in employment. This being adjusted, work was resumed.

A cessation of work in an artificial silk manufacturing establishment at Cornwall for forty-five minutes on July 31 was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August. It appears that 191 girls in one department ceased work when four girls were dismissed for leaving work and complaining to the union when one of their number was required to attend twenty-five reels instead of twenty-two. Work was resumed when it was arranged that the dismissed girls would be suspended for one week only.

A minor dispute involved eight employees in a leather factory at New Toronto, Ont., on August 4 when their demand for an increase in wages was refused. In a short time five of them resumed work and the others were replaced.

A minor dispute involving five or six restaurant employees at Hamilton, Ont., on August 10 has been reported. It appears that the employees demanded one day off each week and ceased work for a time. The restaurant workers' union took the matter up with the municipal authorities and the chief of police circularized all restaurant proprietors, drawing their attention to the provincial One Day's Rest in Seven Act, 1922, applicable to hotels and restaurants in cities and towns with a population of 10,000 or more.

A dispute as to wages for farm labourers for the harvest early in August at Craik, Sask., was reported. It appears that about two hundred men had gathered from other points and refused to work for less than $2.50 per day and board instead of $2, the rate prevailing in the district. The number of men was reported to be much in excess of that required in the district and most of them left, the remainder being hired at $2 per day.

A cessation of work from August 10 to August 14 in one men's clothing factory in Toronto, Ont., has been reported. It appears that work was suspended during negotiations as to an increase in wages for certain employes, operations being resumed when the management conceded increased rates for the workers concerned.

During August at Toronto, Ont., members of the painters' union picketed a number of buildings where work was being performed by non-union workmen or at rates of wages below the union rates. In some cases the workmen were replaced by union members at union rates.

When the strike of loggers, sawmill and shingle mill workers in Vancouver Island and on the coast of the mainland, for union recognition and a wage increase, was called off on May 26 by the union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the dispute continued at one shingle mill employing about one hundred men at Vancouver. On July 30 a resumption of work was reported by the union, the strikers returning on the understanding that there would be no discrimination.

A lockout of seventeen workers in a scrap iron establishment in Toronto on July 25 was noted in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It appears that these employees and those in other establishments had attempted to form a union with a view to securing a scale of wages higher than the rates paid. It was stated that earnings for a forty-four hour week were from $7 to $14, most of the employees receiving only $8 or $9. It was reported later that they were not successful in forming a union and the dispute appears to have lapsed by the end of July.

A dispute involving employees in one men's furnishing manufacturing establishment in Winnipeg, Man., for one-half day on August 19 has been reported but particulars have not yet been received.

Disputes involving compositors, pressmen and stereotypers in one job printing estab-

lishment in Toronto on August 25 and again on August 27 have been reported in the press. Particulars have not been received but it appears that the employees demanded wage increases and changes in working conditions; also that the employer attempted to replace those on strike.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Men's Work Clothing Factory Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—The strike of employes in sixteen establishments manufacturing overalls, work shirts, etc., on July 21 was terminated on August 8 when the last of the firms involved signed the agreement with the United Garment Workers of America. Two other firms had signed on August 7 and the others had signed the agreement in July. The agreement provides for the conditions in effect since 1934 in a small number of establishments, and is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Men's Work Clothing Factory Employees, Toronto, Ont.—This dispute, involving one establishment with ten employees, commenced on July 27 but was not reported in time for inclusion in the August issue of the Labour Gazette. The employees had requested increases in wages and reductions in hours. This being refused, they ceased work, joined the United Garment Workers of America, and demanded the agreement in effect in other establishments. On August 8 this was conceded by the employer, wages being increased by five per cent and hours reduced to forty-four per week, and work was resumed.

Truck Drivers, Labourers, Machine Operators, Etc., James River (Antigonish), N.S.—This strike, beginning on July 27 when an increase in wages was refused, was recorded as unterminated at the end of July in the August issue of the Labour Gazette. Later information is that the strikers were paid off at the end of July and replaced early in August.

Automobile Mechanics, Toronto, Ont.—The strike of mechanics in two garages on July 28 and in five on July 31 was extended to two other garages on August 1 and to other garages later in the month, bringing the number on strike up to about 150. The strikers were demanding an agreement with the International Association of Machinists, but the employers refused to negotiate. By the end of the month the dispute appears to have lapsed.

Coal Miners, New Aberdeen, N.S.—Longwall miners, thirty-two in number, ceased work on August 7 demanding an increase in the rate per ton, alleging that as a result of changes in conditions their earnings per day were substantially reduced. Negotiations as to the rate had been carried on, but it was stated that the miners ceased work before they had been completed as required by the agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, and the president of the union declared it was an "outlaw" strike. On August 11 the other employees in the colliery did not work and the mine was closed. Work was resumed on August 18, the union members having voted to resume work for two weeks while the union officers and company officials investigated the points in dispute and negotiated for a settlement. In the meantime miners in a number of other collieries in the district ceased work in sympathy.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay District, N.S.—In sympathy with miners on strike at New Aberdeen, the miners in four collieries in the district at Glace Bay and Caledonia ceased work on August 12 and August 13, resuming work on August 17, as the result of a vote to return to work pending a settlement of the dispute.

Coal Miners, Vulcan, Alta.—Coal miners in two small collieries ceased work on August 24 demanding an increase in piece rates of 30 cents per ton. On August 28 work was resumed when an increase of ten cents per ton was given.

Bakery Employees (Bakers & Drivers), Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in thirteen bakeries in the northern part of the city ceased work on August 31 alleging violation of an agreement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union reached in July. The drivers were reported to be members of the teamsters' international union. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Bakery Employees, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in twenty-two establishments ceased work for one day, August 22, to secure a wage increase of $2 per week, stated to have been previously arranged for between the employers and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 181. The price of bread had been increased and the wage increase was conceded.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in about thirty-five establishments ceased work on August 11, the employers' association having refused to sign an agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union providing for wage increases and the forty hour week. Officials of the provincial Department of Labour and the Mayor of Winnipeg attempted to bring about negotiations but the members of the employers' association refused. On August 13 and August

14 six firms signed agreements with the union and by the end of the month sixteen firms were reported to have signed agreements with the union. The officers of the association stated that by August 25 numbers of the strikers had resumed work; that some had not ceased work; and that others were prevented from working by the pickets.

LEATHER FACTORY WORKERS (HANDBAGS, POCKETBOOKS, ETC.), MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in ten establishments ceased work on August 20 to secure a wage increase of fifteen per cent and a reduction in hours to forty-four per week. On August 29 negotiations between four of the employers and the International Pocketbook Workers' Union of the United States and Canada resulted in an agreement providing for certain temporary increases in wages, the forty-four hour week, time and one-quarter rates for overtime work and equal division of work. It was arranged that the wage scale should be determined by arbitration and application made for the extension of the agreement to all employers and workers in the industry in Montreal under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (ARTIFICIAL SILK), CORNWALL, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on August 11, their demand for recognition of the Rayon Workers' Industrial Union with a closed shop agreement, increases in wages, the forty-hour week and other changes in working conditions having been refused. A brief strike in one department against the dismissal of four girls had occurred on July 31, the girls being reinstated. In negotiations with the union committee on August 6 the management had proposed that there should be a works council but this was refused. The union, which reported a membership of 1,400 out of 1,753 employees involved in the dispute, later became affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. The approaches to the establishment were picketed and until August 14 no persons were allowed to enter the premises or take in supplies while officials and a staff of maintenance men did not leave the building. At the request of the Mayor of Cornwall for assistance, two officials were sent by the Minister of Labour for Ontario, and these secured an arrangement that the office staff and maintenance men should have access to the building, also that coal would be admitted and loads of rayon taken out, no production work to be carried on. Negotiations between the parties for a settlement were carried on with the assistance of the Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario from August 16 to August 21 when it was agreed to suspend negotiations until the arrival of the president of the company from London, England, the Deputy Minister returning to Toronto. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour was sent from Ottawa by the Minister at the request of the member of Parliament for the county. He interviewed the strikers' committee and the management, proposing that work be resumed and the dispute referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act if not settled by negotiations. It was agreed to postpone further consideration until the arrival of the president. In the meantime, as a result of a clash between pickets and police, sixteen pickets were arrested on August 18 on charges of intimidation, obstruction, etc., the movement of trucks having been interfered with. These were released on bail (except one) but all were given suspended sentence later. The police were reinforced by detachments of provincial police and the movement of truck loads of rayon continued. Following the arrival of the president of the company on August 25, negotiations between the management and the strike committee were resumed, the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour being in Cornwall to render any assistance desired. The question as to the recognition of the union was left in abeyance until other matters had been dealt with. On August 31 negotiations were broken off when the management objected to the presence of the international organizer of the United Textile Workers' Union from Toronto, not being one of the employees, while the strike committee insisted on union recognition. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department then interviewed the parties with a view to the resumption of negotiations. On August 31 and September 1 several pickets were arrested on charges of obstruction, assault, etc., being released on bail.

On September 1, through the mediation of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, arrangements were begun for the resumption of negotiations between the management and a reorganized committee appointed by the union, the demand for union recognition being dropped. Certain employees on strike who were not members of the union made preparations for the formation of a works council to negotiate with the management for a settlement. On September 3 a settlement was reached between the union committee and the management in consultation with the Chief Conciliation Officer, providing for wage increases of about five per cent and improvements in working conditions. The complaints were chiefly as to reductions in the number of workers in some processes and increase in

the number of machines attended by each worker, insufficient ventilation and the effect of acid fumes at times. The management agreed to remedy such conditions. The management would not agree to the reinstatement of all on strike, but it was understood that all but a small number would be taken back and that there would be no discrimination between union members and other employees. Preparations having been made on September 4, work was resumed by some employees on September 5 and it was expected that most of the departments would be in operation in from one to three weeks.

Furniture Factory Workers, Strathroy, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on August 26 demanding the reinstatement of certain workers alleged to have been discharged for union activity, following changes in working conditions. About twenty-five foremen, etc., were reported to be indirectly affected. As a result of a conference between the management and representatives of the strikers a settlement was reached providing for the reinstatement of several of those laid off, also for a nine-hour day, no overtime in excess of six hours per week and for the establishment of a shop committee to deal with any future differences. Work was resumed on August 29.

Pottery Workers (Sanitary Ware), St. Johns, P.Q.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on August 17 against the dismissal of certain employes, alleged to be for union activity, and demanding recognition of a newly formed local of an international union, the National Union of Operative Potters, also increases in wages and reductions in hours from fifty per week to forty. At the request of the President of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal, a Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour interviewed the management and strikers' representatives. As a result of this the management met the strike committee and offered to discuss certain of the demands if work were resumed, but refused union recognition. The committee would not agree to these terms and the dispute was unterminated at the end of the month.

Glass Factory Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on August 19 demanding recognition of newly formed locals of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada and of the American Flint Glass Workers of America, also increases in wages. The management had offered to hold regular conferences with a committee of employees but refused union recognition. The establishment was picketed but there was no interference with the entrance of the employees who did not participate in the strike, nor with new employees, although crowds of sympathizers at times demonstrated. No serious disturbances were reported. Two strikers were convicted of assault and fined. On August 26 a settlement with a number of employees but not with either union was reported. Work was resumed in all shops except that of the machinists making glass moulds, where it was stated that twenty out of thirty-six had been replaced. Increases in wages of 2½ cents to four cents per hour were reported to have been given to some of the lower paid classes. The unions claimed there were still three hundred employees on strike at the end of the month. A sympathetic strike in the Wallaceburg plant of the company was declared on August 20.

Glass Factory Workers, Wallaceburg, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on August 20 in sympathy with a strike in the Hamilton plant of the same company, but it was reported that nearly all of the employees continued to work and that the strikers had been replaced. The establishment was reported to have been picketed from August 20 to August 26. On August 29 two pickets were arrested on charges of "watching and besetting" and were released on bail.

Building Wreckers (Labourers), Toronto, Ont.—Employees of one firm engaged on the demolition of one building ceased work on August 14 when their demand for recognition of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Comon Labourers' Union of America was refused. The employer stated that he had offered to pay union wage rates, namely 35 cents and 40 cents per hour but refused to sign an agreement providing for the "closed shop." At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Taxicab Drivers, Montreal, P.Q.—On August 7 over 500 drivers, including owners and chauffeurs, ceased work on the refusal of their demand for a reduction in fees to an association through which they secured calls, cab licences, etc., and made various arrangements in connection with their employment. On August 8, independent operators of cabs also ceased work in sympathy so that nearly all of some 873 licensed cabs were withdrawn from service. Drivers, estimated as between 1,200 and 1,600, were involved in the strike. It was arranged that service for hospitals, funerals, etc., would be given. On August 11 there was a conference of the representatives of the association and the drivers with a committee of the City Council, presided over by the Mayor and attended by a representa-

tive of the Department of Labour as an observer at the request of the drivers. The drivers had demanded a reduction in the monthly fee, payable to the association, from $38.75 to $25, this covering insurance, telephone service, maintenance of stands, credit accounts, payment for concessions at hotels, railway stations, etc. At the conference they suggested changes in the city by-laws as to permits, fares, etc. It was agreed to resume operations for thirty days during which a committee would investigate the situation and recommend a settlement. Work was resumed immediately. The committe as proposed was to consist of seven members, one each named by the Association, the cab-owners who are members of the Association, the chauffeurs, the independent taxi men, the city and the Federal Department of Labour, with a Chairman appointed by the other six.

Grain Shovellers, Toronto, Ont.—Labourers employed at an elevator to shovel grain in the hold of a boat, in connection with unloading, ceased work on August 9 when their demand for union recognition was refused. Other workers were engaged to take their places and they resumed work on the next day.

Beverage Dispensers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in ten or more hotels ceased work on August 1 and later dates demanding agreements with Local 280, Bartenders' International Alliance of America, similar to those which had been signed in previous months by a number of hotel proprietors without cessation of work. The agreements provided for $18 per week for waiters and $21 per week for tapmen, fifty-four hours per week. The strikes were called at individual hotels beginning on August 1 and several were involved about the

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to August, 1936.** | | | |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Textiles, Clothing, Etc.*— | | | |
| Men's work clothing factory employees, Winnipeg, Man.. | 200 | 1,200 | Commenced July 21, 1936; for union recognition and agreement; terminated Aug. 8, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Men's work clothing factory employees, Toronto, Ont.... | 10 | 70 | Commenced July 27, 1936; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Aug. 8, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Construction— | | | |
| *Highway*— | | | |
| Truck drivers, labourers, machine operators, etc., James River, (Antigonish), N.S.... | ..... | ..... | Commenced July 27, 1936; for increased wages; terminated by July 31, 1936; in favour of employer |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man... | 13 | 300 | Alleged lockout, May 4, 1936; *re* employment of union members; unterminated. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont..... | 50 | 1,250 | Commenced May 1, 1936; for reinstatement of workers allegedly discharged for union activity; unterminated. |
| Automobile mechanics, Toronto, Ont..... | 150 | 1,000 | Commenced July 28, 1936; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; lapsed by Aug. 31, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1936.** | | | |
| Mining, etc.— | | | |
| Coal miners, New Aberdeen, N.S..... | 1,432 | 8,000 | Commenced Aug. 7, 1936; for increase in piece rates; terminated Aug. 17, 1936: indefinite. |
| Coal miners, Glace Bay District, N.S..... | 2,950 | 7,000 | Commenced Aug. 12, 1936; in sympathy with miners on strike at New Aberdeen from Aug. 7; terminated Aug. 15, 1936; indefinite. |
| Coal miners, Vulcan, Alta..... | 20 | 80 | Commenced Aug. 24, 1936; for increase in wages (piece rates); terminated Aug. 27, 1936; compromise. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1936*—*Concluded*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods*— | | | |
| Bakery workers, Toronto, Ont. | 60 | 60 | Commenced Aug. 22, 1936; for increase in wages; terminated Aug. 22, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Bakery workers, Winnipeg, Man. | 125 | 125 | Commenced Aug. 31, 1936; alleged violation of agreement; unterminated. |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man. | 350 | 3,500 | Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hr. week; unterminated. |
| Leather factory workers, pocket books, handbags, etc., Montreal, P.Q. | 450 | 4,000 | Commenced Aug. 20, 1936; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Aug. 29, 1936; partially successful. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Textile factory workers (artificial silk), Cornwall, Ont. | 1,753 | 30,000 | Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for recognition of union and increased wages; unterminated. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Furniture factory workers, Strathroy, Ont. | 125 | 300 | Commenced Aug. 26, 1936; against discharge o workers alleged to be for union activity; termin ated Aug. 28, 1936; compromise. |
| *Non-Metallic Mineral Products*— | | | |
| Pottery (sanitary ware) factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q. | 80 | 960 | Commenced Aug. 17, 1936; against dismissal of workers allegedly for union activity, for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |
| Glass factory workers, Hamilton, Ont. | 535 | 3,000 | Commenced Aug. 19, 1936; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Aug. 26, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Glass factory workers, Wallaceburg, Ont. | 56 | 150 | Commenced Aug. 20, 1936; in sympathy with glass factory workers on strike at Hamilton from Aug. 19; terminated Aug. 26, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Construction— | | | |
| *Buildings and Structures*— | | | |
| Building wreckers (labourers), Toronto, Ont. | 28 | 300 | Commenced Aug. 14, 1936; for closed shop union agreement; unterminated. |
| Transportation and Public Utilities— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Taxicab drivers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1,200 | 4,000 | Commenced Aug. 7, 1936; to secure reduction in fees; terminated Aug. 11, 1936; indefinite. |
| *Storage*— | | | |
| Grain shovellers, Toronto, Ont. | 22 | 22 | Commenced Aug. 9, 1936; for union recognition; terminated Aug. 9, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont. | 50 | 300 | Commenced Aug. 1, 1936, and later dates; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Aug. 26, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont. | 8 | 20 | Commenced Aug. 29, 1936; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |
| Restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C. | 14 | 21 | Commenced Aug. 29, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |

middle of the month. In some cases an agreement was signed in a few hours and in other cases in a day or two. By August 26 it was reported that twenty-two hotels had signed during August and on that day the Association of Hotel Proprietors at a meeting with the union officials decided to accept the agreement. The union agreed to a lower wage scale for ten of the small hotels with wages at $16 for waiters and $19 for tapmen. It was stated that the Association represented eighty per cent of the hotels in the city but that eighteen of the larger hotels belonged to the Toronto Hotelmen's Association and had refused to negotiate with the union.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one restaurant ceased work on August 29, their demand for recognition of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local 168, and for increases in wages, reduced hours and changes in working conditions being refused. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A number of the employees in one restaurant ceased work on August 29 demanding increases in wages. The employees were members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local 28 (Cooks and Waiters), and thirty-four other employees were reported to be indirectly involved. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 53 and 18 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 71 disputes in progress during the month, involving 21,500 workers with a time loss of 83,000 working days for the month.

Of the 53 disputes beginning in July, 13 were over demands for wage increases, 18 over other wage questions, 11 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 7 were over other questions of working arrangements and 3 over questions of trade union principle. One other dispute was due to sympathetic action.

Settlements were reached in 50 disputes, of which 12 were settled in favour of workers, 22 in favour of employers and 16 ended in a compromise. In the case of 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Belgium

For the year 1935, the number of disputes beginning in the year was 150 involving 645 establishments and directly involving 98,543 workers, with a time loss of 623,002 working days for the year. Of the 98,543 workers involved, 73,420 were in the mining industry. About two thirds of the number of disputes and over three quarters of the workers involved were in disputes over wages questions. Of the 98,543 workers involved, 58,993 were involved in strikes which ended in favour of workers, 19,819 in strikes which ended in favour of employers and 10,761 in strikes which ended in a compromise. The remainder of the strikers were involved in strikes of protest or sympathetic stoppages.

### Bulgaria

The number of disputes occurring in the year 1934 was 50, involving 69 establishments and 5,942 workers.

### India

The number of disputes reported for the year 1935 was 145, involving 114,217 workers with a time loss of 973,457 working days for the year. This is the smallest number of workers involved and the smallest time loss recorded for any year during the fifteen years for which statistics have been maintained by the Government of India. More than half of the total time loss for the year was lost in cotton and woollen mills. Of the 145 disputes beginning in the year, 91 were caused by wages questions, 21 by personnel questions, 10 by

questions of leave and hours and the others by various other causes. Of the 141 disputes which terminated during the year, the workers were successful in 25, partially successful in 29 and unsuccessful in 87.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 180, and 123 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 303 disputes in progress during the month, involving 133,000 workers with a time loss of 1,225,000 working days.

A strike of 12,000 painters in New York City began August 27, and was settled September 4, when an agreement was reached by which master painters are to hire 25 per cent of their men from the union. Other terms provide for the election of job stewards, extra pay for night work, and that during January, February and March, no men to be permitted to work more than 21 hours per week, in order to spread employment.

## Workmen's Compensation in Quebec, 1935

The eighth annual report of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission which reviews the administrative activities of that organization during the calendar year 1935 has just been received. The Commission operates under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (Labour Gazette, May, 1931, page 525).

*Accidents.*—The number of accidents reported to the Commission in 1935 was 39,007 as compared with 35,436 reported in the preceding year. Final figures for 1934 indicate a total of 31,557 claims allowed for accidents of which 142 were for fatalities, 15,642 for compensation and 15,773 for medical aid only. Employers reporting to the Commission as at December 31, 1935, numbered 9,489 as compared with 9,498 reporting at the end of the year 1934.

*Benefits.*—Total benefits awarded by the Commission in 1935 amounted to $3,143,469.23; of which $2,061,485.68 was for Schedule 1, compensation; $619,222.21 for Schedule 2, compensation. These figures, the report points out, refer to benefits awarded during the year 1935, irrespective of the year in which the accident occurred.

*Administration Expenses.*—Administration expenses of the Commission for the year under review totalled $243,921.60 of which $20,337.14 is payable by the employers of Schedule 2. Administration expenses represent 7·75 per cent of the benefits awarded during 1935 as compared with 9·84 per cent for 1934.

The total assessments in the 24 classes of Schedule 1 for the year 1935 amounted to $2,955,639.87. To this must be added $27,562.21 for interest, penalties and other amounts to be collected resulting in a total provisional revenue for the year of $2,983,202.08.

As in other years, Schedule 2 employers continued to make their own payments to injured workmen and their dependents, such employers reporting to the Commission the amounts paid in each case. During 1935, Schedule 2 employers paid out $462,761.34 in compensations. Compared with $386,326.12 disbursed in 1934.

*Safety Associations and First Aid.*—During 1935, the Commission paid $7,000 to the Quebec Lumbermen's Accident Prevention Association; $11,000 to the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association; $2,000 to the Quebec Public Utilities Safety Association; and $55,650 to the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. First Aid stations continued to provide efficient service during the year to workmen.

*Finances.*—The financial statement indicates that the total expenses for 1935 actual and estimated amounted to $3,350,386.12 and the total revenue actual and estimated amounted to $2,983,202.08 resulting in a deficit of $367,184.04 on the year's operations. As usual, the report contains complete statistical information for the year 1934, dealing with accidents, etc.

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Finally revised figures as issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that shipments from Canadian cement plants during 1935 totalled 3,648,086 barrels valued at $5,580,043 as compared with 3,783,226 worth $5,667,946 in 1934 and 3,007,432 at $4,536,935 in 1933. The 1935 production, compared with 1934 represents a decrease of 3·6 per cent in quantity and 1·6 in value.

During 1935 cement was produced in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia and of the total Canadian shipments the mills of Quebec contributed 1,751,012 barrels or 48 per cent, and those of Ontario 1,243,836 or 34 per cent. Employment within the industry showed a slight improvement, the number of employees increasing to 924 from a total of 860 in 1934. Salaries and wages paid amounted to $1,027,416 as against $1,009,686 for 1934. These cement mills consumed 818,443 tons of limestone, 21,611 tons of gypsum, 78,477 tons of Canadian coal and 53,338 tons of imported coal.

# TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

## Summary of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, recently published by the Labour Intelligence Branch of the Department of Labour, is the twenty-fifth in the series issued since 1911. In addition to outlining the composition and development of the major organizations of wage earners in the Dominion, the report gives statistical and other information respecting membership, benefits, registration of trade unions, etc. The report also contains particulars concerning organizations of wage earners not identified with the trade union movement.

Labour organizations in Canada are grouped into two classes: (1) international bodies having membership in Canada and the United States; (2) organizations whose membership is wholly in Canada. The report also indicates the two principal types of labour organization, viz: craft unions, which include workmen in a single craft or a number of closely related crafts or trades, such as bricklayers and stone masons; and industrial unions, or those having members in the various occupations in a particular industry, as for instance, in coal mining.

*Trade Union Membership.*—According to returns received from the officers of the various central labour bodies, and from departmental records, the membership of the international craft union group, which consists of the Canadian members of 81 organizations (2 more than recorded in 1934) was 139,370—a gain of 5,701—comprised in 1,782 local branches—an increase of 32. The Industrial Workers of the World, an international industrial body, reported 12 local unions in Canada (a gain of 1), while its membership total of 4,200 indicated an increase of 45. The group of Canadian central organizations, which numbered 23 (a loss of 1), had 734 branches, with a combined membership of 80,078. This is an increase of 72 branches and 24,592 in membership, and is largely accounted for by the transference of the One Big Union from the international to the Canadian section, this organization having lost its only local in the United States. The National Catholic comprised 140 unions (an increase of 18) with a membership of 38,000 (a gain of 7,654). There were 49 independent units, 7 more than in 1934, with a reported membership of 16,859, an increase of 6,407. Eleven unions of two affiliates of the Workers' Unity League made returns to the Department, and these showed a membership of 2,197.

The above figures indicate that there were in Canada, at the close of 1935, a total of 2,728 trade union branches, a loss of 12, with a combined reported membership of 280,704, a decrease of 1,070.

*Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage-Earners to Population.*—According to a census estimate, as at June 1, 1935, trade unionists represented about 2·6 per cent of the population. Adding the number of members comprised in non-trade union associations (113,915) the organized wage-earners in the Dominion at the close of 1935 represented 3·6 per cent of the population.

*Division by Classes.*—The accompanying table shows the number of branches and the membership reported (or obtained from other reliable sources) of the various classes of labour organizations operating in Canada at the close of 1935, with the number of members of each group affiliated.

*Twenty-five Years of Trade Unionism in Canada.*—The accompanying chart indicates the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past twenty-five years.

*Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.*—The division of membership among the various industries and trade groups is shown in the following table. The membership of each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed:

| Groups of Industries | Membership | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Mining and Quarrying | 21,662 | 7·72 |
| Building | 24,716 | 8·81 |
| Metal | 15,417 | 5·49 |
| Printing and Paper Making | 13,982 | 4·98 |
| Clothing, Boot and Shoes | 16,509 | 5·88 |
| Railroad Employees | 68,692 | 24·47 |
| Other Transportation and Navigation | 19,834 | 7·07 |
| Public Employees, Personal Service and Amusement | 29,607 | 10·55 |
| All other trades and general labour | 70,285 | 25·03 |

*Trade Union Branches by Provinces.*—The division by provinces of the 2,728 local branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,026; Quebec, 514; Alberta, 266; British Columbia, 264; Saskatchewan, 195; Manitoba, 186; Nova Scotia, 147; New Brunswick, 117; and Prince Edward Island, 13.

*Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.*—Canadian cities having not less than 20 trade union branches each numbered twenty-eight, the same as recorded in 1934. The 1,561 branches in these 28 localities represent 57 per cent of the local unions operating in Canada. The 1,312 reporting branches in these cities represent 57 per cent of all reporting branches, and they also contain 68 per cent of the total reported membership and 50 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

| Classes of Labour Organizations | Number of Main Organizations | Local Branches | Memberships |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trades and Labour Congress of Canada— | | | |
| International craft organizations | 60 | 1,389 | 114,804 |
| Canadian central bodies | 3 | 82 | 3,460 |
| Directly chartered unions | ..... | 81 | 7,515 |
| | 63 | 1,552 | 125,779 |
| All-Canadian Congress of Labour— | | | |
| Canadian central bodies | 8 | 359 | 49,173 |
| Directly chartered unions | ..... | 53 | 4,852 |
| | 8 | 412 | 54,025 |
| National Catholic Unions | 1 | 140 | 38,000 |
| Other Canadian central bodies | 11 | 170 | 17,275 |
| Independent local units | ..... | 49 | 16,859 |
| Unaffiliated international unions— | | | |
| Railway organizations | 5 | 353 | 21,377 |
| (a) Other international organizations | 16 | 40 | 3,189 |
| Industrial Workers of the World | 1 | 12 | 4,200 |
| | 22 | 405 | 28,766 |
| All Canadian organizations | 23 | 934 | 137,134 |
| All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and unaffiliated international unions) | 82 | 1,794 | 143,570 |
| Grand totals | 105 | 2,728 | 280,704 |

(a) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*Unions Having Large Memberships in Canada.*—Of the 105 central organizations with branches or members in Canada, there are 12 with 5,000 or more members, 6 of which are composed of employees who are identified with railway operation. Nine of the organizations referred to above are international bodies while 3 are in the Canadian group. The combined membership of these 12 organizations is 99,777 (comprised in 871 local branch unions), and represents approximately 35·5 per cent of the total membership and 31·9 per cent of the total trade union branches.

*Trade Union Benefits.*—In a chapter dealing with the beneficiary features of labour organizations, it is indicated that of the 23 Canadian central bodies five had made payments for benefits, the total amount expended being $27,371.24, a decrease of $56,722.76 as compared with 1934. Of the 82 international organizations operating in the Dominion 54 reported having expended in Canada and the United States a total of $18,131,478 in benefits, an increase of $221,793. The disbursements in 1935 for the various classes of benefits were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Death benefits | $10,175,647 |
| Unemployed and travelling benefits | 322,211 |
| Strike benefits | 539,299 |
| Sick and accident benefits | 3,622,073 |
| Old age pensions and other benefits | 3,472,248 |

In addition to the expenditure made by the central organizations, benefit disbursements by local branch unions to their own members are included. The aggregate amount of such expenditure by 711 local branch unions was $384,098, a decrease of $96,977 as compared with the disbursements made by 744 local branch unions in 1934. The outlay for 1935 by the local branches for the classes of benefits named was:—

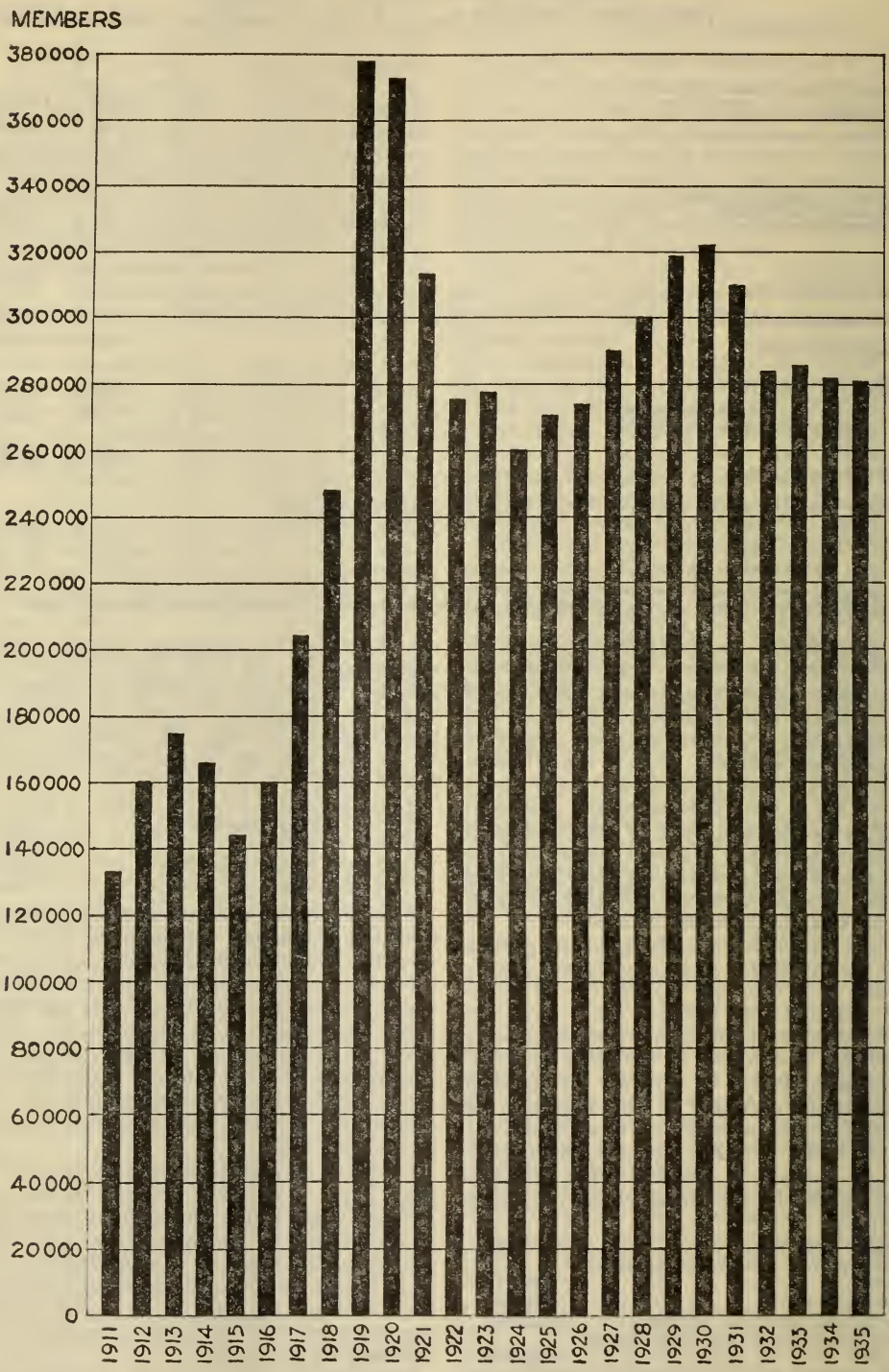
| | |
|---|---|
| Death benefits | $ 46,857 |
| Unemployment benefits | 133,625 |
| Strike benefits | 30,771 |
| Sick and accident benefits | 114,321 |
| Other benefits | 58,524 |

*Non-Trade Union Associations.*—Besides information respecting organizations connected with the Trade Union movement, the report contains a chapter dealing with associations which, though not identified with the trade union movement, are for the most part composed of wage-earners. These include 121 bodies, chief of which are the associations of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 113,915.

*Complete Labour Directory.*—As in previous issues, the twenty-fifth Annual Report on Labour Organization includes a complete labour directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Labour at a nominal charge of 50 cents per copy.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



# RE-EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF MEASURES IN CANADA

## Stimulation of Construction in Housing Program—Plan to Absorb Single Homeless Adults in Primary Industries—Rehabilitation of Western Drought Areas

MAJOR developments during the past month in the "drive" against unemployment included: (1) Stimulation of construction by a $50,000,000 program of renovation and repairs to urban and rural dwellings, building for low rental housing (associated in some cases with slum clearance), and building of new houses for those unable to finance them; (2) Absorption of single homeless men into primary industries; (3) Rehabilitation of western drought areas.

The first two of these programs were given special study by the National Employment Commission and the recommendations of this body were approved by the Dominion Government. Accordingly, on September 8, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, announced the details of the Housing program and the plan for single homeless adults. The action required for drought relief in the Western Provinces was considered on an emergency basis, and rehabilitation measures were inaugurated by the Dominion in co-operation with the Prairie Provinces.

## Housing Program Including Renovation and Repair of Urban and Rural Dwellings

The details with respect to the housing program are described in the following official statement:

The National Employment Commission has examined carefully various ways and means of stimulating the construction of new houses and the repair and renovation of existing dwellings.

Realizing that a large group, if not indeed by far the largest individual group, of the employable unemployed is connected with the construction industry, the Dominion Government, acting in accord with the recommendation of the National Employment Commission, has adopted a broad policy for the purpose of stimulating construction activity in the housing field. The problem is being attacked on three main fronts:

(1) The renovation and modernization of existing dwelling units both in urban and rural districts.

(2) The construction of new houses and dwelling units in urban areas which can be made available at sufficiently low rentals to serve the lesser income groups —associated in some cases with slum clearance.

(3) The construction of new houses for those whose incomes are adequate only when convenient financial arrangements for purchase are made available to them.

Bearing in mind that repair and modernization of existing houses will absorb more workers than any but very large projects under the other two groups, and moreover that, while in some communities there is little demand for new houses, there are *no* communities in Canada where there are not heavy arrears of maintenance and improvements on existings dwellings, a detailed plan has already been worked out to take care of the first of the three fields. In special instances, with the help of community effort, it will be possible to proceed with the scheme forthwith. In its nation-wide scale of application the plan will require, in its financial aspects, parliamentary sanction to new legislation. This sanction will be asked for at the beginning of the forthcoming session. A resume of essential features may now be indicated. While only financial aspects involve legislative sanction, the following co-ordinated lines of action will be essential in order to achieve the maximum success in stimulating employment:

(*a*) Local efforts effectively to ensure that municipal taxation obstacles such as increased assessments on house improvement by repair or modernization shall be removed or minimized;

(*b*) A publicity program to enlist the broadest community support;

(*c*) Financial facilities for those who are unable to undertake needed improvements out of past savings;

The experience of the United States with renovation and rehabilitation, over a period, has demonstrated the soundness of this policy to the satisfaction of all parties to the arrangement. It has disclosed also its employment possibilities, not only by putting loan money to work, but in stimulating those who have available funds themselves to effect improvements to their properties.

### Low Cost Housing

In the second field of low cost housing, specific plans are being worked out in the light of experience available in Canada and elsewhere. These also will involve legislative action at the next parliamentary session, but in the meantime it can be stated that they will be based on the following broad principles:

(*a*) Participation by the Dominion, Provinces, and/or Municipalities in any aid or form of aid that may be given;

(*b*) Encouragement of participation by private capital;

(*c*) Avoidance of the setting up of administrative burdens which the various governing authorities are not equipped to assume;

(*d*) Avoidance of undue competition where the private investor can fill the field and with existing housing where adequate or adaptable;

(*e*) Requirement of a system of selected tenants so that government-aided low-cost houses will not be occupied by those able to pay full economic rents.

Before Dominion aid towards actual low-cost housing projects can be granted, it will be regarded as essential that urban municipalities shall be enabled by the Provincial Governments to provide, and shall in fact provide, for adequate zoning and city planning, and shall set up housing authorities competent in the Dominion viewpoint to deal with a housing program.

In the third field, namely, that of the construction of the class of house which only requires the stimulation of easier financing, the Government has been making a determined effort to see whether the Dominion Housing Act of 1935 would fill the need of this section of housing activity. It is now apparent that many difficulties have been met in its operation, particularly in making it applicable to smaller communities where it has not yet applied effectively. At the forthcoming session of Parliament it will be necessary either to make substantial changes in the existing Act or to introduce a more comprehensive measure.

### Method of Financing

The detailed recommendations on the Housing, Renovation and Modernization Plan as submitted by the National Employment Commission are as follows:

(*a*) The Dominion to guarantee chartered Banks and other responsible approved lending institutions against losses up to 15 per cent of the aggregate value of loans made by each such institution for the financing of repairs and improvements of all kinds on dwellings;

(*b*) The limit of the aggregate loans to be $50,000,000 and the limit of the Government risk $7,500,000;

(*c*) The Government to retain the right to announce at any time that no further loans will be guaranteed for all lending institutions or for a particular one;

(*d*) The Government administrative action to be limited to accepting and recording loans for guarantee; receiving claims and paying them;

(*e*) The conditions which the lending institutions will have to meet to obtain the government guarantee to be;

(1) Maximum loans on one property, $2,000.

(2) Loans to bear not more than 5 per cent discount rate re-payable in equal monthly instalments over one year or a pro rata discount rate for other periods. No service or insurance charges nor any additional charges of any kind except as provided for arrears.

(3) Duration of loans: 1 to 5 years.

(4) Loans to be used solely for rehabilitating and improving existing real property owned by the borrower. Not for building on vacant land. Fixtures but not removable attachments or appliances to be considered as improvements.

(5) No endorsements to be required.

(6) Loans only to be made to owners.

(7) Stipulated penalties for arrears.

(8) Taxes, mortgage payment, etc., to be in standing acceptable to lending institution.

## Absorption of Single Homeless Adults into Primary Industries

The program having as its objective the absorbing into the primary product industries all the physically fit single homeless adults, was outlined as follows:

While the Dominion Government through its Public Works Program and Grants-in-Aid policy is now contributing to a greater extent to the Provinces in connection with their relief problems than was done in the previous year, nevertheless it does recognize the special difficulties involved for the Provincial authorities in the problem of the large number of homeless adults, who, under present conditions, move from city to city in search of employment. Therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Employment Commission the Dominion Government has decided to adopt a broad policy for this winter of offering to share on an equal basis with individual Provinces in the cost of such plans as can be worked out in conjunction with the Provinces for the purpose of absorbing in primary product industries all physically fit single homeless adults. Conditions attached to this policy will require that it be applied in such manner as will result in giving the maximum of employment at the minimum expense and that the Provinces make a determined effort to abolish direct relief for this class of relief recipient for the period of such assistance. Wages under the plans will be related to the prevailing normal rate for corresponding work in the area in question.

For some weeks prior to the adoption of this broad policy by the Dominion Government, individual plans have been under discussion with Provincial authorities. The Dominion Government has now invited further suggestions from the Provincial Governments for such additional plans of a similar nature which those Provinces feel will assist them.

### Advantages of Employment Plan

Particular progress has been made in the agricultural field where a Farm Improvement and Employment Plan has been agreed upon with various Provinces along lines which it is felt will provide the following advantages:

1. Employment in homes for single homeless adults at or near normal wages for similar winter work in the area in question.
2. The probable permanent placement of an appreciable proportion of those who take positions under it.
3. The elimination from the relief rolls of a number of those who really do not wish to work, with a monetary saving as a corollary.
4. The improvement of dilapidated farm properties through the work of the helpers who will be taken on to the farms.
5. A measure of relief to those drought areas which have been especially affected.
6. The creation of a situation gradually leading up to the abolishing of relief for physically fit single adults in the provinces in which it is applicable.

## Drought Relief in Western Canada

The Dominion Government, in co-operation with the Prairie Provinces, has inaugurated emergency relief schemes which will provide assistance to those in need in the drought areas of the western provinces. It is estimated that this relief will affect approximately 200,000 persons.

The object in view is to permanently rehabilitate certain districts which periodically suffer lack of rain resulting in ruined crops and soil drifting. The Dominion authorities plan to remove cattle from areas where a shortage of feed exists to other districts where fodder is available.

However, in order that it shall not be necessary to remove all cattle from the areas affected by drought, feed and fodder will be shipped into certain areas to maintain herds in these districts; in some instances cattle will be slaughtered.

The Red Cross will be asked to assist in providing household furniture in cases where it has been impossible to keep up depreciation on the same, due to a succession of dry years with little or no income.

To deal permanently with the drought-stricken areas, a commission was appointed in 1935 under the prairie farm rehabilitation Act to ameliorate droughts in the future. With moneys granted from the federal treasury it plans rehabilitation measures along the following lines:

Several large irrigation dams are planned in order to create extensive storage basins. These will be private enterprises with assistance supplied by the federal government.

Storage basins are to be provided in which the Dominion assists by engineering advice and some direct help.

Dug-outs are to be constructed by the farmers themselves to whom the rehabilitation

officers provide engineering advice as to location, where water can be stored most successfully and inexpensively.

Applications to the commission for small dams and dug-outs last year totalled 1,832 and some 500 more have been added this year. Many of the applications have been endorsed and the work completed.

A general campaign for tree planting has been inaugurated. The Dominion has two nursery stations in the West, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, both in Saskatchewan, from which small trees are provided to the settlers. Last year 6,439,000 trees were planted. This year the nurseries have made provision to supply 9,000,000.

An extensive program of tree planting is also planned as a protection against soil drifting and to retain moisture. A system of "farm shelter belts" is to be established. Under this scheme an area of about one square mile is taken and surrounded by a hedge of caragana, a type of tree which grows very rapidly sometimes reaching a height of 25 feet. Similar hedges will cut the section into four squares and in each quarter another hedge cuts it in two. Should this prove a remedy for soil drifting, agriculture department officials expect that it may be adopted extensively. Another preventive measure employed against soil drifting is the seeding of land in strips with each alternate strip summer-fallowed. In this way the land under crop tends to protect the summer-fallow from becoming a menace through soil drifting. Other measures are also employed in an effort to combat this western farm problem of soil drifting and drought.

## LOANS APPROVED UNDER DOMINION HOUSING ACT

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in residential building throughout Canada and evidence of steadily increasing activity under the Dominion Housing Act are reported in a statement issued recently by Honourable Chas. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. (Under the provisions of the Dominion Housing Act—Labour Gazette, May, 1935, page 412 and July, page 624—it is made possible for a person wishing to build a residence to obtain 80 per cent of the cost through a lending company at a maximum interest rate of 5 per cent with 20 years to pay off the amortization and interest costs).

"Since the first of June," said Mr. Dunning, "the number and value of loans approved under the Dominion Housing Act have more than doubled. From the time operations under the Act began in the late summer of 1935 until June of this year, 212 loans had been approved for a total amount of $1,513,916. As at August 15, 464 loans had been approved, and the amount of these loans aggregated $3,331,336. A number of duplexes and apartment houses have been financed under the Act and the 464 loans have provided housing accommodation for 667 families.

"In addition to its direct effects, the Dominion Housing Act has had an important influence in stimulating the volume of residential building financed on the ordinary basis by private lending institutions. The publicity which has been given to this legislation and to the report of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Housing has tended to make the Canadian public more 'house-conscious.' The manager of one company, not on the approved list of lending institutions, reports that in a period of three weeks he made 86 straight loans as a result of Housing Act advertising done by one of the approved lending institutions in his community.

"Confirmation of this is to be found in the figures of building permits and contracts awarded during the year to date. In the first seven months of 1936, the number of contracts awarded for residential buildings totalled 7,118 as compared with 6,816 during the corresponding period of last year. The value of such contracts aggregated $22,285,400 as compared with $20,640,300, an increase of approximately 8 per cent. In July, the increase in residential contracts awarded over July 1935 was 10·7 per cent. Having in mind the extent to which our unemployment is so heavily concentrated in the building trades, this substantial improvement in private construction is especially gratifying. We are all familiar with the important role which residential building has played in the British recovery movement during the past few years. Revival in our durable goods industries, particularly in the greatest of them, the construction industry, is essential to the restoration of more normal conditions in business and employment. The willingness to make long-term commitments—the revival of investment—is an evidence of the gradual disappearance of depression psychology. We have now an opportunity to accelerate this movement which calls for the whole-hearted co-operation of the construction interests, the private lending institutions and the public generally."

In analyzing the loans which have been made under the Act, Mr. Dunning pointed out that while the average loan per family unit was only slightly less than $5,000, nevertheless, loans had been made for amounts running

down to $2,000 and even as low as $1,400. On a $2,000 loan the carrying charges for interest and principal amortization (but excluding taxes) would be only a little over $13 per month. The recent Dominion architectural competition has stimulated interest in the low-cost housing field and there has been a wide-spread public demand for the booklet issued by the Department of Finance giving 65 of the plans submitted in the competition. This booklet is being distributed at a nominal cost of 25 cents per copy.

Mr. Dunning also announced that he was about to confer with a group of representatives from the larger lending institutions to consider ways and means of promoting more extensive operations under the Act, and of securing more effective co-operation between the Department of Finance and the lending companies.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at June 30, 1936

The accompanying table gives a statistical summary to June 30, 1936, of the chief factors—numbers of pensioners and amount of Dominion disbursements—in the operation of old age pensions in Canada under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42), and under concurrent Acts by the provinces* participating in the scheme.

In order to avoid the duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

The present summary was prepared in the Department of Finance.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1936

| Province | Number of Pensioners | Average Monthly Pension | Dominion Gov't. Contributions April 1 to June 30, 1936 | Dominion Gov't. Contributions from Inception of Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ |
| Alberta | 8,383 | 17 82 | 330,742 93 | 5,416,252 99 |
| British Columbia | 10,181 | 19 21 | 439,815 15 | 8 573,622 25 |
| Manitoba | 11,085 | 18 61 | 467,771 14 | 9,249,854 97 |
| Nova Scotia | 13,237 | 14 36 | 433,793 66 | 3,644,065 34 |
| Ontario | 54,310 | 18 02 | 1,863,800 48 | 42,038,855 39 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,684 | 10 61 | 39,846 73 | 390,834 98 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,809 | 16 48 | 413,170 59 | 8,390,794 98 |
| North West Territories | 7 | 18 98 | 407 78 | 10,013 18 |
| | 109,696 | ..... | 3,989,348 46 | 77,714,294 08 |

Fatal accidents among railway employees in Great Britain in 1935 represented a rate of 3·50 per 10,000 employed, as compared with 4·18 in 1934, and 3·49 in 1933. This, however, was the general rate for all classes of railway servants taken together; for some classes it was much higher, for example, for signal fitters and telegraph wiremen (17·7 per 10,000); shunters, yardsmen, etc. (12·8); guards (goods and mineral) and brakesmen (10·3); and permanent-way men (10·2). The average rate for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal) was 265 for 10,000 railway servants employed in 1935, as compared with 255 per 10,000 in 1934 and with 266 per 10,000 in 1933. Here again, some classes had a much higher rate, notably goods porters (996); and loaders and sheeters (972).

There was a decided improvement indicated in Canadian asbestos production during 1935. The output of all grades of the mineral totalled 210,467 short tons valued at $7,054,614 as compared with 155,980 tons worth $4,936,-326 in the preceding year. Increases in both quantity and value were recorded for all grades including crudes, fibres and shorts; the tonnage of rock mined totalled 2,852,118 as compared with 2,320,750 in 1934 while rock milled amounted to 2,256,994 tons as against 1,935,129 tons in 1934. The asbestos mines and mills in 1935 provided employment for 2,072 persons and distributed $1,904,053 in salaries and wages as compared with a distribution of $1,608,812 to 1,855 employees in 1934.

* The Act became effective in New Brunswick on July 1, 1936, and in Quebec on August 1, 1936.

# LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1935

## Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE eighteenth annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour reviewing the administrative activities of that department during the year 1935, records a pronounced improvement in industrial, business and labour conditions throughout that Province. The report indicates improvement in industrial payrolls an increase of $12,245,000 being recorded for the year 1935 over the year 1934. An upward trend in wage rates is reported, the average weekly industrial wage having increased from $23.57 to $24.09 while more people have found gainful employment as indicated by an increase of 9,804 in December over January of the same year.

During the year under review, the Department has continued its conciliation activities in the settlement of disputes between employers and employees, and brought into operation, the "Apprenticeship Act" (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1935, page 522), which aims at building up an apprenticeship system in many of the skilled trades.

The report gives a summary of the main provisions of the "Health Insurance Act, 1936" which provides protection for the great majority of wage earners of the Province and their families. This Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature on March 31, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 422).

*Industrial Statistics, payrolls, etc.*—As usual, the annual report contains statistical data, indicating the industrial situation as reflected through payrolls, employment, hours of labour, etc. The payroll of the 4,153 firms making returns to the Provincial Department of Labour amounted to $92,068,867.90, an increase of $10,304,486.90, or 11·19 per cent over 1934. This figure should be supplemented by the following other figures: $928,295.70 in returns too late for classification; $1,250,000.00 as an estimate for firms failing to report; $11,414,976.55 in transcontinental railway payrolls; $5,200,000, for Dominion and Provincial Government workers; $2,750,000, for wholesale and retail firms; $3,400,000 for cartage, warehousing, auto transportation, etc.; $7,500,000 for steamship and express services and $1,300,000 classified as miscellaneous—making in all a total Provincial industrial payroll of $125,812,140.15. During 1932 the total for the above was $99,126,653.28 which, compared with the standing for 1935, indicates a recovery, in an increase of $26,696,000 in the two year period.

Of the total payroll, wage earners received 76·29 per cent, clerks, stenographers and salesmen, 12·65 per cent and officers, superintendents and managers, 11·06 per cent. An analysis of the payroll statistics reveals that of the twenty-five tables, twenty-two show an increased payroll, while only three indicate a decrease. These were coal-mining with a decrease of $134,512, smelting with a loss of $12,939, followed by cigar and tobacco manufacturing with a decrease of $6,105. The industries reporting increases were headed by the lumber industry with an increase of $3,125,852, followed by metal trades with $1,314,997; contracting, though still far below its usual place increased $1,014,207; coast shipping increased by $803,510; public utilities with an addition of $800,000; followed by miscellaneous trades with $720,606; the printing and publishing industry added $448,853 to its payroll; pulp and paper with $383,551; wood (N.E.S.) $372,969; builders' materials, $158,624; explosives and chemicals $181,220; laundries, etc. $166,905; oil-refining, $182,890; shipbuilding, $186,399; leather and fur goods, $148,622; house-furnishings, $118,857; breweries, $94,203; garment-manufacturing, $84,913; metal mining, $61,970; food products, $45,743; paint manufacture, $24,843; jewellery manufacture, $18,273.

*Weekly Wage Rates.*—In the accompanying table the average weekly wage is shown for 1929, 1934 and the year reviewed by the report. It is pointed out in the report that "no opportunity of ascertaining from the report whether the several employees worked the full week" and "upon study of the various tables we would assume this is not the case. There are always such causes as broken time, weather conditions and other circumstances, which enter into the making-up of an employee's time, and affect his earning power, through no fault of his own."

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929, 1934, and 1935

| Industry | 1929 | 1934 | 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breweries | $ 27 70 | $ 25 62 | $ 25 79 |
| Builders' materials | 28 04 | 20 19 | 22 07 |
| Cigar and tobacco manufacturing | 26 58 | 15 86 | 16 59 |
| Coal-mining | 30 18 | 28 11 | 28 49 |
| Coast shipping | 32 84 | 28 58 | 26 23 |
| Contracting | 30 57 | 22 56 | 22 72 |
| Explosives and chemicals | 24 61 | 22 53 | 25 34 |
| Food products, manufacture of | 26 56 | 21 10 | 22 00 |
| Garment-making | 28 68 | 23 52 | 21 29 |
| House-furnishing | 26 74 | 19 49 | 20 05 |
| Jewellery, manufacture of | 36 61 | 28 88 | 31 54 |
| Laundries, cleaning and dyeing | 23 16 | 20 67 | 21 92 |
| Manufacturing leather and fur goods | 29 03 | 22 34 | 20 06 |
| Lumber industries | 26 54 | 21 32 | 22 41 |
| Metal trades | 29 50 | 22 81 | 23 67 |
| Metal-mining | 35 24 | 27 35 | 22 65 |
| Miscellaneous trades and industries | 26 21 | 21 26 | 22 29 |
| Oil-refining | 30 50 | 25 04 | 25 55 |
| Paint-manufacturing | 25 58 | 22 53 | 21 53 |
| Printing and publishing | 40 81 | 32 51 | 32 31 |
| Pulp and paper manufacturing | 27 87 | 23 22 | 23 53 |
| Ship-building | 30 25 | 26 03 | 25 83 |
| Smelting | 33 09 | 23 88 | 25 82 |
| Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc | 30 70 | 25 51 | 27 09 |
| Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.) | 25 49 | 18,97 | 18 69 |

As indicated in the accompanying table of average weekly rates, seventeen of the twenty-five industrial groups registered increases, ranging from ·17 cents in breweries to $2.71 in explosives and chemicals. Of the eight industries reporting decreases, printing and publishing with a ·20 cent reduction in average weekly wage rates was the smallest, and coast shipping with $2.54 was the largest decrease.

The report gives tabular statistics indicating the number of wage earners in each industry. The following table is a summary of all such tables and indicates the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1935.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1935

| For Week of Employment of Greatest Number | Males | | Females | | Apprentices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 21 Yrs. & over | Under 21 Yrs. | 18 Yrs. & over | Under 18 Yrs. | |
| Under $6.00..... | 304 | 115 | 368 | 61 | 116 |
| $6.00 to $6.99.... | 172 | 132 | 118 | 70 | 60 |
| 7.00 to 7.99.... | 122 | 150 | 88 | 34 | 84 |
| 8.00 to 8.99.... | 125 | 157 | 136 | 70 | 87 |
| 9.00 to 9.99.... | 250 | 170 | 250 | 58 | 83 |
| 10.00 to 10.99.... | 295 | 257 | 339 | 56 | 132 |
| 11.00 to 11.99.... | 352 | 198 | 573 | 68 | 53 |
| 12.00 to 12.99.... | 1,745 | 679 | 1,031 | 63 | 73 |
| 13.00 to 13.99.... | 1,167 | 201 | 941 | 31 | 35 |
| 14.00 to 14.99.... | 1,413 | 310 | 1,303 | 35 | 25 |
| 15.00 to 15.99.... | 2,192 | 257 | 885 | 13 | 51 |
| 16.00 to 16.99.... | 5,300 | 329 | 544 | 8 | 12 |
| 17.00 to 17.99.... | 2,267 | 82 | 373 | 6 | 11 |
| 18.00 to 18.99.... | 3,575 | 136 | 505 | 5 | 26 |
| 19.00 to 19.99.... | 7,243 | 143 | 736 | 2 | 9 |
| 20.00 to 20.99.... | 3,283 | 75 | 221 | ..... | 12 |
| 21.00 to 21.99.... | 5,589 | 57 | 139 | 1 | 9 |
| 22.00 to 22.99.... | 4,036 | 53 | 70 | 2 | 1 |
| 23.00 to 23.99.... | 1,639 | 57 | 57 | ..... | 6 |
| 24.00 to 24.99.... | 5,201 | 76 | 56 | 1 | 3 |
| 25.00 to 25.99.... | 3,223 | 31 | 56 | ..... | 1 |
| 26.00 to 26.99.... | 2,129 | 20 | 42 | ..... | 12 |
| 27.00 to 27.99.... | 2,850 | 13 | 33 | 1 | 1 |
| 28.00 to 28.99.... | 2,848 | 6 | 11 | ..... | 6 |
| 29.00 to 29.99.... | 2,088 | 4 | 18 | ..... | 1 |
| 30.00 to 34.99.... | 8,540 | 4 | 55 | 1 | 16 |
| 35.00 to 39.99.... | 3,881 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 40.00 to 44.99.... | 1,925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45.00 to 49.99.... | 683 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50.00 and over... | 735 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals..... | 75,172 | 3,723 | 8,955 | 586 | 925 |

*Apprenticeship.*—The number of apprentices reported for 1935 was 925 compared with 784 for 1934. The proclamation of the "Apprenticeship Act" may affect very materially future figures under this heading and the report points out that it must not be assumed that the total for 1935 is covered or comes within the scope of the new legislation. Under the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts, apprentice permits are granted by the Board of Industrial Relations to employees in industries to which Minimum Wage Orders apply, and some of which do not come within the present scope of the "Apprenticeship Act." The following industries which do not come within the ambit of the Act recorded increases in the number of apprentices employed. Food products, 34; printing and publishing, 21; smelting, 13; laundries, etc., 51; other increases were shipbuilding, 23; metal trades, 10; lumber industries and miscellaneous trades and industries, 7 each; house-furnishing and street railways, etc., 6 each; builders' materials, 4; explosives and chemicals, jewellery manufacture, oil refining, pulp and paper manufacturing, 2 each; and breweries, etc., an increase of 1.

Decreases are headed by cigar and tobacco manufacture with a loss of 12, followed by garment manufacture, 9; contracting, 8; wood (N.E.S.), 3; leather and fur goods, 2; and coast shipping and paint manufacture, 1 each; coal mining and metal mining had the same numbers, being 7 and 10 respectively.

*Employment Service.*—The report reveals that the general improvement in employment "in all basic industries as indicated during 1934 continued during the year under review, with the exception of coal mining. . . " During the year 118,040 applications and 39,817 employers orders were received, 39,692 placements being made and 184 transfers effected within the province. There were no transfers made outside of the province.

Reviewing the work of the Handicap Section of the Employment Service the report indicates that the problems affecting handicapped workers continue to increase and were intensified by the steady influx of such cases into British Columbia from other parts of Canada. Figures show that in January, 1925, there were 5,410 former members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in receipt of pensions, residing in British Columbia. This number increased to 7,550 at December, 1930. The number is now 9,724, an increase during the last five years of 2,174. The number of men in receipt of war veterans' allowances is now 1,801, a decrease for the year of 135.

*Unemployment Relief.*—The report indicates that since 1933 there has been a drop of 16·5 per cent in the average monthly number of relief recipients in the province. In March, 1933, 128,858 received assistance, this being the peak while the lowest number was in September, 1935, when 76,827 received relief.

Up to November 30, 1935, the province paid 60 per cent of the cost of relief given to municipal residents, the municipalities paying 40 per cent. In addition to this, the province paid for the whole cost of transient and provincial cases residing within municipalities. On December 1, 1935, the Federal Government increased their grant in aid, and most of this increase was passed on to the municipalities through the decision of the Provincial Government to assume 80 per cent of

the cost of municipal relief and to continue full responsibility for transients and provincials.

During the year, the province continued its policy of requiring relief recipients to perform work in return for assistance given with the result that approximately 80 per cent of the money expended in unorganized territory for relief purposes was paid in cash for work performed.

The report indicates that since the re-registration of all relief recipients, effected August 1, 1934, 66,809 applications have been received. During the year 809 individuals received grubstakes to enable them to follow placer mining, this number including lode prospectors who were also assisted.

"An experiment was undertaken in one of the districts where difficulty was experienced in providing road work for relief cases, whereby farmers were permitted to work out their relief by clearing their own land conditional on the individual devoting an equivalent amount of his own time. This work involved fairly heavy clearing, but nevertheless each individual averaged about 1 acre and most of the land cleared was placed under cultivation during the same year.

"In order to give young men between the ages of 21 and 25, inclusive, an opportunity to receive training in forestry work, the Provincial Minister of Labour authorized the Forestry Branch to carry out a training scheme during the summer months. A total of 509 men were enrolled. Of this number, 111 secured employment through Government or their own endeavours, fifteen left of their own accord, and only seven were discharged, the balance being laid off on completion of the projects. A total of 930 applications was received, and of this number 237 did not accept the offer of enrolment due to various causes, while 184 could not qualify under our regulations."

A placer-mining training plan was also carried out by the province, sixty-nine individuals being given training in placer-mining camps on completion of which they were fully equipped and grub-staked and given the opportunity of going out prospecting on their own.

In the month of October, 1935, a complete census was taken of all relief recipients and the information obtained was tabulated according to districts, municipalities and cities. All those subsequently applying for relief assistance have been required to complete the questionnaire and reports are received monthly from all districts of those going off relief, and in this manner a complete up-to-date record month by month is obtained.

*Factory Inspection.*—The report of the factory inspection branch reviews the activities of the year in accident prevention, prosecutions, sanitation and ventilation, investigations into complaints and inspections of passenger and freight elevators. During 1935, 1,510 inspections and re-inspections of factories were made, while certain other special inspections were also carried out.

*Labour Disputes and Conciliation.*—In all, twenty-three strikes took place during 1935, involving 7,321 men with a total loss of 140,706 working-days. Of the twenty-three strikes, nine terminated in favour of the employees, nine in favour of the employers, three were partially successful, and two lapsed.

### Board of Industrial Relations

During the year under review the Board of Industrial Relations continued its program commenced in 1934, administering the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act.

"Gradual but steady progress has been made, and many more branches of industry and business have been brought within regulations respecting wages and hours of work. In formulating these regulations the Board has followed the same policy as heretofore in consulting employees and employers, so that their views might be obtained in assisting the Board to reach its decisions." . . . . .

"As legislation under the Board's administration was originally designed to apply to purely industrial concerns, its application and enforcement is comparatively easy when confined to the industrial field. When, however, it is extended to occupations not of a strictly industrial character, the wide variety of working conditions creates greater difficulties in framing suitable regulations.

"Another point frequently lost sight of is that a number of occupations within the Province are not within Provincial jurisdiction with respect to hours and wages, but are, by virtue of Dominion law, within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

"The experience of the previous year has been of great value, tending to show where regulations could be strengthened and improved. This experience has been of assistance not only from the standpoint of regulations, but also with regard to the Statutes as well, and these have been amended by the Legislature on several important points. One of the most significant amendments was that which enabled the Board to apply minimum-wage Orders to all male persons irrespective of age, instead of to male persons over 18 years of age only, as formerly.

"In carrying out this new responsibility, minimum wages in industries affording opportunities for employment of youth have been arranged on scales gradually increasing in due proportion to age and experience, in an endeavour to assess service at its appropriate value and remove the incentive to replace older boys with younger and cheaper help.

"The principle of higher rates for part-time employees has also been applied in a number of cases where this was thought practicable, with a view to giving all possible encouragement to full-time work and discouraging the practice of broken time and split shifts, which was becoming all too prevalent."

An outstanding feature of this section of the report is statistical data demonstrating that the legal minimum wage has not become the standard wage and it is further pointed out that wages which have remained very close to the legal minimum in the past have risen appreciably beyond that point.

*Female Minimum Wage Act.*—During the year 3,272 employers (an increase of 80) reported 19,934 women and girls gainfully employed compared with 19,379 so employed in 1934. The percentage of younger workers increased from 5·68 per cent in 1934 to 6·01 per cent in 1935. The average weekly wage of all experienced female workers was $14.96 compared with $14.78 in 1934; while a more appreciable gain is recorded in the $9.07 weekly average, which is 62 cents ahead of the $8.45 which those under 18 or the inexperienced workers averaged during the preceding year. In the light of the improvement recorded, the report expresses the hope that pre-depression figures will be surpassed during 1936.

The report indicates that out of the 19,934 women and girls gainfully employed, only 3,796 or 19.04 per cent received pay-cheques that coincided with the rates set by the various orders. There were, however, 9,724 or 48·78 per cent whose earnings were *more* than the legal requirements which reveals an advance of 1·51 per cent over the 1934 figure.

Taking all industries, the report shows that, as a whole, only 32·18 per cent of the employes were in receipt of wages less than those fixed for experienced workers, being 2·55 less than in 1934. The report reveals, through this and other statistical wage data, that there is a general upward tendency in wage-rates, with restoration of cuts which were made during the depression years.

"A vigorous policy of enforcement of regulations was maintained throughout the year, and with an augmented inspection staff it was found possible to make 4,527 actual inspections at employers' establishments. These investigations were made in all parts of the Province, some entailing visits to quite out-of-the-way points.

"Working conditions for men, women, and minors were carefully checked, and one tangible and beneficial result of the Inspectors' work was the collection of arrears of wages in the sum of $15,660.47 for women and girls and $27,022.65 for male employees, making the imposing total of $42,683.12.

"In addition to the aforementioned sum turned over to employees through the efforts and co-operation of the officials of the Department, employees in some instances availed themselves of the right of recovery of arrears by direct individual action through the Civil Courts. The Board has no record of the sums collected in this manner."

*Male Minimum Wage Act.*—Summaries of the Orders issued under the Male Minimum Wage Act have been published from time to time in issues of the Labour Gazette.

*Hours of Work Act.*—The report states that "the enforcement of the above Act has been more effective during 1935 and the average working hours in the industries which are included in the Schedule have been reduced." During 1935, 4,153 reporting on the hours worked by 81,329 employees stated that 88·78 per cent worked 48 hours or less per week as compared with 85·18 per cent in this classification for 1934; 5·26 per cent were engaged between 48 and 54 hours per week as compared with 5·76 per cent in 1934; while only 5·96 per cent were working in excess of 54 hours.

The average weekly working hours for all employees during 1935 was 47·17 as compared with 47·32 in 1934; 47·35 in 1933; 47·69 in 1932; 47·37 in 1931; and 48·62 in 1930. The report also contains a tabular summary of the average weekly hours by industries, showing an average working week ranging from 42·60 hours in garment-making to 52·46 hours in logging-railways.

The granting of overtime permits shows an increase over last year, the total being 459, of which 202 were for firms for the purpose of stock-taking; 150 were granted to firms where seasonal rushes in business required an additional hour per day for one or two days.

The increased number of applications does not mean that more overtime is being worked, but that the enforcement of the legislation is becoming more strict. This, combined with the requirement of time and one-quarter of the regular rate of pay, has been of great benefit to employees who hitherto had, in many cases, been requested to work the additional hours for a fixed weekly rate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

## First Annual Report of Unemployment Assistance Board

The measures adopted in Great Britain to cope with the problem of unemployment and relief have been reviewed at intervals in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Most recent of these legislative enactments was the Unemployment Assistance Act of 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 744; and January, 1935, page 21) under which an Unemployment Assistance Board was appointed for the purpose of "creating a new social service for the assistance of able-bodied unemployed persons who nominally are wage-earners, not only for the relief of their material needs, but also for the promotion of their welfare."

This Unemployment Assistance Board has recently issued its first report, covering the period from its appointment to the end of the year 1935. In an introductory note, the chairman, Lord Rushcliffe, deals with the background of the problem and the causes that necessitated the liquidation of the anomaly of the co-existence of two separate relief systems. In view of the salient factors emerging from the British experience and the importance of the problem in the social economic sphere, the following paragraphs from the chairman's introduction are of particular interest and value:—

"For several years prior to 1931 the Unemployment Insurance scheme of 1920 had found increasing difficulty in meeting the claims upon it. In 1931 the rapid extension of unemployment and the general financial position of the country made it clear that continuous borrowing by the insurance scheme was unsound and that the Insurance Fund must be put on a self-supporting basis. Unemployment benefit may be regarded as a personal contract; a man receives what he has contracted for and he receives it without any reference to his own resources or those of his household. But after he has received all that is due to him, he may still require assistance because of his unemployment. Upon what basis should this be granted? As the Royal Commission pointed out in 1932 it was difficult to see upon what principle other than that of "need" such assistance could be given.

"The number of persons in 1931 who had run out of benefit was very large. Behind the insurance scheme had always stood the Poor Law, but for financial and other reasons it was out of the question to expect the Local Authorities to add this number to their burdens already heavy. On the other hand, the Local Authorities had in their Public Assistance system, machinery capable of administering a service according to need. Therefore in the emergency of 1931 temporary arrangements were made under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, by which the Public Assistance Authorities undertook to co-operate in the administration of a scheme of assistance for the unemployed no longer entitled to benefit, and to assess their needs on the same basis as they gave relief to their own able-bodied poor. The cost of this assistance, now known as Transitional Payments, was borne by the Exchequer up to the limit of the amount of unemployment benefit that would have been payable.

"This arrangement had two unavoidable weaknesses. A system by which locally elected Authorities controlled the disbursement to several hundred thousand applicants of large sums of money for which they had not themselves to shoulder financial responsibility could not endure. Moreover, the anomalies which grew up under the system were incompatible with a scheme financed from central funds.

"The Unemployment Act, 1934, brought these temporary arrangements to an end. It provided for the creation of one central authority, the Unemployment Assistance Board, responsible for the grant of assistance to all able-bodied unemployed persons who normally work for wages, according to their need.

Continuing the analysis of the Chairman's preface, the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* reviews the essential features as follows:

*Numbers Involved.*—The Board was to take over its task in two stages. On the First Appointed Day it assumed responsibility for the "transitional payments" class (numbering about 800,000 persons, or, with dependants, about 2½ millions), whose needs had previously been assessed by the Local Authorities; on the Second Appointed Day it was to take over the remaining able-bodied unemployed persons (numbering about 200,000) who normally work for wages. Owing to the postponement of the Second Appointed Day, however, under the Temporary Provisions Act, this second group of unemployed persons has not yet come under the care of the Board. The organization of the Board's service involved the setting up of over 300 Area and District Offices, the appointment and instruction of a staff of over 6,000 persons, of whom the greater number were temporary officers employed by the Local Authorities in dealing with transitional payments, and the appointment of 130 Appeal Tribunals. This had to be done within six months, as 7th January, 1935, was the First Appointed Day.

The Act did not itself prescribe any standard of assistance, but it laid down certain requirements, including, in particular, (i) that the needs of an applicant include the needs of the members of his household who are dependent on or ordinarily supported by him, and (ii) that the resources taken into account when assessing the need of an applicant shall include the resources of all members of the household of which he is a member, subject to special treatment of certain specified resources. There is no definition in the Act, however, of the term "members of the household," which does not necessarily correspond with family relationship.

The Regulations which were submitted by the Board, and approved by Parliament on 20th December, 1934, were based upon a standard scale and rules for the whole country, with power for modification in individual cases. The Board have encouraged their officers to exercise these discretionary powers of modification. In reply to the criticism that administration by officers of a central board must be mechanical, or that the interest of an officer in a household under his charge would be limited to an arithmetical calculation of the allowance to be paid, the Chairman observes that "a crude and uniform mathematical method has not been applied. In not less than 20 per cent of the cases, the officers of the Board have used their authority to grant allowances above the normal provided for in the Regulations; and many instances have come to the knowledge of the Board of personal service given by officers, or secured by them, for households with which they are in touch."

*Relation between Wages and Assistance.*—The Chairman draws special attention to the relation between wages and assistance. He points out that the allowances made to applicants may, in some cases, be so little below an applicant's normal net earnings as to diminish both his eagerness to obtain work and his reluctance to relinquish it. There are disquieting signs, it is stated, that this is already occurring in certain cases: opportunities of training are refused by younger men, many of whom have never had a regular job since leaving school; young women without prospect of employment in their home areas have been unwilling to take work elsewhere; married men with families, whose allowances are practically the same as the earnings they would normally earn, show little disposition to take work or to hold it when it is given to them. Such cases are only a small proportion of the total number of applicants but they are a significant problem.

*Relations with other Social Services.*—Discussing the relationship of the Board with other social services, the chairman observes: "From the beginning the Board has regarded as one of its important duties a progressive attempt to bring to bear upon a household in need through unemployment all the help that the social services, both statutory and voluntary, can supply. The problems of need in a household are not simple; often they cannot be fully met by a grant of money. Sickness is found in many households. Often this can be met by the grant of an additional allowance for extra nourishment; in other cases specialized treatment by the medical services is required, and here the Board's officer makes it his duty to bring the need to the notice of the appropriate medical authority. The Board has also come across frequent instances of bad housing; in some cases the house is unsanitary, in others there is obvious overcrowding. Wherever practicable, arrangements have been made for applicants to obtain better accommodation, and the flexibility of allowances which the 'rent rule' provides has enabled the Board to put households in a position to meet the higher rent that the move to a better house has usually involved. Chapter VI describes the general principles of the co-operation, with Local Authorities on these points, and the District Officers' Reports in Chapter VIII contain numerous illustrations of its effectiveness in practice."

In conclusion the Chairman points out that the men and women with whom the Board is concerned are not a segregated class. They are workpeople or potential workers of the same type as those still in employment and those eligible for insurance benefit. They are to be regarded as forming part of the ordinary supply of labour, and are therefore required to register at an Employment Exchange; and they receive their cash allowances at the Employment Exchanges in the same manner and on the same day as claimants for insurance benefit. They are eligible for training, in the same way as applicants for insurance benefit; and in fact one of the Board's chief objects is to give the unemployed such help and training as will most speedily secure their return to work. Two-thirds of all the trainees at the Government Training Centres, and 80 per cent of those at Instructional Centres, are men in receipt of allowances from the Board.

Following the Chairman's introductory note, the Report contains seven chapters dealing respectively with organization; the Regulations; "discretion" in the application of the Regulations; the Appeal Tribunals; training and industrial transference; relations with the social services of the Local Authorities; and the number and distribution of the applicants to the Board. Chapter VIII consists of the reports of the District Officers (nineteen for England, five for Scotland and four for Wales); and there are ten appendices.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Visit of United States Secretary of Labour to International Labour Office

On the occasion of her recent visit to the International Labour Office at Geneva, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, declared that she had been "tremendously impressed by the integrity and far-sightedness of those directing the International Labour Office as well as by the way its activities for the promotion of human welfare had been developed."

Miss Perkins was received by the acting director, Mr. E. J. Phelan, and the higher officials of the office. Subsequently Miss Perkins was the guest of the office at a luncheon attended by the Chairman of the Governing Body, Dr. W. A. Riddell, and a number of the representatives of Governments accredited to the International Labour Office.

Expressing her thanks at the warmth of the reception tendered her, Miss Perkins said in part:

"I want to tell you that we, in the United States, are trying to put into effect some of the program which you have worked out here, and upon which you are working continuously; that we are trying to build up that same sense of co-operation between the Government and the people, between the Governments of the States and the Federal Government, that your organization here has so well worked on, and for which it furnishes so adequate a pattern. I cannot tell you what respect I have for the work of this Organization, nor how grateful I have been for so many years for the results of its work which have been embodied in reports, which, after all, are the basic understanding of these problems in modern times." . . . .

The Secretary of Labour, was impressed with the method of operation of the International Labour Office, adding that "the representative character of this body and of its Governing Body is something which Americans generally understand and are able to co-perate with.

"And then, of course, we are impressed and highly sympathetic toward the feeling of co-operation among peoples rather than co-operation among Governments, and this is effectively represented in the organization of this institution here, that is a real co-operation among peoples where the Governments have only a one-third vote in the deliberations."

Miss Perkins also expressed appreciation of the assistance of the Organization concerning social assistance measures in the United States.

## Statistical Survey of Non-Manual Workers

The August issue of the *International Labour Review* contains a statistical survey of non-manual workers in various countries.

The article is the first attempt to collect information available in different countries regarding the number of "non-manual workers" and the changes in their numbers in recent times. The writer contends that "the classical concept of master and servant or employer-owner and worker, no longer corresponds to reality. Modern industry has progressively given growth to new social stratifications, and in fact labour legislation is frequently enacted specially for categories such as 'salaried employees,' wage earners and so on." The survey indicates that in many countries, separate social insurance legislation exists for non-manual workers while in other countries where separate laws are not enacted, special provisions regarding this class are frequently inserted in such laws, as conditions of employment are generally dissimilar from those of manual workers.

For the purpose of the survey, statistics from 21 important countries were obtained, population censuses affording the most complete figures, were used as the main source.

Among other tabular statistics of interest is a table indicating the number and percentage of non-manual workers and other categories in manufacturing and mining industries in different countries according to censuses of establishments and production. According to this table 18·3 per cent of those employed in such industries in Canada are non-manual, or administration and clerical staff workers. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1936, page 334.) Compared with other countries Canada has the highest percentage of non-manual workers in this group, United States coming next with 11·7 per cent followed by the Irish Free State with 11·1, and Great Britain with 10·1, while the lowest percentage of non-manual workers is that of Bulgaria with 2·7 per cent.

Other interesting tabular statistics are contained in the survey and include figures reflecting the development of the non-manual class before and since the war; number of non-manual workers per 100 wage earners in different branches of economic activity; distribution of non-manual workers by sex.

The findings of the survey are as follows:

(1) In modern industrial countries non-manual workers constitute generally between 20 and 30 per cent of all gainfully employed.

The proportion is higher in more industrialized than in industrially less advanced countries.

(2) The proportion of non-manual workers to wage earners has increased very considerably since before the war; this development still continues, but at a somewhat reduced rate since 1920.

(3) The proportion of non-manual workers is relatively low in agriculture and similar occupations; it increases in a very marked fashion in manufactures; the highest proportions are found in commerce and, to a less degree, in transport.

(4) The proportion of females among non-manual workers has increased very much since before the war; in some countries, however, the proportion has decreased since 1920 and in other cases the rate of increase has slowed down since that time.

## Training Course for State Factory Inspectors

A report has been issued by the United States Department of Labour, detailing the proceedings of a training course for factory inspectors. The course was conducted for ten days during February, 1936, by the Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labour in co-operation with the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland. The report intimates that arrangements are being made to conduct similar courses in other parts of the country where there is a demand for them.

In the introduction to the report emphasis is placed on "the growing realization of the value of state-factory-inspection-services and the extreme importance of a high standard of training and ability for inspectors." It was with this object in view that the course reported on was conducted, the basic idea being "to call together the inspectors from a group of States and, in collaboration with an educational institution already active in kindred fields, carry them through a period of intensive and specialized training with such follow-up work as might appear to be necessary and helpful."

A fundamental part of the course consisted of "field-demonstrations and inspections." This was supplemented with technical advice, followed by discussions of the hazards observed and the methods of correcting them. In all, 19 plants were inspected, these being chosen to provide a wide variety of industries exemplifying both satisfactory and unsatisfactory conditions. Means of overcoming hazards were studied and in places where uncorrected hazards were found recommendations as to the manner of control or elimination were described.

Some of the subjects studied included the following: Responsibility of State agencies in the Prevention of Industrial Accidents; The Factory Inspector—His qualifications, Conduct and Approach; The Control of Industrial Health Hazards; Looking for Health Hazards; Industrial Ventilation; Housekeeping as a Factor in Accident Prevention, etc.

### Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States

Building activity in July, as measured by building permits issued, fell slightly below the June level, according to a report made to the Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins recently by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. "The value of residential construction, however, increased 14 per cent and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs advanced slightly more than 1 per cent" the report stated. The gain in residential buildings is regarded especially significant as ordinarily building activity declines at this season of the year.

The decrease in the value of all permits issued (residential and non-residential) amounted to less than 2 per cent. Although reports for the country as a whole showed a small decrease, seven of the nine geographic divisions recorded increases.

Compared with the corresponding month of 1935, building activity in 759 cities in July shows a decided increase. Residential building as measured by the value of permits issued shows a gain of 182 per cent. Indicated expenditures for new non-residential buildings increased more than 38 per cent, and the permit valuation of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures increased more than 30 per cent. The increase in the value of all building construction over the year exceeded 89 per cent.

During the first seven months of 1936 permits were issued for buildings valued at $751,527,000. This is a gain of 78 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. Over the same period the value of new residential buildings for which permits were issued amounted to $335,039,000, an increase of $191,069,000 or 133 per cent. The value of new non-residential buildings advanced 64 per cent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures, 33 per cent.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT END OF AUGUST, 1936

## Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

The employment situation at the end of August, 1936, was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Haying in the Maritime Provinces was practically completed and harvesting was well under way. The demand for pulp cutters was good and a number of men were placed in this kind of work. Fish were plentiful and large catches of cod, haddock and lobsters were reported. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to five and three-quarter days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to five days, with one mine idle all week. Manufacturing showed little change. All industries were busy and recorded a normal output. Building construction showed some improvement, although no big projects were under way. Provincial and city road work still afforded employment to a large number of local men, who were taken off the relief roll. Passenger traffic by rail, water and auto, was heavy and freight departments were busy. Numerous requests were received for housemaids and char workers and placements were made.

There was a slight decline in the placement of farm help in the province of Quebec. Hiring of lumber workers had begun in the Hull district and more activity in this line was recorded at Quebec, elsewhere, the situation was quiet. Mining, aside from prospecting being carried on at Rouyn, afforded few opportunities for employment. Manufacturing, as reported by various centres, was as follows:—Hull:—satisfactory; Montreal:—metallurgy, tobacco and shoes—quiet, clothing and rubber—improvement noted; Quebec:—leather and clothing groups—active; Sherbrooke:—knitting factory busy; Three Rivers:—more activity shown in glove, shoe, and paper industries. Building construction, except at Quebec and Three Rivers, was somewhat better. Although the demand for men had not been very heavy in Montreal, a certain number of brick-layers, carpenters, joiners and labourers, had been placed and street improvement carried on by the city continued to give employment to many. A few railway labourers were also placed in Montreal. Trade was better. Vacancies for those in domestic service were plentiful and many placements were made.

Harvesting was well under way in the Province of Ontario and a number of men found work by the day picking tomatoes and suckering tobacco, but the call for general farm labour was considerably less than previously noted. At North Bay, indications were that a much earlier start than for several years past, would be made in logging and that the output would be greater. At Sudbury, also, there was a slight increase in the demand for bushmen. Mining continued to be fairly active. Very little change was recorded in industrial conditions. Some plants were operating on part time due to seasonal conditions, while others were busier than usual, this being, in particular, the case with fruit and vegetable canneries. Few new large building projects were under way, but there was quite an amount of alteration work being carried on, and highway construction continued. Transportation was fairly heavy. Placements in domestic service were numerous, though wages offered in some instances were very low.

The demand for farm labour in Manitoba had been reduced to men for post harvest work, as wheat threshing was practically finished. Unfavourable weather delayed harvesting operations in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but transients, who were applying for work directly to the farmers, solved any problem which might arise as to lack of help. Mining was quiet, except at Estevan, where activity was recorded and miners hired. Building construction was rather slack and highway construction was somewhat retarded by wet weather. Winnipeg recorded that the feature of city building in that locality was the varied construction work and alterations taking place. Some railway construction was also under way in various sections of Saskatchewan, particularly at Saskatoon. Trade was quiet. Fewer calls were also received for women domestics and at Winnipeg an increased demand was recorded for female help in groups other than that of household service.

Fruit harvesting was giving seasonal work to a number of persons in British Columbia. There was also a good demand for general farm hands. All sawmills and camps were working to capacity; a fair amount of tie-cutting was also taking place along the line of the Canadian National Railway at Prince Rupert. Mining was active. Little building construction was in progress, but highway and railway construction continued. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert and Victoria were busy, and shipping and longshore work was heavy at Prince Rupert. Trade was good, with collections fair. Domestic work was also available for women, both as household help and hotel and restaurant employees.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 9,795, the employees on their payrolls numbering 998,564 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,791, having an aggregate membership of 178,583 persons, 12·5 per cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

## (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1936, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed further improvement, continuing the moderately forward movement that has characterized the industrial situation in the last four months. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,795 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 998,564 persons, as compared with 988,838 at July 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104·6 in the preceding month to 105·6 at August 1, when it was 4·5 points higher than at the same date in 1935.

The experience of the years, 1921-1935, shows that employment usually though not invariably gains at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date rather exceeded this average increase so that the August 1 index, after correction for seasonal influences, very slightly advanced, standing when adjusted at 101·1, as compared with 100·9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 105·6 at the beginning of August, 1936, compared with 104·6 at July 1, while at August 1 in the fifteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3; 1927, 110·5; 1926, 105·5; 1925, 97·5; 1924, 95·8; 1923, 101·4; 1922, 94·2 and 1921, 90·0.

The improvement noted at the date under review was quite widely distributed, geographically and industrially. There were gains in each of the five economic areas except Quebec, where a slight decline was indicated; the trend was also upward in all the main industrial groups except logging and retail trade, both of which reported seasonal losses. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction recorded the largest additions to payrolls, while the gains in communications, services and wholesale trade were also considerable.

For August 1, 1935, 9,387 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 949,940 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 934,633 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Quebec. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last four years.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 691 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 81,675 persons, or 1,597 more than in the preceding month. Building, highway and railway construction, coal-mining and services recorded heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1936; within the manufacturing group, iron and steel works showed moderate increases, but fish-preserving and textile factories were slacker, the losses being

mainly seasonal in character. Logging also reported a decided contraction, resulting from between-seasonal dullness. The general index, at 113·9, was over seven points higher than at the same date in 1935, when little general change had been indicated; it was also higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The 676 employers reporting for August 1, 1935, had 76,197 persons on their payrolls.

*Quebec.*—A moderate decline was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,312 establishments with 280,344 workers, as against 280,973 at July 1. The level of employment was higher than at August, 1935, when an advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 101·3, was rather more than four points above that for the same month of last summer. Mining, local transportation, building and railway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment at the date under review, while there were reductions in manufacturing as a whole, in logging, shipping and retail trade; within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper and electric current plants, but lumber, textile and some other divisions were slacker.

For August 1 of last year, 2,233 employers had reported 267,275 workers, as compared with 260,442 at July 1. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries had shared in the improvement then indicated.

*Ontario.*—Industrial employment in this province showed a further betterment, the 4,317 firms co-operating at August 1 having 413,724 employes, or 3,530 more than at July 1. The gain compared favourably with the loss recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Most of the advance occurred in mining, transportation and construction, while services were also somewhat busier. On the other hand, manufacturing, as a whole, logging and retail trade were slacker; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel showed pronounced seasonal curtailment, but food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions afforded greater employment. Employment at August 1, 1935, had shown a decline as compared with the preceding month, and the index number then was several points lower, standing at 102·4, as compared with 107·1 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,119 employers with 392,517 persons on their payrolls, a

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

number slightly smaller than in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The situation in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve; the 1,428 establishments furnishing data had 131,706 workers, as compared with 129,260 at the beginning of July. There were general gains, heightened activity being indicated in manufacturing, mining, communications, highway construction, transportation, services and trade, while employment in logging showed little change on the whole. The level of employment was higher than at August 1 of last year, the index standing at 103·9 compared with 98·7 at the same date in 1935, when a total of 1,361 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 124,672 persons, or 3,014 more than at July 1, 1935.

*British Columbia.*—Further marked expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, while transportation also showed considerably heightened activity, and there were moderate gains in trade, services, mining and communications. Logging and highway construction, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Returns were compiled from 1,047 firms employing 91,115 persons, or 2,782 more than in the preceding month. A much larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then slightly lower than at the latest date, when it was also higher than at August 1 in any of the preceding four years. The 998 employers co-operating at that date in 1935 had reported 89,279 on their payrolls, as against 83,116 in the preceding month.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto curtailment was indicated.

*Montreal.*—There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,340

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1, 1921 | 90·0 | 102·4 | 83·7 | 90·5 | 96·8 | 85·4 |
| Aug. 1, 1922 | 94·2 | 105·5 | 86·1 | 96·7 | 100·8 | 88·6 |
| Aug. 1, 1923 | 101·4 | 109·8 | 97·1 | 103·4 | 103·6 | 95·2 |
| Aug. 1, 1924 | 95·8 | 101·2 | 94·1 | 96·2 | 95·7 | 95·0 |
| Aug. 1, 1925 | 97·5 | 103·5 | 96·4 | 96·7 | 96·5 | 99·6 |
| Aug. 1, 1926 | 105·5 | 106·1 | 108·2 | 103·0 | 105·8 | 107·2 |
| Aug. 1, 1927 | 110·5 | 113·2 | 109·8 | 109·2 | 114·0 | 110·0 |
| Aug. 1, 1928 | 119·3 | 117·0 | 114·1 | 118·9 | 132·5 | 116·4 |
| Aug. 1, 1929 | 127·8 | 127·5 | 121·3 | 128·0 | 144·8 | 122·7 |
| Aug. 1, 1930 | 118·8 | 140·9 | 114·7 | 115·7 | 126·2 | 115·8 |
| Aug. 1, 1931 | 105·2 | 106·8 | 102·4 | 100·7 | 129·1 | 98·0 |
| Aug. 1, 1932 | 86·3 | 90·1 | 84·4 | 86·9 | 90·1 | 81·4 |
| Aug. 1, 1933 | 87·1 | 93·0 | 84·8 | 86·6 | 90·5 | 87·3 |
| Aug. 1, 1934 | 99·9 | 101·3 | 94·9 | 106·0 | 93·0 | 97·6 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 99·8 | 104·7 | 97·7 | 102·2 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 111·7 | 101·6 | 106·2 | 101·9 | 104·8 |
| Aug. 1, | 105·6 | 113·9 | 101·3 | 107·1 | 103·9 | 107·9 |
| Relative weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 8·2 | 28·1 | 41·4 | 13·2 | 9·1 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 138,226 employees, or 1,838 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, road construction, shipping and retail trade showed contractions, while local and steam railway operation afforded greater employment. Within the manufacturing group, textiles were seasonally quiet and there were also losses in food and iron and steel plants, while leather and some other factories reported improvement. Activity was greater than at August 1, 1935, although an increase had then been indicated.

*Quebec.*—Improvement was reported in Quebec City, mainly in manufacturing and services. Statements were received from 168 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,844 workers, compared with 12,539 in the preceding month. A rather smaller gain had taken place at August 1 of a year ago, but the index was then a few points higher.

*Toronto.*—There was a slight falling off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,466 firms employing 125,094 persons, or 263 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at August 1 in twelve of the fifteen years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1935, being also less than the average loss recorded at August 1 in the period, 1922-1935. The index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1931. Manufacturing showed a small decline as compared with July 1, there being reductions in textile, iron and steel and some other factories, but increases in non-ferrous metal, printing and publishing, food and other works. Trade was affected by mid-summer dullness, and the service division also released help, while transportation and construction showed improvement.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa declined, 335 persons being released from the forces of the 191 co-operating employers, who had 14,099 workers at August 1. There was a gain in transportation, but trade, construction and manufacturing were slacker. Employment at

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1, 1922 | 89·8 | ..... | 97·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98·8 | 85·1 |
| Aug. 1, 1923 | 98·5 | ..... | 98·4 | 116·4 | 98·2 | ..... | 93·1 | 89·6 |
| Aug. 1, 1924 | 96·3 | ..... | 92·7 | 108·2 | 85·1 | ..... | 87·5 | 88·6 |
| Aug. 1, 1925 | 98·2 | 99·9 | 96·9 | 106·7 | 89·3 | 58·8 | 89·8 | 96·5 |
| Aug. 1, 1926 | 106·2 | 105·4 | 100·6 | 105·8 | 104·0 | 107·3 | 101·0 | 107·2 |
| Aug. 1, 1927 | 106·2 | 116·7 | 107·8 | 117·7 | 102·1 | 85·8 | 106·0 | 104·6 |
| Aug. 1, 1928 | 112·1 | 130·2 | 113·6 | 126·1 | 111·8 | 165·0 | 111·2 | 111·7 |
| Aug. 1, 1929 | 122·4 | 135·8 | 122·9 | 128·3 | 135·8 | 142·0 | 117·3 | 114·1 |
| Aug. 1, 1930 | 114·5 | 138·2 | 115·4 | 131·8 | 112·6 | 120·8 | 110·3 | 111·7 |
| Aug. 1, 1931 | 102·5 | 122·0 | 106·3 | 122·8 | 97·6 | 75·1 | 98·1 | 106·0 |
| Aug. 1, 1932 | 85·5 | 101·0 | 92·3 | 97·6 | 80·6 | 80·0 | 86·0 | 87·9 |
| Aug. 1, 1933 | 82·4 | 99·5 | 86·9 | 92·7 | 77·5 | 80·9 | 81·7 | 85·2 |
| Aug. 1, 1934 | 86·4 | 99·4 | 92·9 | 103·4 | 87·8 | 100·7 | 84·0 | 91·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·0 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1 | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| June 1 | 93·7 | 96·8 | 101·1 | 108·2 | 97·6 | 123·2 | 90·9 | 103·8 |
| July 1 | 93·5 | 94·5 | 101·4 | 110·0 | 99·4 | 113·0 | 92·7 | 106·0 |
| Aug. 1 | 92·2 | 96·5 | 101·3 | 107·4 | 99·8 | 115·1 | 93·8 | 109·2 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1936 | 13·8 | 1·3 | 12·5 | 1·4 | 3·2 | 1·6 | 4·0 | 3·5 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

the beginning of August, 1935, had also decreased, but the index then was rather lower.

*Hamilton.*—There were further moderate additions to staffs in Hamilton, 281 establishments reporting 32,065 persons on their pay lists, as against 31,957 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a minor increase, mainly in food production, while other industries reported little general change. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, although a larger advance had then been noted.

*Windsor.*—The trend of employment in Windsor was upward; statistics were received from 172 firms employing 15,684 workers, or 318 more than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works reduced their staffs, but food and other manufacturing establishments and trade afforded more employment. A large decline had been shown at August 1, 1935, as compared with the preceding month, and the index then was between eight and nine points lower than at the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 476 firms who had 40,256 employees, as compared with 39,808 at the beginning of July. Little general change took place in manufacturing as a whole, while trade and some other divisions showed moderate improvement. A favourable trend had also been in evidence at the same date of last year, but employment was then at a rather lower level.

*Vancouver.*—In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and trade afforded greater employment. Returns were compiled from 433 employers with 35,048 persons on their staffs, as compared with 34,034 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at August 1, 1935, and the index number was then between seven and eight points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 109·2.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Industries

*Manufacturing.*—Further improvement took place at August 1 in manufacturing establish-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1, 1921 | 90·0 | 88·0 | 58·3 | 95·2 | 92·0 | 94·8 | 88·7 | 89·9 | 90·7 |
| Aug. 1, 1922 | 94·2 | 92·9 | 50·4 | 100·6 | 88·6 | 103·0 | 103·9 | 87·5 | 89·4 |
| Aug. 1, 1923 | 101·4 | 101·2 | 76·2 | 105·6 | 90·3 | 104·7 | 112·7 | 99·2 | 91·0 |
| Aug. 1, 1924 | 95·8 | 93·3 | 66·0 | 104·0 | 97·9 | 102·3 | 106·2 | 102·2 | 91·0 |
| Aug. 1, 1925 | 97·5 | 95·8 | 60·5 | 102·1 | 99·8 | 100·2 | 110·6 | 105·6 | 94·3 |
| Aug. 1, 1926 | 105·5 | 103·6 | 63·2 | 99·8 | 102·7 | 103·0 | 137·1 | 111·8 | 98·2 |
| Aug. 1, 1927 | 110·5 | 107·0 | 68·6 | 109·4 | 106·6 | 105·0 | 150·2 | 115·8 | 107·3 |
| Aug. 1, 1928 | 119·3 | 115·2 | 68·6 | 114·9 | 111·2 | 110·8 | 167·7 | 132·8 | 116·3 |
| Aug. 1, 1929 | 127·8 | 121·6 | 74·0 | 122·1 | 126·0 | 117·2 | 186·8 | 146·6 | 126·1 |
| Aug. 1, 1930 | 118·8 | 110·2 | 61·5 | 115·5 | 121·0 | 108·9 | 179·8 | 142·4 | 126·4 |
| Aug. 1, 1931 | 105·2 | 94·7 | 28·8 | 104·5 | 105·9 | 97·8 | 162·8 | 133·0 | 120·9 |
| Aug. 1, 1932 | 86·3 | 82·6 | 29·1 | 94·8 | 93·5 | 85·3 | 90·0 | 117·0 | 113·8 |
| Aug. 1, 1933 | 87·1 | 85·2 | 48·9 | 97·4 | 83·6 | 81·2 | 88·4 | 111·8 | 110·5 |
| Aug. 1, 1934 | 99·9 | 94·2 | 84·5 | 110·3 | 81·2 | 83·6 | 129·0 | 123·0 | 116·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 94·1 | 132·1 | 80·0 | 85·4 | 87·0 | 123·0 | 127·1 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 104·7 | 93·4 | 134·1 | 82·4 | 87·1 | 97·4 | 131·7 | 127·3 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 104·9 | 85·0 | 137·9 | 84·1 | 88·7 | 102·9 | 135·8 | 126·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 53·2 | 2·4 | 6·4 | 2·2 | 10·6 | 12·1 | 3·0 | 10·1 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

ments, 5,758 of which reported 531,089 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 529,726 at July 1. Employment in this group has, on the average, shown a very slight advance at August 1 in the experience of the years since 1920; the increase this year approximated the average, but was smaller than that noted at the beginning of August in 1935. The crude index stood at 104·9 (the highest since October 1, 1930), while in the preceding month it was 104·7, and at August 1 in other years of the record was as follows: 1935, 99·8; 1934, 94·2; 1933, 85·2; 1932, 82·6; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 121·6; 1928, 115·2; 1927, 107·0; 1926, 103·6; 1925, 95·8; 1924, 93·3; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 92·9 and 1921, 88·0. After correction for seasonal variation, the index at 101·9, was unchanged from the preceding month.

The firms reporting for August 1, 1936, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by over 42,000 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than eight points since the opening of the year. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 5·1 per cent higher than at August, 1, 1935, while it was nearly 41 per cent higher than the January 1, 1933, index of 74·4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly sixteen years.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, musical instrument, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fish and fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines took place in textile and iron and steel plants, where they were seasonal in character. For August 1, 1935, returns had been compiled from 5,569 manufacturers with 501,930

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | Aug. 1, 1936 | July 1, 1936 | Aug. 1, 1935 | Aug. 1, 1934 | Aug. 1, 1933 | Aug. 1, 1932 | Aug. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 53·2 | 104·9 | 104·7 | 99·8 | 94·2 | 85·2 | 82·6 | 94·7 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·8 | 142·5 | 134·4 | 142·3 | 132·6 | 129·6 | 113·3 | 112·2 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 94·0 | 97·1 | 100·3 | 83·6 | 104·1 | 82·0 | 94·0 |
| Leather and products | 2·2 | 108·2 | 106·0 | 107·4 | 99·3 | 98·9 | 88·8 | 90·6 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·5 | 110·8 | 106·3 | 111·2 | 105·3 | 106·9 | 97·3 | 99·7 |
| Lumber and products | 4·6 | 87·4 | 86·8 | 82·6 | 74·9 | 67·3 | 59·8 | 81·2 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·8 | 83·8 | 81·3 | 78·6 | 69·9 | 60·7 | 51·8 | 74·4 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 83·1 | 81·8 | 76·6 | 70·1 | 67·2 | 62·4 | 91·2 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 102·2 | 108·2 | 99·7 | 94·5 | 88·2 | 82·2 | 93·9 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 49·6 | 44·7 | 41·1 | 41·9 | 24·5 | 34·9 | 56·2 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·5 | 120·3 | 112·7 | 114·3 | 115·6 | 104·4 | 103·6 | 108·9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·3 | 104·3 | 102·4 | 98·3 | 95·8 | 88·4 | 86·6 | 97·4 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·9 | 98·3 | 95·0 | 90·3 | 89·1 | 77·3 | 73·1 | 87·3 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 121·4 | 120·6 | 110·4 | 104·6 | 100·1 | 94·0 | 100·1 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·4 | 106·4 | 105·8 | 104·8 | 101·5 | 99·2 | 102·2 | 110·0 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 98·7 | 97·3 | 88·2 | 94·1 | 81·0 | 80·7 | 95·8 |
| Textile products | 9·8 | 113·7 | 115·9 | 109·9 | 106·0 | 97·7 | 91·8 | 92·3 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3·8 | 129·1 | 131·1 | 128·0 | 123·3 | 109·9 | 101·2 | 93·9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·8 | 91·1 | 94·5 | 90·6 | 90·8 | 79·9 | 76·0 | 77·0 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·8 | 140·5 | 135·4 | 131·1 | 120·8 | 119·0 | 101·5 | 103·1 |
| Silk and silk goods | ·9 | 496·8 | 507·8 | 506·1 | 478·3 | 384·4 | 358·0 | 319·3 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·0 | 120·2 | 122·3 | 117·1 | 114·8 | 109·9 | 103·5 | 100·7 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·0 | 101·6 | 104·4 | 94·3 | 90·8 | 85·6 | 81·8 | 90·0 |
| Other textile products | 1·0 | 93·2 | 95·7 | 92·7 | 86·8 | 78·1 | 75·2 | 80·9 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·6 | 118·3 | 111·6 | 117·9 | 111·2 | 109·6 | 110·4 | 115·7 |
| Tobacco | ·8 | 100·9 | 93·6 | 103·3 | 101·2 | 105·1 | 106·3 | 102·0 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 143·8 | 137·9 | 135·4 | 124·3 | 115·9 | 115·2 | 135·2 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 131·6 | 129·6 | 101·2 | 116·1 | 95·9 | 67·1 | 97·6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·1 | 138·3 | 139·5 | 128·7 | 117·6 | 111·6 | 105·9 | 110·3 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1·0 | 88·4 | 87·9 | 83·6 | 75·6 | 63·8 | 71·2 | 109·1 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 122·3 | 118·3 | 115·4 | 113·9 | 111·7 | 116·9 | 131·4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·7 | 120·8 | 128·4 | 118·6 | 103·7 | 87·4 | 105·7 | 131·3 |
| Iron and steel products | 11·1 | 85·5 | 89·3 | 81·0 | 73·7 | 63·0 | 64·3 | 80·7 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·3 | 107·3 | 104·6 | 100·6 | 88·3 | 66·9 | 54·2 | 87·9 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·1 | 106·9 | 105·6 | 92·6 | 81·0 | 65·4 | 72·5 | 95·1 |
| Agricultural implements | ·4 | 51·6 | 63·1 | 59·1 | 39·4 | 35·2 | 23·4 | 34·7 |
| Land vehicles | 4·8 | 78·8 | 86·4 | 77·6 | 74·0 | 66·4 | 69·1 | 76·6 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1·4 | 99·5 | 124·2 | 109·2 | 99·2 | 73·3 | 72·5 | 52·9 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 67·4 | 64·1 | 62·5 | 47·5 | 43·2 | 69·8 | 80·5 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 112·8 | 108·2 | 99·6 | 89·2 | 71·0 | 64·3 | 96·1 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·6 | 90·1 | 87·5 | 76·3 | 65·5 | 49·3 | 61·6 | 115·3 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·5 | 93·2 | 92·2 | 87·2 | 80·1 | 62·3 | 71·0 | 80·2 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 89·8 | 90·3 | 80·9 | 76·8 | 67·8 | 67·7 | 86·6 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 137·3 | 135·1 | 122·3 | 110·2 | 89·5 | 78·3 | 111·2 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·5 | 143·6 | 142·2 | 140·3 | 137·6 | 125·7 | 120·6 | 129·2 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 133·1 | 132·3 | 119·3 | 114·8 | 96·3 | 97·2 | 108·1 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

employees, while in the preceding month they had 495,125 persons on their payroll.

*Animal Products.*—Fish-canning, dairy and meat-preserving factories registered gains, those in the first-named being considerable and resulting in a large increase over July 1 in the animal food group as a whole. Statistics were received from 318 firms employing 27,640 workers at August 1, as compared with 25,958 in the preceding month. The trend at August 1 in other years of the record has frequently been downward; the index at the date under review, at 142·5, was practically the same as at the beginning of August in 1935, but was higher than at the same date in any other year of the record.

*Leather and Products.*—Expansion was shown in employment in the leather group, 455 persons being added to the staffs of the 295 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 22,118 at August 1. Most of the improvement occurred in shoe factories in Quebec. A larger gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was fractionally lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills were decidedly busier, and there was also an increase in furniture factories, while other divisions reported moderate curtailment. The lumber industry as a whole registered an advance, the payrolls of the 831 firms furnishing data aggregating 46,237 operatives, as against 45,827 in their last report. There were increases in Ontario and British Columbia. Activity in the group as a whole was greater than at August 1, 1935, although a larger gain had then been recorded.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument factories was better than in the preceding month, being also at a higher level than in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 141 persons to 1,417 at August 1, 1936.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, while flour, bakery, confectionery and some other classes in the vegetable food group were also busier; 459 employers reported 34,709 workers, or 2,225 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Ontario and British Columbia, although all provinces but the Maritimes showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at August 1, 1935, when a larger advance had been indicated.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Pulp and paper mills reported considerably heightened activity, and there was also improvement in paper products and printing and publishing. Statistics were received from 600 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 1,168 persons to 63,448 at August 1. Most of the advance was in Quebec and Ontario. A rather smaller gain had been noted in the corresponding month last summer, when the index was lower, standing at 98·3, as compared with 104·3 at August 1, 1936.

*Rubber Products.*—There was an increase in rubber works, 52 of which had 12,577 persons on their payrolls, compared with 12,402 at July 1. The advance (which took place chiefly in Ontario), compared favourably with the loss noted at the beginning of August of a year ago, when the level of employment was decidedly lower.

*Textile Products.*—Most divisions of the textile group showed seasonal curtailment, that in the garment, hosiery and knitting, cotton and silk groups being most marked; on the other hand, woollen mills reported greater activity. The 1,023 co-operating textile manufacturers employed 97,598 persons, as compared with 99,321 at July 1. Most of the reduction was in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Smaller decreases had been noted at the beginning of August, 1935, but the index then stood at 109·9, compared with 113·7 at the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 180 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls aggregating 16,027 at August 1, showed an increase of 893 over July 1. There were gains in beverage and tobacco factories. The index at the same date last year was fractionally lower than at the date under review.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A small contraction was reported in chemical plants at the beginning of August, 95 persons having been released since the preceding month from the payrolls of the 202 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 11,372 workers. The index was higher by nearly ten points than at August 1, 1935, when a rather larger reduction had been indicated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Little general change was reported in the building material industries, according to 205 employers with 9,799 workers, or practically the same number as in their last report. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the same date last summer, when additions to staffs had been made.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Considerable improvement was noted in electric current works, 97 of which reported 15,460 employees, compared with 14,941 at July 1. The index number at the date under review was several

points higher than at August 1, 1935, when a smaller gain had been recorded.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in 127 electrical apparatus plants showed a minor decrease at the beginning of August; they employed 16,603 operatives, or 117 fewer than in the preceding month. The situation was better than at August 1 of last year, although an advance had then been indicated.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, steel shipbuilding, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication and some other factories reported improvement, while land vehicle, agricultural implement and foundry and machine shops showed declines, those in automobile factories being pronounced. A combined labour force of 111,305 persons was indicated by the 850 co-operating manufacturers, who had 116,148 at July 1. Firms in Ontario recorded the largest losses, while the trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. A smaller decline had been noted at the beginning of August in 1935; the index then, however, was between four and five points lower than at the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Further improvement was recorded in this group at August 1, according to the 169 firms furnishing data, who employed 21,851 workers, compared with 21,512 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in the smelting and refining division. Employment was in much greater volume than at August 1 of a year ago, when little general change had been indicated as compared with the preceding month.

*Mineral Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 141 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 14,497 workers, or 128 more than in their last report. The index was rather higher than at the same date in 1935, when an increase had also been indicated.

### Logging

Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 309 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 24,059 persons, or 2,373 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses had been reported at August 1, 1935, but the index then stood at 79·0, as compared with 85·0 at the date under review; the latter index is higher than at the beginning of August in other years for which data are available.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase of 499 employees in the staffs of the 100 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 23,132 at August 1, 1936. Improvement was indicated in both Eastern and Western coal fields. A similar gain on the whole had been registered at the same date of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—An important advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 198 firms with 32,279 workers, as compared with 31,147 in their last report. An upward trend was shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal.).*—A further advance was noted in this division, in which 85 employers enlarged their payrolls by 253 persons to 8,190 at the beginning of August. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month last summer, or indeed, than in August of any other year since 1930.

### Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies at August 1; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 22,280 employees, as against 21,815 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was greater than at August 1 of a year ago, when a smaller gain had been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railway and Cartage.*—An advance was registered in this division, according to data received from 227 employers with 26,887 workers, as against 26,376 at July 1. A rather larger increase had been recorded at August 1, 1935, when the index of employment was a little lower.

*Steam Railway Operation.*—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable in Ontario and the Western provinces; the 101 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion reported 61,849 employees, compared with 60,426 in their last report. A more extensive increase had occurred at the same date in 1935, but the index was then some three points lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Statements were tabulated from 109 companies in this group, employing 17,181 workers, or 120 fewer than at July 1, 1936. There were gains in Ontario and British Columbia, but the tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. A general advance had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, but employment in shipping was then not quite so active.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 698 contractors adding 2,418 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 23,335 at the beginning of August. There were advances in all but the Prairie Provinces. Employment was rather slacker than in the same month of 1935, although the improvement then indicated was on a smaller scale.

*Highway.*—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed an increase in all provinces except British Columbia. Data were received from 366 employers with 56,402 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 54,891 at the beginning of July. A gain had also been noted at August 1, 1935; employment on road work was then in much greater volume.

*Railway.*—Continued gains were recorded in this group at August 1, 1936, when 32 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 41,253 men on their staffs, compared with 38,872 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia. The index number was many points higher than at the beginning of August of a year ago, when a falling-off had been noted.

### Services

Continued gains occurred in the service group, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 469 firms employed 29,576 persons, compared with 28,691 at the beginning of July. Rather more pronounced improvement had been recorded at August 1, 1935; the level of employment was then lower.

### Trade

There was a seasonal falling-off in employment in retail trade, but wholesale houses were more active, according to 1,258 trading establishments, which employed 101,052 workers, as compared with 101,674 at July 1. Ontario reported most of the decline in the trade group as a whole. Greater seasonal losses had occurred at the beginning of August last year, and the index then was several points lower.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1936

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The upward movement of employment among local trade union members indicated during both May and June continued throughout July according to the reports tabulated from 1,791 labour organizations, with a total of 178,583 members. Of these, 22,305 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 12·5 as contrasted with 13·9 per cent in June. Heightened activity was also noted from July of last year when 15·1 per cent of idleness was recorded. Ontario and Alberta unions registered gains in available work from June of around 3 per cent, the garment trades in the former province accounting chiefly for the change, while in the latter the coal mines were the determining factor in the better situation apparent. The tendency in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia was also toward increased employment though the variations from June were but nominal. On the contrary, employment for Saskatchewan and Quebec members eased off very slightly. As in the previous comparison responsibility for the decidedly better conditions reflected in Alberta from July of last year rested with the coal mines which afforded a much better volume of work during the month under review. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia improvement of more moderate proportions was recorded, the garment trades in the first two provinces named contributing largely to the increase, while in British Columbia the building trades particularly provided a greater volume of work. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan only slight gains in available employment were manifest. Quebec unions reported an almost unchanged situation from July a year ago though the trend was toward lessened activity.

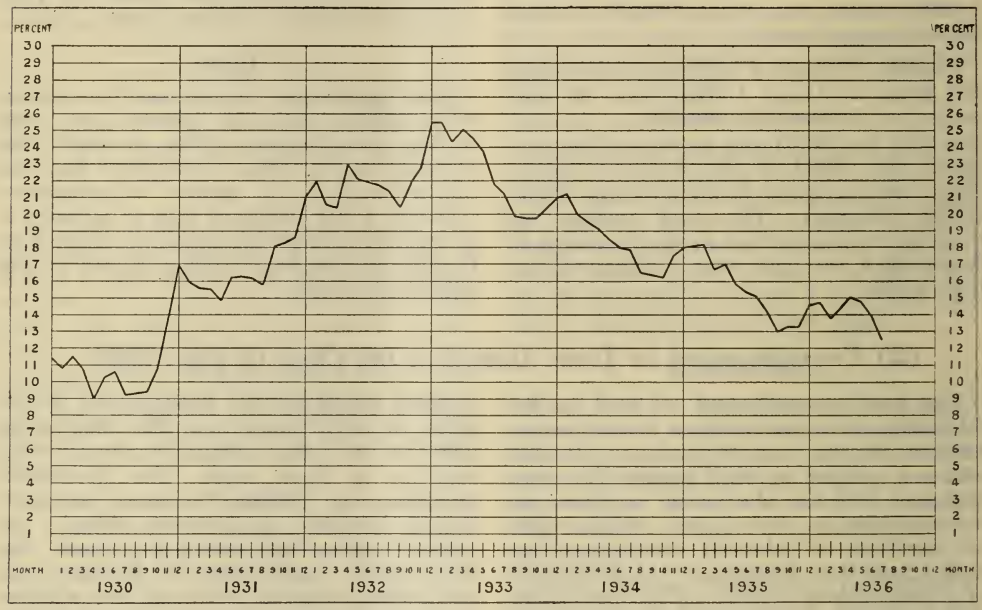
Each month the records of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city

in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Toronto unions reported a noteworthy increase in employment during July from the previous month, and in Saint John gains of lesser degree were indicated. Conditions in Winnipeg and Vancouver were but nominally better than in the preceding month. On the contrary, Regina unions showed a moderate slowing up in industrial activity, and in Edmonton, Montreal and Halifax employment was somewhat retarded. A considerably greater volume of work was afforded Edmonton members than in July of last year, and in Toronto and Halifax also, marked gains were indicated. Winnipeg and Vancouver unions recorded improvement of somewhat smaller proportions, and in Saint John and Montreal the increases in activity noted were rather small. A favourable trend of employment was also reflected by Regina members though the change from July last year was fractional.

From the chart which accompanies this article and traces the course of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date, it will be noticed that the curve again projected downward during July, continuing the favourable movement of the previous two months. At the close of the month the curve rested at a point below that of July last year, denoting a greater employment prevalence during the month under survey.

Activity in the manufacturing industries was better maintained during July than in either the previous month or July of last year as shown by the reports forwarded by 496 local unions, with an aggregate of 58,295 members. Of these 6,531 or a percentage of 11·2 were out of work on the last day of the month compared with percentages of 13·7 at the close of June and 15·6 in July, 1935. Garment and hat, cap and glove workers, and metal polishers were much busier during the month reviewed than in June, and among fur workers and cigar makers more moderate expansion was noted. Employment for jewellery, leather and brewery workers, printing tradesmen, and bakers and confectioners also tended upward though the changes were very slight. On the other hand, glass workers, whose membership was small, showed a pronounced percentage drop in employment from June. Retarded activity, of considerably lesser degree, was reflected by butchers and meat cutters, and textile and carpet workers, while the situation for iron and steel, and wood workers, and general labourers declined by less than one per cent. Employment for papermakers remained at the same level as in June. Marked improvement over July of last year was evident among textile and carpet, hat, cap and glove, and fur workers, and meat cutters and butchers during the month under review, and conditions were considerably better for garment, and cigar and tobacco workers. Advances, of more moderate proportions, were indicated by iron and steel workers, and bakers and confectioners. Gains, on a small scale,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



occurred among printing tradesmen, paper-makers and jewellery workers. Glass workers and metal polishers, however, showed a large increase in slackness from July, 1935, and among leather and wood workers noteworthy recessions were apparent. Activity for brewery workers and general labourers, however, declined very slightly.

The 46 unions of coal miners making returns for July, with a membership total of 14,113 persons showed that 1,748 or a percentage of 12·4 were out of work on the last day of the month contrasted with 15·0 per cent in June. The Alberta and Nova Scotia coal fields afforded a better volume of work than in June, the improvement in Alberta being the more pronounced. In British Columbia the situation remained much the same with a slight tendency toward retarded activity in July. Considerably better conditions prevailed in the coal mining industry than in July of last year when 19·1 per cent of the members reported were out of work, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia members all participating in this better movement though Alberta unions, as in the previous comparison, showed the greatest expansion.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| July, 1919..... | 4·1 | 1·5 | 2·5 | 1·5 | 0·9 | 2·8 | 1·9 | 5·8 | 2·4 |
| July, 1920..... | 0·1 | 0·2 | 2·9 | 1·5 | 1·3 | 0·9 | 1·4 | 9·2 | 2·3 |
| July, 1921..... | 12·2 | 10·9 | 8·7 | 7·8 | 6·6 | 4·9 | 6·3 | 16·7 | 9·1 |
| July, 1922..... | 2·0 | 3·3 | 5·5 | 2·8 | 5·5 | 3·1 | 5·0 | 5·9 | 4·1 |
| July, 1923..... | 2·5 | 1·0 | 4·4 | 1·7 | 3·1 | 1·3 | 5·8 | 2·3 | 2·9 |
| July, 1924..... | 2·6 | 3·6 | 7·8 | 4·6 | 5·7 | 5·5 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 5·4 |
| July, 1925..... | 2·2 | 2·5 | 6·4 | 4·5 | 3·4 | 3·3 | 9·6 | 4·6 | 5·2 |
| July, 1926..... | 2·6 | 2·0 | 2·1 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 0·6 | 5·3 | 4·0 | 2·3 |
| July, 1927..... | 1·2 | 2·3 | 5·2 | 2·7 | 2·3 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 4·0 | 3·3 |
| July, 1928..... | 1·5 | 0·7 | 2·6 | 2·6 | 1·8 | 0·6 | 4·5 | 2·8 | 2·5 |
| July, 1929..... | 2·0 | 0·8 | 4·8 | 2·2 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 2·7 | 2·7 | 3·0 |
| July, 1930..... | 5·8 | 2·5 | 11·5 | 8·1 | 8·4 | 8·2 | 12·7 | 8·8 | 9·2 |
| July, 1931..... | 7·2 | 7·0 | 17·0 | 16·6 | 14·7 | 14·5 | 25·3 | 16·3 | 16·2 |
| July, 1932..... | 8·0 | 13·2 | 26·2 | 24·4 | 19·7 | 13·7 | 25·5 | 20·5 | 21·8 |
| July, 1933..... | 12·2 | 11·0 | 26·0 | 22·9 | 19·0 | 15·4 | 23·1 | 17·5 | 21·2 |
| July, 1934..... | 9·9 | 6·2 | 24·1 | 16·3 | 16·1 | 9·3 | 24·1 | 16·2 | 17·9 |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936..... | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936..... | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936..... | 7·4 | 8·7 | 19·6 | 15·0 | 9·9 | 7·7 | 15·7 | 11·6 | 14·8 |
| June, 1936..... | 6·7 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 13·3 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 17·2 | 10·5 | 13·9 |
| July, 1936..... | 6·2 | 6·8 | 19·2 | 9·9 | 8·3 | 7·4 | 14·4 | 9·7 | 12·5 |

A somewhat higher level of activity was manifest in the building and construction trades during July than in the previous month, and improvement of substantial proportions was evident from July last year. This was apparent from the returns tabulated from 196 local unions including 21,287 members, 7,963 of whom were reported out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 37·4 contrasted with percentages of 40·5 in June and 46·3 in July a year ago. The majority of trades shared in the advancement shown from June, bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and steam shovelmen showing extensive percentage gains, but as their combined membership was small they did not materially affect the percentage in the building trades as a whole. Appreciable betterment in the situation was also reflected by painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among carpenters and joiners the expansion indicated was on a more moderate scale, while electrical workers and granite and stonecutters registered but slight gains. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers alone, showed some falling off in available work. When making a comparison with the returns for July of last year decided employment revival was indicated among electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers during the period surveyed, and noteworthy improvement was apparent among carpenters and joiners, and hod carriers and building labourers. Increases in activity of minor importance were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Granite and stonecutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, suffered severe employment losses from July a year ago.

The situation in the transportation industries, as a whole, during July remained indentical with that of the previous month, the 808 associations from which reports were received with a membership numbering 58,643 persons, showing an unemployment percentage of 6·3,

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July, 1919 | 0 | .... | ·2 | 3·0 | ·8 | 1·3 | ·3 | 1·9 | 0 | 0 | ·2 | ·6 | 0 | .... | 0 | 4·5 | 1·6 | 0 | 0 | .... | 3·9 | 1·8 | 8·0 | 1·4 | ·5 | 0 | 0 | .... | ·1 | 2·1 | 0 | 3·7 | 2·4 |
| July, 1920 | 0 | .... | 1·0 | 2·5 | 3·6 | 1·0 | 0 | 1·5 | 0 | 1·6 | ·4 | 0 | 1·6 | .... | 11·4 | 1·7 | 5·4 | 1·9 | 5·4 | 0 | 4·0 | 1·9 | 22·4 | ·9 | ·3 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·3 | 1·5 | 0 | 2·7 | 2·3 |
| July, 1921 | 18·0 | 35·7 | 11·2 | 9·7 | 22·9 | 3·2 | 2·1 | 2·8 | 0 | 9·9 | 7·3 | 4·1 | 8·6 | .... | 2·7 | 13·2 | 30·9 | 19·9 | 31·9 | 3·8 | 18·7 | 7·5 | 7·2 | 5·2 | ·5 | ·1 | ·1 | .... | ·8 | 6·7 | ·9 | 8·7 | 9·1 |
| July, 1922 | 17·5 | 2·7 | 1·1 | 6·2 | 8·1 | 4·3 | ·8 | 5·7 | 0 | 6·0 | 5·4 | 6·4 | 5·1 | 6·3 | 14·0 | 5·9 | 14·5 | 25·2 | 0 | 2·5 | 4·0 | 2·9 | 5·7 | 3·1 | ·3 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | 0 | 3·4 | 2·0 | 6·5 | 4·1 |
| July, 1923 | 0 | .... | 7·5 | 4·3 | 3·5 | 2·6 | ·4 | 4·0 | 0 | 10·0 | 7·9 | 3·5 | 9·4 | 0 | 6·3 | 2·5 | 3·2 | 17·9 | .... | 0 | 4·0 | 1·5 | 3·3 | 1·6 | 1·0 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·4 | 1·0 | ·4 | 2·6 | 2·9 |
| July, 1924 | 0 | 6·3 | 1·7 | 7·6 | 1·3 | 4·3 | 3·1 | 4·9 | 0 | 8·4 | 16·4 | 14·0 | 17·0 | 0 | 12·9 | 5·5 | 15·7 | 26·1 | 0 | 0 | 12·1 | 3·9 | 5·6 | 4·6 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·4 | 1·6 | ·0 | 6·3 | 5·4 |
| July, 1925 | 0 | 39·4 | 9·4 | 8·5 | 3·6 | 4·6 | 1·4 | 6·0 | 0 | 7·2 | 16·1 | 20·5 | 16·2 | 1·8 | 3·8 | 7·0 | 27·0 | 44·4 | 0 | 4·8 | 7·4 | 2·6 | 3·2 | 3·1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1·2 | 1·6 | ·2 | 5·1 | 5·2 |
| July, 1926 | 13·0 | 0 | 6·1 | 3·2 | 5·7 | 3·6 | 2·1 | 4·2 | 0 | 13·2 | 4·4 | 13·7 | 1·5 | 9·7 | 1·7 | 1·6 | 2·7 | 12·4 | 0 | 0 | 3·6 | 1·5 | 6·7 | 1·6 | 0 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 0 | 1·4 | ·1 | 4·5 | 2·3 |
| July, 1927 | ·9 | 0 | ·4 | 4·8 | 4·7 | 2·2 | ·5 | 2·9 | 0 | 14·8 | 6·3 | 3·4 | 6·2 | 15·1 | 7·9 | 4·2 | 3·8 | 21·2 | 0 | ·9 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 36·4 | 2·1 | ·3 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·2 | 1·2 | 0 | 4·4 | 3·3 |
| July, 1928 | 6 | 1·0 | 4·7 | 3·8 | 2·9 | 4·8 | 10·5 | 2·3 | 0 | 8·4 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 1·4 | 11·8 | 3·4 | 3·6 | ·9 | 38·7 | 0 | 0 | 3·3 | 1·1 | 5·9 | 1·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 1·1 | 2·2 | 0 | 4·4 | 2·5 |
| July, 1929 | 1·3 | 1·1 | 1·8 | 3·6 | 2·4 | 2·2 | 2·6 | 2·0 | 0 | 2·3 | 1·7 | 0 | 1·8 | .... | 3·4 | 3·5 | 2·7 | 34·1 | 0 | 17·9 | 7·6 | 1·9 | 11·8 | 1·7 | ·1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ·3 | 1·9 | ·5 | 3·6 | 3·0 |
| July, 1930 | 0 | 22·2 | 8·7 | 7·3 | 3·7 | 5·2 | 5·3 | 5·1 | 0 | 6·0 | 7·3 | 29·2 | 4·6 | 4·0 | 18·8 | 6·2 | 12·7 | 47·1 | .... | 21·0 | 28·3 | 4·9 | 18·1 | 5·3 | ·6 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 0 | 0 | 5·2 | ·6 | 10·8 | 9·2 |
| July, 1931 | 1·5 | 33·8 | 17·5 | 16·1 | 4·5 | 15·4 | 27·5 | 9·5 | 0 | 43·1 | 20·6 | 14·6 | 19·3 | 68·3 | 9·2 | 14·5 | 65·1 | 30·8 | 0 | 24·4 | 39·9 | 8·9 | 22·1 | 10·1 | 1·0 | 9·2 | 9·4 | 0 | 2·0 | 8·6 | ·3 | 19·0 | 16·2 |
| July, 1932 | 10·6 | 42·0 | 12·6 | 24·1 | 13·3 | 13·7 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 0 | 45·7 | 39·8 | 33·5 | 36·0 | 73·9 | 21·1 | 25·3 | 33·3 | 18·7 | 0 | 43·8 | 58·6 | 13·0 | 33·6 | 14·7 | 1·1 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 0 | 9 | 12·3 | 4·7 | 24·5 | 21·8 |
| July, 1933 | 1·4 | 22·5 | 14·3 | 22·3 | 9·6 | 12·4 | 9·0 | 13·9 | 0 | 15·5 | 17·6 | 16·9 | 17·9 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 27·7 | 18·6 | 39·3 | 0 | 53·6 | 61·9 | 12·5 | 33·9 | 13·9 | 1·6 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 0 | 2·9 | 11·9 | 6·2 | 20·6 | 21·2 |
| July, 1934 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 20·0 | 18·1 | 6·6 | 9·2 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 0 | 21·1 | 25·8 | 23·9 | 28·3 | 15·5 | 9·5 | 19·8 | 12·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 8·2 | 40·1 | 8·0 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 3·6 | 17·6 | 17·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 14·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 15·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 19·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·2 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1'3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20·5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39·1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | ·8 | 8·4 | 18·1 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 8·2 | 0 | 18·1 | 31·2 | 4·9 | 33·9 | 43·7 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 0 | 33·8 | 40·5 | 7·1 | 32·1 | 7·7 | ·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 2·3 | 9·5 | 14·8 |
| June, 1936 | 1·7 | 3·8 | 18·4 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 5·4 | 2·1 | 8·3 | 0 | 10·3 | 25·5 | 2·9 | 27·7 | 39·4 | 17·9 | 10·9 | 24·5 | 39·5 | 0 | 34·7 | 40·5 | 6·3 | 35·6 | 6·4 | ·6 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·2 | 13·9 |
| July, 1936 | ·8 | 2·0 | 16·3 | 11·2 | 9·1 | 4·9 | 2·1 | 7·4 | 0 | 10·9 | 13·7 | 5·2 | 14·4 | 20·5 | 17·0 | 11·2 | 11·1 | 48·1 | 0 | 35·3 | 37·4 | 6·3 | 38·9 | 6·2 | 1·3 | 9·4 | 9·6 | 0 | 4·7 | 5·2 | 1·8 | 10·2 | 12·5 |

the same as was indicated in June. Fluctuations occurred, however, in the various groups, the steam railway division which constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire membership reported in the transportation industries, showing a fractional rise in activity, which was offset by the recessions apparent in the navigation division, and among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs. Very slight variation was indicated in the volume of work accorded in the transportation industries from July of last year when unemployment stood at 6·7 per cent, steam railway employees accounting entirely for this more favourable tendency. Conditions were considerably slacker, however, among navigation workers than in July last year, while teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees showed curtailment of activity on a small scale.

Retail shop clerks indicated a slight falling off in employment during July from the previous month, though the situation was better than in July a year ago. This was evident from the reports furnished by 4 associations, including a total of 1,368 members, 64 or 4·7 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month as compared with 3·5 per cent in June and 9·1 per cent in July, 1935.

Among civic employees the tendency was toward greater activity during July than in the preceding month, though the change was but nominal, and advancement of slightly greater proportions was shown from July last year. Reports were tabulated from 78 associations of these workers, with a total of 8,537 members, 155 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 1·8 in contrast with 2·0 per cent in June and 3·1 per cent in July a year ago.

The 122 associations in the miscellaneous group of trades from which reports were received during July, combining a membership of 5,762 persons, showed that 587 or a percentage of 10·2 were out of work on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was recorded in June. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees indicated an upward trend of activity, which was counteracted by the less favourable movement noted among barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers. The changes throughout, however, were very slight. Compared with the situation in the miscellaneous groups of trades, as a whole, for July of last year when 12·8 per cent of idleness was recorded, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees reported a considerable increase in work afforded during the month under review, and slight gains were apparent among barbers. Stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers, however, registered minor recessions in activity.

Fishermen with 3 unions reporting a membership of 608 persons during July showed an unemployment percentage of 0·8, contrasted with 1·7 per cent of idleness at the end of June, and 0·9 per cent in July, 1935.

Lumber workers and loggers indicated a slightly better situation during July than in the previous month, and improvement on a larger scale was reflected from July last year. For the month reviewed reports were tabulated from 4 unions of these workers with 999 members, 2·0 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in comparison with percentages of 3·8 in June and 7·3 in July a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who ware on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and for each month from July, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1936, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of nearly 5 per cent over that of the previous period, but a decrease of over 14 per cent from that of the corresponding month last year. All industrial divisions, except logging, transportation, services and trade, showed gains over June, the highest being in farming and construction and maintenance, while the heaviest declines were recorded in services and trade, the changes in other groups being nominal only. In comparison with July, 1935, a very heavy loss was registered in construction and maintenance, under which division nearly all relief placements were made, and a marked reduction was likewise reported in farming, but the decrease in trade was very small. These losses were partially offset, however, by moderate gains in services, logging, manufacturing and mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations

being made semi-monthly. In viewing the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications a marked gain was shown during the first half of the month, followed by a decline during the latter half, with the result that each curve, at the end of the period under review, reached a level about twelve points lower than that attained at the end of July, 1935. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58·8 during the first half and 53·8 during the second half of July, 1936, in contrast with ratios of 59·8 and 66·0 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55·9 and 50·8 as compared with 56·0 and 62·2, respectively, during the corresponding month of last year.

The average number of vacancies reported, daily, by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1936, was 1,149, as compared with a daily average of 1,353 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,127 recorded daily in June, 1936.

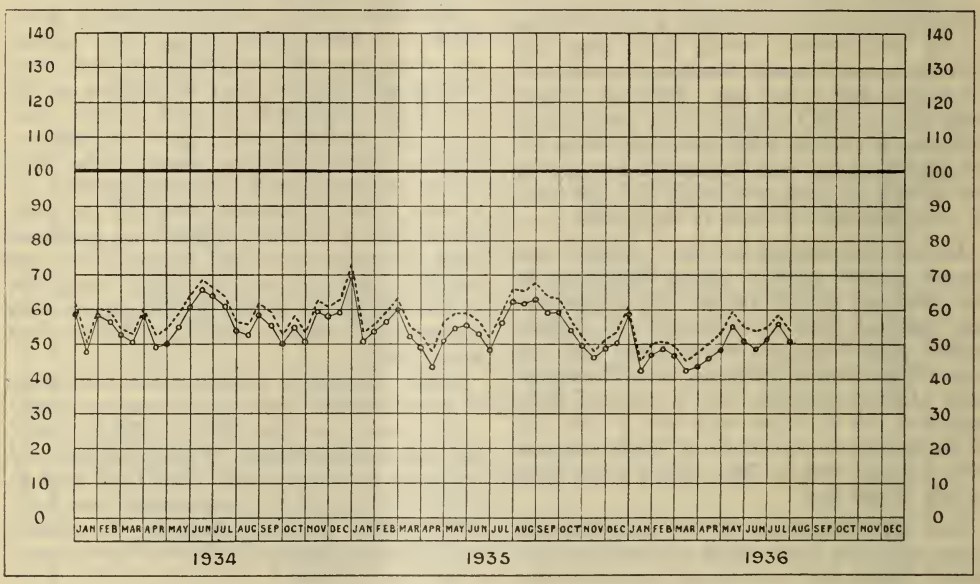
The average number of applications for employment received, daily, by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,049, in comparison with 2,146 in July, 1935. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1936 averaged 2,067 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1936, was 1,088, of which 729 were in regular employment and 359 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,039 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,271 daily, consisting of 804 in regular and 467 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 29,677 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,271 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,945, of which 14,351 were of men and 4,594 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,326. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 20,526 for men and 9,325 for women, a total of 29,851, with applications for work numbering 53,257, of which 40,475 were from men and 12,782 from women. Reports for June, 1936, showed 28,164 positions available, 51,674 applications made, and 25,958 placements effected, while in July, 1935, there were recorded 35,168 vacancies, 55,778 applications for work, and 33,043 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (7 months) | 108,297 | 70,482 | 178,779 |

### NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during July, were nearly 8 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 25 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 6 per cent less than in June and nearly 24 per cent below July, 1935. The reduction in placements from July of last year was due to declines in construction and maintenance, logging, services and transportation, offset in part by a small gain in farm placements. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 467 and in services 237. Of the latter, 180 were household workers. During the month 304 men and 94 women were placed in regular employment.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

During July, positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick were 21 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 4 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 27 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with July 1935. There were no changes of importance when comparing placements by industrial groups during the month under review with July of last year, although gains were in excess of losses. Construction and maintenance showed the largest increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing 49, logging, 42, construction and maitenance, 318, and services, 521, of which 407 were household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 378 of men and 85 of women.



### QUEBEC

There was a decrease of nearly 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during July, when compared with the preceding month and of over 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 11 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with July, 1935. A substantial decline under construction and maintenance, due to a reduction in relief placements, accounted for the decrease from July of last year. This loss was partly offset by gains in nearly all other industrial groups, the largest increases being in services, logging and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 217, logging, 303, farming, 187, construction and maintenance, 252, trade, 76 and services, 2,249, of which 1,853 were household workers. During the month 1,090 men and 1,473 women were placed in regular employment.

### ONTARIO

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during July called for nearly 3 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 5 per cent when compared with June, but a decline of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with July, 1935. A large decrease in placements under construction and maintenance, when compared with July of last year, was mainly responsible for the decline under this comparison, although farm placements were considerably less and a moderate loss was reported in services. The only increase of importance was in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 494, logging, 1,183, farming, 2,271, mining, 75, transportation, 96, construction and maintenance, 5,058, trade, 198 and services, 3,325, of which 2,029 were of household workers. During the month, 6,623 men and 1,519 women were placed in regular employment.

### MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during July, was nearly 73 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 75 per cent higher than in June and showed a gain of nearly 1 per cent over July of 1935. Place-

ments under construction and maintenance during the month under review were considerably higher than in July, 1935, but this increase was almost entirely offset by declines in farming and services. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 1,280, construction and maintenance, 737, and services, 615, of which 466 were of household workers. There were 1,977 men and 303 women placed in regular employment.

### SASKATCHEWAN

During July, orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Saskatchewan called for over 16 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 6 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 12 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with July of 1935. The increase in placements over July of last year was mainly due to a gain under construction and maintenance, although, with the exception of a nominal decline in services, all groups showed more improvement, that in farming being the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 988, construction and maintenance, 625, and services, 874, of which 537 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,496 of men and 456 of women.

### ALBERTA

There was an increase of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through the Employment Offices in Alberta during July, when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 15 per cent higher than in June, but nearly 22 per cent below July, 1935. With the exception of a large decrease under construction and maintenance and a nominal decline in farming, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over July of last year, the largest being in logging and services. These gains, however, were more than offset by the loss in construction and maintenance, under which group a large number of relief placements were made in July, 1935. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 67, logging, 180, farming, 756, construction and maintenance, 488, and services, 592, of which 449 were household workers. During the month 1,426 men and 327 women were placed in regular employment.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during July, were over 7 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 8 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a loss of over 18 per cent in comparison with July, 1935. As in Alberta, a large reduction in relief placements under construction and maintence accounted for the decline from July of last year, as all other groups, except logging, showed improvement. The most important gains were in services, farming and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 95, logging, 120, farming, 331, mining, 161, construction and maintenance, 1,268, and services, 991, of which 505 were of household workers. There were 1,057 men and 337 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 18,945 placements in regular employment, 11,749 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate territory of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 903 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 883 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 20 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during July, 493 persons proceeded to employment within the province. Of these, 348 secured their certificates at the Port Arthur office for centres within the same zone, included among whom were 306 bush workers, 18 mine workers, 9 tractor men, 4 sawmill labourers, 7 hotel workers, 2 painters and 2 restaurant cooks. From Fort William, 102 bush workers, 2 plasterers, 2 hotel workers and one bricklayer, and from Sudbury, 2 bushmen and 2 cookees were carried at the reduced rate to points within their respective zones. Travelling from North Bay, 27 pulp cutters went to Timmins and 2 log peelers within the North Bay zone. From Timmins the Fort William zone received 3 mine workers and

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **809** | **29** | **960** | **795** | **398** | **382** | **2,063** | **466** |
| Halifax | 356 | 23 | 467 | 329 | 215 | 114 | 1,367 | 136 |
| New Glasgow | 216 | 6 | 242 | 229 | 158 | 56 | 327 | 278 |
| Sydney | 237 | 0 | 251 | 237 | 25 | 212 | 369 | 52 |
| **New Brunswick** | **946** | **19** | **860** | **964** | **463** | **501** | **822** | **405** |
| Chatham | 184 | 0 | 106 | 198 | 188 | 10 | 118 | 3 |
| Fredericton | 36 | 0 | 7 | 36 | 34 | 2 | 49 | 87 |
| Moncton | 371 | 14 | 356 | 356 | 182 | 174 | 92 | 174 |
| St. John | 373 | 5 | 391 | 374 | 59 | 315 | 563 | 141 |
| **Quebec** | **4,050** | **486** | **7,372** | **4,306** | **2,563** | **771** | **2,622** | **3,658** |
| Chicoutimi | 243 | 0 | 512 | 266 | 243 | 0 | 120 | 268 |
| Hull | 166 | 3 | 744 | 205 | 180 | 17 | 352 | 217 |
| Montreal | 2,074 | 193 | 3,520 | 1,939 | 1,170 | 385 | 1,397 | 1,728 |
| Quebec | 892 | 225 | 1,510 | 1,054 | 494 | 235 | 467 | 701 |
| Rouyn | 88 | 11 | 170 | 78 | 69 | 8 | 76 | 80 |
| Sherbrooke | 263 | 18 | 492 | 286 | 213 | 22 | 154 | 436 |
| Three Rivers | 324 | 36 | 424 | 478 | 194 | 104 | 56 | 228 |
| **Ontario** | **13,267** | **440** | **26,508** | **13,012** | **8,142** | **4,565** | **43,509** | **8,162** |
| Belleville | 229 | 0 | 387 | 228 | 76 | 152 | 410 | 62 |
| Brantford | 212 | 3 | 524 | 223 | 167 | 56 | 1,424 | 330 |
| Chatham | 286 | 0 | 306 | 286 | 150 | 136 | 492 | 191 |
| Ft. William | 439 | 0 | 449 | 436 | 378 | 58 | 657 | 453 |
| Guelph | 78 | 20 | 141 | 111 | 63 | 7 | 947 | 112 |
| Hamilton | 471 | 6 | 1,123 | 501 | 270 | 174 | 4,109 | 389 |
| Kingston | 930 | 14 | 1,216 | 905 | 861 | 44 | 740 | 253 |
| Kitchener | 168 | 1 | 353 | 191 | 131 | 56 | 959 | 97 |
| London | 625 | 22 | 706 | 685 | 481 | 151 | 1,659 | 1,230 |
| Niagara Falls | 304 | 13 | 209 | 271 | 170 | 92 | 1,507 | 106 |
| North Bay | 286 | 0 | 400 | 340 | 291 | 49 | 543 | 124 |
| Oshawa | 671 | 0 | 924 | 643 | 56 | 587 | 1,228 | 63 |
| Ottawa | 1,016 | 24 | 1,927 | 1,007 | 854 | 99 | 3,065 | 754 |
| Pembroke | 292 | 0 | 415 | 266 | 197 | 69 | 75 | 118 |
| Peterborough | 225 | 3 | 340 | 223 | 213 | 11 | 262 | 119 |
| Port Arthur | 654 | 0 | 603 | 634 | 607 | 27 | 385 | 1,133 |
| St. Catharines | 484 | 6 | 486 | 467 | 211 | 256 | 1,846 | 166 |
| St. Thomas | 114 | 1 | 129 | 109 | 80 | 29 | 235 | 95 |
| Sarnia | 305 | 1 | 356 | 300 | 167 | 133 | 519 | 220 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 208 | 4 | 600 | 217 | 149 | 48 | 273 | 71 |
| Stratford | 149 | 0 | 440 | 143 | 130 | 13 | 676 | 151 |
| Sudbury | 404 | 0 | 900 | 427 | 383 | 44 | 329 | 61 |
| Timmins | 543 | 43 | 984 | 444 | 316 | 128 | 1,045 | 143 |
| Toronto | 3,642 | 263 | 11,923 | 3,432 | 1,446 | 1,918 | 17,516 | 1,400 |
| Windsor | 532 | 16 | 667 | 523 | 295 | 228 | 2,608 | 321 |
| **Manitoba** | **2,743** | **68** | **3,804** | **2,714** | **2,280** | **424** | **17,604** | **2,278** |
| Brandon | 353 | 51 | 402 | 252 | 222 | 30 | 676 | 232 |
| Winnipeg | 2,390 | 17 | 3,402 | 2,462 | 2,058 | 394 | 16,928 | 2,046 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,712** | **255** | **2,983** | **2,596** | **1,952** | **636** | **1,938** | **1,535** |
| Estevan | 31 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 37 | 52 |
| Moose Jaw | 484 | 79 | 437 | 434 | 328 | 99 | 519 | 198 |
| North Battleford | 125 | 5 | 120 | 123 | 53 | 70 | 18 | 67 |
| Prince Albert | 512 | 20 | 452 | 424 | 279 | 144 | 95 | 94 |
| Regina | 668 | 55 | 677 | 712 | 596 | 116 | 487 | 533 |
| Saskatoon | 355 | 20 | 761 | 392 | 353 | 39 | 662 | 323 |
| Swift Current | 141 | 48 | 124 | 130 | 103 | 27 | 114 | 79 |
| Weyburn | 143 | 4 | 139 | 130 | 79 | 51 | 4 | 70 |
| Yorkton | 253 | 18 | 237 | 233 | 145 | 88 | 2 | 119 |
| **Alberta** | **2,254** | **34** | **4,522** | **2,174** | **1,753** | **411** | **10,021** | **1,965** |
| Calgary | 740 | 23 | 1,752 | 656 | 479 | 177 | 3,327 | 759 |
| Drumheller | 78 | 2 | 219 | 75 | 67 | 8 | 192 | 87 |
| Edmonton | 1,100 | 5 | 1,580 | 1,110 | 958 | 142 | 5,216 | 797 |
| Lethbridge | 142 | 3 | 590 | 137 | 105 | 32 | 915 | 206 |
| Medicine Hat | 194 | 1 | 381 | 196 | 144 | 52 | 371 | 116 |
| **British Columbia** | **3,052** | **41** | **6,248** | **3,116** | **1,394** | **1,636** | **6,725** | **2,420** |
| Kamloops | 99 | 6 | 394 | 109 | 94 | 1 | 22 | 189 |
| Nanaimo | 444 | 2 | 440 | 423 | 346 | 77 | 127 | 482 |
| Nelson | 176 | 0 | 197 | 176 | 21 | 155 | 0 | 49 |
| New Westminster | 227 | 0 | 145 | 227 | 76 | 151 | 572 | 53 |
| Penticton | 68 | 10 | 125 | 89 | 23 | 36 | 74 | 138 |
| Prince George | 18 | 8 | 29 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 19 | – |
| Prince Rupert | 141 | 0 | 168 | 140 | 83 | 57 | 72 | 39 |
| Vancouver | 838 | 15 | 3,378 | 897 | 538 | 319 | 5,183 | 1,332 |
| Victoria | 1,041 | 0 | 1,372 | 1,043 | 203 | 840 | 656 | 138 |
| **Canada** | **29,851** | **1,372** | **53,257** | **29,677** | **18,945** | **9,326** | **85,304** | **20,907*** |
| Men | 20,526 | 265 | 40,475 | 20,579 | 14,351 | 6,039 | 73,518 | 16,246 |
| Women | 9,325 | 1,107 | 12,782 | 9,098 | 4,594 | 3,287 | 11,786 | 4,661 |

* 18 Placements effected by offices since closed.

the Port Arthur zone one mining engineer. Destined to the Sudbury zone one electric welder was shipped from Kingston. In Manitoba, during July, 291 persons were transferred at the reduced rate, 271 within the province and 20 to points outside. All of these were granted their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg office. Within the province one farm general was despatched to Brandon and 178 farm hands, 88 highway construction workers, one construction cook, one timekeeper, one marine engineer and one hotel waitress to various sections of the Winnipeg zone. The workers going outside the province were bound for the Port Arthur zone and included 16 mine employees, 2 farm hands, one bushman and one restaurant worker. Saskatchewan offices granted 4 certificates at the reduced rate during July, to teachers going to provincial points, 3 of whom were transported from Regina and one from Saskatoon to situations within their respective zones. Business transacted by Alberta offices during July involved the issue of 104 reduced rate certificates to centres within the province. From Edmonton transfers were effected of 40 fire fighters, 21 bushmen, 10 miners, 6 carpenters, 4 labourers, 3 cooks, 3 sawmill workers, 3 farm hands, one farm domestic, 2 deck hands, 2 clerks, one fisherman, one millwright, one highway construction teamster, one engineer and one cookee to employment at points within the Edmonton zone. Travelling from Calgary within the territory covered by that city office were 4 farm hands. The Vancouver office was entirely responsible for the labour movement in British Columbia during July, which included the transfer of 11 workers. Of these 5 were miners and 2 hotel cooks conveyed to Kamloops, while one farm hand journeyed to Penticton and 2 mine cooks and one hotel cook within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 903 persons who secured Employment Service reduced transportation rate certificates during July, 338 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 528 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 33 by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1936

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in 58 cities during July stood at $4,602,897, a slight increase of $22,157 or 0·5 per cent as compared with the June, 1936, total of $4,580,740; there was also an increase of $206,495 or 4·7 per cent in the more significant comparison with the July, 1935, aggregate of $4,396,402.

The value of the building authorized in the first seven months of the present year was $22,103,317; this was considerably lower than the aggregate of $29,036,913 reported in the period January-July, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first seven months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials since 1931 have also been decidedly lower than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 400 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $1,700,000, and some 1,500 permits for other buildings estimated at over $2,300,000. In addition, engineering projects valued at $9,925 were undertaken by Port Arthur. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $2,000,000 and $2,400,000, respectively.

Increases over June, 1936, were reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, that of $230,903 or 21·1 per cent in Quebec being greatest. The remaining provinces recorded declines, of which that of $74,706 or 67·8 per cent in Saskatchewan was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1935, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta showed increases. The gain of $608,786 or 85·1 per cent in Quebec was most noteworthy. In Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the authorized building had a lower valuation than in the same month of last year; the greatest decline was in British Columbia, amounting to $1,034,933 or 68·5 per cent.

Of the larger cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—Montreal and Winnipeg showed increases over June, 1936, and also as compared with July, 1935. In Toronto, the total was lower than in the preceding month, but higher than in the same month of last year, while in Vancouver, the July, 1936, authorizations were lower in value than in either June, 1936, or July, 1935.

Of the other centres, Fredericton, Moncton, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Kingston, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sarnia, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock, Edmonton and New Westminster showed gains as compared with June, 1936, and also as compared with July, 1935.

### Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1920-1936

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during July, and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the January-July total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given, (1926 average=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in July | Value of permits issued in first seven months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 4,602,897 | 22,103,317 | 22·7 | 84·5 |
| 1935..... | 4,396,402 | 29,036,913 | 29·8 | 81·8 |
| 1934..... | 3,257,470 | 13,668,847 | 14·0 | 82·8 |
| 1933..... | 2,180,403 | 12,496,302 | 12·7 | 76·5 |
| 1932..... | 4,412,169 | 28,753,213 | 29·5 | 78·1 |
| 1931..... | 11,042,609 | 69,993,717 | 71·8 | 83·3 |
| 1930..... | 15,824,781 | 101,238,766 | 103·9 | 94·2 |
| 1929..... | 22,702,584 | 147,311,851 | 151·2 | 99·2 |
| 1928..... | 25,761,956 | 127,798,943 | 131·2 | 96·2 |
| 1927..... | 16,369,195 | 97,211,914 | 99·8 | 96·1 |
| 1926..... | 18,683,415 | 97,443,834 | 100·0 | 100·8 |
| 1925..... | 12,812,603 | 78,712,320 | 80·8 | 103·1 |
| 1924..... | 11,681,196 | 72,355,350 | 74·3 | 109·8 |
| 1923..... | 13,078,547 | 86,126,043 | 88·4 | 111·7 |
| 1922..... | 15,740,810 | 87,022,484 | 89·3 | 108·3 |
| 1921..... | 10,965,891 | 66,737,757 | 68·5 | 130·2 |
| 1920..... | 13,743,045 | 75,497,755 | 77·5 | 144·2 |

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* August, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was an improvement in the state of employment, on the whole, between June 22 and July 20. The industries mainly affected were the cotton industry, tinplate manufacture, the electric cable, apparatus, etc, industry, printing and bookbinding, the transport and distributive trades, food preparation and hotel and boarding house service. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry, following the increase in those numbers for temporary reasons in the previous month. On the other hand, employment declined in building and public works contracting and the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture.

It is estimated that, at July 20, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,895,000. This was 63,000 more than at June 22, 1936, and 481,000 more than at July 22, 1935. Agricultural workers became insurable at the beginning of May, but statistics of the number of such workers in employment are not yet available.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at July 20, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholy unemployed), was 12·7, as compared with 13·1 at June 22, 1936, and with 15·3 at July 22, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at July 20, was 12·5, compared with 12·9 at June 22, and with 15·0 at July 22, 1935.

At July 20, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,285,805 wholly unemployed, 296,007 temporarily stopped, and 70,260 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,652,072. This was 50,604 less than a month before and 320,869 less than a year before. The total of 1,652,072 included 1,312,527 men, 49,193 boys, 246,145 women, and 44,207 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 728,496 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit; 630,113 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 181,022 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 112,441 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at July 20, 1936, was 1,717,062, as compared with 1,766,372 at June 22, 1936, and 2,045,383 at July 22, 1935.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—A slight increase in employment between June and July was shown in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to a recent report by Commissioner Lubin to Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins.

The gain of approximately 2,000 workers, while small, continues the expansion which has been shown each month since March and is particularly significant when contrasted with the usual sharp recessions which characterize employment in July, the report said. Available records for the industries covered by the Bureau show that during the past 17 years increases have been shown for July in only 3 instances, namely, 1919, 1929, and 1933.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls with July 1935 in the combined industries surveyed shows a gain of nearly 1 million workers over the year interval and an increase of almost $42,000,000 in the amount paid out in weekly wages.

Weekly pay rolls in July 1936 were approximately $2,200,000 less than in the preceding month, due largely to inventory-taking and repairs and in some instances, vacations.

The contra-seasonal employment gain in July was fairly widespread. A rise was shown in the index of the manufacturing industries as well as in 9 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed. A seasonal increase was reported in the laundry industry. Each of the 3 utilities industries reported increases in employment and wholesale trade establishments, crude petroleum producing firms, quarries and non-metallic mines, insurance companies, and private building contractors also reported gains. An expected curtailment was shown in retail trade, year-round hotels, anthracite mining and dyeing and cleaning establishments and declines were also reported by metal and bituminous coal mines and brokerage firms.

The 0·9 per cent gain in factory employment continues the succession of increases in factory employment which have been shown each month since January of this year. The July index of employment (86·8) is higher than that for any month since October 1930. Factory pay rolls normally recede in July, due to temporary shutdowns for inventory and repairs, vacations, and to some extent, by the observance of the July 4th holiday. The decline of 1·1 per cent in factory pay rolls in July however was the smallest percentage decline for July in any of the preceding 17 years in which decreases have been reported. The decrease this year was retarded somewhat by the policy recently adopted by some firms of extending vacations with pay. With the exception of the two immediately preceding months, the July index of factory pay rolls (77·8) stands above the level recorded in any month since October 1930.

Employment in the nondurable goods group increased 1·9 per cent. Employment in the durable goods industries declined 0·3 per cent over the month interval. The July durable goods employment index (79·7), with the exception of June 1936, is above the level of all preceding months since September 1930. The July employment index for the nondurable goods (94·4) indicates that for every thousand workers employed in the index base period (1923-25=100) 944 were employed in July 1936, while in the durable goods group a similar comparison shows that for every thousand workers employed in 1923-1925, 797 were employed in July 1936.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—There were nearly 61,000 fewer workers employed in July in the combined non-manufacturing industries surveyed than in the preceding month. Approximately 13,000 more workers were employed in wholesale trade establishments than in June. A net gain in employment of more than 11,000 workers was shown in the public utilities group, which is composed of telephone and telegraph, power and light and manufactured gas, and electric-railroad and motor-bus companies and laundries added over 7,500 workers to their pay rolls over the month interval. These gains combined with smaller gains in quarrying, crude petroleum producing, insurance, and private building construction industries were not sufficiently large to offset the declines in the remaining non-manufacturing industries, the largest of which was in retail trade (90,000 workers). The declines in the remaining non-manufacturing industries aggregated less than 10,000 workers, the most pronounced decline appearing in anthracite mining in which the estimated loss was 4,000 workers.

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The gross value of production in the pulp and paper industry in 1935 was $162,651,282, an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1934 and 32 per cent over 1933 when production reached its lowest level. Despite this increase, the value of the 1935 production formed only two-thirds of the peak production of 1929 when it was $243,970,761. There were 27,836 employees and the total payroll was $35,893,313 as compared with 26,993 in 1934 with salaries and wages amounting to $33,307,043. Total capital invested amounted to $545,572,938, a decrease of 1·6 per cent from the previous year.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincal Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed.

The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wage conditions have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

### DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Demolition, etc.)*

Removal of engines and installation of new Diesel engines in Fisheries Patrol Boats *Thresher* and *Capelin*, at Meteghan, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 12, 1936. Amount of contract, $13,180. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 58 | 8 | |
| Machinists | 0 58 | 8 | |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Demolition, etc.)*

Construction of a combined dwelling and lighthouse at West Ironbound Light-station, Lunenburg Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Boehner Woodworkers Ltd., West LaHave, N.S. Date of contract, August 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,620. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shinglers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck (1 and 2 tons) | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a new dwelling at Light-station, Liscomb, Guysborough Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James P. Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 7, 1936.

Amount of contract, $6,538. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shinglers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck (1 and 2 tons) | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

Removal of derelicts, etc., from the harbours of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Sincennes-McNaughton Tugs, Ltd. Date of contract, August 25, 1936. Amount of contract, $38,085. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver and derrick fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Burners—acetylene | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stationary engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a new wooden dwelling at Light-station, Flat Point, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. J. W. Stephens, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, August 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,469. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters and joiners | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas or electricity | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair or Demolition)*

Construction of a Landplane Hangar at Aerodome at Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $97,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers and masons | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—steam | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—gas or electricity | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator— gas or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| 1 or 2 drums | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 or more drums | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. shovel operator | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel fireman | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rodman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—wood | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters—ornamental | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters — ornamental — helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinists | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a sanitary sewer from Seaplane Hangar S.1 to the sewage pump house with a 24-inch overflow to the Bay of Quinte, at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,890. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helper (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Excavation of the Barracks Buildings at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Sabourin & Henry, Billings Bridge, Ont. Date of contract, July 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,500. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also used in connection with this contract.

Construction of an Instructional Building at the R.C.C.S. Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1936. Amount of contract, $57,341. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. shovel operator | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel fireman | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rodman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—metal and wood | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters, ornamental | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters, ornamental, helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an Instructional Building, complete with squash courts, at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Gerard A. Baert, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, August 7, 1936. Amount of contract, $86,732. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—steam | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Excavator—bear cat | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Excavator—gas. shovel | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel fireman | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rodman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering materials) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel worker | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| single drum | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| 2 or more drums | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension of 20-inch water supply main to Seaplane Hangar S.1 at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,414. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Station and Transmitter Building at McMurray, Alberta. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, August 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,995. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Bricklayers and masons | $1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers' and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and trucks— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rod man | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician (inside wireman) | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

Changing the steam distribution system in Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Bowyer-Boag Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 11,

1936. Amount of contract, $1,606. The schedule follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Asbestos insulation workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a vacuum steam-heating system in Seaplane Hangar S.1 at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,760. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a concrete apron for Seaplane Hangar S.1 at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,875. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Plastering all interior walls and partitions in the Landplane Hangar A.1, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,265. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Operator hoist— | | | |
| Gas or elec | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a plumbing system in Barrack Block No. 3 at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,790. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 80 | 8 | |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 | |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 40 | 8 | |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a heating system in Barrack Block No. 3, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John J. McNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,960. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of August, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Drab forage caps | Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Nose cowls | Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Wireless sets | Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Cordite | Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

In addition to the foregoing, contracts were awarded for overhauling and modifying various aircraft as follows:—

Semi-overhaul and modification of Fairchild 71 Monoplane No. 643. Name of contractors, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,391. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Complete reconditioning of Fleet Aircraft No. 210. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,460. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Modification of Civet Fleet Landplane No. 193. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,489.75. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction of two aircraft engines, Civet Mark IA. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, August 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,974.56. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Overhauling WACO Aircraft CF-CCP. Name of contractors, The MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,145. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Demolition, etc.)*

Construction of Postal Station "K," Toronto, Ontario. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $144,729 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 87½ | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Hollow metal workers (erectors) | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Kalamein iron workers (erectors) | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters | 1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal, on metal furring | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal, on wood furring | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, two horses and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver with 1½-2 ton truck | 1 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of employees are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of protection work at Pointe du Lac, Three Rivers Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Ernest Fleury, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,637.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Driver, horse and cart | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Masons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Broad-axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of wharf repairs, Grosse Isle, Montmagny-L'Islet Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Fournier & Montminy, Cap St. Ignace, P.Q. Date of contract, July 24, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,851.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners (machine) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator (gas. or electric) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1-2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

Construction of wharf repairs at Clarke City, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,085. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as: Broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of an addition to the Entomological Laboratory, Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Andrew D. McCain, East Florenceville, N.B. Date of contract, July 28, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,500 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete and cement mixer operator | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a new concrete floor in the plant house of National Research Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Farley Construction Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,195. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rate only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of floating breakwaters at Fisherman's Floats, Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John Currie & Son, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, July 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,741.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Piledriver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 | |
| Piledriver engineer | 1 00 | 8 | |
| Piledriver man | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Derrickman | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 | |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48* per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*(Tenders taken before May, when the 44-hour week became effective by statute.)

Installation of Post Office Equipment in the Post Office Building and Annex at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 7, 1936. Amount of contract, $29,229. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. and electric | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers— | | | |
| Metal | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Millwright | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 47½ | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Innisfail, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Green, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,097. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete and cement mixer operator—gas. or electric | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | $0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Okotoks, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Green, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,669. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Dredging work at Drum Head, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 24, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $14,719.74. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in the North Arm of the Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge and Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 3, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $63,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Caissie's Cape, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Philip M. Leger, Mount Carmel, N.B. Date of contract, August 3, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Byng Inlet, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 7, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $8,640. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,962.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in the harbour, Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 6, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $12,920. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building, Kingsville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,666. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Watrous, Sask. Name of contractors, W. H. Cushing Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, August 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $754. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN BAKERIES IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF WINNIPEG AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 292.

Agreement to be in effect from July 15, 1936 to April 30, 1937. Notice to be given by either party desiring a change in the agreement, thirty days before the expiration date.

(A strike over the violation of this agreement is reported on page 775 of this issue.)

Only union workers to be employed, if available. Others employed must join the union and the union may withdraw from work any worker who violates a union rule. The union label to be used on all products and it will be withdrawn by the union in case of violation of the agreement. Where a worker has been employed for two weeks, he cannot be dismissed except for flagrant misconduct or by the consent of both parties.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44 hour week.

Overtime not to be permitted while there are unemployed members of the union. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half.

Minimum wages per week: head bakers $25, dough men $19, bench men $16, helpers $13, cake bakers 40 cents per hour. (These are increases of $1 per week in weekly wage rates and of 5 cents per hour for cake bakers from the wage rates in effect in the former agreement with the Food Workers' Industrial Union).

During the slack season there shall be equal division of work among employees as far as possible.

Where an employer, manager or foreman does any kind of work, the same regulations as to hours of labour and division of work to apply.

Grievances to be first taken up with the shop committee and union representative. No strike to occur during negotiations of any dispute.



## Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF BOYS' CLOTHING, WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES AND THE NATIONAL CLOTHING WORKERS OF CANADA.

Agreement in effect in one establishment from July 24, 1935 and in others from January and March 1936. The agreement may be changed by agreement in writing between the firm and the union.

Only union members to be employed except new employees who must join the union. No employee to be discharged without just cause or without the employer consulting with the union executive.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Wages: Wherever possible all work to be done on a wage basis which is not to be less than the rate set by the Minimum Wage Board. The employer and the union to confer from time to time regarding wage rates, and if there is any dispute which cannot be settled between them, it shall be referred to the general board of directors, and, if disputed, to an independent party whose decision will be accepted. Wage rates paid must be at least equal to those paid in establishments where work of a similar nature is performed. No deductions to be made from wages unless agreed to between the employer and the union.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from July 15, 1936 to July 15, 1937.

This agreement amends the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1935, page 1061, as follows:

Hours: 42 per week divided into 5½ working days, provided that during the slack season, that is between November 15 and January 15 and between May 15 and July 15, no work to be done on Saturdays.

Wages being paid employees under the October 1935 agreement to be increased $2 per week for all those receiving $12 or less per week and $1.50 for those receiving over $12 per week.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,—CERTAIN MEN'S WORK CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS AND THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.

This agreement was reached following a strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1936, page 693, and the current issue, page 775. A similar agreement with another firm has been in effect for several years.

Agreement to be in effect from various dates in July and August, 1936.

The employers acknowledge the right of the workers to organize and to deal collectively through a representative chosen by and through the union and there shall be no discrimination against any employee for union activity. The union agrees not to interfere with the employers' proper factory discipline and management, not to limit output, restrict employment nor curtail production.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: all work before regular starting time or after regular quitting time, time and one-quarter; work on Sundays or legal holidays, double time. Piece workers to receive prices increased similarly for work done outside regular hours.

Minimum wages are the union piece rate schedule.

### Construction: Building and Structures

TORONTO AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 46.

Agreement in effect from March 24, 1936, to March 1, 1937, and from year to year thereafter unless sixty days' notice prior to February 28, 1937, is given by either party, in which case the Joint Conference Board shall convene within thirty days and come to a decision.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 776. Wages remain the same at 90 cents per hour for journeymen plumbers.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO 30.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 692, with the exception that the minimum hourly wage for journeymen sheet metal workers is raised from 75 to 82½ cents per hour.

Hours remain unchanged, with an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN WRECKING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS', BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION OF AMERICA, TORONTO WRECKERS' LOCAL.

Agreement reached after a minor dispute reported on page 774 of this issue.

Agreement was signed on or about August 4, 1936, and is effective for one year. Notice of any proposed change in the agreement must be given thirty days before the expiration of the agreement.

The union agrees to supply the company with competent help and the company agrees that no worker shall be employed unless he is a union member.

Hours: 8 per day, but in cases of special need, 9 hours' work shall be permitted at the regular rate; all work in excess of 9 hours to be paid at the rate of time and one-quarter.

Wages: ground worker labourers 35 cents per hour and barmen 40 cents per hour until March 1, 1937, when these rates shall be increased by 5 cents per hour. These rates not to apply on any work done for the city, provincial or federal government for which minimum rates have been set.

A shop steward elected by the employees shall take up any complaint which the company may have against any employee. No employee shall be discharged before the matter of his discharge has been taken up with the union and the consent of the union has been obtained.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CUT STONE SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE TORONTO LOCAL OF THE JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 819, and amended as shown in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 733, has been renewed from May 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937.

Wages for journeymen stonecutters remain at 87½ cents per hour, with a 44-hour week.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—THE HAMILTON HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION AND SUCH OF ITS EMPLOYEES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 138, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Verbal agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1936, to July 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is based on the recommendations of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act given in July, 1933, and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE August, 1933, page 759. These recommendations were accepted verbally by employer and workers, and with the exception of the wage rate clauses, the present agreement is the same as that recommended in the above report. The present agreement does not deal with the meter department as did the Board's report.

Wages per month in the sub-station operating department: electrical workers with 3 years' experience or over $155, with 2 to 3 years' experience $130, with 1 to 2 years' experience $115, with less than one year's experience $100.

Wages per hour in overhead line department, underground and maintenance department and trouble department: first class linemen 81 cents, second class linemen 76 cents, cablemen 81 cents, foremen 91 cents.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE VICTORIA LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1936 to June 15, 1941, and from the year thereafter until either party gives 60 days' notice prior to June 15 of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1936, page 369, with the following changes and additions:

Saturday afternoon is hereafter to be classed as overtime.

The association undertakes to maintain in its membership only workmen capable of doing a fair day's work. It also agrees that strikes will not be called on sympathetic grounds.

As heretofore, base rates in the Port of Victoria shall be governed by the rates prevailing in the Port of Vancouver.

### Service: Hotels and Restaurants

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN HOTELS, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, No. 280, (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS).

The agreement covers hotel beverage and tap rooms.

Agreement accepted August 26, 1936 and earlier dates, to be in effect until June 30, 1937. A strike to obtain this agreement in some of the hotels is reported on page 778 of this issue.

Only union members in good standing to be employed. Any others employed must join the union. The union agrees to use its influence with organized labour and its friends to patronize only such places as display the union card which is to be supplied by the union.

Hours: 54 per week to be performed within six days.

Overtime to be paid at 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rates: $18 per week for waiters handling beverages and $21 for tap men. Where an employee is employed as tap man and waiter, the rate is $21. For ten Class B hotels, the wage scale is $16 per week for waiters and $19 for tapmen. Extra help or sparemen to be paid 50 cents per hour and must be paid for at least three hours. If employed a full 9 hour day, however, the wage rate for the day to be $3.50.

Where by mutual agreement meals are supplied, a maximum of 25 cents per meal and of $3 per week may be charged by the employer, and a maximum of $2.50 per week for room.

Uniforms for waiters and tapmen to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

Waiters and tapmen to be properly insured against accident under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act or other liability insurance at the expense of the employer.

### Industrial Standards Act of Nova Scotia

The following schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and the terms summarized in this issue in the article beginning on page 832:

Electrical Workers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Carpenters, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Bricklayers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

### Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreement and amendments to agreements have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the article beginning on page 833 of this issue:

Glove cutters (work gloves), Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, Lake St. John District (Amendment).

Building Trades, Quebec (Amendment).

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal (Amendment).

Glove cutters (fine gloves), Province of Quebec (Amendment).

Furniture workers, Province of Quebec (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have recently been made obligatory and the terms summarized in the article beginning on page 838 of this issue:

Millinery Industry, Province of Ontario (Cancellation).

Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Plasterers, Kitchener.

Building Labourers, Kitchener.

Carpenters, Kitchener.

Painters, Kitchener.

Plumbers, Windsor.

Electrical Workers, Windsor.

Building Labourers, Windsor.

Plasterers, Windsor.

Carpenters, Windsor.

Bricklayers, Windsor.

Carpenters, Ottawa.

Plumbers, Ottawa.

Brewery Workers, Province of Ontario.

### Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedules have recently been approved and made binding by Order in Council and are summarized in the article beginning on page 838 of this issue:

Electrical Workers, Wetaskiwin.

Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, Wetaskiwin.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Wetaskiwin.

Bricklayers and Plasterers, Wetaskiwin.

Building Labourers, Wetaskiwin.

Painters, Wetaskiwin.

Carpenters, Wetaskiwin.

Electrical Workers, Calgary.

Tile and Marble Layers, Edmonton.

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An historical outline of occupational diseases, industrial hygiene and surgery traced from early antiquity to the depression of the twentieth century appears in the July issue of *Industrial Medicine*. The writer, Dr. Robert T. Legge, professor of Hygiene, University of California, devotes particular attention to the early period of occupational hygiene following upon the advent of modern industrialism.

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The value of imports brought into Canada, free of duty, from the United States by Canadians under the $100 exemption clause since May 1, when the regulation went into effect, until July 31 was $751,885. The following is the classification of items: clothing, $393,457; furniture and household appliances, $90,735; boots and shoes, $73,992; automobile accessories, $29,763; automobile tires and tubes, $20,133; foodstuffs, $1,559; miscellaneous articles, $142,246.

# INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF NOVA SCOTIA

## First Schedules of Wages and Hours Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Nova Scotia, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 604, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario as noted below in the first paragraph of "Industrial Standards Act of Ontario." It is, however, restricted to the building and construction industry in Halifax and Dartmouth and excludes employees of the provincial government or municipalities and also excludes any employee performing temporary work or service the total amount of which does not exceed one hundred dollars.

The following are the first schedules to be put into effect through Order in Council under this Act.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council dated September 1 and published in *The Royal Gazette,* September 2, makes obligatory a schedule of wages for all those engaged in the electrical industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth.

The schedule is to be in effect from September 12, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives the required notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Where more than one shift a day is worked, on the second and third shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first five hours, double time thereafter. Double time for work on Sundays, seven specified holidays and civic holidays. No work on Labour Day except for the protection of life and property.

Minimum wage rate for electrical workers: 80 cents per hour.

Not more than one apprentice or helper to be allowed to any journeyman. Apprentices to be paid 20 cents per hour during second year, 30 cents during third year, 40 cents during fourth year and 50 cents during fifth year.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated September 1 and published in *The Royal Gazette,* September 2, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for all those engaged in the plumbing and steamfitting industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth.

The schedule is in effect from September 12, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives the required notice.

This schedule is similar to the one noted above for electricians at Halifax and Dartmouth, with these exceptions:

Civic holidays are not listed with the holidays for which double time is to be paid.

Minimum wage rate for plumbers and steamfitters: 75 cents per hour.

No wage rates are specified for apprentices.

In case of extra high or heavy work, any help required, in addition to the one apprentice or helper per journeyman, are to be labourers who will not be required to do any mechanical work.

CARPENTERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated September 1 and published in *The Royal Gazette,* September 2, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for all those engaged in the carpentry industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth.

The schedule is in effect from September 12, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives the required notice.

This schedule is similar to the one noted above for electricians at Halifax and Dartmouth, with these exceptions:

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first five hours following the first shift and the first three hours following the second and third shifts and double time thereafter. Civic holidays are omitted from the list of holidays for which double time is to be paid.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 60 cents per hour. No wages rates are specified for apprentices.

BRICKLAYERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated September 1 and published in *The Royal Gazette,* September 2, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for all those engaged in the bricklaying industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth.

The schedule is in effect from September 12, 1936, to April 30, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives the required notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Where shifts are being worked, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work for the second and third shift.

All overtime and work on Sundays and seven specified holidays double time. No work on Labour Day except for the protection of life and property.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers: 97½ cents per hour.

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It is expected that the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry, which adjourned in Montreal on June 22 will begin its fall session on or about September 15, and continue for several weeks.

Questionnaires sent to textile mills late in June and early in July requesting detailed information regarding production costs, trading profits, and other relevant matters concerning the past 10 years' operations have been completed and returned to the Commission's accountants.

# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include: the extension by Order in Council of an agreement affecting glove cutters (work gloves) throughout the Province, which is summarized below; amendments to Orders in Council affecting five other agreements which are also noted below. In addition, a request for an amendment to the Order in Council affecting building trades at Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 1, and a request for the extension of a new agreement affecting printing trades at Chicoutimi was published in the issue of August 8.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 607. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreement have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

GLOVE CUTTERS (WORK GLOVES), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved August 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain glove manufacturers and Le Syndicat Catholique National des Gantiers de Montréal, section des gros gants (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Montreal, Work Gloves Section) and Le Syndicat Catholique National des Gantiers des Trois-Rivières, section des gros gants (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Three Rivers, Work Gloves Section).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the whole Province of Quebec.

The agreement is in effect from August 1, 1936, to July 1, 1937, and for another year if neither party gives the required notice of objections to its renewal.

Hours not to exceed 48 per week. If it is necessary for any manufacturer to employ his workers for more than 48 hours per week during a certain period, an agreement as to this must first be reached between such manufacturer and the Joint Committee.

The minimum wage schedule contained in this agreement is a schedule of piece rates and it is provided that in towns of a population of 15,000 or less these minimum rates are 10 per cent less than in the larger towns and cities.

One apprentice allowed for every 10 cutters or fraction thereof in any shop.

Apprentices to be paid $7 per week during first six months and $9 during second six months and the regular piece work rates after one year.

The joint committee appointed under the Act to fix wages for any other type of glove not now provided for, but such rates before becoming obligatory must be approved by an amendment to this Order in Council.

BUILDING TRADES, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved August 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 8, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 88, and March, page 275) by including from August 1, 1936, the county of Saguenay and providing that for contracts exceeding $10,000 in this county overtime work not exceeding two hours per day be paid at regular rate and the following hourly wage scale to be paid: bricklayers and masons, 70 cents, enginemen—shovel (steam, gas) 65 cents to $1, electricians 50 to 60 cents, blacksmiths 45 to 55 cents, enginemen—hoisting 55 cents, carter (two horses) 50 cents, carpenters and joiners (finishing) 45 to 50 cents; plumbers and steamfitters, cement finishers and painters 40 to 50 cents; carpenters and joiners (repairing and concrete forms) and compressor oper-

ators 40 to 45 cents, enginemen—gas mixer 35 to 45 cents; riggers, carter (one horse) and powdermen 40 cents; truck driver and drill operator 35 cents; helpers, stationary firemen 30 to 35 cents; carters and common labourers 30 cents. It is also provided that clearing operations comprising the cutting and scouring of wood and road building are not governed by this Order in Council.

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved August 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 545 and July, page 660) by providing for Thetford Mines in a separate zone with the following minimum hourly wage scale: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 60 cents; carpenters and joiners, metal lathers 50 cents; wood lathers, drillers, stationary enginemen and mechanics, enginemen—steam shovel, enginemen—hoisting, enginemen—gas mixer, enginemen—compressor 45 cents; painters, tinsmith roofers, joint pointers, cement finishers, marble setters, tile setters, terrazzo setters, men working on machines for polishing the terrazzo, 40 cents; building caulkers 35 cents; mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and common labourers 30 cents.

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—By an order in Council, approved August 4 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 8, the Order in Council relating to these workers which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 751, is rescinded and the original Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 460 and July, page 661) are declared to be in force.

GLOVE CUTTERS (FINE GLOVES), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved August 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 15, makes an addition to the piece rate list in the agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 545.

FURNITURE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved August 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 15, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 1064, December, page 1157, and January, 1936, page 87) by making the following changes:—

The agreement is to be renewed each year on August 31 unless "a preponderant group of employers or the contracting parties of the first part give notice to the other parties hereto of their intention to revoke same at least ninety days before the date of expiration of the said contract."

The party of the first part is changed to "the manufacturers of furniture of the Province of Quebec, representing the following employers" instead of the association previously a party.

The minimum rates for employees over 21 years of age are to apply also to common labourers.

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### Safety Measures Employed by Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada

Reference was made in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, to the fact that the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, had won the Hon. C. J. Arcand trophy for industrial plant safety. By this achievement, this Company wins, for the second time during the last four years, the handsome trophy donated in 1932 by the Hon. C. J. Arcand.

In accepting this award the company is justifiably proud of its record of operating 2,772,444 man-hours in 1935 without a single lost-time accident. In order to accomplish this, the Sherwin-Williams Company adopted and developed modern methods in accident prevention. All motors, drive-shafts, cog wheels, belting, etc., are installed close to the ceiling, while any machinery on the floor is guarded and kept painted and clean. Good housekeeping is the rule in every department. Floors are swept every night and washed once a week. Staircases are well-lighted, painted regularly, and all corners are painted white for better visibility; plant inspections are held regularly; suggestions for improvement are always welcome and where feasible put into effect at once. Co-operation between foremen and superintendents in carrying out any betterment of working conditions with a view to the prevention of accidents, insures the well-being of the employees. Warning signs are posted at strategic points; and a fully equipped first-aid man is always on hand to give immediate treatment for minor injuries which might otherwise become serious if not attended to immediately.

Employing such accident preventive measures, the Sherwin-Williams Company stated that it looked forward confidently to another year of operation without a lost-time accident.

# INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

## Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

MILLINERY INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—The schedule for this industry which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 549, has been rescinded by an Order in Council which was published in *The Ontario Gazette,* August 15.

BRICKLAYERS, STONEMASONS AND PLASTERERS, KITCHENER.—An Order in Council dated August 6, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* August 15, and corrected in the issue of August 22, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering trades in a zone which includes the city of Kitchener, the town of Waterloo and surrounding district.

This Order in Council is in effect from September 1, 1936, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on the first five days of the week and on Saturdays from noon to 5 p.m., time and one-half, except where two or more shifts are being carried on when any 8 hours will be considered straight time. All other overtime and work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time. If required to work in order that concrete may be poured on Saturday afternoon and in cases of actual emergency, straight time to be paid.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour, to apply also to night work which cannot be done during the regular working day. In case of shift work, for work on the night shift, the minimum is 90 cents per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the Advisory Board for any person who is handicapped by age or disability.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

The shcedule does not apply to work contracted for and accepted prior to July 13, 1936.

BUILDING LABOURERS, KITCHENER.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing common labourers in the building industry in a zone which includes the city of Kitchener, the town of Waterloo and the surrounding district.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936, "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: all time in excess of 9 hours per day or 48 per week to be paid at time and one-half.

Minimum wage rate: 40 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

The provisions of this schedule are not to apply to persons engaged on work contracted for and accepted prior to July 13, 1936.

CARPENTERS, KITCHENER.—An Order in Council, dated August 6, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the carpentery trade in a zone which includes the city of Kitchener and the town of Waterloo and adjacent district. Maintenance men permanently employed in industrial or manufacturing establishments are not included.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936, "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, for first five days of week and as many hours between 7 a.m. and 12 noon Saturdays as are required to make up 48 hours in the week.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 60 cents per hour.

All other provisions as to hours, overtime, apprenticeship, etc., are the same as provided for bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers in this same zone, as noted above, except that there is no higher rate of wages provided for work on night shifts.

The schedule does not apply to work contracted for and accepted prior to July 13, 1936.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLAZIERS, KITCHENER.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the painting, decorating, paperhanging and glazing trades in a zone which includes the city of Kitchener, the town of Waterloo and adjacent district. Maintenance men permanently employed by industrial or manufacturing establishments are not included.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Where two or more shifts are being carried on, any 8-hour shift to be paid at regular rate and no overtime allowed.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on first five days of the week and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half. All other overtime and work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 50 cents per hour, which also applies to night work of not more than 8 hours where such work cannot be done during a regular working day. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Any work contracted for and accepted before July 13, 1936, is to be exempted from this schedule.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating trade in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the adjacent suburban area.

This schedule replaces the schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 90, and this Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936, "during pleasure."

Sprinkler fitting and maintenance work performed by permanent employees of an industrial or manufacturing establishment are not included under this schedule.

Hours: 8 per day during first five days of the week, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one-half hour for lunch; a 40 hour week.

Overtime: all work performed at any time except during the regular working day and regular working week, between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday to be paid at time and one-half, with the exception of work on Saturday morning required for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts which will be done at regular rate, and except for shift work. Whenever work is being carried on in two or more shifts, for work on the night shifts, 7 hours to be worked and the wage rate to be $1.15 per hour. No overtime permitted where shift work is being carried on. Work after 8 a.m. Saturdays, except as provided above, all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: $1 per hour; fifth year junior mechanics two thirds of journeymen's rate. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the electrical repair and construction trade in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the adjacent suburban area.

This schedule replaces the schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1935, page 1065, and this Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

The schedule excludes maintenance work performed by permanent employees of industrial or manufacturing establishments and also excludes work done on the assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding and repairing of any electric motor or machine or household appliance in licensed electrical repair shops or in industrial or manufacturing establishments.

Hours: 8 per day, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. with one half hour for lunch, on the first five days of the week; a 40 hour week. Whenever work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during a regular working day, it may be done at night, with regular pay for 8 hours.

Where work is being carried on in two or more shifts, an 8 hour shift to be considered a regular working day but employees working on the night shifts to be paid $1.14 per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. No overtime permitted where shift work is being carried on.

Overtime to be paid for any work in the trade except as provided for above, the overtime rate to be double time. Double time also for work on Saturdays, Sundays and six specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rate: $1 per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

BUILDING LABOURERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing common labourers in the building trade, in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban area.

This schedule replaces the previous schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1935, page 1159, and this Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

Hours limited to 9 per day and 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 50 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for handicapped persons.

PLASTERERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the plastering trade, in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the adjacent suburban area.

This schedule replaces the previous schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1935, page 1159, and this Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

This schedule is the same as the one summarized above for electrical workers at Windsor, with this exception:

Minimum wage rate for plasterers: 90 cents per hour. Where shift work is being carried on, plasterers working on night shifts to be paid $1.03 per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

CARPENTERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry trade in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the adjacent suburban area.

This schedule replaces the previous schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1935, page 1159, and this Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

This schedule is the same as the one summarized above for electrical workers at Windsor, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 80 cents per hour. Where shift work is being carried on, carpenters working on the night shifts to be paid 90 cents per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

One hour of overtime may be added to any regular working day at the rate of time and one half. Workers required to work on Saturday mornings to permit the pouring of concrete or on work necessary for the protection of life or property to be paid at regular rate.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the bricklaying and stonemasonry trades in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban area.

This schedule replaces the schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1935, page 1158, and this Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

This schedule is the same as the one summarized above for electrical workers at Windsor, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and stonemasons: 90 cents per hour. Where shift work is being carried on, bricklayers and stonemasons on the night shift to be paid $1.03 per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Workers required to work on Saturday mornings to permit the pouring of concrete or on work necessary for the protection of life or property to be paid at regular rate.

CARPENTERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry trade in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding area which is defined in the Order in Council.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

The schedule excludes regular employees of industrial or manufacturing establishments doing repair and maintenance work and work on new structures, alterations or extensions which are of a minor nature, in or to the plant or equipment used by such establishment.

Hours: 8 per day on first five days of the week, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. with one half hour for lunch, 4 hours on Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon; a 44 hour week. Whenever work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during a regular working day, it may be done at night, with regular pay for an 8 hour shift. Employees required to work on Saturday afternoon to permit the pouring of concrete or on work necessary for the protection of life or property, to be paid at the regular rate.

Whenever work is being done in two or more shifts, any 8 hour shift to be considered a regular working day, but employees working on the night shift to be paid 80 cents per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work, and no overtime allowed.

Overtime between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. on the first five days of the week, between noon and 5 p.m. on Saturdays, to be paid at time and one half. All other overtime including work done on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 70 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated August 6, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating trades in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding area which is defined in the Order in Council.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936 "during pleasure."

The schedule does not include regular employees of industrial or manufacturing establishments who are engaged in manufacturing processes or in work in connection with the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and its equipment or in new installations, alterations or extensions of a minor nature in such establishment; the work of sprinkler fitting is also excluded.

Hours: 8 per day for the first five days of the week, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch, or from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one-half hour for lunch; a 40-hour week. When work is required on Saturday morning for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts, regular rate to be paid.

Whenever work is being carried on in two or more shifts, persons on the night shift to work 7 hours and be paid 91 cents per hour until September 30, 1936 and 95 cents thereafter. No overtime permitted on shift work.

Overtime worked between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday, time and one-half. All other overtime including work on Saturdays (except as provided above), Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour until September 30, 1936 and 83 cents thereafter.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Whenever this Act does not apply to fifth year junior mechanics they shall be paid a minimum of two thirds of the journeymen's rate.

BREWERY WORKERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—An Order in Council, dated August 6 and summarized in *The Ontario Gazette,* August 15, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the brewing industry throughout the Province of Ontario.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 25, 1936, "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to the schedule previously in force which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1935, page 633, with no change in the hours or wage rates.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

### Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta, may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees or employers in the industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, April and July, 1936.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, WETASKIWIN.—An Order in Council, dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for the electrical industry in a zone which includes the city of Wetaskiwin and the surrounding district which is defined in the schedule.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Saturday inclusive, a 48-hour week and no man to be employed for more than 48 hours per week except in case of emergency. Country work (outside the city of Wetaskiwin) to be left to the discretion of the employer but hours limited to 48 per week.

Overtime: all time worked after midnight and all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week, and all work on Sundays and statutory holidays to be paid at time and one-half.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour for journeymen and 50 cents for helpers.

Employees engaged in country work to be provided with their board, and in addition one journeyman and one helper to receive transportation both ways and travelling time during regular working hours and a berth if travelling at night.

No employer may employ any employee not resident in the zone when capable resident employees are available.

TINSMITHS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, WETASKIWIN.—An Order in Council, dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for the tinsmithing and sheet metal industry in a zone including the city of Wetaskiwin and the surrounding district which is defined in the schedule.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

This schedule is similar to the electrical workers of Wetaskiwin schedule summarized above with this exception:

Minimum wage rate for journeymen tinsmiths and sheet metal workers: 90 cents per hour; helpers 40 cents per hour.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, WETASKIWIN.—An Order in Council, dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for the plumbing, steamfitting, gasfitting and pipefitting industry in a zone including the city of Wetaskiwin and the surrounding district which is defined in the schedule.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

This schedule is similar to the electrical workers of Wetaskiwin schedule summarized above with this exception:

Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 95 cents per hour; helpers 45 cents per hour.

BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS, WETASKIWIN.—An Order in Council, dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for

the plastering, bricklaying and cement industry in a zone which includes the city of Wetaskiwin and the surrounding district which is defined in the schedule.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: within a radius of 10 miles of the city of Wetaskiwin, 8 per day, 44 per week. On country work beyond these limits hours per day to be determined by the employer and the employee according to conditions prevailing on the job. Emergency work that can be done only at night to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half, but no employee to be permitted to work overtime while competent men are available. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 80 cents per hour until December 31, 1936, and 90 cents thereafter. Aged or handicapped employees may petition the Board for permission to be employed at a reduced wage rate, such rate to be determined by the Board appointed under the Act.

No employer may employ any employee not resident in the zone when capable resident employees are available.

Transportation to be furnished to all points outside the city limits, travelling time to be paid at regular rates.

No employer may employ more than one junior apprentice, that is, one serving the first two years of apprenticeship, and one senior apprentice, that is, one serving his third or fourth year in apprenticeship, the wages of apprentices to be 30 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year, 40 per cent during second year, 50 per cent during third year and 70 per cent during fourth year.

All work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into force to be completed at a rate set by the Board.

Building Labourers, Wetaskiwin.—An Order in Council, dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for labourers in the general contracting and building industry in a zone which includes the city of Wetaskiwin and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: 44 per week from Monday to Saturday noon. Emergency work which can be done only at night to be paid at 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: No employee to be permitted to work overtime when there are competent men available and there is room on the job for such men. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum rate of wages for labourers: 40 cents per hour.

No employer may employ any employee not resident in the zone when capable resident employees are available.

All work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into effect to be completed at a wage rate set by the Board.

Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers, Wetaskiwin.—An Order in Council dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for the painting, decorating, glazing and paperhanging industry in a zone which includes the city of Westaskiwin and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is to be in effect August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. Emergency work only to be permitted on Saturday morning at straight time when job already started can be completed in four hours or less. When weather conditions do not permit continuous operations from Monday to Friday, work may be continued on Saturday at straight time if not more than 24 hours' work has been obtained by the employee during the week. When work cannot be done in the day, it may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours at straight time, but if such work continues for more than three nights, the rate of pay to be 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: not more than four hours' overtime in any one working day. Overtime to be paid at time and one half. Work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time.

Wages: 65 cents per hour until January 1, 1937 and 70 cents thereafter. Aged or handicapped workers may petition the Board for permission to work at reduced wage rates, said rate to be determined by the Board appointed under the Act.

No piece work to be permitted.

No employer may employ any employee not resident in the zone when capable employees are available.

Every contractor is allowed one apprentice to every four journeymen in the shop, apprentices to serve at least three years' apprenticeship and an additional year if considered necessary by the employer. The employment of improvers is not permitted.

All work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into force is to be completed at the rate prevailing at the time tenders were submitted.

Carpenters, Wetaskiwin.—An Order in Council, dated July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for the carpentry industry in a zone which includes the city of Wetaskiwin and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: in the city of Wetaskiwin, 44 hours per week from Monday to Saturday noon; outside the city limits, 48 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one half; all work on Sundays, four specified holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wage rate: journeymen carpenters 60 cents per hour; carpenters' labourers 40 cents. Aged or handicapped employees may petition the Board for permission to work at a reduced wage rate, said rate to be determined by the Board appointed under the Act.

For work outside the city of Westaskiwin, transportation to be paid both ways when the employee makes definite arrangements with the employer before leaving for the job.

No employer to employ any employee not resident in the zone when capable resident employees are available.

No employer to employ more than one junior apprentice, that is, one serving the first two years of apprenticeship and one

senior apprentice, that is, one serving his third or fourth year of apprenticeship. Wage rates for apprentices to be 30 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year, 40 per cent during second year, 50 per cent during third year and 70 per cent during fourth year.

Carpenters' labourers not to be allowed to use a hammer or a saw on any construction work, but may use tools on destruction or pulling down work.

This schedule applies to all construction, alterations and repairs whether such work is performed for a contractor, owner or any other person, but does not apply to men employed as bench hands in planing mills, sash and door and wood-working factories.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated July 13 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for the electrical contracting industry in a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

This Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day on first five days of the week, a 40-hour week. Work that can be done only at night to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. Employees who may be required for emergencies on Saturdays to be permitted to work, being paid straight time for the morning and double time for the afternoon and evening. In finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it will be done at the regular wage rate.

No employee to be permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours, unless overtime rates are paid. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen electricians: 90 cents per hour.

On out-of-town work, travelling time to be paid at straight time.

One apprentice allowed to each employer for their first journeyman employed and an additional apprentice for every three added journeymen.

All work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into force may be completed at a rate approved by the Board.

This schedule does not include those working on the assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding and repairing of any electrical motors or household appliances done under the supervision of licensed electrical repair shops.

TILE, MARBLE AND TERRAZZO LAYERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, approved July 23 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule for all employees in the tile, marble and terrazzo contracting industry in a zone which includes the city of Edmonton and the northern part of the Province of Alberta.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1936, to August 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 hours per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Where more than one shift is worked in the 24 hours, straight time to be paid for 8 hours. On work outside a fifteen-mile radius of Edmonton post office, employees may work up to 10 hours per day and on Saturday afternoon at regular out-of-town rates, at the option of the employee.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours, thereafter double time. Only emergency work may be done on Sundays and five specified holidays, such work to be paid at time and one-half.

Wages per hour: marble masons, tile layers, terrazzo and mosaic workers $1 per hour; helpers and floor machine workers 60 cents; wall machine workers 70 cents, labourers 50 cents.

On work outside a fifteen-mile radius of Edmonton post office, employees hired in Edmonton and sent from Edmonton to out-of-town jobs shall have their transportation paid and be paid 10 cents per hour additional to the regular rates.

Any recognized tile and marble contractor having at least two mechanics in his employ, may employ one apprentice.

Wages for apprentices to be 25 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year, 35 per cent during second year, 50 per cent during third year and 75 per cent during fourth year.

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By an Order in Council appearing in the July 31 issue of *The Alberta Gazette,* it is announced that the Minister of Trade and Industry is now charged with the administration of the Industrial Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1935, page 534). This Act was formerly administered by the Provincial Secretary (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1935, page 866).

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### Farmers' Co-operatives in Canada

The Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Economics Branch, Division of Marketing) has recently issued a Directory of Co-operative Associations in Canada. As explained in the foreward, this Directory is the first listing of co-operative associations since 1932 when the Fifth Annual Report of Co-operative Associations in Canada was prepared by joint arrangement with the Department of Labour and published by that Department. The Associations listed are mainly farmers' business associations engaged in the marketing of agricultural products. They vary in size from the large grain marketing organizations of the West with many branches to local unincorporated farmers' clubs formed for the purpose of marketing live stock or purchasing supplies. It was explained that Peoples Banks and credit unions are not included in this Directory because they are incorporated under separate Acts and are the subject of special government reports.

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There were 5,515 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of August, as compared with 5,772 during July, and 4,955 during August of last year. The fatal cases numbered 38, as against 32 reported in July. The benefits awarded amounted to $338,807.61, of which $266,559.68 was for compensation and $72,247.93 for medical aid.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of a weekly family budget in terms of retail prices continued upward during the month, due to an advance in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined during the last three weeks of August but was still higher at the end of the month than for any time in July.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.17 at the beginning of August as compared with $7.97 for July; $7.73 for August, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.63 for August, 1929; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $7.68 for August, 1914. Fifteen items in this list of foods cost higher in August, 1936, than in the previous month, five were lower and nine were unchanged. The most important changes were advances in the cost of potatoes, eggs, butter and flour. There were fractional decreases in the cost of beef, mutton and veal. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $16.72 at the beginning of August as compared with $16.51 for July; $16.15 for August, 1935; $15.92 for August, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for August, 1929; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.41 for August, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was higher at the end of August than for any week during July. There was, however, some recession during the last three weeks of the month from the figure reached in the week ended August 7. Comparative figures are: 75·6 for the week ended August 28; 76·2 for the week ended August 21; 76·1 for that of August 14; 76·3 for that of August 7 and 75·4 for that of July 31. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for July, when the index was 74·4 as compared with 71·6 for August, 1935; 72·2 for August, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 98·4 for August, 1929; 106·0 for August, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 66·1 for August, 1914. Grain prices were an important factor in the decline of the index number during the last three weeks in August just as they had contributed substantially to the advance in the preceding two months. Raw cotton and raw silk also declined, influenced by prospects of larger supplies for the coming year.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the

minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919 ... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| June 1936.... | 106 | 140 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| July 1936.... | 109 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Aug. 1936.... | 111 | 139 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 127 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Meat prices continued to show little change, fresh pork and bacon being higher and beef, veal and mutton slightly lower. Fresh leg roast of pork advanced from 21·9 cents per pound in July to 22·4 cents in August and bacon from 29·5 cents per pound to 30·1 cents. In beef, round steak was down from an average price of 19·3 cents per pound in July to 19·1 cents in August and rib roast from 17·7 cents per pound to 17·5 cents. Leg roast of mutton declined from 22·5 cents per pound to 22·3 cents. Egg prices were generally higher, the Dominion average for fresh grades being up from 27·2 cents per dozen in July to 30·1 cents in August and cooking grades from 23·4 cents per dozen to 25·6 cents. Prices were lower in Alberta and Saskatchewan than in other provinces. Milk was unchanged in the average. The price of butter was seasonally higher, dairy being up from an average of 22·3 cents per pound to 24 cents and creamery from 26·2 cents per pound to 28 cents. Advance was shown in nearly all cities. The Dominion average price of bread has been unchanged since the beginning of the year, while the price of flour was fractionally higher in August at 3·5 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes have moved upward in price during the last three months, averaging 11·9 cents per can in August as compared with 11·1 cents in May. Onions were lower in most cities, the Dominion average price being down from 6 cents per pound in July to 5·2 cents in August. Potatoes averaged substantially higher in price in Ontario and the prairie provinces but were lower in other provinces. The Dominion average price was up from $1.95 per ninety pounds to $2.17, as compared with $1.24 in January. Coal and wood prices were practically unchanged in the average. A slight increase in rent was reported from Port Arthur and Fort William.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $15; Charlottetown, $12.40; Saint John, $14.50; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $16.25; St. Hyacinthe, $13; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa,

*(Concluded on page 850)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

**The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family**

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Aug. 1914 | Aug. 1918 | Aug. 1920 | Aug. 1922 | Aug. 1926 | Aug. 1928 | Aug. 1929 | Aug. 1930 | Aug. 1931 | Aug. 1933 | Aug. 1934 | Aug. 1935 | July 1936 | Aug. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 49·8 | 78·6 | 83·0 | 63·4 | 61·6 | 71·6 | 76·8 | 73·2 | 57·8 | 44·8 | 45·0 | 50·0 | 46·8 | 46·6 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 34·4 | 57·2 | 53·4 | 34·6 | 33·6 | 42·6 | 48·0 | 45·0 | 30·4 | 23·6 | 23·6 | 26·6 | 25·4 | 25·2 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 17·6 | 28·3 | 28·2 | 18·7 | 19·3 | 22·6 | 24·6 | 23·2 | 16·5 | 11·8 | 12·0 | 12·7 | 13·3 | 13·1 |
| Mutton, roast. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 21·3 | 37·4 | 36·9 | 28·1 | 30·3 | 29·9 | 32·1 | 30·1 | 26·0 | 20·4 | 20·8 | 21·6 | 22·5 | 22·3 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·9 | 37·9 | 41·6 | 32·0 | 32·2 | 28·8 | 32·6 | 30·3 | 24·5 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 22·7 | 21·9 | 22·4 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 37·2 | 70·2 | 74·2 | 54·4 | 57·4 | 53·2 | 56·4 | 54·6 | 44·4 | 31·0 | 38·4 | 40·4 | 40·2 | 40·4 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 25·7 | 51·2 | 57·9 | 42·7 | 45·4 | 39·0 | 41·0 | 40·1 | 28·9 | 21·2 | 33·2 | 30·5 | 29·5 | 30·1 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·6 | 73·6 | 76·0 | 44·4 | 50·0 | 44·4 | 44·0 | 42·0 | 28·6 | 25·6 | 25·4 | 31·8 | 30·6 | 30·8 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 29·5 | 53·6 | 64·5 | 35·0 | 39·0 | 42·4 | 39·4 | 37·3 | 26·1 | 23·5 | 27·2 | 27·7 | 27·2 | 30·1 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 24·3 | 51·0 | 56·3 | 32·8 | 34·7 | 37·6 | 34·8 | 33·3 | 22·1 | 19·5 | 22·7 | 23·7 | 23·4 | 25·6 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 52·2 | 72·0 | 88·2 | 69·0 | 67·8 | 70·2 | 72·0 | 71·4 | 63·6 | 54·6 | 58·8 | 60·6 | 61·2 | 61·2 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 53·0 | 93·4 | 121·8 | 71·4 | 73·6 | 79·4 | 80·4 | 64·2 | 47·2 | 43·0 | 41·6 | 43·0 | 44·6 | 48·0 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 31·9 | 52·3 | 66·8 | 43·3 | 41·0 | 44·6 | 44·9 | 35·5 | 27·0 | 25·1 | 24·1 | 25·0 | 62·2 | 28·0 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·4 | 33·4 | 40·8 | 30·1 | §31·3 | §33·0 | §33·1 | §31·4 | §22·9 | §19·8 | §19·9 | §19·7 | §20·7 | §21·0 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 19·7 | 30·8 | 38·9 | 26·7 | §31·3 | §33·0 | §33·1 | §31·4 | §22·9 | §19·8 | §19·9 | §19·7 | §20·7 | §21·0 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 64·5 | 117·0 | 145·5 | 105·0 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 117·0 | 112·5 | 93·0 | 87·0 | 87·0 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 93·0 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 37·0 | 67·0 | 84·0 | 49·0 | §54·0 | §52·0 | §53·0 | §47·0 | §32·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 | §33·0 | §34·0 | §35·0 |
| Rolled Oats... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 40·0 | 44·5 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 32·0 | 31·0 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 26·0 | 25·5 | 26·0 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 12·0 | 23·8 | 34·0 | 18·8 | §21·8 | §21·2 | §20·6 | §20·4 | §18·2 | §16·0 | §16·0 | §15·6 | §15·8 | §15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 12·2 | 33·6 | 24·4 | 17·8 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 23·8 | 18·8 | 11·8 | 8·8 | 9·2 | 10·6 | 9·8 | 10·2 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·5 | 23·3 | 29·5 | 24·6 | 20·1 | 21·6 | 21·4 | 20·6 | 16·9 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 16·2 | 16·2 | 15·9 |
| Prunes, medium..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·9 | 18·1 | 27·9 | 19·9 | 15·9 | 13·6 | 13·9 | 15·6 | 11·8 | 11·7 | 13·0 | 12·3 | 10·9 | 11·1 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 24·4 | 44·8 | 100·0 | 35·6 | 31·6 | 31·6 | 28·4 | 26·4 | 24·8 | 32·0 | 26·8 | 25·6 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 11·6 | 20·6 | 46·8 | 16·6 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 13·6 | 12·8 | 12·0 | 15·6 | 13·2 | 12·6 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ½ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·3 | 15·2 | 16·5 | 14·1 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §14·7 | §13·7 | §10·5 | §13·0 | §12·9 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ½ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·4 | 14·5 | 17·0 | 15·5 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §14·7 | §13·7 | §10·5 | §13·0 | §12·9 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ½ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 11·3 | 15·6 | 13·4 | 15·3 | 15·1 | 15·1 | 14·1 | 12·3 | 9·9 | 9·8 | 9·4 | 8·9 | 8·9 |
| Potatoes..... | ½ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 50·3 | 89·7 | 126·9 | 58·3 | 91·4 | 63·5 | 94·4 | 72·7 | 45·3 | 65·4 | 40·5 | 41·2 | 65·1 | 72·2 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | $ 5·48 | $ 5·96 | $ 6·95 | $ 7·34 | $ 7·68 | $ 13·41 | $ 16·42 | $ 10·44 | $ 11·10 | $ 11·08 | $ 11·63 | $ 10·65 | $ 8·20 | $ 7·43 | $ 7·51 | $ 7·73 | $ 7·97 | $ 8·17 |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | c. 2·9 | c. 3·0 | c. 3·1 | c. 3·2 | c. 3·2 | c. 4·7 | c. 5·0 | c. 4·0 | c. 4·2 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 3·9 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·4 | 74·9 | 110·0 | 107·9 | 105·5 | 101·0 | 100·2 | 99·9 | 101·1 | 91·1 | 93·0 | 89·4 | 90·2 | 90·2 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 37·6 | 59·6 | 81·3 | 69·4 | 63·4 | 62·7 | 62·6 | 62·7 | 60·6 | 57·4 | 57·8 | 58·0 | 58·4 | 58·3 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·5 | 70·7 | 82·0 | 77·3 | 75·3 | 75·5 | 76·6 | 76·2 | 71·5 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 60·5 | 60·0 | 59·7 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·3 | 51·9 | 64·1 | 58·5 | 55·4 | 55·7 | 54·9 | 54·1 | 53·6 | 46·0 | 45·5 | 45·2 | 45·1 | 45·1 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·8 | 28·0 | 38·3 | 31·1 | 31·1 | 31·0 | 31·1 | 30·9 | 28·0 | 27·0 | 27·5 | 27·3 | 27·0 | 27·0 |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | $ 1·50 | $ 1·63 | $ 1·76 | $ 1·91 | $ 1·89 | $ 2·85 | $ 3·76 | $ 3·44 | $ 3·31 | $ 3·26 | $ 3·25 | $ 3·24 | $ 3·15 | $ 2·82 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·80 | $ 2·81 | $ 2·80 |
| **Rent**..... | ½ mo. | $ 2·37 | $ 2·89 | $ 4·05 | $ 4·75 | $ 4·81 | $ 4·89 | $ 6·37 | $ 6·96 | $ 6·87 | $ 6·93 | $ 6·98 | $ 7·07 | $ 6·91 | $ 5·67 | $ 5·53 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·70 | $ 5·71 |
| **††Totals**..... | ..... | $ 9·37 | $ 10·50 | $ 12·79 | $ 14·02 | $ 14·41 | $ 21·20 | $ 26·60 | $ 20·88 | $ 21·32 | $ 21·31 | $ 21·90 | $ 21·01 | $ 18·30 | $ 15·96 | $ 15·92 | $ 16·15 | $ 16·51 | $ 16·72 |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·51 | 13·75 | 16·97 | 10·41 | 11·06 | 10·98 | 11·15 | 11·06 | 8·61 | 7·48 | 7·72 | 7·72 | 7·80 | 7·93 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·83 | 12·08 | 15·38 | 9·32 | 10·02 | 9·74 | 10·19 | 10·16 | 8·36 | 6·83 | 7·30 | 7·09 | 7·40 | 7·60 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·59 | 13·32 | 16·25 | 10·33 | 11·20 | 10·93 | 10·94 | 10·75 | 8·26 | 7·47 | 7·61 | 7·75 | 8·16 | 8·22 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·19 | 12·50 | 15·54 | 10·00 | 10·32 | 10·20 | 10·52 | 9·97 | 7·55 | 6·70 | 6·85 | 7·01 | 7·58 | 7·51 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·54 | 13·50 | 16·44 | 10·41 | 11·20 | 11·13 | 11·67 | 10·53 | 8·10 | 7·53 | 7·55 | 7·74 | 8·04 | 8·35 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 7·76 | 13·02 | 17·24 | 10·27 | 10·39 | 10·95 | 11·53 | 10·38 | 7·90 | 7·40 | 7·17 | 7·66 | 7·53 | 8·19 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·00 | 12·63 | 16·75 | 9·96 | 11·30 | 11·32 | 12·09 | 10·76 | 7·69 | 7·34 | 7·33 | 7·63 | 7·25 | 7·66 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 7·83 | 13·84 | 16·31 | 10·26 | 10·96 | 11·13 | 12·12 | 10·74 | 8·10 | 7·23 | 7·28 | 7·74 | 7·49 | 7·70 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·14 | 14·17 | 17·09 | 11·63 | 11·90 | 12·14 | 12·93 | 11·71 | 9·16 | 8·13 | 8·25 | 8·71 | 8·79 | 8·92 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon | | Ham, boiled,[1] sliced, per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | | | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·3** | **19·1** | **17·5** | **12·6** | **10·4** | **13·1** | **22·3** | **22·4** | **20·2** | **30·1** | **33·4** | **53·4** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·2** | **19·1** | **17·0** | **13·7** | **10·9** | **12·4** | **19·4** | **21·8** | **20·4** | **27·8** | **31·4** | **50·0** |
| 1—Sydney | 27·3 | 22·3 | 18·8 | 15 | 12·8 | 13·2 | 22 | 23·8 | 19·8 | 27·8 | 31·9 | 49 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 26·7 | 20 | 16·3 | 12·3 | 10·7 | 14 | ..... | 21·7 | 21·7 | 27·6 | 31 | 49·2 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 18 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19·3 | 27·8 | 31·5 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 25·5 | 17·4 | 19·7 | 12·6 | 11·4 | 10·2 | 16·7 | 22·8 | 19·5 | 28·3 | 31·7 | 51·3 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19·8 | 26 | 29·8 | 50 |
| 6—Truro | 20·5 | 19 | 15·5 | 13·5 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 22·5 | 22·1 | 29·2 | 32·7 | 50·4 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **22·5** | **19·5** | **19·7** | **13·5** | **12·7** | ..... | ..... | **25·0** | **19·5** | **28·5** | **32·6** | **49·2** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **26·5** | **20·0** | **18·7** | **13·4** | **10·8** | **11·4** | **24·3** | **22·4** | **21·2** | **28·9** | **31·8** | **52·3** |
| 8—Moncton | 23 | 17·8 | 15·8 | 12·6 | 9·6 | 11 | 26·5 | 23·2 | 19·9 | 30·3 | 32·8 | 51·5 |
| 9—Saint John | 28·6 | 20·5 | 20·6 | 13·2 | 10·9 | 12 | 23·7 | 22·4 | 20·1 | 29·3 | 31·5 | 53·5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 29·5 | 21·5 | 20·5 | 12·8 | 11·8 | 10·7 | 25 | 21·7 | 20·9 | 28·8 | 31·7 | 54·3 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 22 | ..... | 23·7 | 27 | 31 | 50 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **22·4** | **18·8** | **18·6** | **12·4** | **8·3** | **9·7** | **24·0** | **18·7** | **18·5** | **28·2** | **30·9** | **53·7** |
| 12—Quebec | 23·2 | 18·2 | 16 | 12·5 | 8·2 | 8·3 | 24·8 | 18·1 | 18·4 | 25·4 | 28·7 | 49·5 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 20 | 19·1 | 18·5 | 13·3 | 9·7 | 12·6 | 27·5 | 18·6 | 17·2 | 29·9 | 32·3 | 56·3 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 24·5 | 20·2 | 20·3 | 13·3 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 24·7 | 18·8 | 19·3 | 25·9 | 29·9 | 54·7 |
| 15—Sorel | 18 | 17·5 | 16·8 | 10·7 | 6·7 | 7·2 | 19·3 | 16 | 17·4 | 28·3 | 31·4 | 50·8 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19·2 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 12·7 | 8·7 | 12·7 | 20 | 17·7 | 17·3 | 30 | 33·2 | 54·3 |
| 17—St. Johns | 23·7 | 20·5 | 21 | 13·6 | 7 | 8·2 | 25 | 20·2 | 16·7 | 28·7 | 30·2 | 52·8 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 16·5 | 14·7 | 11·3 | 6·5 | 10 | ..... | 16·3 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 55 |
| 19—Montreal | 27·4 | 20·5 | 22·4 | 11·5 | 8·6 | 7·9 | 24·5 | 21·1 | 20 | 29 | 31·3 | 56·7 |
| 20—Hull | 22·8 | 19·6 | 19·8 | 12·6 | 9·3 | 10·7 | 26·1 | 21·2 | 21·2 | 28·4 | 30·5 | 52·9 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **24·0** | **20·0** | **18·0** | **13·2** | **11·1** | **14·9** | **22·4** | **23·7** | **20·5** | **29·6** | **32·5** | **54·1** |
| 21—Ottawa | 27·4 | 21·1 | 21·7 | 14·7 | 10·6 | 12·4 | 26·7 | 21·9 | 21 | 30 | 33·3 | 55·6 |
| 22—Brockville | 27 | 21·4 | 19·4 | 12·4 | 9·9 | 10·8 | ..... | 21 | 19 | 27·4 | 29·8 | 53·3 |
| 23—Kingston | 24 | 19·1 | 19 | 12·7 | 9·6 | 11·3 | 22·7 | 22·3 | 18·7 | 27·8 | 31·2 | 52·6 |
| 24—Belleville | 20 | 17 | 17·4 | 12·8 | 9·4 | 15 | 23 | 20·4 | 17·5 | 30·2 | 32·4 | 52·3 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22·8 | 19·8 | 19 | 13·5 | 10·8 | 14·7 | ..... | 23 | 19 | 29·7 | 31·9 | 52·8 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21·2 | 19·7 | 19 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 16 | ..... | 22 | 18·4 | 28·5 | 33·1 | 53·2 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·5 | 18 | 19 | 12·2 | 11·7 | 17 | 25 | 24 | 21·5 | 29·7 | 33·1 | 51·8 |
| 28—Toronto | 27 | 21·7 | 20·4 | 14 | 12·8 | 15·8 | 24·3 | 24·6 | 21·2 | 31·1 | 36 | 57 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 25 | 20·5 | 16·7 | 14 | 12·4 | 15 | 20·5 | 22·7 | 18·3 | 28·3 | 31·3 | 55 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 23·1 | 19·7 | 16·7 | 12·9 | 9·8 | 14·3 | 21·5 | 24 | 20·7 | 27·2 | 29·9 | 53·7 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·7 | 20·5 | 20·3 | 13·7 | 12·1 | 16·3 | 21·7 | 23·9 | 25 | 28·3 | 32·2 | 55 |
| 32—Brantford | 23 | 19·4 | 17·7 | 13·4 | 9·8 | 15 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 28·9 | 31·5 | 54·5 |
| 33—Galt | 26 | 21·5 | 19·2 | 15·7 | 13·7 | 16·2 | ..... | 26·7 | 18 | 28·9 | 31·2 | 52·9 |
| 34—Guelph | 22·5 | 19·6 | 18·8 | 12·7 | 11·7 | 15·9 | ..... | 21·2 | 19·7 | 28·1 | 32 | 55 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·2 | 19·2 | 15·6 | 12·3 | 10·9 | 15·3 | 24·3 | 22·5 | 17·2 | 27·8 | 30 | 53·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 23 | 19·5 | 17·5 | 12 | 9·7 | 13·7 | ..... | 24·7 | 22·5 | 29·5 | 30·8 | 53·6 |
| 37—Stratford | 25 | 20·7 | 16·7 | 13·5 | 10·7 | 15·7 | 20 | 24·5 | 25·7 | 28·9 | 31·8 | 55 |
| 38—London | 24·6 | 20·7 | 19·6 | 13·4 | 10·5 | 15 | 20·9 | 24·9 | 21·7 | 29·2 | 32·6 | 55·4 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·7 | 19·6 | 18 | 13·1 | 11·2 | 14·7 | ..... | 26·3 | 19·7 | 28·2 | 31·4 | 55·4 |
| 40—Chatham | 22·4 | 20 | 18 | 13·7 | 9·6 | 17·3 | 17·7 | 23·1 | 21·1 | 30·1 | 32·5 | 54·2 |
| 41—Windsor | 24·1 | 20·2 | 18·1 | 13·9 | 11·1 | 15·2 | ..... | 23·5 | 20·2 | 28·3 | 30·4 | 56·6 |
| 42—Sarnia | 24 | 19·1 | 17·1 | 13·6 | 11·2 | 16·2 | 18·3 | 20·7 | 21·4 | 28·2 | 32·4 | 50·6 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·7 | 18·2 | 15·7 | 12·9 | 9·7 | 15·9 | ..... | 21·2 | 19 | 29 | 30·2 | 49 |
| 44—North Bay | 24 | 18 | 16·7 | 11·3 | 8·3 | 15 | 22·5 | 23·5 | 21·7 | 29·8 | 32·8 | 55 |
| 45—Sudbury | 25·5 | 21·5 | 17·5 | 14 | 10·2 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 20 | 29·3 | 34 | 55·1 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 23 | 14 | 13 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | 30·5 | 33 | 51 |
| 47—Timmins | 28 | 24·2 | 20·2 | 14 | 11·9 | 14·2 | ..... | 28 | 22·2 | 31·8 | 34·6 | 55·9 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 25·3 | 20·3 | 18·5 | 13·4 | 10·7 | 15·2 | 22 | 24·1 | 21·4 | 31·8 | 34·8 | 54 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 23 | 18·5 | 17·5 | 12·5 | 10·5 | 13 | ..... | 26·2 | 22·3 | 35·7 | 38·5 | 57·8 |
| 50—Fort William | 24·5 | 19 | 15·8 | 12·8 | 11·4 | 14·3 | 24 | 26·6 | 21·2 | 34·4 | 37·7 | 57·1 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·3** | **16·8** | **17·8** | **12·4** | **10·4** | **12·3** | **21·3** | **25·8** | **20·3** | **34·3** | **37·4** | **55·8** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 22·5 | 17 | 17 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 10·9 | 21·3 | 25 | 20·3 | 33·5 | 37·4 | 56·6 |
| 52—Brandon | 20 | 16·5 | 18·5 | 13·5 | 10·5 | 13·7 | ..... | 26·5 | ..... | 35 | 37·4 | 55 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **19·4** | **15·3** | **13·8** | **9·1** | **8·2** | **9·9** | **18·4** | **21·2** | **18·8** | **34·8** | **38·9** | **54·1** |
| 53—Regina | 20·6 | 15·7 | 14·2 | 9·6 | 8·3 | 9·3 | 16·8 | 20 | 18 | 33·4 | 39 | 55·5 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 15 | 12·5 | 12 | 6·5 | ..... | 9 | 15 | 22 | 20 | 34·8 | 38·7 | 48·7 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 18·9 | 15·4 | 13·6 | 9·2 | 8·2 | 9·9 | 20·1 | 21·9 | 18·5 | 35·4 | 39·6 | 54 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 23 | 17·7 | 15·4 | 11 | 8·1 | 11·5 | 21·5 | 21 | ..... | 35·6 | 38·4 | 58 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **19·1** | **15·7** | **13·8** | **10·2** | **7·7** | **10·9** | **19·4** | **19·2** | **17·5** | **30·2** | **33·9** | **51·8** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 18 | 15·1 | 14 | 9·6 | 7·6 | 10·6 | 17 | 18·7 | 17·6 | 32 | 35·8 | 50·8 |
| 58—Drumheller | 19 | 15 | 12 | 10·5 | 6 | 12 | 18·5 | 19 | 17 | 28·2 | 31·3 | 51·7 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·9 | 14·9 | 12·9 | 8·9 | 6·5 | 10·7 | 19 | 17·5 | 17·2 | 28·6 | 31·9 | 50 |
| 60—Calgary | 21·4 | 17·1 | 15·9 | 10·8 | 9·4 | 10·9 | 22 | 22·2 | 18·3 | 33·3 | 37 | 53·5 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 19·3 | 16·5 | 14·3 | 11·2 | 8·8 | 10·3 | 20·3 | 18·7 | ..... | 28·7 | 33·5 | 53 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **24·3** | **20·2** | **17·8** | **12·6** | **11·8** | **14·8** | **24·8** | **24·1** | **22·5** | **33·5** | **37·3** | **54·4** |
| 62—Fernie | 20 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 31 | 35 | 55 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·5 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 12·7 | ..... | 24 | 24 | 32·3 | 37·7 | 55 |
| 64—Trail | 25·3 | 22 | 19·3 | 16 | 12·3 | 16·7 | 29 | 25·3 | 23 | 34·8 | 38·6 | 58·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·8 | 22 | 17·2 | 12·6 | 12·7 | 14·6 | 23 | 24·2 | 21·9 | 33 | 37·2 | 53·2 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·6 | 20·8 | 17·3 | 12·3 | 12·3 | 14·5 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 23·3 | 32·5 | 35·2 | 53·5 |
| 67—Victoria | 27·4 | 22·8 | 20·6 | 13·3 | 12·9 | 15·4 | 24 | 26·9 | 24·2 | 35·3 | 37·7 | 54·8 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 20 | 17·7 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 17 | 27·7 | 23·3 | 22 | 32 | 38 | 52·1 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 22·5 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 25 | 22·5 | 20·4 | 36·8 | 39·2 | 53·3 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **17·4** | **22·9** | **15·7** | **16·2** | **46·2** | **17·4** | **16·9** | **21·4** | **15·4** | **30·1** | **25·6** | **10·2** | **24·0** | **28·0** | |
| **11·1** | **19·6** | ..... | ..... | **41·0** | **13·2** | **14·8** | **15·6** | **15·3** | **33·1** | **29·3** | **9·8** | **24·6** | **28·8** | |
| 8·3 | 17·2 | ..... | ..... | 43·2 | 13·1 | 15 | 15·3 | 15·5 | 34·6 | 29·8 | 10–12 | 23·3 | 27·3 | 1 |
| 15 | 21·7 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 13·7 | ..... | 17·1 | 15·3 | 31·4 | 30 | 10b | 25 | 28·5 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 14·3 | 15 | 14·7 | 15·2 | 29·8 | 26·3 | 8c | 24·2 | 28·8 | 3 |
| 10 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·5 | ..... | 16·5 | 14·8 | 34·4 | 28·8 | 11·8a | 25 | 28·7 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·9 | 15 | 13·6 | 15 | 34 | ..... | 10c | 25·5 | 30·5 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37·5 | 12·5 | 14 | 16·4 | 16 | 34·5 | 31·5 | 8c | 24·7 | 29·1 | 6 |
| **8·0** | **22·5** | ..... | ..... | **46·7** | **12·4** | **14·0** | **19·7** | **16·2** | **25·7** | **22·0** | **8·0–9·0** | **21·4** | **27·1** | 7 |
| **11·2** | **25·7** | **15·0** | ..... | **49·6** | **13·1** | **16·0** | **17·7** | **15·1** | **31·9** | **26·2** | **10·5** | **22·9** | **27·8** | |
| 10 | 22·6 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 12·9 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 15·1 | 34·4 | 29·3 | 10 | 24·7 | 28 | 8 |
| 12·3 | 25 | 15 | ..... | 45 | 13·8 | 14·2 | 22·4 | 14·9 | 32·7 | 27·6 | 12 | 23·8 | 28·4 | 9 |
| ..... | 29·5 | ..... | ..... | 56·7 | 14·8 | 18 | 18 | 15·4 | 30·4 | 26·5 | 10 | 24 | 28·2 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | 14·6 | 15 | 30 | 21·5 | 10c | 19·2 | 26·5 | 11 |
| **13·4** | **24·5** | **16·0** | ..... | **60·0** | **15·9** | **15·7** | **15·1** | **15·0** | **29·9** | **25·9** | **8·4** | **23·0** | **26·0** | |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 18·4 | 14·9 | 30·2 | 26·7 | 9 | 22 | 27 | 12 |
| ..... | 27·3 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18·2 | 14·5 | 29·1 | 26·1 | 9b | 24 | 26·2 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·7 | 15·7 | 13·9 | 14·8 | 31·9 | 27·8 | 9·1a | 22·4 | 25·8 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | 14·7 | 28·2 | 24·9 | 7 | ..... | 25·1 | 15 |
| 12 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14 | 14·9 | 29·5 | 26 | 7b | ..... | 26·4 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 28·3 | 24·1 | 7c | ..... | 25·1 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·1 | 15·2 | 27·4 | 23·5 | 8 | 21·8 | 25·5 | 18 |
| 14·8 | 25·8 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 17·7 | 15·5 | 19·7 | 14·7 | 34·6 | 27·2 | 9–10 | 25·8 | 27·2 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15·7 | 16 | 16·1 | 30·3 | 26·7 | 10 | 22·1 | 25·4 | 20 |
| **18·8** | **23·8** | **18·7** | ..... | **48·3** | **16·2** | **15·8** | **24·6** | **14·9** | **30·0** | **25·7** | **10·7** | **25·1** | **28·1** | |
| 22·5 | 25 | 20·7 | ..... | 55 | 20·4 | 16·4 | 28·7 | 14·5 | 31·4 | 28·3 | 11 | 24·4 | 26·7 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 15 | 21 | 14·8 | 26 | 23·3 | 9 | ..... | 27 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 21·7 | 14·3 | 28·5 | 23·7 | 10 | 23 | 27·4 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 19 | 15·4 | 25·6 | 22·2 | 9 | 29·3 | 27·4 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 17 | 25·2 | 16·2 | 28·2 | 25·2 | 10 | 25·2 | 28·3 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·8 | 14·8 | 31·3 | 28 | 11b | 24 | 28·3 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 24·2 | 16 | 28·4 | 25·3 | 10 | 25·5 | 29·2 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 29·1 | 14·7 | 32·2 | 27·5 | 12 | 22·5 | 29·1 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 14 | 33·3 | ..... | 11 | 25·5 | 29 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 28·1 | 14 | 33 | 28·3 | 11 | 25·7 | 28·1 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·5 | 28·7 | 14·4 | 31·8 | 27·9 | 11·5a | 27·3 | 28·9 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 25·5 | 14 | 29·1 | 25·8 | 11 | ..... | 27·8 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 26·7 | 14·7 | 27·8 | 23·3 | 11 | 24·2 | 27·3 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·6 | 13·7 | 30 | 26·7 | 11 | 23·5 | 28 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 14·3 | 27·6 | 23·7 | 11 | 25·1 | 28·1 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 14·2 | 23·2 | 20 | 10 | ..... | 28·8 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 14 | 26·5 | 14·8 | 26·9 | 22·4 | 10 | 25 | 28·1 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 24 | 14·3 | 28·6 | 25·1 | 10 | 25·8 | 28 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·7 | 30·7 | 14·7 | 27·9 | 25·7 | 10 | 27·5 | 29·3 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 26 | 14·5 | 25 | 20·9 | 10 | 24·5 | 27·4 | 40 |
| 15 | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17·3 | 20·6 | 14·1 | 30·5 | 25·1 | 12 | 26 | 26·9 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·2 | ..... | 26·6 | 13·2 | 30·2 | 27·7 | 10 | 27·7 | 28·1 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 13·8 | 27 | 21·8 | 10 | 25 | 27·5 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 27·7 | 16·1 | 33·7 | ..... | 11 | 22 | 26·9 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·5 | ..... | 19·8 | 16·2 | 32·8 | 27·7 | 12 | 23 | 28·1 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18 | ..... | 17·2 | 15·7 | 36 | 30 | 10b | ..... | 28·5 | 46 |
| ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | 45 | 18·3 | 16 | 18·7 | 16·6 | 33 | 28·1 | 12·5a | ..... | 28·2 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 15·6 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 24·5 | 16·8 | 32·8 | 28 | 11 | 22·7 | 27·8 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 18·7 | 16 | 26·6 | 16·7 | 34·4 | 29·4 | 11 | 28 | 28·7 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 27·3 | 16·8 | 33·8 | 28·2 | 11 | 24 | 29 | 50 |
| **20·0** | **24·4** | **16·0** | ..... | ..... | **20·0** | **16·1** | **22·2** | **15·5** | **27·7** | **22·8** | **9·2** | **21·0** | **27·3** | |
| ..... | 23·8 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16·1 | 27·2 | 15·1 | 29·6 | 24·5 | 10 | 21 | 27·1 | 51 |
| 20 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·2 | 15·9 | 25·8 | 21 | 8·3a | 21 | 27·4 | 52 |
| **22·9** | **23·7** | **10·7** | **15·0** | ..... | **24·0** | **20·2** | **20·2** | **15·4** | **24·7** | **19·8** | **9·8** | **18·9** | **26·8** | |
| 22·7 | 24·3 | 12·2 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 20·5 | 15·7 | 14 | 25 | 20·7 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 53 |
| 25 | 23·5 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 20 | 17·2 | 16·6 | 24·7 | 17·8 | 9 | 15·8 | 27·7 | 54 |
| 20 | 22·1 | 9·5 | 15 | ..... | 21 | 17·6 | 22·4 | 15·5 | 24·9 | 19·9 | 10 | 20·7 | 26·3 | 55 |
| 24 | 25 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 22·5 | 25·5 | 15·3 | 24 | 20·7 | 10 | 21 | 27·2 | 56 |
| **22·5** | **22·3** | **13·1** | **15·0** | ..... | **22·5** | **18·4** | **24·3** | **15·6** | **24·9** | **20·2** | **10·0** | **19·7** | **27·0** | |
| 25 | 25 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 13·8 | 16·5 | 21·1 | 17 | 10 | 18·3 | 27·7 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 11·5 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 19 | 18 | 16·5 | 23·6 | 19·9 | 10 | 19·5 | 27·1 | 58 |
| ..... | 21·5 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18·6 | 20 | 14·9 | 25 | 20·5 | 10 | 20·9 | 26·9 | 59 |
| 20 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 18·8 | 25·5 | 14·9 | 27·8 | 22·2 | 10 | 20 | 27·4 | 60 |
| 20 | 21·5 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20·5 | 24·1 | 15·2 | 27 | 21·3 | 10 | 19·6 | 27 | 61 |
| **17·4** | **20·8** | ..... | **17·0** | ..... | **22·4** | **19·8** | **24·2** | **17·5** | **34·5** | **29·7** | **11·3** | **28·2** | **30·7** | |
| 21 | 24 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 23·5 | 23 | 26·9 | 20 | 31·7 | 26·8 | 10 | 28 | 29·2 | 62 |
| 18 | 22 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 23 | 22 | 25 | 18·5 | 36·3 | 32·5 | 12·5a | 29 | 31·2 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 24·7 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 25 | 20·7 | 33 | 19 | 35·3 | 31·5 | 12·5a | 27 | 31·3 | 64 |
| 14 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 16 | 20·9 | 15·7 | 32·1 | 28 | 10 | 27·7 | 29·5 | 65 |
| 14·2 | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·9 | 18·5 | 25·5 | 15·5 | 33 | 30·2 | 10 | 27·4 | 29·9 | 66 |
| 13·3 | 18·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·7 | 19·6 | 23·1 | 16 | 36 | 33·7 | 11a | 29·7 | 30·8 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 16·3 | 34·8 | 26 | 10a | 26·6 | 30·7 | 68 |
| 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 16·4 | 19·3 | 36·8 | 28·6 | 14·3a | 30 | 32·7 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **21·0** | **6·2a** | **15·0** | **3·5** | **5·2** | **7·9** | **10·8** | **11·9** | **11·7** | **11·7** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **20·0** | **6·5** | **15·2** | **3·9** | **5·0** | **7·7** | **12·5** | **11·6** | **11·2** | **11·4** |
| 1—Sydney | 21·2 | 7·3 | 17 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·3 | 11·5 | 11·5 | 11·1 | 11·4 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 19·6 | 6–6·7 | 15·5 | 3·9 | 4·9 | 7·6 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 10·4 | 10·7 |
| 3—Amherst | 19·2 | 6·7 | 14·2 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·6 | 12·2 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 |
| 4—Halifax | 19·9 | 4–6·7 | 14·5 | 3·8 | 5 | 8 | 12·5 | 12 | 11·2 | 11·1 |
| 5—Windsor | 19·5 | 6·7b | 16 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·6 | 13·8 | 12 | 12·3 | 12·3 |
| 6—Truro | 20·7 | 6·7b | 14·2 | 4 | 5 | 8·2 | 13·2 | 12·9 | 11·8 | 12·3 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **20·0** | **6·7** | **16·0** | **3·8** | **4·8** | **7·9** | **13·4** | **11·1** | **11·4** | **11·6** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **20·5** | **6·9** | **14·6** | **3·9** | **4·9** | **7·7** | **12·8** | **12·4** | **11·3** | **11·3** |
| 8—Moncton | 20 | 7·3 | 14·8 | 4 | 5 | 8·3 | 12·5 | 11·8 | 11·8 | 11·6 |
| 9—Saint John | 21·8 | 6–6·7 | 16·4 | 3·7 | 5·1 | 7·3 | 12·2 | 11·8 | 10·4 | 10·8 |
| 10—Fredericton | 20·6 | 7·3 | 13·4 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·3 | 13·6 | 11·9 | 11·1 | 11·4 |
| 11—Bathurst | 19·7 | 6·7 | 13·7 | 3·9 | 4·5 | 7·7 | 12·7 | 14·2 | 11·9 | 11·3 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **18·4** | **5·0** | **12·9** | **3·9** | **5·0** | **6·0** | **10·7** | **10·8** | **11·4** | **10·8** |
| 12—Quebec | 19·6 | 4–7·5 | 14 | 3·7 | 5·1 | 6·5 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 10·5 | 10·3 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19·4 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·1 | 3·6 | 4·7 | 6·6 | 11·6 | 10·8 | 12·1 | 11·3 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 18·3 | 4·7 | 11·9 | 3·1 | 5 | 5 | 10·8 | 10·9 | 10·9 | 11·5 |
| 15—Sorel | 17 | ..... | 12·8 | 3·2 | 5 | 5·5 | 9·5 | 10·9 | 10·9 | 11 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18·2 | 4·7 | 12·3 | 3·1 | 5 | 6·6 | 10·5 | 11·1 | 12·3 | 11·3 |
| 17—St. Johns | 18·1 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·2 | 3 | 5 | 5·3 | 10 | 10·4 | 11·8 | 10·3 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 18·8 | 4·7 | 12·8 | 3·9 | 5 | 5 | 11·2 | 11 | 12·5 | 10·5 |
| 19—Montreal | 18·5 | 4·7–6 | 14·3 | 3·7 | 5 | 6·8 | 10·1 | 10·4 | 10·7 | 10·2 |
| 20—Hull | 17·9 | 4·7–5·3 | 11·7 | 3·7 | 4·9 | 6·4 | 11·7 | 10·6 | 10·5 | 11·1 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **20·6** | **6·0** | **14·5** | **3·1** | **5·1** | **8·6** | **10·9** | **11·6** | **11·2** | **11·2** |
| 21—Ottawa | 19·8 | 6–6·7 | 15·1 | 3·9 | 5·1 | 9·2 | 11 | 10·9 | 10·9 | 10·8 |
| 22—Brockville | 19·1 | 6 | 12·7 | 3·4 | 4·7 | 8·6 | 11 | 9·9 | 9·7 | 10·5 |
| 23—Kingston | 17·5 | 5·3–6 | 12·7 | 3·2 | 4·7 | 8·7 | 11·2 | 10·9 | 10·6 | 10·4 |
| 24—Belleville | 21 | 5·3 | 13 | 2·7 | 5 | 7·8 | 10·4 | 10·9 | 10 | 10·4 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·9 | 6–6·7 | 15·1 | 3·1 | 4·9 | 8·9 | 10·6 | 11 | 10·6 | 10·9 |
| 26—Oshawa | 20·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 2·8 | 4·8 | 8·1 | 10·3 | 11·4 | 11·3 | 11·4 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·6 | 5·3b | 15·5 | 2·7 | 5 | 8·1 | 10·4 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 11·8 |
| 28—Toronto | 22·3 | 6·7 | 16·6 | 3·2 | 5·2 | 8·7 | 10·2 | 11·3 | 11·3 | 10·8 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 19·1 | 6–6·7 | 15·3 | 3·1 | 4·8 | 8 | 11·2 | 11·6 | 10·4 | 11·3 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 21·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·2 | 2·9 | 5 | 9 | 11·5 | 10·5 | 10·5 | 10·8 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·2 | 6–6·7 | 14·8 | 3 | 4·9 | 7·8 | 9·5 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 10·8 |
| 32—Brantford | 21·2 | 6–6·7 | 16·3 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 9·2 | 10·2 | 11·1 | 11 | 11·5 |
| 33—Galt | 23·5 | 6–6·7 | 16·9 | 2·7 | 5 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 10·9 | 11·1 |
| 34—Guelph | 20·9 | 6 | 14·9 | 2·8 | 5 | 9·5 | 11·2 | 11·6 | 11 | 10·9 |
| 35—Kitchener | 22·2 | 6 | 14·4 | 2·7 | 4·8 | 8·7 | 10·4 | 10·9 | 10·3 | 10·6 |
| 36—Woodstock | 21·9 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·5 | 2·6 | 4·5 | 8·5 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 11·3 |
| 37—Stratford | 21·7 | 6 | 15·2 | 2·7 | 4·9 | 9·4 | 11·4 | 11·7 | 11·7 | 11·4 |
| 38—London | 21·2 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 2·8 | 5 | 8·6 | 10·6 | 11·9 | 11·7 | 11·2 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 19·9 | 4·7–5·3 | 14·7 | 2·8 | 5·1 | 9·7 | 12 | 12 | 11·7 | 11·7 |
| 40—Chatham | 18·7 | 4·7 | 13·7 | 2·9 | 4·9 | 7·9 | 10·7 | 11·5 | 11 | 11·1 |
| 41—Windsor | 19·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·2 | 3·1 | 4·7 | 7 | 9·9 | 10·7 | 10·6 | 10·7 |
| 42—Sarnia | 20·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·7 | 2·7 | 5 | 8·6 | 11·2 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 11 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 20·2 | 5·3 | 14·3 | 2·6 | 4·5 | 7·6 | 10·5 | 10·9 | 10·6 | 10·5 |
| 44—North Bay | 21·2 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·5 | 3·7 | 5·4 | 8·7 | 12·2 | 12·3 | 12·2 | 12·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 19·3 | 6 | 13·2 | 3·9 | 5·7 | 8·2 | 13 | 12·4 | 12·3 | 11·8 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20·3 | 6·7 | ..... | 4·1 | 5·5 | 8·4 | 12 | 13·9 | 12·3 | 13·2 |
| 47—Timmins | 19·6 | 6·1 | 12·6 | 3·8 | 6·4 | 9·3 | 12·8 | 12·4 | 12·3 | 12·2 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 19·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·7 | 3·7 | 5 | 7·8 | 11 | 12·3 | 12·2 | 11·6 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 20·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·6 | 3·8 | 6 | 9·7 | 11·2 | 11·8 | 11·2 | 11·5 |
| 50—Fort William | 20·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·6 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 8·2 | 10·3 | 12·5 | 11·7 | 12 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·9** | **6·1** | **15·8** | **3·9** | **5·5** | **9·4** | **10·6** | **13·9** | **13·0** | **13·4** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 24·1 | 5·6–7 | 14·5 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 8·8 | 9·7 | 13·4 | 12·9 | 12·9 |
| 52—Brandon | 19·7 | 5·3–6·2 | 17 | 3·9 | 5·6 | 10 | 11·5 | 14·3 | 13·1 | 13·8 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **21·9** | **5·9** | **17·0** | **3·8** | **5·1** | **8·9** | **10·8** | **14·1** | **13·3** | **13·7** |
| 53—Regina | 21·7 | 5·6–6·4 | 15 | 3·9 | 5 | 8·7 | 9·8 | 13·7 | 12·1 | 13·3 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22·8 | 4·8 | ..... | 3·7 | 5 | 8·5 | 11·7 | 14·4 | 14·2 | 14·2 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 20·5 | 6·4 | 17 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 9 | 10·8 | 13·5 | 12·8 | 13·4 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 22·4 | 6·4 | 19 | 3·8 | 5·2 | 9·2 | 10·7 | 14·7 | 13·9 | 13·9 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·2** | **6·3** | **17·3** | **3·7** | **5·6** | **7·6** | **10·6** | **12·7** | **12·8** | **13·1** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·3 | 6·4 | ..... | 3·8 | 6 | 7 | 10·6 | 12·8 | 13·1 | 13·1 |
| 58—Drumheller | 25·7 | 6·7 | 17 | 3·8 | 5·9 | 6·2 | 11 | 12·9 | 13·3 | 13·5 |
| 59—Edmonton | 21·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 17 | 3·8 | 5·9 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 12·5 | 13·7 |
| 60—Calgary | 22·7 | 5·6 | 18 | 3·7 | 5·3 | 8·1 | 9·6 | 12·5 | 12·7 | 12·8 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 23·7 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·5 | 5 | 8·8 | 11·2 | 12·5 | 12·4 | 12·6 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **24·4** | **7·8** | **17·6** | **4·2** | **5·8** | **7·1** | **7·9** | **12·4** | **12·9** | **12·9** |
| 62—Fernie | 24·2 | 8b | 17 | 4·2 | 5·6 | 8 | 8·5 | 13·3 | 13·9 | 13·9 |
| 63—Nelson | 24 | 8·3 | ..... | 4·6 | ..... | 8 | 8 | 12·5 | 15 | 14·5 |
| 64—Trail | 22·5 | 8 | 16·5 | 4 | 6 | 8·1 | 8 | 12·4 | 13·5 | 13·5 |
| 65—New Westminster | 23·7 | 6–8 | 20 | 4 | 5·6 | 6·1 | 8 | 12·2 | 12·5 | 12·5 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·4 | 6–8 | 17·8 | 4·1 | 5·7 | 6·2 | 7·7 | 12 | 11·9 | 12 |
| 67—Victoria | 25·2 | 8 | 19·4 | 4·2 | 6·1 | 6·9 | 7·7 | 12·3 | 11·9 | 11·9 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25·8 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 5·9 | 6·6 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 11·5 | 11·5 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 25·3 | 7·5–8·3 | ..... | 4·2 | 6 | 6·7 | 7·5 | 12·9 | 12·7 | 13·7 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants, per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin. | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 5·1 | 5·2 | 2·166 | 42·6 | 28·5 | 15·9 | 11·1 | 16·5 | 15·3 | 57·2 | 19·4 | 54·4 | 42·9 | |
| 4·8 | 5·3 | 1·883 | 38·6 | 39·5 | 13·2 | 11·5 | 15·8 | 14·9 | 53·5 | 19·2 | 56·5 | 46·3 | |
| 4·2 | 5·4 | 2·268 | 43·9 | ..... | 14·2 | 11·7 | 15·4 | 14·4 | ..... | 18·3 | ..... | 48·7 | 1 |
| 4·8 | 5·1 | 1·55 | 30 | ..... | 12·1 | 11·6 | 15·5 | 14·3 | 55 | 20·4 | 55 | 43·7 | 2 |
| 4·9 | 5·4 | 1·575 | 34·3 | 40 | 15 | 10·9 | 15·2 | 13·8 | 50 | 17·8 | 50 | 46 | 3 |
| 5·2 | 5 | 1·62 | 35 | 39 | 11·2 | 12·1 | 16·8 | 16·6 | ..... | 20·8 | 60 | 46·2 | 4 |
| 5·2 | 5·2 | 2·225 | 38·3 | ..... | ..... | 12·2 | 16·6 | 15·5 | 49 | 18·9 | 58 | 48·3 | 5 |
| 4·7 | 5·4 | 2·062 | 50 | ..... | 13·7 | 10·7 | 15·5 | 15 | 60 | 18·7 | 59·7 | 44·8 | 6 |
| 4·9 | 6·7 | 1·233 | 51·2 | ..... | ..... | 11·6 | 15·1 | 14·4 | 45·0 | 18·1 | 49·0 | 44·8 | 7 |
| 4·7 | 5·3 | 1·719 | 34·5 | 15·0 | 16·1 | 11·1 | 15·2 | 14·8 | 48·8 | 17·9 | 54·1 | 47·0 | |
| 4·9 | 5·3 | 1·796 | 33·9 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 15·7 | 15·4 | 47·5 | 19·2 | 57·5 | 51·2 | 8 |
| 5 | 4·6 | 1·811 | 38·2 | ..... | 16·5 | 11·8 | 14·8 | 13·7 | 50 | 17·2 | 53·3 | 42·8 | 9 |
| 5 | 5·6 | 1·705 | 37·7 | ..... | 18 | 11·4 | 15·6 | 14·7 | 49 | 17·3 | 55·7 | 45·8 | 10 |
| 4 | 5·6 | 1·563 | 28·3 | ..... | 16 | 10·2 | 14·6 | 15·5 | ..... | 18 | 50 | 48·3 | 11 |
| 4·9 | 5·5 | 1·884 | 34·4 | 34·5 | 14·8 | 11·2 | 15·7 | 14·1 | 55·3 | 19·4 | 59·9 | 42·0 | |
| 5·1 | 5·8 | 1·949 | 37·6 | ..... | 14 | 12·6 | 16·7 | 13·9 | 67·5 | 19·5 | ..... | 42·7 | 12 |
| 4·7 | 5·7 | 1·826 | 33·8 | 25 | 17 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 14·3 | 49·5 | 18·7 | 59 | 43·7 | 13 |
| 5·5 | 5·7 | 1·956 | 36·7 | 45 | 15 | 11·6 | 16·9 | 15·7 | 48 | 21 | 59 | 42·6 | 14 |
| 5 | 4·8 | 1·754 | 32 | ..... | 14·5 | 11 | 15·2 | 12·6 | 50 | 18·5 | ..... | 40 | 15 |
| 4·3 | 5·5 | 1·774 | 32·1 | 33 | 14·6 | 11·3 | 15·8 | 13·6 | 49·7 | 20·2 | 61·7 | 42·3 | 16 |
| 5·2 | 5·7 | 1·649 | 29·5 | ..... | 14·7 | 11·4 | 15·4 | 14·3 | 55 | 19·5 | 57·5 | 39·8 | 17 |
| 4·3 | 6 | 2·30 | 38·1 | ..... | 14·2 | 10·8 | 14·9 | 13 | 65 | 19·5 | ..... | 45·7 | 18 |
| 4·9 | 4·9 | 1·80 | 33·3 | 29·4 | 14·7 | 11·6 | 15·9 | 13·6 | 66·5 | 19·6 | 57·7 | 40·4 | 19 |
| 5 | 5·8 | 1·951 | 36·1 | 40 | 14·3 | 11 | 14·8 | 15·9 | 46·2 | 18 | 65 | 40·6 | 20 |
| 4·8 | 5·1 | 2·585 | 51·0 | 26·6 | 16·3 | 11·2 | 16·8 | 15·7 | 58·6 | 18·8 | 55·8 | 41·0 | |
| 4·9 | 6·4 | 1·954 | 39·9 | 33·4 | 14·7 | 10·7 | 16·5 | 16·1 | 63 | 19 | 58·3 | 41 | 21 |
| 4·9 | 6·3 | 1·733 | 33·3 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 16·4 | 15·4 | ..... | 17·8 | 58 | 42 | 22 |
| 4·9 | 5·5 | 2·044 | 43·5 | 28·3 | 15 | 11·7 | 16·2 | 15·3 | 65 | 18·1 | 52 | 41·7 | 23 |
| 5·1 | 5·6 | 2·70 | 50 | 18·3 | ..... | 13·4 | 16·1 | 15 | 55 | 18 | ..... | 39·9 | 24 |
| 4·9 | 5·9 | 2·428 | 48·1 | 18 | ..... | 11·2 | 15·9 | 14·8 | 53·5 | 19·3 | 60·8 | 40·3 | 25 |
| 4·8 | 5·5 | 2·53 | 55 | 25 | ..... | 12·5 | 17 | 15·5 | 55 | 20·2 | 60 | 40·7 | 26 |
| 4·4 | 5 | 3·00 | 54·4 | 25 | ..... | 10·5 | 17·6 | 15 | 59 | 19·3 | 59·5 | 41·8 | 27 |
| 4·9 | 4·8 | 2·454 | 52·1 | 26·5 | ..... | 10·4 | 16·4 | 14·9 | 52·7 | 17·8 | 59 | 40·7 | 28 |
| 5·4 | 4·4 | 2·342 | 54·4 | 22·5 | ..... | 10 | 17·5 | 15·3 | ..... | 16·2 | ..... | 41·8 | 29 |
| 5·7 | 4·5 | 2·70 | 55·9 | 24·4 | ..... | 10·7 | 17·4 | 15·4 | 62·5 | 18 | 51 | 40 | 30 |
| 5 | 5 | 2·58 | 51·1 | 21·7 | ..... | 11 | 16·4 | 15·1 | ..... | 17·4 | 59 | 39·6 | 31 |
| 4·5 | 4·6 | 2·616 | 49·9 | ..... | ..... | 12·3 | 16·8 | 14·7 | 55 | 16·7 | 45 | 39·2 | 32 |
| 4·2 | 4·9 | 2·05 | 46·7 | 20 | ..... | 9·4 | 17·7 | 15·8 | 69 | 18·6 | 58 | 38·8 | 33 |
| 5·1 | 5·6 | 2·812 | 51·5 | 28·8 | ..... | 10·6 | 17·7 | 16·4 | ..... | 19 | 59 | 40·1 | 34 |
| 4·7 | 4 | 2·658 | 51·5 | 20 | ..... | 10·7 | 16·2 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·4 | 64 | 39·4 | 35 |
| 4·6 | 5 | 2·613 | 48·2 | 18 | ..... | 11·8 | 16 | 14·7 | ..... | 18·2 | ..... | 39 | 36 |
| 4·6 | 4·6 | 2·833 | 51·9 | ..... | ..... | 12·1 | 17·4 | 15·5 | ..... | 20 | 59·5 | 38·9 | 37 |
| 4·8 | 4·6 | 2·542 | 50·6 | 28·3 | ..... | 10·5 | 15·4 | 14·7 | 45 | 17·8 | 52·7 | 39·9 | 38 |
| 4·4 | 4·8 | 2·594 | 48·9 | 25 | ..... | 11·2 | 17·1 | 15·1 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 40·9 | 39 |
| 4·8 | 3·6 | 2·367 | 43·4 | 44·7 | ..... | 11 | 16·7 | 16·2 | 49·7 | 18·5 | 51·5 | 39 | 40 |
| 4·2 | 3·8 | 2·562 | 41·2 | 40 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·6 | 14·8 | ..... | 18·3 | ..... | 39·2 | 41 |
| 5 | 4·7 | 2·375 | 46·1 | 26 | ..... | 10·6 | 17·4 | 15·6 | ..... | 19·5 | ..... | 39·1 | 42 |
| 5 | 4·4 | 2·95 | 58·3 | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 16·5 | 15·8 | 55 | 20 | 59 | 39 | 43 |
| 5 | 6·3 | 2·515 | 55·9 | 35 | 18·7 | 11·8 | 17·7 | 17·6 | 64·4 | 19·9 | 54·2 | 43·2 | 44 |
| 4·7 | 5·9 | 2·85 | 61·3 | ..... | 15 | 11·1 | 17·4 | 17·8 | 60·2 | 19·2 | 60 | 44·3 | 45 |
| 5·3 | 6 | 2·847 | 62·5 | ..... | 17·5 | 13·5 | 16·7 | 16·7 | 61·3 | 19·7 | 52·5 | 46·7 | 46 |
| 5 | 5·9 | 2·957 | 58·3 | ..... | 16·3 | 12·7 | 17·1 | 17·4 | 65·5 | 19·4 | 51·5 | 43·8 | 47 |
| 5 | 5·3 | 3·125 | 56·3 | ..... | 17·5 | 10·8 | 15·3 | 15 | 62·5 | 18·7 | 55 | 44·3 | 48 |
| 4·9 | 5·7 | 3·094 | 55·7 | 30 | 16·1 | 11·8 | 17·2 | 17·6 | 56·5 | 19·9 | 49·4 | 41·5 | 49 |
| 4·7 | 5·3 | 2·739 | 54·4 | ..... | 16·1 | 11·6 | 17·4 | 17·8 | 56·7 | 19·6 | 50·4 | 43·3 | 50 |
| 5·3 | 5·0 | 2·307 | 43·6 | ..... | 17·8 | 10·8 | 17·4 | 16·0 | 62·9 | 20·0 | 50·3 | 43·0 | |
| 5·2 | 5·2 | 2·133 | 44·6 | ..... | 16·6 | 10·7 | 16·7 | 15·2 | 60·4 | 19·1 | 47·7 | 41·9 | 51 |
| 5·3 | 4·8 | 2·48 | 42·5 | ..... | 19 | 10·8 | 18 | 16·8 | 65·4 | 20·8 | 52·8 | 44 | 52 |
| 5·2 | 5·3 | 1·793 | 36·7 | ..... | 17·8 | 11·0 | 17·0 | 16·1 | 62·1 | 21·3 | 52·2 | 47·5 | |
| 5·1 | 4·9 | 1·58 | 34·9 | ..... | 13 | 10·7 | 18 | 15·6 | 62 | 20·6 | 50 | 47·1 | 53 |
| 5·2 | 6 | ..... | 51 | ..... | 19·2 | 11·4 | 17·3 | 16·1 | 61·3 | 24·2 | 53·5 | 49·4 | 54 |
| 5·4 | 5 | 1·80 | 31 | ..... | 18·8 | 10·3 | 17·1 | 16·5 | 63·7 | 20·8 | 51·9 | 45·8 | 55 |
| 5·1 | 5·2 | 2·00 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 15·7 | 16·2 | 61·5 | 19·6 | 53·5 | 47·5 | 56 |
| 5·6 | 5·2 | 1·826 | 36·0 | ..... | 16·2 | 11·0 | 17·2 | 16·2 | 69·1 | 21·6 | 52·5 | 44·6 | |
| 5·8 | 5·3 | 1·50 | 41·2 | ..... | 17·4 | 10·5 | 17 | 16·4 | 62·5 | 21·8 | 53·6 | 45 | 57 |
| 5·8 | 6·2 | 2·25 | 39·2 | ..... | 15 | 10·9 | 17·9 | 16·7 | 61·8 | 22·6 | 53·8 | 45·4 | 58 |
| 6·1 | 4·8 | 1·28 | 25·6 | ..... | 18·4 | 11·5 | 16·9 | 15·7 | 58·9 | 20·7 | 49·9 | 45·5 | 59 |
| 5·6 | 5 | 2·20 | 38·6 | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 15·9 | 15·2 | 55·5 | 20·5 | 50·7 | 44 | 60 |
| 4·7 | 4·7 | 1·90 | 35·2 | ..... | 14 | 11·7 | 18·3 | 16·9 | 61·7 | 22·5 | 54·7 | 43·2 | 61 |
| 6·0 | 4·7 | 1·727 | 33·3 | ..... | 18·4 | 19·5 | 16·4 | 14·6 | 53·8 | 29·7 | 49·1 | 42·8 | |
| 6 | 5·1 | 2·10 | 44 | ..... | 18·3 | 11·8 | 16·5 | 16·8 | 55 | 22·3 | 53·3 | 48·3 | 62 |
| ..... | 6 | ..... | 37·5 | ..... | ..... | 12·2 | 18 | 15 | 63·5 | 25 | 55 | 47 | 63 |
| 7·2 | 4 | 1·95 | 35·6 | ..... | ..... | 10·2 | 17·7 | 15 | 61·5 | 24·5 | 51 | 48·3 | 64 |
| 5·5 | 4·2 | 1·33 | 25·7 | ..... | 18 | 10 | 15·5 | 13·9 | 52·6 | 19·7 | 40·8 | 36 | 65 |
| 5·1 | 4·4 | 1·80 | 31·7 | ..... | ..... | 9·3 | 15·5 | 14·5 | 54·9 | 18·5 | 46·7 | 40 | 66 |
| 5·7 | 4·7 | 1·62 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 10·3 | 15·8 | 13·5 | 56·4 | 18·8 | 45·4 | 40·4 | 67 |
| 6·5 | 4·6 | 1·35 | 28·7 | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 14·8 | 13 | 51·6 | 17·4 | 46·5 | 39 | 68 |
| 6·2 | 4·8 | 1·94 | 33·4 | ..... | 19 | 9·5 | 17·6 | 15 | 58·7 | 19·2 | 48·7 | 43·7 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·5** | **52·1** | **20·1** | **13·8** | **2·7** | **38·5** | **48·4** | **11·5** | **4·8** | **14·427b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·1** | **5·9** | **40·9** | **48·4** | **18·4** | **10·1** | **2·8** | **40·7** | **40·3** | **12·3** | **5·0** | **14·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6 | 5·7 | 42·4 | 49·5 | 17·1 | 11·7 | 3·4 | 42·7 | 47·6 | 12·3 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6·2 | 6 | 39·1 | 46·4 | 19·1 | 9·7 | 2·9 | 49 | 36·5 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6 | 5·9 | 45 | 49·4 | 16·8 | 9·5 | 2·7 | 38·7 | 36·7 | 12·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·6 | 5·6 | 38·4 | 47·7 | 23·8 | 10 | 2·4 | 36 | 45 | 12·3 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·3 | 5·9 | 40·2 | 49 | 16 | 9·5 | 2·6 | 40 | 41·5 | 11·8 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·3 | 6·1 | 40·3 | 48·3 | 17·5 | 10·2 | 2·7 | 37·6 | 34·5 | 12·2 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown | **5·8** | **5·6** | **40·5** | **47·1** | **18·2** | **13·6** | **3·0** | **39·7** | **36·2** | **12·0** | **4·8** | **13·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **39·7** | **48·3** | **19·0** | **10·3** | **2·7** | **39·4** | **36·8** | **11·7** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 42·1 | 48·9 | 20·5 | 9·5 | 2·8 | 44 | 37·8 | 11·8 | 5·1 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 5·9 | 5·9 | 34·4 | 46·1 | 18·1 | 9·9 | 2·7 | 38·6 | 36·9 | 11·8 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6·1 | 6 | 40·8 | 49·1 | 17·2 | 11·2 | 2·6 | 34·9 | 33·7 | 11·5 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 5·9 | 41·6 | 49 | 20 | 10·4 | 2·7 | 40 | 38·7 | 11·6 | 4·8 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·7** | **5·5** | **33·6** | **52·9** | **20·8** | **12·7** | **2·8** | **42·4** | **52·9** | **10·3** | **4·6** | **13·804** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·5 | 33·3 | 56·9 | 21·9 | 15 | 2·6 | 38·2 | 60 | 10·5 | 4·8 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·7 | 5·6 | 36·3 | 59·2 | 23·4 | 15·5 | 3·6 | 46·4 | 56·7 | 11·1 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·4 | 5·4 | 33·7 | 53·2 | 20·8 | 11·8 | 2·9 | 45 | 47 | 10·2 | 4·7 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·8 | 5·5 | 33·7 | 46·7 | 19·6 | 10 | 2·4 | 37·8 | 57·5 | 10 | 4·2 | 12·50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·5 | 5·4 | 37·3 | 48·2 | 20·8 | 12·7 | 2·6 | 41·7 | 49·4 | 10·3 | 4·9 | 12·75 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·8 | 5·5 | 33·3 | 50·8 | 18·8 | 12·8 | 2·8 | 41·7 | 54 | 10 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·7 | 5·4 | 30·8 | 54·8 | 18·7 | 12·2 | 2·8 | 44 | 50 | 10 | 4·4 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·7 | 5·4 | 35·7 | 53·3 | 20·9 | 13·3 | 2·5 | 46·7 | 49·7 | 10·2 | 4·5 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 20—Hull | 5·7 | 5·5 | 28·5 | 53·2 | 21·9 | 11·2 | 2·7 | 40·5 | 51·5 | 10·7 | 4·5 | 14·50–15·00 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **35·8** | **55·3** | **20·1** | **12·0** | **2·5** | **37·1** | **48·3** | **10·6** | **4·7** | **14·241** |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 36 | 57·7 | 20·2 | 12·8 | 2·5 | 43·5 | 54 | 10·1 | 4·9 | 14·50–15·00 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·5 | 5·3 | 37·9 | 53·2 | 19·5 | 9·8 | 2·6 | 36·2 | 47·5 | 10 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·9 | 5·7 | 33 | 50·4 | 19·4 | 11·7 | 2·7 | 40·5 | 44·2 | 10·4 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6 | 5·9 | 34·8 | 55·3 | 20·3 | 10·5 | 2·2 | 33·1 | 43·3 | 10 | 5·1 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·8 | 5·6 | 41·3 | 52·3 | 20·5 | 13 | 2·7 | 42·1 | 50 | 10·5 | 4·7 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·7 | 5·7 | 40 | 56·3 | 20·2 | 11·2 | 2·5 | 39·8 | 50 | 10·5 | 4·5 | 13·50 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·6 | 5·6 | 34·3 | 55·5 | 23·2 | 9·8 | 2·4 | 38 | 45 | 10·5 | 4·8 | 14·50 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·5 | 5·5 | 39·8 | 54·5 | 20·1 | 11·4 | 2·5 | 39·3 | 47·2 | 10 | 4·7 | 13·75 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 6 | 6·2 | 37·2 | 56·5 | 19·3 | 11·2 | 2·1 | 35 | ..... | 10·3 | 4·4 | 11·75–13·25g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 5·9 | 5·7 | 35·4 | 58·6 | 19·1 | 12·7 | 2·5 | 38·6 | 50 | 10·6 | 5 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·6 | 5·5 | 35·4 | 56 | 20·5 | 10·3 | 2·2 | 33·1 | 57 | 9·7 | 4·6 | 13·50 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·7 | 5·6 | 39·2 | 56·5 | 18·5 | 10·8 | 2·7 | 34·6 | 49·4 | 10 | 5 | 13·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·8 | 5·7 | 35 | 50 | 18·7 | 11 | 2·4 | 42 | 51·7 | 10·4 | 4·2 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·8 | 5·8 | 36·4 | 56·9 | 18·4 | 10·3 | 2·4 | 39 | 47·5 | 10·6 | 4·9 | 13·75–14·25 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·7 | 5·7 | 30·8 | 55·5 | 19·7 | 10·1 | 2·5 | 34·1 | 43·7 | 10·2 | 4·1 | 14·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 6·3 | 6·3 | 35·7 | 53 | 23·5 | 10 | 2·6 | 34·7 | 49·5 | 10·7 | 5·2 | 13·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·4 | 6·4 | 38·7 | 56·1 | 19·7 | 10·9 | 2·4 | 43·7 | 52·5 | 10·6 | 5·1 | 13·50 |
| 38—London | 5·9 | 5·9 | 39·2 | 55·8 | 18·3 | 11·9 | 2·3 | 35·8 | 41·2 | 10 | 4·9 | 14·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·4 | 6·2 | 38·8 | 57·6 | 20 | 11·9 | 2·4 | 40 | 49·3 | 10·5 | 5·2 | 14·00 |
| 40—Chatham | 5·8 | 5·8 | 33·5 | 51 | 17·8 | 11·6 | 2·3 | 32 | 48·3 | 10 | 4·5 | 14·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·8 | 5·8 | 31·9 | 51·3 | 18·1 | 10 | 2 | 30·9 | 50 | 10 | 4·2 | 14·00 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6 | 6 | 33·7 | 54·7 | 18·2 | 10·3 | 2·1 | 34·4 | 49 | 10·1 | 5·1 | 14·00 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·8 | 5·8 | 37·2 | 45·7 | 20·7 | 10 | 2·2 | 35 | 40 | 9·5 | 4·3 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·4 | 6·2 | 35·2 | 58·8 | 19·4 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 40·5 | 48·7 | 11·4 | 4·9 | 15·75–16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·2 | 6·1 | 33·5 | 63·3 | 22·2 | 15 | 2·8 | 39·2 | 60 | 13 | 4·7 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 6·8 | 6·7 | 38 | 58·3 | 21·7 | 16 | 2·8 | 31·7 | 40 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·6 | 6·3 | 31·5 | 56·2 | 21·8 | 14·9 | 3·1 | 35 | 40 | 11·5 | 4·6 | 17·00 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6 | 6 | 29 | 60 | 19 | 15 | 2·5 | 35 | 48 | 11·7 | 4·2 | 14·50 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6 | 6·1 | 36 | 56·6 | 22·5 | 16·5 | 2·8 | 37·2 | 55 | 12·1 | 5·1 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·3 | 6·2 | 34·9 | 54·6 | 21 | 15·4 | 2·6 | 39·4 | 48 | 10 | 4·7 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·8** | **6·7** | **33·6** | **49·2** | **20·0** | **14·2** | **2·8** | **36·5** | **54·4** | **13·9** | **5·5** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·7 | 6·6 | 34·2 | 47·6 | 18·7 | 13·7 | 2·9 | 35·4 | 58·7 | 12·7 | 5·5 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·8 | 6·7 | 33 | 50·7 | 21·2 | 14·6 | 2·7 | 37·5 | 50 | 15 | 5·5 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·6** | **6·9** | **33·6** | **51·2** | **21·3** | **19·6** | **3·2** | **39·0** | **59·4** | **14·8** | **4·8** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·3 | 7·6 | 31·7 | 51·9 | 16·8 | 17·6a | 3 | 36 | 60 | 14·7 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·8 | 6·2 | 34 | 50·6 | 23·5 | 20·1a | 3·3 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 4·8 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·7 | 6·7 | 31·8 | 49·6 | 21·1 | 19a | 2·6 | 40 | 58·7 | 14·7 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·4 | 6·9 | 36·9 | 52·5 | 23·7 | 21·7a | 3·8 | 40 | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·8** | **6·8** | **30·5** | **47·1** | **19·6** | **17·5** | **3·1** | **37·6** | **49·6** | **14·5** | **4·8** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 7·1 | 6·9 | 32 | 47·2 | 23·6 | 21·3a | 3 | 38·7 | ..... | 15 | 5·1 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 6·9 | 7 | 31 | 49·4 | 18·7 | 18a | 3 | 33·7 | 55 | 15 | 5·4 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·8 | 6·7 | 34·2 | 48·7 | 21·5 | 16·5a | 3·3 | 37·1 | 51 | 14·3 | 4·9 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·5 | 6·8 | 27·1 | 45·6 | 16·2 | 16a | 3·2 | 36·7 | 47·5 | 13 | 4·4 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·5 | 6·5 | 28·4 | 44·8 | 18·2 | 15·5a | 2·9 | 41·7 | 45 | 15 | 4·3 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·5** | **6·1** | **34·3** | **48·5** | **21·1** | **21·0** | **3·1** | **37·4** | **54·3** | **11·8** | **4·9** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·2 | 35 | 48·3 | 18·3 | 20a | 3·2 | 37·5 | 58 | 12·5 | 4 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 7 | 6·2 | 40 | 55 | 25 | 22·5a | 3·6 | 42·5 | ..... | 12 | 4 | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·6 | 6·1 | 39·3 | 50 | 22·5 | 25a | 3·3 | 34 | 50 | 14 | 5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·8 | 5·7 | 30·2 | 44·8 | 17·9 | 20·3a | 2·8 | 37·5 | 52·5 | 10·5 | 5·6 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·6 | 5·5 | 31 | 46·3 | 18·7 | 18·1a | 2·8 | 34 | 57·3 | 10·5 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·5 | 5·8 | 34·1 | 47·4 | 21·4 | 20·2a | 2·8 | 42·9 | 56·2 | 10·9 | 5·5 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6 | 6 | 32 | 46·4 | 22·5 | 19·7a | 3 | ..... | 50 | 11·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·1 | 6 | 32·5 | 50 | 22·5 | 22·5a | 3 | 34 | 56 | 12·5 | 4·5 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·325** | **12·075** | **9·559** | **11·275** | **7·212** | **8·443** | **7·383** | **27·0** | **9·5** | **22·826** | **16·538** | |
| **7·925** | **9·675** | **6·500** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·7** | **9·9** | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30·1 | 9·7 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 6·50 | 7·70 | 4·50 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·3 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 8·00–10·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·00 | 6·50 | 31·2 | 10 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·5 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·3 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50– 9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **24·4** | **9·8** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·094** | **11·417** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·6** | **9·9** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30g | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00– 8·00c | 28·3 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·3 | 9·6 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·8 | 10 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·667** | **10·133** | **11·467** | **7·668** | **8·668** | **7·850** | **23·5** | **9·3** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 21·3 | 9·8 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26 | 9·3 | 18·00–27·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·7 | 9·3 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·8 | 8·8 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·7 | 9·8 | 17·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·4 | 9·4 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 9 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 10.67-12.00c | 12·00–13·33c | 7·00c | 8·00 | 10·00 | 25·7 | 9·3 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·2 | 8·9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·029** | **12·047** | **10·279** | **12·023** | **8·235** | **9·733** | **8·813** | **25·1** | **9·3** | **24·196** | **17·821** | |
| 10·25 | 11·50–12·50 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 25 | 9·4 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 8·6 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 24·6 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 8·00–11·50 | 12·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23·3 | 9·9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 24 | 9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 19·3 | 9·1 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50– 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·00 | 5·50–7·00 | 6·50– 8·50 | ..... | 25 | 9·6 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·2 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·00– 7·50g | 10·25–10·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 24g | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 8·00– 8·50g | 11·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·2g | 9·4 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·5 | 9 | 23·00–35·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 12·00 | 12·00 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 25 | 9·3 | 22·00–27·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 23 | 9·3 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 12·00–12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·3 | 9·2 | 20·00–27·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 11·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 24·7 | 9·7 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 8·8 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 8·50–11·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 14·00 | 12·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 23·6 | 9·8 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 11·00–12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 25 | 9·6 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·00–11·50 | 9·50–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00 | ..... | 12·00 | 8·00 | 24·9 | 9·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·6 | 8·7 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ..... | 9·7 | 22·00–32·00 | 18·00–23·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 12·00–13·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·6 | 9·5 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·3 | 8·1 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 12·50 | 14·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·2 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | 12·50 | 13·50c | 8·50 | 9·00c | 9·00c | 29·3 | 10 | 30·00–40·00 | 25·00–30·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25–10·50c | ..... | 31·7 | 8·9 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 13·50 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 35 | 9·3 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–11·00 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·25 | 6·50c | 25 | 9·1 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 48 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·75 | 8·00 | 6·25 | 7·50 | ..... | 27·5 | 9·8 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 26 | 8·9 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **14·625** | ..... | ..... | **6·688** | **7·313** | **6·625** | **28·3** | **9·4** | **23·500** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 13·50–15·50 | ..... | ..... | 4·75–8·25 | 5·50– 9·00 | 6·50 | 29 | 9·7 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 13·00–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25– 8·50 | 6·50– 7·00 | 27·6 | 9·1 | 18·00–22·00 | 10·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·3** | **9·9** | **24·000** | **17·250** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50– 9·00 | ..... | 25·4 | 10·1 | 22·00–35·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00– 9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ..... | 29·2 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·7 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00c | 10·00c | 28·8 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·500** | **4·000** | **29·6** | **9·3** | **22·375** | **16·000** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 30g | 9·5 | 20·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·8 | 9·1 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75– 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·4g | 10 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| ·00– 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 4·00g | 30·7g | 8·6 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00– 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 9·2 | 19·00–25·00 | 10·00–17·00 | 61 |
| **9·921** | **10·800** | ..... | ..... | **6·469** | **6·875** | **4·804** | **33·7** | **10·2** | **22·125** | **16·188** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·3 | 10 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·00 | ..... | ..... | 6·50–7·50 | 7·50– 8·50 | 5·00 | 40 | 13·3 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·7 | 25·00–31·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30·5 | 9·9 | 15·00–22·00 | 11·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50 | 4·25 | 30 | 9·7 | 17·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20– 7·30c | 4·77c | 30·8 | 10·9 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·7 | 8·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00–10.00i | 7·00–12·00i | ..... | 32·5 | 9·4 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

Price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5–10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Aug. 1926 | Aug. 1928 | Aug. 1929 | Aug. 1930 | Aug. 1931 | Aug. 1933 | Aug. 1934 | Aug. 1935 | July 1936 | Aug. 1936‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 99·1 | 95·3 | 98·4 | 82·7 | 70·5 | 69·5 | 72·2 | 71·6 | 74·4 | 75·6 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 98·6 | 88·4 | 100·1 | 75·1 | 55·3 | 65·9 | 70·0 | 65·9 | 73·1 | 75·4 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 97·8 | 111·2 | 109·9 | 92·1 | 70·9 | 59·7 | 65·6 | 69·8 | 70·5 | 72·6 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 99·7 | 93·8 | 91·1 | 79·9 | 73·2 | 71·2 | 72·0 | 70·7 | 69·6 | 69·8 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·1 | 98·6 | 94·0 | 86·6 | 77·9 | 63·2 | 65·4 | 64·2 | 68·4 | 68·6 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 99·3 | 92·5 | 93·8 | 90·7 | 86·8 | 85·4 | 87·1 | 87·1 | 87·8 | 87·9 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 100·7 | 91·9 | 98·5 | 74·4 | 60·9 | 68·0 | 63·0 | 69·9 | 68·1 | 69·4 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 99·2 | 92·2 | 93·6 | 90·5 | 85·0 | 83·3 | 86·1 | 84·9 | 85·1 | 85·5 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 99·7 | 95·1 | 95·3 | 92·2 | 86·3 | 81·6 | 81·5 | 79·5 | 78·3 | 78·4 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 98·9 | 95·9 | 96·3 | 86·3 | 75·0 | 72·1 | 73·5 | 73·0 | 74·3 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 97·8 | 101·1 | 103·7 | 87·2 | 68·6 | 66·6 | 69·0 | 69·3 | 73·3 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 99·5 | 92·5 | 91·3 | 85·7 | 79·2 | 75·9 | 76·5 | 75·4 | 75·0 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 99·6 | 94·3 | 100·2 | 79·9 | 65·9 | 66·8 | 69·8 | 69·2 | 72·1 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 97·1 | 92·8 | 94·9 | 91·2 | 88·8 | 84·9 | 89·6 | 89·8 | 89·7 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 99·9 | 94·5 | 100·8 | 78·6 | 63·4 | 64·8 | 67·6 | 66·9 | 70·1 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 100·0 | 98·1 | 99·2 | 87·8 | 81·2 | 80·7 | 82·8 | 82·4 | 85·4 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 99·9 | 93·7 | 101·2 | 76·6 | 59·5 | 62·1 | 65·0 | 64·3 | 67·5 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 98·3 | 88·1 | 97·0 | 73·9 | 56·0 | 65·1 | 67·8 | 64·4 | 68·9 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 97·2 | 106·3 | 105·4 | 88·7 | 71·2 | 61·8 | 66·1 | 69·8 | 70·7 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 83·0 | 97·3 | 94·8 | 109·2 | 75·7 | 53·9 | 57·2 | 61·5 | 61·8 | 66·3 | 71·2 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 100·2 | 100·3 | 103·0 | 88·3 | 72·4 | 65·4 | 70·7 | 67·6 | 68·2 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 100·1 | 98·5 | 93·8 | 86·3 | 77·8 | 63·5 | 65·6 | 64·2 | 68·3 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 99·8 | 91·2 | 93·0 | 87·3 | 80·1 | 80·4 | 82·0 | 82·7 | 82·3 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 97·6 | 93·7 | 102·3 | 77·1 | 59·5 | 60·9 | 65·3 | 65·2 | 69·7 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 99·3 | 95·0 | 94·5 | 85·4 | 73·2 | 71·7 | 73·4 | 72·4 | 73·3 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended August 28, 1936; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Concluded from page 842)*

$15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16; Oshawa, $14.25; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Brantford, $16; Galt, $16; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $17.50; Sault Ste. Marie, $14.50; Port Arthur, $17; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

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### Distribution of Income in United States

The average income of a full-time employee in the United States in 1935 amounted to $1,201 according to an analysis made by the United States Department of Commerce (Division of Economic Research) in its annual estimate of national income produced and national income paid out. National income produced is defined as the net value of goods and services produced. National income paid out is define as payments to or receipts by individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, interpreneurial withdrawals (profits) and net rents and royalties.

This sum ($1,201) was 9 per cent higher than the average employee's income in 1933, but only 80 per cent as much as the average employee's income in 1929. The number of employees who shared in the labour's income in 1935 was 28·1 million, as compared with the peak total of 34·5 millions in 1929 and the low total of 25·2 million in 1932.

Of the total income paid out in 1935, 67 per cent was applied to the remuneration of employees in the form of wages and salaries. (In 1929, the labour share of income paid out was 65·5 per cent; in 1932, 64 per cent.) An additional 16 per cent was withdrawn by individual entrepreneurs as profit (substantially similar percentages were withdrawn by entrepreneurs in 1929 and 1932). The remaining 17 per cent went to owners of property, of which 14 per cent to persons receiving dividends or interest and 3 per cent to receivers of net rents and royalties (the property share of income paid out has not altered substantially during the last five years, although the total of interest payments separately has continued to decline throughout the period).

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the Labour Gazette.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86·8 at the end of July, an advance of 2·8 per cent for the month. Each one of the six component groups contributed to this advance, which brings the index number to the highest point reached since December, 1930. The groups showing the greatest increases for the month were sundries, textiles and animal food.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 146 at the beginning of August, showing no change from the previous month's level, either in the total index number or in any of the groups.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 104·2 for July, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. There were no marked changes in any of the main groups.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·3 for July, an advance of 0·6 per cent for the month. All groups showed slight increases except the rent group, which was unchanged.

### New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1399 for June, an advance of 0·6 per cent for the month. Of the seven main groups, five showed small increases and the other two were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 852 for May, an advance of 1·5 per cent from the February level. In this period, food, fuel and light, clothing and miscellaneous commodities all advanced.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—*Bradstreet's* index number, which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was $10·1445 at August 1, a gain of 3 per cent for the month. Of the 13 groups, advances were recorded in eight, declines in three, while two remained unchanged.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was $181·878 at August 1, an increase of 2 per cent for the month, and is now at the highest point recorded since February, 1930.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·2 for July, an advance of 0·1 per cent for the month. Except for a slight decrease in the clothing group, all groups recorded a small increase for the month.

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The *Alberta Gazette* of August 31, 1936, contains the announcement of the appointment of Mr. William Davis King as Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, the appointment being dated as from the first day of August, 1936.

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Since the first of October, 1935, up to last month, 3,688 employees of industries in Ontario have successfully completed First Aid courses under the Ontario Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. This represents the results of the training in 39 different centres in the province. More and more employers are finding the courses valuable, not only in providing an efficient First Aid service but in assisting in developing safe habits and safe thinking among workers.

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According to a news despatch the Health Insurance Act in British Columbia is not likely to go into effect until the first part of 1937. Originally, it had been hoped to start collecting insurance funds from employers and employees in November or December. A complete census of wage earners and small-salary groups is to be undertaken by the health insurance commission, with the intention of registering all working people who are entitled to enter the insurance scheme.

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Before a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general manager of that Association, reported an increase of 449 lost-time accidents and 10 fatalities for the first six months of 1936 over a similar period last year. Mr. Gaboury maintained that human failures were responsible for this large increase. Eye injuries, Mr. Gaboury reported, were the cause of 27 per cent of all medical claims.

# RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Member may be Expelled from Union only after Proper Inquiry and for Cause

A trade union may not expel one of its members and so deprive him of employment without proper inquiry as to the alleged violation of its rules. Such was the decision given by Mr. Justice Langlais in the Superior Court of Quebec on September 5, 1935, in an action brought by a member of the Fraternité des Plombiers Electriciens de Québec for damages for wrongful expulsion and for reinstatement in the union.

The plaintiff claimed that he had been wrongfully expelled from the union and, as a consequence, had been dismissed by his employer who had a closed shop agreement with the union. Moreover, he was unable to obtain employment from any employer who had signed the agreement, that is, with the great majority of master plumbers in Quebec City. The plaintiff had been hired at a rate of wages lower than that fixed in the collective agreement which had been made legally binding on the industry. A complaint on this point having been made to the union, a resolution was adopted that the business agent of the union should interview the employer. The evidence presented to the Court showed that the person making the complaint charged the plaintiff with divulging the proceedings at the union meeting to his employer, that this charge was based only on hearsay and was denied by the plaintiff and the employer as well as another witness. Nevertheless, the union imposed a fine of $10 on the plaintiff. On his refusal to pay it, he was expelled.

The Court pointed out that union members, especially since the new law on collective agreements protecting the members, have a real interest in retaining their membership and loss of it causes considerable hardship. The officers of the union had made only a summary inquiry and had taken no precautions to ensure justice. There was no proof that the plaintiff had divulged any secret and therefore the defendant had no right to expel him.

Damages of $40 based on the estimated loss of earnings were awarded to the plaintiff, together with the costs of the action, and the union was ordered to reinstate him.

*Barbeau v. Fraternité des plombiers électriciens de Québec,* (1936) 74 *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec,* Cour Supérieure 286.

### Building Trades Agreement Does Not Apply to Contract for Building Between Owner and Workers

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make a collective agreement entered into by one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more trade unions legally binding on "all the employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business" in the district covered by the agreement. Under this section as interpreted by Mr. Justice Guibault of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal on June 15, 1936, the collective agreement between the building trades councils of Montreal and the Montreal Builders' Exchange, etc., does not bind an employer who is not a builder but merely employs a carpenter at a weekly rate to construct a garage and make repairs to his property.

The plaintiff claimed $105.30 for wages, being the difference between the wages he received and the amount calculated at the rate fixed in the building trades agreement. The action was dismissed with costs to the plaintiff.

*Lessard v. Gariépy,* (1936) 74 *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec,* Cour Supérieure 339.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was an increase in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,967 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 1,014,532 persons, or 14,562 more than in the preceding month. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that the average change between August 1 and September 1 has been very slight, increases in a number of these years just about balancing declines in the remainder. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 107·1 at September 1, 1936, as compared with 105·6 at August 1, 1936, and with 102·7 at the same date in 1935. At September 1 in the fourteen preceding years of the record the index was as follows: 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1; 1927, 111·0; 1926, 106·2; 1925, 97·8; 1924, 94·2; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 94·8 and 1921, 89·8.

At the beginning of September, 1936, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,800 local trade unions, with an aggregate of 181,861 members. Of these, 19,591, or a percentage of 10·8, were without work, contrasted with percentages of 12·5 at the beginning of August, 1936, and 14·2 at the beginning of September, 1935.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of August, 1936, indicated a gain over July in the volume of business transacted, as shown by the average daily placements effected, but a decrease from the placements recorded daily during the corresponding month a year ago, the highest gain under the first comparison being in farming and the greatest losses under the second in construction and maintenance and farming. Vacancies during August this year numbered 32,721, applications for work 52,475, and placements in regular and casual employment, 30,651.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $16.84 at the beginning of September as compared with $16.72 for August; $16.16 for September, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for September, 1929; $20.90 for September, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.33 for September, 1914. The increase in September, 1936, as compared with the previous month was due to an advance in the cost of foods, chiefly eggs, butter, bread and flour. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 76·6 for the week ended September 25 as compared with 76·2 the previous week and 75·6 for the week ended August 28. On a monthly basis the index number was 76·2 for August; 72·3 for September, 1935; 71·9 for September, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·8 for September, 1929; 94·4 for September, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for September, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 854. The index number of the physical volume of business in August was at the highest point reached since May, 1930, and was three per cent higher than in the previous month and five per cent higher than in August, 1935. Of the principal factors included in the construction of the index, mineral production, manufacturing and exports were substantially higher than in the previous month, the former because of increase in exports of copper and zinc and in shipments of gold and silver, as well as in imports of bauxite, while exports of nickel and production of coal were lower. In manufacturing, the production of foodstuffs and imports of raw rubber and of crude petroleum were the chief factors contributing to the advance in the group. Construction and electric power output were considerably lower

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September | August | July | September | August | July |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 143,787,510 | 138,789,188 | 123,535,305 | 126,198,423 | 113,247,235 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 50,257,754 | 53,820,904 | 44,689,463 | 49,560,063 | 48,414,397 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | ..... | 92,559,495 | 83,898,858 | 77,258,615 | 75,676,436 | 63,285,787 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 6,795,884 | 7,252,847 | 6,839,075 | 6,934,174 | 6,609,801 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 2,619,152,500 | 2,893,657,924 | 2,425,895,084 | 2,497,602,532 | 2,545,101,869 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 123,527,133 | 119,071,107 | 131,747,122 | 129,968,276 | 121,264,463 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,502,821,895 | 1,493,973,647 | 1,444,330,569 | 1,434,256,634 | 1,427,953,729 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 657,362,195 | 649,772,815 | 839,277,861 | 828,629,038 | 812,622,893 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 119·5 | 114·7 | 114·3 | 93·6 | 94·7 | 92·4 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 83·8 | 80·6 | 79·5 | 69·2 | 70·9 | 69·6 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 69·9 | 71·2 | 72·0 | 88·3 | 79·7 | 80·2 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †76·7 | 76·2 | 74·4 | 72·3 | 71·7 | 71·5 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·84 | 16·72 | 16·51 | 16·16 | 16·15 | 15·94 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted... | ..... | 67·6 | 66·2 | 69·6 | 65·3 | 62·5 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 75·1 | 72·5 | 72·5 | 69·6 | 69·3 |
| (2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 107·1 | 105·6 | 104·6 | 102·7 | 101·1 | 99·5 |
| (2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).... | 10·8 | 12·5 | 13·9 | 14·2 | 15·1 | 15·4 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 230,917 | 204,513 | 184,585 | 210,857 | 176,078 | 175,993 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 17,956,964 | 15,733,625 | 15,296,295 | 15,901,121 | 14,199,344 | 14,886,392 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 12,989,271 | 11,718,407 | 11,596,161 | 11,676,333 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 12,009,639 | 11,577,430 | 13,445,654 | 10,936,576 | 11,129,568 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 11,375,154 | 10,598,330 | 10,155,436 | 10,428,236 | 9,603,386 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 1,940,781,796 | 2,711,927,572 | 1,784,291,793 | 2,041,413,781 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 3,672,845 | 4,615,502 | 3,322,026 | 4,311,968 | 4,266,224 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 16,558,500 | 15,536,100 | 17,868,500 | 14,743,000 | 23,837,400 | 18,549,200 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | 51,892 | 38,570 | 34,988 | 54,360 | 54,414 | 50,513 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | 86,077 | 80,164 | 68,793 | 90,952 | 82,488 | 86,101 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | 5,027 | 9,294 | 10,962 | 4,513 | 3,893 | 7,269 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 32,324,511 | 26,471,867 | 26,470,373 | 29,269,276 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 30.873,091 | 27,125,462 | 28,837,006 | 27,658,014 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 28,579,506 | 33,927,147 | 32,593,815 | 30,966,804 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 12,569,576 | 12,936,881 | 10,903,373 | 10,987,846 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | 328,697 | 319,505 | 281,533 | 295,896 | 285,763 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,795,927 | 1,347,904 | 1,585,144 | 1,183,820 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,036,105 | 1,050,007 | 1,123,453 | 987,846 | 981,080 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 146,310,000 | 121,340,000 | 127,020,000 | 126,730,000 | 133,650,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 8,467,000 | 5,095,000 | 3,594,000 | 6,304,000 | 2,955,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 7,097,000 | 5,818,000 | 5,857,000 | 7,027,000 | 9,913,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 908,000 | 2,412,000 | 1,053,000 | 1,569,000 | 1,161,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 292,590,726 | 201,805,787 | 241,351,243 | 241,831,775 | 211,161,832 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,362,679 | 1,300,667 | 1,535,189 | 1,161,389 | 992,340 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 78,496,030 | 93,841,054 | 94,693,262 | 71,183,208 | 95,073,668 | 89,976,000 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 2,002,895 | 1,666,578 | 1,982,451 | 2,153,955 | 1,728,192 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 65,164,000 | 65,189,000 | 63,974,000 | 59,714,000 | 57,792,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 24,722,000 | 32,281,000 | 26,442,000 | 26,639,000 | 31,832,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 270,050 | 274,630 | 223,890 | 235,570 | 234,270 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production. | ..... | 3,051 | 8,192 | 3,819 | 5,524 | 9,471 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 113·2 | 110·0 | 101·9 | 107·9 | 103·0 |
| Industrial Production..... | ..... | 115·2 | 111·1 | 102·5 | 110·3 | 104·0 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 174·3 | 147·2 | 144·7 | 165·8 | 135·3 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 113·0 | 108·9 | 100·0 | 102·7 | 101·7 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 45·8 | 54·9 | 49·3 | 66·5 | 55·4 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 209·8 | 213·2 | 195·9 | 192·3 | 189·0 |
| Distribution..... | ..... | 107·6 | 107·1 | 100·1 | 101·3 | 100·2 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 127·2 | 128·0 | 123·6 | 122·8 | 122·3 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 81·2 | 78·0 | 69·6 | 72·1 | 75·0 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 76·7 | 85·2 | 77·6 | 80·5 | 79·8 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 122·9 | 111·1 | 110·5 | 107·2 | 88·2 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended October 2, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 26, 1936, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 5, August 8, and July 11, 1936; September 7, August 10, and July 13, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

than in July. All of the principal groups were higher in August, 1936, than in August. 1935. Information available for September shows advance in wholesale prices, employment, carloadings, the value of contracts awarded and in gross earnings of the Canadian National Railway, both as compared with August, 1936, and with September, 1935, while the production of sugar was lower than in August but higher than in September, 1935.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was 27, involving 6,513 workers and causing time loss of 33,292 man working days. Strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and in Alberta and a strike of textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., accounted for over two-thirds of the workers involved and time loss. In August there were 23 disputes, involving 9,681 workers with time loss of 65,658 days, due chiefly to the textile factory strike at Cornwall and a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In September, 1935, there were 18 disputes, involving 4,303 workers with time loss of 26,506 days, the important disputes being strikes of water transport workers at Vancouver and other ports in British Columbia and of men's clothing factory workers at Montreal. Of the twenty-seven disputes recorded for September, twenty-three were recorded as terminated, thirteen resulting in favour of the workers involved, three in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in four cases, while the results of three were recorded as indefinite. Four disputes, involving approximately 380 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department has received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Two applications for the establishment of Boards were also received. The text of the Board reports and other information pertaining to proceedings under the Act are given in the section commencing on page 860.

**Classification of Relief Recipients.**

Tabular statistics presenting an analysis of relief recipients under various classifications—employables and unemployables, farmers, heads of families, dependents etc.—are presented in this issue on pages 886-890.

The statistics cover the period from December, 1935, to July, 1936.

**Dominion-Provincial farm placement plan.**

Arrangements have recently been made between the Dominion Government and the Provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the placement of men on farms. Each man placed under this scheme will receive $5 a month and $2.50 a month bonus if he remains on the farm until March 31, 1937. The farmer taking a man under the plan will also receive $5 a month. Nominal clothing expenses and free transportation will also be supplied to men proceeding to farms under this arrangement.

**Federal Relief grants-in-aid unchanged**

Federal relief grants-in-aid to the provinces for the third quarter of the current fiscal year will continue unchanged Acting Prime Minister, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, announced on October 6.

Relief grants-in-aid were initiated in August, 1934, and involved the outright payment of fixed monthly sums to assist the Provinces (and through the Provinces, the municipalities) with their relief expenditures. At the last session of Parliament an appropriation of $26,000,000 was passed for this purpose to cover this disbursement during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937.

By agreement, these payments are subject to revision every three months. Commencing the fiscal year, 1936, there was a reduction (effective April 1) of 15 per cent in the grants-in-aid (Labour Gazette, May, page 392). For the second quarter of the fiscal year (July, August and September) a further reduction of 10 per cent was put into effect.

During the first quarter (April, May and June) payments of the grants were at the rate of $2,606,285.94 per month. The reduction of 10 per cent in the grant for the second quarter reduced these payments for July, August and September to a monthly rate of $2,345,657.35.

Referring back to the 4-month period of the previous fiscal year (December, 1935, to March, 1936) the grants were $3,066,218.75 per month, and prior to that period the amount of the monthly grant was $1,751,250.

The announcement that the grants-in-aid would be continued without change throughout the third quarter of the present fiscal year means that the monthly payment to the provinces for October, November and December would be the same as in July, August and September, viz., $2,345,657.35.

**Canadian Representative elected vice-president of Maritime Conference**

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and presently a member of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, was elected vice-president of the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference which convened at Geneva on October 6. This special session of the Conference was called to deal exclusively with maritime matters including: regulation of hours of work on board ship; protection of seamen; promotion of seamen's welfare in ports; holidays with pay, etc. (Labour Gazette, January, 1936, page 41 and August, page 681).

The complete delegation was: The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, representing the Government of Canada; Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, representing the Employers of Canada; and Mr. W. A. MacDonald, General Secretary, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, representing the Workpeople of Canada.

**Conference on Industrial Relations**

A conference on Industrial Relations, sponsored by Queen's University, the Montreal Personnel Association and the Personnel Association of Toronto, was held at Queen's University, Kingston, on September 18-19. Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, of Queen's University, acted as the conference chairman. There were 100 persons in attendance from leading industrial and commercial companies and from the staffs of Queen's, McGill, Dalhousie, the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario.

Four main topics were under consideration, namely: the Individual Worker and His Work, the Field of Industrial Relations, Security for the Worker, and Relations among Workers. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, delivered an address at the concluding luncheon on the Relations of Business and Government in Canada.

An official welcome was extended to those in attendance by Principal R. C. Wallace, of Queen's University. The following acted as chairmen at successive sessions of the Conference: Mr. Gray Miller, President of the Imperial Tobacco Company; Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; Principal R. C. Wallace, Colonel Frank Chappell, of the General Motors of Canada Limited, Oshawa, and Mr. J. E. Macpherson, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

The program comprised papers and addresses as follows: Planning a Personnel Program, by A. J. Hills, Canadian National Railways; Interviewing the Worker, by L. L. H. Miles, Canadian Industries, Ltd.; Training the Worker, by G. P. Cosgrave, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto; Paying the Worker, by R. Presgrave of J. D. Woods Company, Industrial Engineers, Toronto; the Task of the National Employment Commission, by Prof. W. A. Mackintosh; Industrial Relations and the University, by Prof. J. Douglas Brown, Princeton University; Industrial Relations in Practice, by F. H. Horton, Dominion Rubber Company, and by W. H. C. Seeley, of the Toronto Transportation Commission; the Position of the Industrial Relations Man To-day, by Clarence J. Hicks of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York; the Search for Security, by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York; Responsibility for Security, by Prof. A. E. Grauer, of the University of Toronto; Business and Governmental Responsibility for Unemployment Compensation, by Prof. L. C. Marsh, of McGill University; Relations Built up through Collective Negotiation, by R. J. Tallon, Railway Employees Division, American Federation of Labor, Montreal; Relations Built up Through Common Interest in the Enterprise, by C. S. Ching, Director of Industrial and Public Relations of the U.S. Rubber Products Company; Bringing to the Surface Underlying Factors in Relations Among Workers, by Dr. Chas. S. Slocombe, Director, Personnel Research Federation, New York. The Dominion Department of Labour was represented at the conference by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister.

**Ontario relief recipients to register with Employment Service**

Registration of all urban relief recipients in Ontario with the government employment service as a qualification for relief assistance was announced by Hon. David Croll, Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs, on September 15.

This new regulation extends to all urban municipalities but does not affect smaller centres and rural points where there is no office of the Employment Service. Concerning this step, Hon. Mr. Croll, was reported to have declared, in part, as follows:

"This is a step in Ontario in the adoption of the English system of a close tie-up between relief agencies and employment bureaux. I think it is recognized by all those who are connected with the administration of relief

that our real task to-day is not to hand out a dole to the unemployed but to do everything in our power to find work for them.

"Most relief recipients are eager to return to a job. We cannot overlook the fact, however, that in the last six years, some of the unemployed have ethically deteriorated to the point where they prefer relief and idleness to work and wages.

"To establish that every employable man and woman in receipt of relief is making a definite effort to get work and remove himself or herself from dependence on public funds we are passing this regulation whereby municipalities must institute the system of weekly registration."

The announcement added that recipients would not be penalized unless the job offered paid prevailing fair wages in the area.

**Quebec social legislation indicated in Throne Speech**

Agrarian reforms and colonization are to constitute the "basis of the plan of restoration" in the province of Quebec according to an announcement contained in the Speech from the Throne opening an "emergency session" of the Quebec Legislature on October 8. It was also stated that the "government is striving to solve as soon as possible the distressing problem of the permanent settling of young people and will apply itself to make the place for our young people to which they are entitled in the development of our Province, especially in the new careers which the working of our mines will necessarily open."

Other features of the program of proposed legislation included: A Bill to authorize the establishing of a provincial farm loan; revision of the Election Act "in order to better secure the free and conscientious expression of the popular will"; a Bill "to improve the Old Age Pensions Act"; and a Bill "to make the Workmen's Compensation Act more humane"; a Bill to prohibit Ministers from being members of the board of management of any commercial or industrial association; a Bill "to check abuses from over-capitalization"; a Bill to repeal the act ordering the compulsory sale of immovables for municipal and school taxes.

**Amendment Sought to Collective Labour Agreements Act**

Amendment of Clause 6 of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was sought by a delegation of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada at a recent interview with the provincial cabinet. The amendment is of particular interest to the building and construction industry, and its effect would be to make agreements binding upon all persons employing building workers and not only upon building contractors.

This amendment was urged in a resolution adopted at the recent convention of the Confederation, and was also embodied in Bill 13 which was not acted upon before the Legislature dissolved.

**Debt Revision to benefit Saskatchewan drought areas**

Cancellation of $75,000,000 in taxes, relief and interest debts of 158 municipalities in the drought areas was announced by the Hon. W. J. Patterson premier of Saskatchewan on September 28. Marginal districts of 18 other rural municipalities also will benefit by this action.

Details of the new financial arrangements are contained in a press report as follows:—

Farmers generally throughout Saskatchewan will benefit by a reduction in interest on all farm mortgages to six per cent from January, 1937. This will mean an annual saving to farmers of approximately $4,000,000.

All unpaid interest accumulated in the drought area on mortgages up to January, 1935, is cancelled. The amount owing on mortgages on January 1, 1937, will be the principal of the mortgage, together with only interest owing for the years 1935 and 1936. This interest will be consolidated with the principal and the consolidated amount is to be paid over a period of 10 years.

Under the new agreement the principal will be paid annually with the balance due in the 10th year. During the first three years the payment of principal and interest will be secured by one-third of the crop.

**Social Security in Canada**

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour of Canada, on invitation of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, delivered an address to this organization at its annual meeting in Toronto on September 10, on the subject of Social Security in Canada.

In the course of his remarks, he presented a summary of the laws in Canada concerning Workmen's Compensation, Health Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances and Unemployment Insurance and Relief, and dealt briefly with legislation relative to Minimum Wages, Collective Agreements, Hours of Labour, Factories, Mines and Industrial Disputes.

**Safety Records of Ontario firms**

Information has been received in the Department from the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario giving statistics of firms that have operated one million or more hours without a lost-time accident in Ontario. These firms, together with the number of hours worked, follow: The Woodstock Rubber Company, Limited, Woodstock, 1,223,114; The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., New Toronto, 2,891,062; International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, (Farm Implements), 1,209,179; International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, (Hamilton Twine Mills), 1,307,771; Davis Leather Company Limited, Newmarket, 1,069,200; Canadian National Carbon Co. Ltd., Toronto, 1,324,395 and 2,149,060; Western Clock Company Limited, Peterborough, 1,387,343; Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Limited, Toronto, 1,018,969; Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa, 3,082,426 and 1,378,299; The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Toronto, 2,833,368; Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, 1,303,808; Canada Cement Company, Port Colborne, 2,259,200.

The Association states that some of these are continuing records, and some are past achievements.

**Dispute in All-Canadian Congress of Labour**

As a result of a dispute between the executive and the president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour concerning the executive's annual report to the convention, the former sent out notices cancelling the annual meeting (scheduled for September 28). The president, however, conducted a convention with a reduced number of delegates.

An interim injunction has been granted the president, restraining the former executive from dealing with Congress funds and property, and this matter is now awaiting court decision.

**Railway Employees seek restoration of wage reduction**

Seeking restoration of the existing 10 per cent reduction in railway wages, the chief officers of Canadian railway labour organizations held a special conference in Montreal from September 15-18. (Railway wages were reduced 10 per cent, effective from December 1, 1931; and a further reduction of 5 per cent to 15 per cent occurred in 1933. Effective from January 1, 1935, to May 1, 1935, the reduction was 12 per cent and since May 1, 1935, the wage reduction has been maintained at 10 per cent.)

Approximately 100,000 railway employees comprised in 21 organizations were represented at the meeting by their vice-presidents and general chairmen.

It is understood that representatives of the labour organizations conferred with railways, contending that the reduction of 10 per cent should be eliminated, thus making complete restoration of the basic rates.

Failure of agreement on this point has resulted in the railway employees making application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

**International Association of Governmental Labour Officials**

At the annual meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials—held at Topeka, Kansas, September 24-26—reports were presented on recent trends in the labour-social-economic field. These reports were prepared by representative committees of the Association and the subjects dealt with included: Wage Claim Collections; Minimum Wage Laws; Industrial Home Work; Child Labour; Civil Service; Old Age Pensions; and Women in Industry. Contributing, respectively, to the surveys on Civil Service and Women in Industry were Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister, Miss Margaret Mackintosh, Librarian, both of the Dominion Department of Labour.

**Normal Attrition among Railroad Employees in United States**

A report entitled "Employment Attrition in the Railroad Industry," issued by the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, contains the results of a study of employment records of fourteen of the principal railroads in the United States during the period from 1925 to 1935, to ascertain the normal percentage of employees who annually ceased to hold positions, i.e., became separated from railroad service owing to death, disability, retirement, furloughs that became permanent, resignations and dismissals. The study was made for use in connection with the proposals under consideration to make provision for compensation for employees losing their positions as a result of the merger, consolidation and co-ordination of railways or of parts of their services. A bill was introduced into Congress to make provision for such compensation in March, 1936, but was

not proceeded with after May 21 when, as a result of negotiations with the unions, the railway companies signed an agreement providing for the payment of such compensation (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 505).

In making the study, the employment records were analyzed by all causes of separation in order to eliminate or make allowance for, so far as possible, those due to abnormal conditions. The figures were compiled and analyzed separately for the years 1925-1929, 1930-1932 and 1933-1935 (periods of industrial activity, depression and recovery). The railroads whose records were used have approximately 400,000 employees, which is twenty per cent of the total, and operate in the various regions of the United States.

It was found that the normal attrition rate averaged five per cent per annum, varying by occupational groups as follows: train and engine service, two and one-half to three and one-half per cent; maintenance of way employees, six to eleven per cent; shop employes, four and one-half to nine per cent; clerical employees, five to ten per cent. It was therefore stated that the average employee exposed to dismissal by co-ordination would need protection for relatively few years as on the average one-twentieth of all employees whose work might be merged would normally separate permanently from the service each year.

**Growth of co-operative movement throughout the world.**

For all the countries for which data were available, the International Labour Office has compiled statistics for over 63,000 consumers' co-operative societies with 90 million members, over 62,000 housing co-operative societies with 14 million members, and nearly 488,000 agricultural co-operative societies with 44 million members.

For the financial year 1934 or 1934-1935, the total trade of the consumers' co-operative societies amounted to nearly 63,000 million Swiss francs, that of the agricultural co-operative societies to over 7,000 million, while the amount of capital insured (against fire, stock diseases and other risks) by the Agricultural mutual insurance societies exceeded 6,000 million Swiss francs, and the turnover of rural and urban co-operative credit societies 109,000 million Swiss francs.

These figures appear in the new edition of the International Directory of Co-operative Organizations, which is published by the International Labour Office, and contains interesting statistics of the co-operative movement during the depression. The most recent information available is given for 728 central organizations in 57 countries.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1936, a total of 14,960 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Sixty-seven of these accidents were reported as fatal. In Schedule 2 industries, 766 accidents were reported including 18 fatal cases; and 1,074 Crown cases, 15 of which were fatal, making in all 16,800 accidents, of which 100 were fatal.

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The eleven establishments listed in the cordage, rope and twine industry in 1935 reported a gross value of production of $5,127,087 and a capital investment in fixed and current assets of $10,991,086. The production value in 1934 was $4,818,586 and the capital invested, $10,416,346. There were 1,001 employees with payments in salaries and wages of $1,022,264 as against 952 and $981,653 in 1934.

From the standpoint of both volume and value, binder twine is the principal product. In 1935 there were 55,169,044 pounds produced, valued at the factory at $3,329,276. The output of binder twine represented 64·9 per cent of the total value of all products made in 1935. The output of rope totalled 11,026,506 valued at $1,266,755, twines for sale 3,023,808 pounds at $372,183.

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The production of textiles and textile products amounted in value to $342,054,536 in 1934. This was the highest reached since 1930 when it was $361,814,733. In gross value of products the textile group ranked third with 13 per cent of the production for all industries, in number of employees it stood second with 21 per cent, while in capital investment it ranked only fifth with seven per cent. Out of a total of 128,488 female employees engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 61,213 or 48 per cent were found in this group.

Employment was furnished to 115,695 persons who were paid a total of $90,796,601 in salaries and wages as compared with 106,235 persons with payments of $80,695,813 in salaries and wages in 1933. Capital investment rose to $328,362,816 from $322,312,247 and the cost of materials used from $144,584,507 to $174,532,597.

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According to a proclamation in the *Saskatchewan Gazette* dated September 15, 1936, premises described as "garages and automobile service stations" were added to the list of establishments described in Schedule A of The Factories Act.

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of September reports were received in the Department of Labour from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to enquire into disputes affecting (1) the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees in the Gas Production Department being members of the Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union; (2) the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union; (3) the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway being members of Local Division 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The reports of these Boards appear in this issue.

### Applications Received

Two applications for boards were received in the Department recently as follows:—

(1) From seventy employees of the Canada Steamships, Limited, at Windsor, Ontario, being freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The employees' request for an agreement embodying increased wages and improved working conditions is set forth as the cause of the dispute.

(2) From various classes of employees of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (subsidiary railways: the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway). Approximately 100,000 railway men throughout Canada are stated to be directly affected, including: locomotive engineers; locomotive firemen, hostlers and hostler helpers; conductors; trainmen; railway telegraphers; commercial telegraphers; machinists; carmen; boilermakers; blacksmiths; sheet metal workers; electrical workers; stationary firemen and oilers; maintenance of way employees; pipe fitters; railway and steamship clerks; and signal maintainers. The dispute arose in connection with the employees' request that the agreement of November 3, 1934, which provided for a deduction of 10 per cent from basic rates of pay, should be cancelled, thus restoring the basic rates to full force and effect.

### Dispute Settled

It was reported in the June issue of the Labour Gazette (page 481) that an application for a board had been received from employees of Moore's Taxi, Limited, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, being members of the Taxi Drivers' Unit, One Big Union, in connection with the dismissal of fourteen employees, due, it was alleged, to their affiliation with the union. The company claimed that five of these drivers had been discharged for cause, such as insubordination, infractions of the regulations, etc., while the others had been dismissed by reason of a general lay-off of employees which occurs in the spring of each year. Prior to the submission of the application for a Conciliation Board, the Western Representative of the Department had mediated in this dispute and had obtained the company's consent to take back nine of the drivers. This offer, however, had been rejected by the applicants, who insisted upon all fourteen men being reinstated. Following receipt of the application for a board, considerable correspondence took place between the Department and the interested parties, and the men's representatives finally agreed to accept the offer of the company to re-employ the nine men in question, on the understanding that they would be taken back immediately and permitted to retain their union membership if desired. Five of these men have been re-employed. The other four, however, were engaged in other employment and did not avail themselves of the opportunity of being reinstated.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Winnipeg Electric Company and Employees in Its Gas Production Department

A unanimous report was presented to the Minister of Labour early in September by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees being members of the Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages, about forty-five men in the Gas Production Department being involved.

The personnel of the Board which enquired into this dispute was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart of Winnipeg, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Hugh B. Lyall of Winnipeg, nominated by the employer, and Mr. Allan Meikle also of Winnipeg, nominated by the men.

Following is the text of the report.

**Report of Board**

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
September 9, 1936.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on the 15th day of July, 1936, to deal with disputes between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees in the gas production department, being members of Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union, having now completed their work, beg to submit herewith their report.

The Board consisted of Mr. Hugh B. Lyall, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employer; Mr. Allan Meikle, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees; and the Honourable, Mr. Justice Dysart, of Winnipeg, appointed third member and Chairman of the Board by the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

The three members of the Board met for their first meeting on August 11, 1936, and, after a preliminary discussion, concluded that attempts to effect conciliation would be fruitless, and decided to call upon the parties to present their respective cases.

The first public meeting was held on August 13, at which were present:—

The three members of the Board.

For the employer C. H. Dahl, Vice-President in charge of Operation, of Winnipeg Electric Company; L. Palk, Vice-President in Charge of Executive Matters, Winnipeg Electric Company, and R. R. Knox, Assistant to the General Manager, Winnipeg Electric Company. These representatives had the assistance of Mr. Hugh McNair, Manager of the Gas Utility, and George D. McIntosh, Assistant Secretary.

For the employees—R. W. Armstrong, President of the Gas Workers' Unit, O.B.U.; W. Bradley, Secretary of the Gas Workers Unit, O.B.U.; and R. B. Russell, Secretary of the One Big Union.

The dispute concerns only about forty-five or fifty men, being those directly engaged in the production of gas. The other employees of the company engaged indirectly in the Gas department in superintendence and general office management, and selling the products, are not involved.

The meetings of the parties, at which were presented fact, material, and argument, were held at frequent intervals up to and including the 28th of August, 1936. Thereafter the members of the Board met to consider and discuss the material, in an endeavour to reach a decision. During the course of these deliberations some additional explanatory material was called for and supplied by the parties involved.

The material filed was not voluminous, consisting of 38 exhibits, some of which are comments and criticism of other exhibits.

The main contention of the men was that the rate of their wages should be restored to the 1931 level. That was their primary or main case. Secondarily and alternatively they argued that they should be given an increase over the present level of rates corresponding to that accorded by the Company to its employees in the Traffic, Mechanical and Track departments. The Company resisted any increase over present rate levels.

Before considering the merits of the opposing contentions it will be convenient to state that the 1931 scale of wages was one which had been arrived at by negotiation between the Company and all its employees, and continued until February 1, 1932, when sharp reductions were made by the Company. Those reductions led to disputes, and finally to a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, established on May 17, 1933, consisting of Ernest T. Leech, K.C., Mr. Allan Meikle, and the Chairman of the present Board, as members. That Board reported on August 12, 1933, dealing fully with the problems brought before it. It is there stated in the Report, as published in the Labour Gazette for September, 1933, Vol. XXXIII, No. 9, at page 879:—

> "The nature of the investigation was such that it called for an examination of the whole financial structure and operations of the Company in both the Railway utility and the Gas Producing departments. This breadth of scope was necessitated by the Company's demand for a reduction of wage rates based on its financial inability to continue paying present rates—a demand that was vigorously resisted by the employees whose demand for increased rates was predicated upon the Company's ability to pay same."

and at page 888:—

> "The Company frankly admitted at the opening of the session that normally no reduction in the wage rates would be asked if it were not for the financial necessities of the Company. They did not deny that the wages of the men were not excessive in themselves, and the Board concur in this view. The gist of the difficulty lies, as already stated, in the inability of the Company to meet even the present wages, and the Board have to decide on whom the further necessary economies must fall."

The recommendations of that Board were that the employees in the Gas Production department be reduced ten per cent below the level of the 1931 wage scale. Beyond that reduction the Board would not go, although the Company strongly urged it, the reasons being that the peculiar conditions of the gas workers would not justify a further reduction. In that the Board were unanimous. As to the workers in the other departments, the Board recommended a reduction of fifteen per cent below the 1931 level.

These recommendations were not satisfactory to the men, and subsequently they were given a week's holidays with pay, the equivalent of a two per cent increase.

At these levels, viz., 92 per cent for the Gas Workers, and 87 per cent for the other workers, the wage scales continued until May, 1936. At this time all the employees of the Company, except the Gas Workers, by negotiation arranged for an increase of an additional week's holidays with pay, an additional two per cent increase. Thus these employees were brought up to 91 per cent of the 1931 level. The gas workers failed in their negotiations, hence this Board.

Dealing with the men's first claim, that is, for the restoration of wages to the 1931 level, in as much as the reductions from that level were made and supported by the financial inability of the company to maintain the higher scale the men's claim in this respect must fail, for the reason that, while the Company has made some progress, its financial position is not nearly so good as in 1931. In order to justify a return to that level it seems to the members of the Board that the financial position of the Company should be equal or substantially equal to what it was at that time.

The men's secondary claim to an increase corresponding to that accorded to the employees in other departments of the Company suggests several difficulties. The Company objected to any increase for the reason that, although the other employees have had their wages restored from 85 to 87, and now to 91 per cent of the 1931 level, still the Gas Workers are enjoying 92 per cent of that level. They argue that no increase should be given the Gas Workers until after the other workers are brought up to their level. On the other hand, it is contended that the reductions of 1933 ought to be removed rateably, and that, in as much as the reduction in Gas Workers' wages was two-thirds of that of the other employees, the restoration should be on the same percentages. We accept this as a fair and just principle for a decision.

The company's position has been bettered since 1933. This must be the conclusion reached by the fact that the Company has voluntarily increased the wage scale of the railway utility. It also appears from some exhibits filed by the Company, notably exhibits 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 35. From these it is clear that the Company made substantial progress in 1934 over 1933, made some progress, though less, in 1935 as compared with 1933, but that the increase, if any, for 1936, as compared with 1933, will probably be very small. Nevertheless, taking the three years as a whole, there has been some increase in the net revenues to the Company from the Gas department. This increase, by the way, is not nearly so much in the Gas department as in the other departments of the Company. And this fact is urged by the Company as justification for what might otherwise appear as a discrimination against the Gas Workers. Even though it is less, it is not inconsiderable.

Applying the principle of rateable increases in the wage scales as between the Gas Workers and the Railway utility workers, we think that the six per cent return granted to the railway utility entitles the Gas Workers to a four per cent return, that is, in the proportions of their original decreases, and this return we recommend, but in the form now to be mentioned.

Holidays with pay have long been an aim and desire on the part of employees of this Company, and was accorded to them in 1935 to the extent of one week per year of employment with pay. That concession has been in force since May, 1935. It is by all agreed to be the equivalent of about two per cent increase in wages.

The railway utility workers by their agreement effective May 1, 1936, arranged for an additional week with pay, the effect being that they now receive two week's holidays with pay, being a four per cent increase, and an additional two per cent increase in pay roll. The Gas Workers should have an additional week's holidays with pay, the equivalent of two per cent increase in their scale. If they receive this they will then have two week's holidays with pay added to the 90 per cent, or a net of 94 per cent of their 1931 wage level.

We recommend that this additional week's holidays with pay be granted to these employees.

The only additional recommendation that we make in respect of wages is with respect to the employees known as Door Lifter Operators. These men have been receiving a rate of wages about one cent and a half per hour below that of the other employees engaged in operating the gas ovens. It appears to us from the statements of both parties that there is no sufficient reason for this difference in pay. We therefore recommend that the scale of the Door Lifter Operators be brought up to the level of the Heaters, Producer Operators, and Pusher operators.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) A. K. Dysart,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Allan Meikle,
Member.

(Sgd.) H. B. Lyall,
Member.

## Interim Report of Board in Dispute between Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and Its Employees

An interim report was received in the Department of Labour on September 18 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to enquire into a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and approximately 2,000 employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union. The report was signed by all three members, namely, Mr. A. H. Dowler, K.C., of Fort William, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, nominated by the company; and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, nominated by the men.

The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages, an eight hour day, and improved working conditions. Through the efforts of the Board the parties were brought into accord on all points in dispute with the exception of the matter of the wage scale, and the interim report was accompanied by a signed agreement on these phases of the dispute.

The Board is to remain in existence, and, in the event of the parties not settling all outstanding issues between themselves, will resume its sittings to deal with the wage dispute upon call of either party to the proceedings within a reasonable time.

### Interim Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between The Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited (Employer) and certain of its Employees, being Members of The Algoma Steel Workers Union (Employees).*

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established by your order on the 10th day of July, 1936, have the honour to submit the following interim report:—

Application for the establishment of the Board was made by the union on or about the 20th day of June, 1936, and the disputes which have been referred to the Board, affecting over two thousand employees, are stated therein, namely—

(*a*) Restoration of 1928 wage scale and rates without prejudice to any individual or departmental adjustments which have been made and put into effect since that time.

(*b*) Readjustment of such wage scale and all working conditions to cover a change in whole plant to an 8 hour working day and a 48 hour week at such restored wage scale and rates.

(*c*) Payment for all overtime worked in whole plant over 8 hours per working day, at the rate of time and one-half for such overtime up to and including 4 hours, provided that should such overtime continue beyond said 4 hour period or the nature of the work involved require continuous work or service beyond that time then such portion of said overtime as exceeds 4 hours to be paid for at the rate of double time instead of time and one-half.

(*d*) Readjustment and alteration of working conditions in all departments to such an extent that they will meet the requirements of the Department of Labour and the approval of the Board of Conciliation, thereby removing all unfair and inequitable practices now existing.

(*e*) A uniform established and standard policy and basis of hiring apprentices, including terms of employment, rates of pay, working hours and other conditions, so that same will not interfere with skilled labour throughout the plant, and said apprentices eventually become skilled tradesmen entitled to skilled wages and rates.

(*f*) A system and understanding of Departmental Seniority, based on efficiency and years of service in all departments, thereby removing family partisanships and the vicious Steel Plant patronage system now practised by certain officials to the detriment of the company, the plant and unison and goodwill between the employer and the employee.

(*g*) Such further and other concessions and relief in the premises, as to the Board of Conciliation or the Department of Labour, may seem fair, reasonable, equitable and just.

The two members of the Board, other than the Chairman, met at Sault Ste. Marie and organized, so far as possible, on the 29th day of July, A.D. 1936, the date arranged for the first meeting and in the enforced absence of the Chairman, who was unable to get transportation to meet as originally arranged, the formal sittings of the Board commenced on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1936, at the Windsor Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, and proceeded daily unto and including the first day of August. The sittings were then adjourned until September 14, when the same were resumed there and the Board continued sitting daily until and including the 16th day of September, A.D. 1936. The Board then adjourned to meet in Toronto on Thursday, September 17, 1936, to consider its report which being done the Board adjourned to meet on call of either party within a reasonable time.

Evidence was adduced by the employees at the first sittings who called under subpoena eleven witnesses who were heard. Evidence was also adduced by the employees at the adjourned sittings when they called under subpoena five witnesses who were heard.

The Board adjourned the first sittings to give the parties an opportunity, if possible, to settle their differences. At the resumed sittings of the Board, through the efforts of the Board the parties were brought to agree on all matters in dispute (except as to the scale of wages) in the terms of the agreement attached. The Board sat in with the parties in the preparation of the agreement and the agreement itself was drafted by the Board. The Board is pleased to report that this working agreement covers all disputes except those set out in A and B of the employees application.

At the resumed sittings the Board again heard evidence and argument on the wage dispute and after the fullest discussion the Board expressed informally its unanimous opinion that the financial position of the company and the present situation of the steel industry prevent the expression of any opinion of the Board in favour of any general increase of wages at the present time. The Board however did consider and declare, and the company did not dissent, that the wage scale of the company ought to be raised at the earliest possible moment that conditions of the future might present.

With this fact in view it seemed to the Board that in the interests of both parties to the dispute the Board should remain in existence and resume its sittings to deal with the wage dispute upon call of either party to the proceedings within a reasonable time. What has been said is subject to the probability that the parties will settle all outstanding issues between themselves.

This is an interim report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. H. Dowler,
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) Lynn B. Spencer,
*Member.*

(Sgd.) W. F. O'Connor,
*Member.*

Dated at Toronto, Ontario,
September 17, 1936.

### Terms of Agreement

This agreement made in duplicate this sixteenth day of September, 1936, between Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, hereinafter called "the employer", of the one part, and the Algoma Steel Workers' Union, hereinafter called "the employees" of the other part:

Witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of the respective covenants of each with the other, hereinafter expressed, have agreed with relation to the employment of the employees by the employer during the subsistence of this agreement, as follows:

*Period of Agreement*

1. This agreement shall come into force on the first day of October, 1936, and it shall subsist and endure, (A) until and during the thirtieth day of September, 1937, and (B) thereafter from year to year until terminated pursuant to the next following provision.

2. *Termination of Agreement*

Either party hereto may cause this agreement to be terminated by giving to the other party at any time not later than the thirty-first day of August in any year one clear month's notice in writing that it so desires, and such notice having been given (unless it be subsequently withdrawn, as, with the consent of both parties hereto, it may be) this agreement shall, without more, be and stand terminated as of the thirtieth day of September next thereafter ensuing.

3. *General Provisions*

(A) The plant of the employer will be maintained as an open shop. The employer agrees not to discriminate against any employee merely because he is an officer, delegate or member of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union and the employees agree not to discriminate against any employee of the employer who is not a member of such union.

(B) A departmental grievance committee, appointed by the employees, shall have the right to discuss, by appointment, with the departmental superintendent any grievance of either an individual or collective nature. If the decision of the superintendent is not satisfactory to the grievance committee it may so report to the Executive Committee of the employees, which Committee shall have the right to complain to the works manager of the employer, and if his decision is not satisfactory the said Committee may appeal to the General Manager of the employer.

(C) Except in emergent cases, no changes shall be made in any of the working conditions provided for by this agreement until after notice, due and proper in the circumstances, has been given and the period of notice has expired.

4. *Hours of Employment and Overtime*

(A) The normal hours of employment, except on rail, coal and ore docks, (which are seasonal in their operation) shall be eight per day and, in so far as is practicable forty-eight per week.

(B) Time and one-half shall be paid for time in excess of eight hours per day, but this provision shall not apply when the overtime in any one day does not exceed fifteen minutes, nor shall this provision apply on rail, coal and ore docks; with relation to the latter overtime rates shal be as the law may provide.

(C) In so far as the law may permit, the opportunity for overtime employment at any particular operations shall be first afforded to those employees who, normally, perform those operations, and such employees shall work such overtime, (save that the foregoing

shall not debar from overtime employment any employee whatever who is replacing another).

(D) Except in necessary compliance with law no employee shall be laid off to balance overtime work.

(E) Every employee who is called out in case of emergency shall be paid for such time as he may have worked, an amount not less than that payable for four hours' work.

(F) Every employee who, unless he has been previously notified that he is not required, reports for work on his regular shift, shall be paid for not less than four hours' work. This provision shall not apply to irregular workers who report for possible or probable employment on shifts.

(G) Construction work shall be paid for, in such cases as the employer and the employees shall from time to time agree, at regular construction rates to be from time to time specified.

5. *Seniority and Promotion*

(A) All things else being equal the employer shall apply the principle of seniority of service in making promotions in the various departments.

(B) The departmental superintendents of the employer shall arrange with committees of the employees for a general line of promotion and for the establishment of a seniority list. Such list shall be posted annually in some conspicuous place in the works of the employer.

(C) If for any reason an employee has been assigned to a position which carries a higher rate of pay he shall be paid the rate applicable to that position.

(D) Any employee who has been promoted and is found unable to fill the duties of the higher position shall revert to his former position and seniority.

(E) When new positions are created in a department first consideration shall be given to employees already employed in that department.

(F) The employer and the employees shall arrange and agree between themselves concerning inter-departmental transfers and the effects thereof.

6. *Apprentices and Helpers*

(A) All employees of the employer who undertake to learn a trade as apprentices shall enter into a contract of apprenticeship, which contract shall state the duration of the apprenticeship, the rates of pay and the applicable conditions.

(B) After such apprentice employee has completed his apprenticeship he shall be recognized as and be paid the wages of a journeyman, but it shall not be compulsory for the employer to find work for him as a journeyman, nor, should he choose to follow another line of occupation, to pay to him the journeyman rate of pay for the trade for which he was apprenticed.

(C) When an employee of the employer has learned a trade by acting as a helper and by advancing in the course of time to the status of a tradesman he shall have the right, while performing the work of a tradesman, to be paid a tradesman's rate of pay, and, as well, when, owing to trade conditions, a reduction in the number of employees working as tradesmen shall be made, the right to revert to the status of helper, with a helper's rate of pay.

(D) Employees who are, at the date when this agreement comes into force, already serving apprenticeships shall enter into a contract of apprenticeship like to that hereinbefore specified, which contract shall allow to them credit for all time served prior to the date thereof.

(E) The employer shall endeavour to afford to all apprentices, for the whole period of their apprenticeships, steady employment under just and fair coditions.

7. *Prevailing Wage Rates*

All employees of the employer who shall be employed at or fulfilling the functions of the various trades involved in the works of the employer shall be rated at the prevailing rates which are being paid by the employer to tradesmen in such trades respectively.

8. *Co-operation*

The employer and the employees covenant that they will co-operate to the fullest extent in the carrying out of this agreement.

In witness whereof the employer has executed this agreement under its corporate seal and the employees have executed it under the hands and seals of all the members of their Executive Committee.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Sgd.) T. F. Rahilly,
General Manager.
(Sgd.) Wm. Jeffery,
Secretary.
SEAL.

Executed in the presence of
(Sgd.) A. H. Dowler,
For the employer.

ALGOMA STEEL WORKERS' UNION

(Sgd.) Ivan J. Campbell,
President.
SEAL.
(Sgd.) Harry L. Waite,
1st Vice President.
(Sgd.) Spark H. Thomas,
2nd Vice President.
(Sgd.) Merl H. Smith,
Secretary Treasurer.
(Sgd.) Charles E. Harbottle,
Recording Secretary.

Signed in the presence of,
(Sgd.) A. H. Dowler,
For the employees.

SEAL
(Sgd.) T. F. Rahilly,

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and Certain Employees of the Edmonton Street Railway

A unanimous report was received in the Department of Labour at the end of September from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which enquired into a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway being members of Local Division 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The matters in dispute included: (i) the proposal of the civic authorities to change the system of apportioning runs as between senior and junior employees; (ii) request of the employees for payment of time and one-half for certain holidays; and (iii) the employees' request that the agreement be changed so as to provide that an employee reaching the age of sixty-five years need not retire if, in the opinion of the superintendent, such employee is capable of efficiently continuing his work.

The Board was composed as follows: Mr. William Rea, K.C., of Edmonton, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Colonel P. C. H. Primrose, of Edmonton, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a recommendation from the civic authorities; and Mr. Alfred Farmilo, also of Edmonton, nominated by the employees concerned.

### Report of Board

Edmonton, Alberta,
September 23, 1936

To the Honourable Norman McLeod Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Report.—*Of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Act, being Chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada for the purpose of investigating and dealing with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton, as Employer, and certain Employees of the Street Railway, being members of Local Division, No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, as Employees.*

The members of the Board were duly sworn in on the 27th day of July, 1936, and after proper notice to the parties, held sittings in the Council Chamber, Civic Block, City of Edmonton, on the following dates:—July 30, August 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and September 2, and heard the oral evidence of twenty-eight witnesses, most of whom were subject to cross-examination and re-examination, and the Board also received a considerable mass of documentary evidence, exhibits to the number of 48 in all having been filed, which included a number of original or certified copies of agreements in force between street railway employers and employees in other cities of Canada.

During the greater part of the hearing, the applicants were represented before the Board by Mr. James Matear and Mr. Fred McClean, respectively, the President and Secretary of Local No. 569, and Mr. Fred A. Hoover, of Vancouver, designated for the purpose, and after the departure of Mr. Hoover, who had to return home before the close of the investigation, by Mr. Fraser Duncan, Solicitor for Local No. 569; the City of Edmonton was represented first by Mr. George B. O'Connor, K.C., (in the absence of T. E. Garside, City Solicitor), and by His Worship Mayor Clarke; and from August 10 to the end of the proceedings the City was represented by the City Solicitor, Mr. Garside. The case for both sides was ably, and, for the most part, dispassionately presented to the Board.

The members of the Board pointed out at the opening and at subsequent sessions that it was their duty to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, if possible, and in the course of the Inquiry the Board did all such things as they deemed proper to induce the parties to come to a fair settlement of the matters in dispute. After the evidence was all in, and argument had been submitted thereon by Counsel for the parties, the Board on several occasions met representatives of each party separately and then together and made such suggestions as the members of the Board thought advisable for inducing the parties to come to an amicable settlement, but no settlement was arrived at, and hence this report follows:—

#### The Questions in Dispute

The Three Questions in dispute are as follows:—

(1) Under the terms of the agreement between the Corporation and the Local Union, dated February 1, 1935, the picking of runs was agreed to by clause 6 of the schedule to said agreement and the seniority rights of the men provided for. The Corporation, pursuant to the agreement, requested that a change be made in the picking of runs and the employees, members of the union, refused to consent or agree to the change in respect to the picking of runs, but insisted that seniority

rights be recognized. At a meeting of the Edmonton City Council held on February 6, 1936, a motion was passed which provided, among other things, "That it would be in the public interest to alternate day and night shifts between senior and junior conductors" and the matter of working out the details of the change having been referred to a Committee of Council, the said Committee reported back to Council on February 15, 1936, a plan for carrying out the proposed change, which report was adopted by Council by a majority of one, and the changes were brought into effect on March 29, 1936. Under the new system no Motor-Conductor employed by the City is entitled by reason of length of service to be placed on "day-shifts" only, and the two Motor-Conductors on a run or route are required to take day and night shifts alternately in periods of not less than two or more than three weeks. The applicants (the senior men) have opposed this change on the ground that it is a violation of their agreement with the City of Edmonton dated February 1, 1935, and that it is a violation of the seniority rights of the men.

(2) The employees pursuant to the agreement requested the Corporation to agree that they be paid time and one-half for the following holidays; New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the Annual Civic Holiday proclaimed by the Mayor. And the applicants claim that the employer failed to deal with this request.

(3) Pursuant to the agreement, the employees requested the Corporation to change the agreement in so far as the requirement that employes reaching the age of 65 must retire, and requested that the agreement be changed to provide that an employee reaching the age of 65 need not retire if in the opinion of the Superintendent such employee is capable of efficiently continuing his work. And the applicants claim that the employer failed to deal with this request.

The main dispute of course is in connection with the choice and selection of runs and the application of the principle of seniority thereto. The employees who are the applicants in this matter maintain that, subject to efficiency, each motor-conductor should be entitled to choose and hold his run in accordance with his length of continuous service in the Department.

### Statement of Facts

The population of Edmonton at the present time is approximately 86,000. The street railway system, which is municipally owned and operated, was established in the fall of 1908. On the 5th day of March, 1936, the total number of motor-conductors, including the spare men, employed in the system was 141. Of these 95 might be classed as regular motor-conductors, of whom 43 might be classed as senior or day men, and 52 as junior or night men, and there were at that date 46 men on the spare list. The regular motor-conductors are the only ones called upon to take part in a sign-up. In the operation of the system at the present time (September 1936) there are 41 regular day runs and 42 regular night runs, including the intermediate runs. In the winter season and under certain traffic conditions the number of day runs may be increased to 43 or 44 and the number of night runs (including intermediate runs) to 52. A day run means a run that begins from 5.00 to 6.30 a.m. and finishes between 1.00 and 2.00 or 2.30 p.m. A real night run is a run that begins between 3.30 and 5.00 p.m. and finishes from 11.30 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.; and an intermediate run is one that begins from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. and ends between 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Some of the day runs and some of the night runs are split into two shifts, having a break in between the shifts for meal time.

In the course of the hearing it was maintained by the City that the term "run" meant the whole period a car is in operation from the time the car leaves the barns in the morning until it is returned at night or at 1.00 a.m. on the following day. The applicants maintain that the term "run" means the hours per day which each operator signs up for and each run is for approximately eight hours' work. Some runs are split into two shifts.

It is fairly clear from the evidence that the interpretation or definition of the word "run" as given by the applicants is the one generally employed in street railway language throughout Canada and the United States of America, and it is in this sense that the word is generally used in this report. The point may not be important as affecting the merits of the issues in this reference, but we refer to it here merely for the sake of clarity.

It appears from the evidence that while there was not a formal street railway agreement in force in Edmonton during the first four years of the operation of the system, yet the principle of seniority governed absolutely in the selection and holding of runs, and in the first street railway agreement adopted in Edmonton in 1912, and filed as Exhibit 5 at the hearing, we find that the following clauses deal with seniority and the picking of runs:—

"Section 3, *Seniority*.

Each Motorman and Conductor shall be entitled to hold his run in accordance with his age in the continuous service in the employ of the Department, and the preference of runs shall always belong to the oldest man in the continuous service, except where men are incompetent to hold such runs, in such event, the Department will take up the matter with the proper Committee of the Association, and

after a mutually satisfactory understanding has been reached, then the employee next in line for promotion will take his place.

Section 4, *Picking of Runs.*

When a sign-up occurs, the oldest man will sign up first, the second oldest next and so on, until sign-up is completed, the board to be posted up not less than four days before change of schedule; any day run made vacant by sickness, leave of absence, discharge or resignation, for over a period of seven days, the run will be held by the next man entitled to a day run, and his run to be filled by the senior spare man, and in the event of a vacancy occurring among the night runs, the vacancy will be filled from the spare list on the same basis as above mentioned."

Apparently no change was made in the practice down to the end of March of the present year when the new system for alternating shifts was put into force. The clause as it stood in the last agreement entered into between the City and Local Union No. 569, which is dated February 1, 1936, is as follows:—

"Clause 6, *Picking of Runs.*

When a sign-up occurs the senior man will sign first, the second senior next and so on until the sign-up is complete. The list of runs shall be posted up in the Barns not less than two days before the sign-up occurs. A sign-up shall take place every three months. A day run made vacant by sickness, resignation or leave of absence shall be taken by the man entitled to a day-run, and his run shall be filled by the senior spare man. A similar vacancy occurring among the night men shall be filled by the senior spare man on the spare list. If a man is off duty during the sign-up the Executive of the Association with the approval of the Superintendent will make a choice for him, except where the employee is not a member of the Association, in which case the Superintendent will sign up for him, and he shall take the run so chosen, until the next Regular sign-up.

Each motor-conductor shall be entitled to hold his run in accordance with his age in the service of the Department and preference of runs shall always belong to the oldest man in the service of the Department, except when a man is incompetent of holding such run or position."

As already stated, the practice provided for in the above clauses—the selection and holding of runs on the principle of seniority—has prevailed in Edmonton since the inception of the street railway system in 1908. The evidence submitted to the Board shows that a similar provision is contained in the agreements in force in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria, and with a few exceptions, in nearly all of the Cities of Canada and the United States of America.

In two Canadian cities, Brantford, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan, the day and night men alternate, but the evidence shows that this alternation in both cases was put into effect as a result of a mutual arrangement between the junior and senior men themselves. The evidence is that there is not one other case in Canada where an alternating shift system has been put into effect by any municipal or other authority or by any other method than by a voluntary agreement between the junior and senior men themselves.

According to the evidence of one witness called by the City, the system of alternating shifts was in force in the City of Edinburgh in the years 1924 and 1925, but there was no satisfactory, up to date evidence submitted in respect to the practice in other cities of the Old Land.

In regard to the situation in Edmonton, practically all of the street railway employees were members of Local Union No. 569 until about two years ago. It was disclosed in the evidence that there has been an agitation or movement on the part of the junior men for at least 13 or 14 years back to secure a greater share of day runs. It seems that some concessions were made by the senior men at different times but these did not prove satisfactory in meeting the situation. Then about two years ago 35 of the junior motor-conductors withdrew from Local No. 569 and formed another union known as the "Edmonton Street Railway Unit of the Transport and General Workers of Canada, Local No. 1."

Your Board is well aware that it is not within its province to deal with or adjudicate upon a dispute between two labour unions and that we must deal with the situation created by the resolutions of the Council of the City of Edmonton which is the employer, as affecting members of Local No. 569 as employees, but we mention the foregoing matters in order properly to set out the whole situation in regard to the parties to this Reference.

The agreement between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and Local No. 569, dated February 1st, 1935, and from which Clause 6 of Schedule "D" governing the seniority rights of the men is quoted above, was in fact not executed by the city until about the first of October, 1935. This is substantially the same agreement that had been in force for many years. As is well known, these agreements come up for consideration or negotiation when changes are to be made at the beginning of each year and are usually negotiated or settled so far as the city is concerned by the City Commissioners, who are the executive or administrative officers of the city under the City Charter. Owing to a difference of opinion between the City Commissioners over the question of the proposed alternating of day and night

runs as between senior and junior men, the matter of the settlement of this agreement was, in January, 1935, referred to the City Council. Between that date and August 12th, 1935, this question of alternating runs and the claims of the junior men in respect thereto was discussed at various meetings of the Council and Committee of the Council. A vote of all the street railway motor-conductors including the spare men was held by direction of the Council on the 14th day of May, 1935, at the car barns on the following question:

"Are you in favour of each employee after service of six years and holding a regular night run having one shift in three on day service?"

The result was as follows: For 67; Against 65; One Blank.

The street railway employees in Local Division No. 569 voted under protest, taking the position that they did not consider the spare men had any right to vote on this question. Finally, the 1935 Council did on the 12th of August, 1935, adopt a resolution that no change be made from the street railway agreement, and accordingly the agreement dated February 1, 1935, and filed as Exhibit 3 at the hearing, and which is practically the same agreement as had been in force for many years past, and from which Clause 6 dealing with seniority and the selection of runs has already been quoted, was executed by the city under its corporate seal attested by the proper officials of the city in that behalf.

And so matters continued for the balance of the year 1935. The material facts occurring between December 20, 1935, and the date of the application for this Board have already been referred to above under the heading of "The Questions in Dispute."

To recapitulate: On December 20, 1935, the City notified the employees (Local No. 569) that the Corporation wished to discuss with the employees various phases of the agreement including classification of employees, hours of duty, scales of pay and special conditions, and the Mayor by letter dated January 13, 1936, advised Local No. 569 that the conditions of the existing agreement were satisfactory, excepting Clauses 5 and 6, the latter of which deals with seniority and the picking of runs, and enclosing suggested changes. The applicants by letter dated January 25, 1936, notified the city that they were prepared to meet the City Commissioners to discuss the matters relating to the agreement. A meeting was held on February 1. Representatives of Local No. 569 informed the Mayor of the two changes they desired, namely, those relating to extra pay for certain holidays and an extension of the retiring age, particularly set out under Clauses 2 and 3 of "The Questions in Dispute" referred to above.

Without going into any further discussion or negotiation of these matters, the representatives of Local No. 569 were informed that a special meeting of the City Council would be called to settle the agreement. This special meeting of Council was held on February 6, 1936. Representatives of the employees (Local No. 569) attended this meeting and set forth their position in regard to the changes suggested by the City which would affect their seniority rights and urged that the existing seniority rights be not disturbed. Mr. Fred Wood, President of Edmonton Street Railway Unit of the Transport and General Workers of Canada Local No. 1, outlined the history of the dispute over a period of fifteen years as between junior and senior men and the efforts that had been made from time to time to have the day runs shared up with the junior men.

The Council then passed a resolution, which, as already pointed out, provided among other things "that it would be in the public interest to alternate day and night runs or shifts as between Senior and Junior men Street Railway Motor-Conductors."

At the same Council meeting a Committee of three aldermen was appointed to consider the means of working out the suggested changes on the fairest basis. This Committee met on February 11 and February 13, and in conference with the Superintendent settled upon the plan of carrying out the proposed alternating shifts and recommended to Council that the proposed changes be put into effect as soon as possible and that the necessary changes to give effect to the recommendation be incorporated in the union agreement by the City Commissioners.

By a vote of 5 to 4 this report was adopted at a meeting of the Council held on February 15, 1936. In the new agreement prepared by the City, a copy of which was filed as Exhibit 20 during the hearing, the new clause 6 substituted for clause "6" of Schedule "D" of the agreement dated February 1, 1935, which the applicants claim is still legally in force, is as follows:—

"Clause 6.—*Picking of Runs.*

When a sign-up occurs, the senior man will sign first, the second senior next and so on until the sign-up is complete. The list of runs shall be posted up in the Barns not less than two days before the sign-up occurs. A sign-up shall take place at least every three months.

*No motor-conductor employed by the city shall be entitled by reason of length of service to be placed on day shifts only, provided*

*that the Superintendent shall (subject to an appeal to the Commissioners) in all cases have the right and power to deal with any case involving (1) a special hardship to a motor-conductor; or (2) involving any detriment to the service.*

*The two motor-conductors taking the two regular shifts on a run shall take day and night shifts alternately in periods of not less than two nor more than three weeks each, estimated to work out as evenly and fairly as possible in each sign-up.*

*When a temporary vacancy occurs through absence of a regular man, such vacancy shall be filled by the next senior man who is entitled to take a vacancy and who is not already signed up, on an alternating shift.*

Each motor-conductor shall be entitled to hold his run in accordance with his age in the service of the Department and preference of runs shall always belong to the oldest man in the service of the Department, except *when a man is incompetent of holding such run or position.*

If a man is off duty during the sign-up, the *Executive of the Union of which he is a member* will make a choice for him, except when the employee is not a member *of any union* in which case the Superintendent will make a choice for him and he shall take the run so chosen until the next Regular sign-up."

Under date of February 27, 1936, His Worship the Mayor sent a letter or notice to the officers of Local Union No. 569 advising them that their agreement with the city, namely, the agreement dated February 1, 1935, if not already terminated, was to be terminated as of the 28th of March, 1936. The question of whether or not this agreement was so terminated is dealt with subsequently in this report.

The new system of alternating shifts between all men on the service was put into effect by the city or March 29, 1936. Local No. 569 (the employees in this Reference) have at all times stood by their seniority rights or what they claim are the men's seniority rights under Clause 6 of the agreement of February 1, 1935, and they claim that notwithstanding the notice of termination given by the city, the said agreement of February 1, 1935, is still legally in force. Because of the action of the city, the employer, Local No. 569 in due course applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act, and your present Board was constituted and has inquired into the dispute and completed its investigation as above set forth.

### Findings from the Facts and Evidence

1. Your Board finds that in the matter of the choice and holding of runs and in promotion (subject always to efficiency) the seniority principle as set out in Clause 6 of the agreement of February 1, 1935, and as interpreted and practised in the City of Edmonton from the time of the first street railway agreement entered into in 1912 down to the coming into effect of the present alternating shift system, is observed in practically all of the cities of Canada. It is true that an alternating system between junior and senior men prevails in the two Canadian cities of Regina and Brantford, but in these cities the alternating system between junior and senior men is carried out by mutual arrangement or agreement between the junior and senior men themselves, and in the agreements between the employer and the employees in each of these cities, the seniority clause is practically the same as in all of the other cities of Canada.

2. That the operation of a steam railway system is, so far as the running trades are concerned, fairly comparable with the operation of an electric street railway and that in the selection of runs, hours and routes and promotion subject to efficiency, the seniority principle is observed and prevails throughout the railway system of Canada.

3. That the application of the seniority principle is the most efficient and satisfactory way of handling large bodies of men and that it removes charges, or the opportunity for charges, of partiality and discrimination.

4. That by the adoption of the system of alternating shifts coming into effect on the 29th of March last, the seniority rights of the senior men have been seriously, and more or less indiscriminately interfered with. Mr. Garside, the City Solicitor, argued at some length that although there is a clause in the agreement dated February 1, 1935 to the effect that it continues in force until a new agreement has been negotiated, yet the same agreement had in fact been terminated by the notice or notices given by the City. Although the Board's Chairman happens to be a lawyer, the other members of the Board are laymen, and the Board accordingly is not giving a legal ruling on the point in question. The Board does find, however, upon the evidence that there was no proper negotiation in the ordinary sense of the term between the city authorities and the representatives of Local No. 569 (the applicants) in respect to the proposed changes in the agreement or the matters in dispute between the employees as represented by Local No. 569 of the City of Edmonton. If there had been such negotiation, it is quite possible that a satisfactory settlement would have been reached between the parties.

5. That any system where the change from night to day shifts is made at such short intervals as every two weeks, is such that men cannot easily adapt themselves thereto, and that such irregularity of hours and habits is injurious to health, and that for the number of runs open for alternating only eighteen men

during the present sign-up are availing themselves of the opportunity to work on alternating shifts.

6. That a number of the senior men by the system of trading permitted under the agreement have actually chosen to remain on night runs for the whole period of the sign-up or for sign-ups in succession, rather than attempt to accustom themselves to changing over every two weeks, which the older men declare to be very difficult if not impossible.

7. That of the so-called junior men, a fairly large number of them had been on night runs for a long period before becoming entitled to a regular day run under the system prevailing down to March 29, 1936. As the list stood in March, 1936, the senior 7 night men had been in the employ of the Department for over 21 years; the next 15 on the list from 15 to 19 years; and the remaining 30 from 6 to 13 years. Yet even under that system, senior night men came in for a considerable share of day work, and, according to figures supplied by Supt. Ferrier, the 23 senior night men of the Edmonton Street Railway shared between them in the 15 month period from January 1, 1935 to March 29, 1936, 1,853 days' work of day runs, which between them would be an average of 123 days per month, that is 5⅓ day runs per man per month, or 64 days, that is 2½ months of day work on the average for each of the 23 men in a period of one year. In actual practice, the result would not work out just in this way, some of the senior night men because of their seniority taking more than the average per month and some others by choice not taking any day work at all. The opportunity for the senior night men thus to share in day runs or night runs is open because of holiday time given to the senior men and to absence on account of sickness or other causes. All the men classed as "night men" before March 29, 1936, had previously served five years or more as spare men, and while on the spare list their work consisted of about ⅓ day work—and when a senior spare man signed on a regular night run he had straight night work for about seven years, after which he began to get short periods of day work, the periods increasing as he moved up the seniority list.

8. That the greatest hardship the junior man suffers because of being tied down for a long period to night work, is that it deprives him of association with his family at a time in the lives of his children when a father's influence and control are most necessary, and apart from his off day, which is one in seven, it deprives him of the opportunity for intercourse and social life and association with his fellow man. The evidence impressed the Board that this phase of the situation deserved every consideration.

9. The situation as regards the time that a number of the junior men have had to remain on night work in the City of Edmonton under the application of the seniority principle observed prior to March 29, last, has been aggravated by the following circumstances:—

The growth of the City (speaking with modesty) was comparatively rapid in the years 1912 and 1913. Then in 1914 the War came, and to the city a state of arrested development. A large number of men were accordingly taken on in those two years. To give a few particulars: Of the men still on the force, 14 were taken on in 1912 and 18 in the year 1913; only one in 1914 and one in 1915; and relatively speaking not a large number in any one year since until the latter part of the year 1935 when fifteen new men were added to the spare list. Although there has been a substantial increase in population since 1914, yet the city's area, or the area of settlement within the city, has contracted rather than extended and accordingly outside of the University Bus line and the Calder line (to the area of the C.N.R. Shops) there has been no real extension of the Street Railway lines in Edmonton since 1914. On top of that was the introduction of the one man cars, all at about the same time, which threw some thirty men back on the seniority list. It can readily be seen, how these factors have reacted on the advancement of the men and how some of the conditions prevailing here would not obtain in cities like Toronto or Vancouver. However, the rule as to the retiring age and the natural effluxion of time will correct some of these conditions and give more opportunity to the junior men to advance more rapidly on the seniority list.

10. That among the 42 regular runs classed as night runs,—this number rises to 52 in the winter season—there are from 15 to 18 runs that might more properly be designated as intermediate runs. These are runs that begin at any time between 1.30 and 2.30 p.m. and finish between 8.30 and 10 p.m. or thereabouts. There are certain of the senior men to whom these runs appeal. Although these intermediate runs would, on the face of it, appear to use up the best part of the day and night for the operator so far as social or business avocations go, yet, in the long season of winter in this part of the country, they have this advantage that they begin and end at such time of the day and evening when premises and cars at such hours are usually comfortable and there is no hardship to the operator in the hours of going to work or returning from work in connection with these

runs. It seems to us, therefore, that some of the senior day men would be giving up very little if they voluntarily agreed to choose these runs from time to time by trading or on the sign-up and thus afford the opportunity for a corresponding number of the night or junior men to move on to the day schedule, and that such an arrangement would not affect the principle of seniority as applied to the senior men in the selection and holding of runs.

### Recommendations for Settlement of the Dispute

1. The Board recommends that the full seniority rights of the men in the selection and holding of runs be restored, and that Clause 6 of Schedule "D" of the agreement between the Street Railway Employees and the City of Edmonton dated February 1, 1935, and as the clause stood and was interpreted for many years previous to February 15, 1936, be restored in the agreement between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and the employees of the Edmonton Street Railway System.

2. Without prejudice to the operation of the principle of seniority as hereinbefore set out, the Board recommends that in each regular sign-up (there are four of these sign-ups during the year, each subject to traffic conditions lasting for approximately three months) the first ten of the regular senior men select intermediate runs for the period of the sign-up and that the ten day runs which they vacate for such period of three months and to which they are or would be entitled under the above-mentioned seniority clause, be given to the first ten senior night men for the period covered by the sign-up; and that a similar rotation in groups of ten take place at every sign-up, thus assuring to all regular night or junior men at least three months of day runs in the course of the year, in addition to such other day work as they were getting prior to March 29, 1936, in moving up to take day runs during the holiday periods or other absence through sickness or any other cause of the senior men.

We recommend that this change be carried out by a voluntary arrangement between the senior and junior men themselves; and following such arrangement, that the Superintendent give a direction to have this change brought into effect at the next ensuing sign-up of the system.

As pointed out in Clause 9 of "Findings," certain circumstances and conditions therein set out and applying to Edmonton particularly have created a situation peculiar to the street railway system here and have made the course of advancement from a night man to a day man by the ordinary march of seniority much slower than it ordinarily would be, and have kept them on night runs much longer than would be the case in some other cities, and the adoption of this recommendation even for a limited number of years should fully meet the situation in regard to the position of the junior men. In the course of a few years, it is quite probable that the operation of the strict seniority principle in the ordinary way in which it has been and is to-day applied in nearly all of the cities on this continent, would work out in a manner satisfactory to the great majority of all the employees of the street railway system. The best interest and the common well-being of the great majority of employees in any utility or industry are all that the best system of operation can give.

3. Regarding item 2 of the dispute, we recommend that Clause 2 of the agreement be changed to read as follows:—

> "That for the year 1936 the employees be not paid time and one-half for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and the annual Civic holiday proclaimed by the Mayor, and further, that during January, 1937, the employees again meet the City Commissioners and negotiate these questions."

4. As to item 3 of the dispute, we recommend that:—

> "No man under the age of 21 or over the age of 30 shall be started as a permanent employee of the department, and motormen or operators must retire at the age of 65 or sooner, if condition of health warrants; provided that any motorman or operator who reaches the age of 65 may with the permission of the Commissioners of the City of Edmonton on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Edmonton Street Railway continue in the employ of the city on condition that such motorman or operator submits himself to physical examination when required by the city, but he must in any event retire at the age of 70."

We might add here that the Board is of the opinion that the city should take steps to provide a superannuation or retiring fund for the employees of this utility and that if such retiring allowance could be made adequate, then it would be unnecessary to consider retaining men in the service after they have reached the age of 65 years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed:

WILLIAM REA,
*Chairman.*

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,
*Member.*

A. FARMILO,
*Member.*

# CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JULY 1, 1936, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbiter when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period July 1 to September 3, 1936. (An article covering the period April 1 to June 30, 1936, appeared in the Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 581.)

Longshoremen, Three Rivers, P.Q.—Reference was made in the July, 1936, issue of the Labour Gazette to a dispute at Three Rivers, P.Q., involving longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, which had received the attention of a conciliator of the Department of Labour. On July 13 an application was made to the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by members of Local No. 1412, International Longshoremen's Association, employed by J. C. Malone and Company, Three Rivers, P.Q. The application stated that the rates of wages, regulation of hours, the right of the workers to belong to an association of their choice, and the application of working conditions were the causes of the dispute. The conciliator again interviewed officials of the employing company and officers of the union, it being considered that the dispute was one in which a direct settlement could be effected, and at the end of September the case was still before the Department. It was stated that 300 were directly affected by this dispute, and 800 indirectly.

Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—In the July, 1936, issue of the Labour Gazette reference was made to a dispute between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and its operating engineers which had been brought to the attention of the Department of Labour. A conciliator of the Department had attempted to adjust the matter but both parties expressed the view that the dispute could be dealt with more effectively by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board application, which was dated May 10, stated that the men desired increased wages and other improvements in working conditions. Thirty-three employees were said to be directly affected, and 45 indirectly. It was the opinion of departmental officers, however, that a further conference would be advisable and arrangements were made accordingly. On July 10, separate and joint conferences between the parties involved were held in the offices of the Department of Labour at Ottawa, and proposals which were put forward appeared to form an acceptable basis for negotiations. It was therefore agreed that further efforts to reach a direct settlement would be made upon the return to Hamilton of the disputing parties. Delays occurred, however, and the case was still before the Department at the end of September.

Taxicab Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—The July, 1936, issue of the Labour Gazette contained a report regarding a dispute which had arisen when Moore's Taxi, Limited, Winnipeg, dismissed 14 drivers affiliated with the One Big Union. A conciliator of the Department of Labour investigated the matter and was finally successful in obtaining the company's consent to reinstate 9 of the men, but the men's representatives refused this offer and stated that they would seek the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The application was made under date of May 28. A further effort was made,

through correspondence, to secure a direct settlement of the dispute, and finally the men's representatives agreed to accept the offer of the company to re-employ the 9 men in question with the understanding that they would all be taken back in a group, without delay, and permitted to retain their union affiliation. This arrangement was made effective on September 7.

Operating Engineers, Toronto, Ont.—On July 28, 1936, a request was received in the Department of Labour from a representative of Local No. 796, International Union of Operating Engineers, Toronto, for the services of a mediator, the union having been unsuccessful in their efforts to bring about agreements covering stationary engineers and firemen in the employ of the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Toronto. The proposed agreements provided for increased wages. Subsequently a departmental official conferred with representatives of the union and later with the superintendent of the Robert Simpson Company. The superintendent stated that the employees of his Company were granted sick leave with pay, holidays with pay, and other concessions which were not granted by concerns paying higher wages, and therefore no consideration could be given at that time to increased rates. It was also learned that the T. Eaton Company had, a short time previously, granted certain increases to their engineers and firemen. In view of these circumstances the men's representatives stated that the matter would be allowed to remain in abeyance until a later date.

Freight Handlers, St. Andrews, N.B.—On July 15, 1936, there was received in the Department of Labour an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its freight handlers at St. Andrews, N.B., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The application stated that the dispute had arisen when the employees had requested an agreement embodying the rates of pay and working conditions applicable to freight shed staffs generally, which would involve an increase in the hourly rates, and the management had made a counter proposal that the work be done on a tonnage basis. At that time the management stated that if any change must be made in the practice which had theretofore prevailed it might be necessary to consider the advisability of providing for the service by a contract arrangement. An agreement not being reached, the Company, on June 18, put this latter proposal into effect, the contractor employing an entirely new crew. Subsequently a few of the former employees were taken on by the contractor, these men accepting such work without prejudice to their claim that they were still employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A conciliator of the Department held several conferences with the parties involved in Montreal, P.Q., and in St. Andrews and Saint John, N.B., in an effort to settle the dispute without Board precedure. At the close of September the matter was still receiving attention. Twelve employees are stated to be directly affected by this dispute.

Automobile Mechanics, Toronto, Ont.—A request for the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour was received early in July, 1936, from representatives of Lodge No. 1097, International Association of Machinists, it being stated that the members of this Lodge employed in approximately 21 garages in Toronto, Ontario, had voted unanimously for strike action following the refusal of the employers to discuss agreements embodying increased wages, shorter hours and other improved working conditions. A departmental conciliator interviewed officers of the union concerned and officials of the Automotive Dealers' Association, and subsequently arranged a joint conference between these two groups at which the whole situation was discussed at length. The representatives of the Automotive Dealers' Association later advised the departmental officer that their members were not prepared to enter into formal agreements with the union, either collectively or individually, but that they would consider any complaints made by the employees as to conditions of employment, average earnings, hours of labour, etc. This position was made known to the men's representatives who, although not satisfied with the undertaking given, stated that it did not appear there was any further action the Department of Labour could take at that time.

Taxicab Drivers, Montreal, P.Q.—On August 7 and 8, 1936, a strike occurred of certain taxicab drivers, including owners and chauffeurs, when the Diamond Taxicab Association, Limited, Montreal (through which these drivers secured calls, cab licences, etc.), refused to reduce the fees payable to the Association. The matter was brought to the attention of the federal Department of Labour on August 9 by representatives of the strikers, and the presence of a conciliator was requested at a conference of officers of the

Association, representatives of the drivers and a committee of the City Council, which was to be held on August 11. As it appeared that the dispute was one arising out of a private contract awarded by the civic authorities in which they had full jurisdiction, and was not one between employers and employees in which the Department of Labour would have authority to intervene, the departmental representative attended the conference as an observer only. At this meeting an agreement was reached for the immediate resumption of work for a period of 30 days, during which time a committee would investigate the situation and recommend a settlement. The committee, which was subsequently set up, was not successful in its efforts to settle the dispute and on September 29 the drivers again ceased work for a few hours. Operations were resumed, however, pending the outcome of further efforts to adjust the matter.

Textile Factory Workers (Artificial Silk), Cornwall, Ont.—On August 11, 1936, a strike occurred of approximately 1,753 employees of Courtauld's (Canada), Limited, Cornwall, Ontario, the management having refused the demands of the workers for increased wages, a reduction in working hours, recognition of the Rayon Workers' Industrial Union with a closed shop agreement, and other changes in working conditions. On August 21, at the request of the member of Parliament for the county of Stormont, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour interviewed, at Cornwall, representatives of the strikers and officials of the Company, proposing that, as direct negotiations had failed to settle the dispute, both parties should agree to the immediate resumption of work and a reference of the matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Both parties stated, however, that an agreement had been reached to suspend negotiations pending the arrival from England of the president of the Company in a few days and, though consideration would be given to the proposal, no definite commitment could be made at that time.

On August 25 the departmental conciliator again visited Cornwall and conferred with the president and other officials of the employing company, and at that time it appeared that a direct settlement would be reached either at a conference which was scheduled for the 31st or shortly thereafter. In the interval a letter was addressed by the employing company to the strikers' representatives stating that the presence of the international organizer was objectionable to them and that negotiations would not be carried on so long as he was retained on the committee. Notwithstanding this the committee, including the organizer, reported for the conference on the 31st but the employers refused to open discussions and the meeting adjourned.

The conciliator returned to Cornwall on September 1, and that evening interviewed officials of the union. After a lengthy discussion these union officials decided to call a meeting of the executive to obtain authority to drop the organizer from the committee, and later on in the evening the conciliator was advised that such authority had been obtained. Early the following morning the departmental representative made this decision known to the management but learned that, owing to certain developments, the employers were not prepared to deal with the committee as then constituted, and throughout the day the conciliator endeavoured to find a basis upon which negotiations could be resumed. As a result of various conferences a letter over the signature of the president of the union went forward to the president of the company on September 3. This letter set out certain suggestions as to a basis of negotiations which was acceptable to the strikers, and stated that the demand for union recognition would be dropped. These proposals were acceptable to the management, and a conference between the parties directly involved was immediately arranged for that afternoon. A settlement satisfactory to both sides was reached, and the picket lines were withdrawn the following morning, the 4th, with the understanding that operations would commence at the earliest possible date. The management stated definitely, however, that certain of the strikers would not be taken back but made it clear that these persons were not being discriminated against because of their membership in the union. The agreement, which was submitted to a mass meeting of the employees and accepted unanimously, was signed on September 10, and provided for wage increases of about five per cent, together with certain improvements in working conditions. Following the signing of the formal agreement telegrams expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the conciliation officer were despatched to Ottawa by the president of the company, the president of the Rayon Workers' Industrial Union, and the chairman of the negotiating committee.

Ship Freight Handlers, Windsor, Ont.—On August 13, 1936, the Department of Labour was notified of a dispute between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and their freight handlers at Windsor, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Em-

ployees, and the assistance of a conciliation officer was requested. On the following day an officer of the Department conferred, in Windsor, with the disputing parties. He learned that for some time these workers had been dissatisfied with the wages and certain conditions of employment and they stated that they had found it impossible to obtain any satisfactory adjustment. It was therefore decided that they would not report for work on the morning of August 11. At the request of the union officials the Mayor of Windsor had endeavoured to arrange a conference between the men's representatives and the local superintendent of the company but, it is understood, the superintendent had refused to meet the men's committee. The conciliator held several conferences with both parties. The superintendent refused to make any concession whatever, his position being that the trouble, in the main at least, was due to a change which had been made in the method of payment of these men, Windsor having been made a terminal port. The superintendent further stated very definitely that there were certain officials of the union who would not be permitted to return to the service of the company. The conciliator made this position known to the men's committee, who finally decided that work would be resumed, and on August 15 notice to this effect was given out. On September 8 an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department, and the matter was taken up with the employing company.

Pottery Workers, St. Johns, Que.—Under date of August 21, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised that work had been suspended at the plant of the Canadian Potteries, Limited, St. Johns, P.Q., on August 17, when the management of the company refused to consider any adjustment of a dispute arising out of the dismissal, allegedly for union activities, of several employees. Picket lines were maintained but no disturbances had occurred up to that time. During the early period of the strike interviews were held between a committee representing the employees and officials of the company, the employees demanding increased wages, shorter hours and the reinstatement of all strikers without discrimination. Union recognition was also requested, but not insisted upon. No progress was made, however, and the conciliation service of the federal Department of Labour was requested. A conciliator accordingly visited St. Johns and conferred with both parties to the dispute. The management of the company finally stated that, upon the return to work of those employees acceptable to the company, an upward revision in wage rates would be made within ten days' time, but they made it definitely clear that there was a number of strikers whom they would not consider re-employing. The vice-president agreed to meet the strikers' committee to discuss a settlement on these terms. The interview between the parties directly concerned which followed failed to terminate the dispute, and later authorities of the provincial government intervened in the matter. Early in September the strike was suspended pending the report of an Arbitration Board set up by the provincial government to deal with the matter. It was stated that 80 workers were affected by this dispute.

Coal Miners, Cadomin, Alta.—On August 24, 1936, word was received in the Department of Labour from the secretary of the Cadomin Miners' Union that a dispute had arisen regarding the interpretation of a clause in the existing agreement between the Cadomin Coal Company and its employees providing for the equal distribution of work for miners employed in the shaft and tunnel mines, and the Minister of Labour was requested to appoint an independent chairman to settle the matter, in accordance with the provisions of this agreement. The president of the company advised the department that he concurred in the request, and Mr. L. C. Stevens, consulting and mining engineer, Edmonton, Alberta, was appointed in this capacity.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—A request, made by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council on behalf of the local branch of the International Fur Workers' Union, for the conciliation service of the federal Department of Labour, was received on September 11, 1936. Early in August a strike of approximately 350 workers employed in about 35 establishments in Winnipeg had occurred when the employers refused to sign an agreement with the union providing for wage increases and a forty-hour week. Officials of the provincial Government and the Mayor of Winnipeg had attempted to bring about a settlement but were unsuccessful in their efforts. On September 18 an official of the federal Department of Labour conferred, in Winnipeg, with representatives of the Furriers' Guild, but his offer of mediation was refused, the representatives stating that the Guild would not consider negotiating with the union and, moreover, that they had only sufficient work for those presently employed as, due to the strike, a large amount of work had been sent to eastern shops. In view of the position taken by the Guild it was not possible for the federal officer to be of any assistance.

Bakery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On September 20, 1936, a request for the services of a conciliator of the Department of Labour was received from the secretary of Local No. 72, International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Hamilton, it being stated that a member of that union had been discharged by the Hamilton Bakeries, and on September 22 and 23 a departmental officer investigated the complaint. Officials of the union stated that at various times during the preceeding weeks five employees, all union members, had been discharged by this company, and that no reason had been given in any instance for such action. They contended that the employees had been discriminated against because of their union affiliation, but were unable to give any definite reason for this statement. The manager of the Bakeries, when interviewed by the conciliation officer, explained that the dismissals were for cause, giving the reasons in each case, and further stated emphatically that the union affiliation of the employees had no bearing whatever on the matter. A further interview with the union officials interested cleared up the misunderstanding which had existed.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—A strike of coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed at the Elgin mines, Drumheller, Alberta, occurred during September when a dispute arose regarding contract rates. A conciliator of the Department of Labour was successful in securing a settlement, and an agreement was signed on September 23, the men resuming work the following day.

Coal Miners, Wayne, Alta.—A dispute regarding the contract rate applicable to the erection of timber sets resulted in a cessation of work of miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed in the mines of the Ideal Coal Company, Wayne, Alberta, early in September. A settlement of the matter was brought about by a conciliator of the Department of Labour, an agreement being signed on September 23 and the men returning to work the following morning.

Coal Miners, Carbon, Alta.—On or about September 23, 1936, approximately 90 coal miners employed by the Peerless Carbon Collieries, Carbon, Alberta, ceased work, demanding increased wages and union recognition. A conciliator of the Department of Labour intervened in the matter and, as a result of joint conferences which he arranged between representatives of the employers and officers of the United Mine Workers of America, work was resumed on the 25th pending the result of further negotiations.

Railroad Conductors and Trainmen, Quebec Central Railway Company, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—For a number of years there has been in existence an agreement between the Quebec Central Railway Company and its railway conductors and trainmen, which was negotiated through a representative committee of these employees. Early in the summer of 1936 the committee requested a revision of this agreement but was advised that a newly constituted committee of employees had asked for a separate agreement covering wages and working conditions of conductors only. The former committee objects to the company recognizing the new committee and conceding to it the right to negotiate a separate agreement. The management, although willing to deal with the employees as such in the respective classes, has taken the position that it cannot proceed in the matter while a dispute continues between the two groups, fearing that a charge of non-compliance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act might be made, and is of the opinion that the employees concerned should first reach an agreement among themselves. Representatives of both groups of employees have discussed the matter in Ottawa with officials of the Department of Labour, and considerable correspondence has been exchanged on the subject with the object of finding a solution of the problem. At the end of September the case was still receiving attention.

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In the *Saskatchewan Gazette* of September 15, 1936, reference is made to the approval of a new regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board of that Province. The new regulation rescinds regulation 47 which provided that "when less than six (6) workmen are usualy employed in a mining industry (including prospecting and development work) such industry is wholly excluded from the operation of the Act and is withdrawn from the class in Schedule 1 in which it would otherwise be included." The new regulation rescinds the old one "in so far as it applies to coal mining and the operation of a coal mine, regardless of the number of employees, shall be deemed to be an industry under the Act and included in Schedule 1, and such industry for the purpose of application of the Act be deemed to be in Class 9, Group O, and rates of assessments applying to such classification shall apply to such coal mines." The new regulation is to be effective "as, from and after the 1st day of October, 1936."

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept., 1936 | 27 | 6,513 | 33,292 |
| *Aug., 1936 | 23 | 9,681 | 65,658 |
| Sept., 1935 | 18 | 4,303 | 26,506 |

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lock-outs as well as strikes, but a lock-out, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lock-outs are recorded together. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lock-outs which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Decreases appear in the number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts and in the time loss although the number of disputes increased. The disputes involving large numbers of workers during September were not of many days' duration and in August a strike of textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ontario, caused considerable time loss while two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia involved large numbers of workers for a short time. In September, 1935, strikes of longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., and neighbouring ports and of men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, Quebec, caused considerable time loss.

Ten disputes, involving 2,360 workers, were carried over from August. Two of these were not included in the table for that month, namely coal miners, Drumheller, Alta., and fur factory workers, Toronto, Ontario, information as to these not having reached the Department in time for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette, while later information is that the dispute involving building wreckers at Toronto, Ontario, reported as unterminated at the end of August, was settled on August 26. Seventeen disputes commenced during the month. Of these twenty-seven disputes, twenty-three terminated during the month, thirteen resulting in favour of the workers involved, three in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in four cases, while the results of three were recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., bakery drivers, Vancouver, B.C., bag factory employees, Walkerville, Ontario, and wood factory workers, Scotstown, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ontario, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ontario, July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ontario, February 27, 1934, one employer; and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ontario, May 1, 1936, one employer, this last being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involved longshoremen at Leamington, Ontario, for about an hour on September 20, the men securing an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents.

A minor dispute involving three elevator operators for a short time in one building at Toronto, Ontario, on September 8 has been reported in the press, the strikers securing a wage increase and a reduction in hours of work. It is also reported that an elevator operators' local of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, Operators and Starters, organized in Toronto this year, has secured increases in wages and reductions in hours in a number of buildings, particularly in the clothing factory area.

Another minor dispute is reported to have involved twelve elevator operators in three buildings in Toronto, Ontario, in a strike lasting three hours on September 28, the demands of the strikers being conceded.

Reference was made in the Labour Gazette for September to a strike of compositors, pressmen, etc., in one job printing establishment in Toronto, Ontario. Further informa-

tion received is that twelve compositors and two pressmen ceased work on August 25, protesting against excessive overtime work and low wages. Work was resumed on August 27 on the understanding that these complaints would be dealt with but the men ceased work again on August 29. Some of the strikers were replaced and others resumed work but by the beginning of September the dispute appeared to have lapsed.

A strike of twenty-four truck drivers and sixty labourers on a highway construction job near Joggins, N.S., on September 26 has been reported in the press, but reports on the dispute have not been received in the Department. It was stated that the strikers demanded certain changes in conditions which were conceded and work was resumed on the next day.

In connection with the strike of glass factory workers in August, at Wallaceburg, Ont., recorded as terminated (the strikers having been replaced), it has been reported in the press that three men were charged with intimidation on September 16, also two on September 21, following threats to men employed in the establishment.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—A cessation of work by seventy coal miners from August 14 to September 24 at one mine at Drumheller, Alta., was not reported in time for inclusion in the Labour Gazette for September. The union demanded that certain work should be paid for by weight instead of by measurement and the employer is reported to have refused to install scales. As a result of mediation by the western representative of the Department, this was agreed to and a scale of wage payment by weight was adopted and embodied in a renewal of the agreement with the United Mine Workers of America which had expired in May. Work was resumed on September 25. In November, 1935, a strike had occurred over the wage scale (yardage rates), pending the installation of scales, and it was similarly settled by mediation. (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, pp. 1091 and 1099.)

Bakery Employees (Bakers and Drivers), Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in thirteen establishments in the northern part of the city ceased work on August 31. Five of the employers, members of the North Winnipeg Bread Bakers' Association, had signed an agreement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union providing for higher wages, the union undertaking to bring the other bakers in that part of the city under the agreement. By the end of August the union had not succeeded in doing this and the employers stated that they were, therefore, unable to continue under the agreement. The union then called out on strike employees in all the bakeries. The drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, also ceased work. Prior to 1936, bakers and drivers were members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. On September 3, twelve of the bakeries signed the agreement and negotiations with the remaining bakery were in progress. A separate agreement for the drivers was also reported to be negotiated. The bakers' agreement was outlined in the Labour Gazette for September, 1936, page 829.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—At the end of August it was reported that twenty of the thirty-five establishments involved in this strike for a union agreement had signed the agreement but that most of the remaining firms, members of the Furriers' Guild, were operating their establishments, at least partially, claiming that large numbers of their employees were not members of the union and that some of the strikers had resumed work, also that others were being prevented from working by pickets. During September a number of pickets were reported to have been arrested on charges of assault, intimidation, etc., some being acquitted and others sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Early in September the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg considered calling a sympathetic strike of the locals of international unions in Winnipeg, apparently for one day, as a demonstration in favour of the principle of collective bargaining. On September 26 the Council sponsored a parade of union members for this purpose. The provincial government early in the month proposed that the Deputy Minister of Labour should meet the employers and employees separately in order to arrange a joint conference, or that a temporary joint council should be set up under the Industrial Conditions Act. The employers, however, did not accept these proposals. Earlier in the month, the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg had requested mediation by the Federal Department of Labour and on September 17 and 18 a representative of the Department interviewed the President of the Trades and Labour Council, the officers of the Furriers' Guild and the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour. The employers refused to negotiate with the union. At the end of September, it was reported that twenty-five of the employers had signed agreements with the union but that 150 workers were still on strike.

Fur Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in eight establishments ceased work on August 19, negotiations for a new agreement not having been successful. The previous agreement had terminated on June 1, 1936. Between August 26 and September 10 the employers involved signed agreements providing for wage increases, and a reduction in hours from 44 per week to 40, also payment for holidays.

Textile Factory Workers (Artificial Silk), Cornwall, Ont.—As stated in the Labour Gazette for September, this dispute was settled on September 3 as a result of conciliation by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour. Negotiations between the management and a committee of the strikers appointed by the union resulted in increases in wages, improvements in working conditions, increases in the numbers employed in various operations, and the formation of a workers' committee to confer with the management at stated intervals. The increases in wages were two cents per hour for adult male employees (in some cases the increases were five cents or more) and one cent per hour for all female employees. Medical attention for viscose operatives is to be on the same basis as in the English establishments of the company, and employees suffering from sore eyes are to be paid for the balance of the shift in which the trouble was contracted if attributed directly to the work. An agreement setting out the terms of settlement was signed. Work was resumed by a few employees on September 4, and by the others from time to time as the various units and departments resumed operations, it being expected that nearly all of the workers would be re-employed in three weeks. This would result in a supplementary time loss of nearly 15,000 days after the termination of the dispute. A number of pickets had been arrested on charges of assault, etc., but the charges were withdrawn in several cases while others were given suspended sentences. An account of the conciliation proceedings appears elsewhere in this issue.

Pottery Workers, (Sanitary Ware), St. John's, P.Q.—A resumption of work on September 9, pending arbitration, was agreed to by the parties involved in this dispute as the result of intervention of the provincial authorities. On September 10 the Minister of Labour announced the appointment of a Board of Arbitration to deal with the dispute.

Building Wreckers (Labourers), Toronto, Ont.—This dispute, reported as unterminated in the September issue of the Labour Gazette, was settled on August 26, information as to the resumption of work not having reached the Department until September. The workers involved were successful in securing the closed shop union agreement demanded, wage increases of ten cents and fifteen cents per hour being conceded as well as the forty-eight hour week. The agreement is similar to that outlined in the September issue of the Labour Gazette on page 830.

Taxicab Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—This dispute involving fourteen drivers, dismissed by one company on May 4, on account of membership in the One Big Union, was settled on September 7 when nine of the drivers were offered reinstatement, their right to belong to the union being conceded. The employer claimed that the services of the others were unsatisfactory. The employees had applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and an account of the conciliation proceedings which resulted appears elsewhere in this issue.

Restaurant Employees, Toronto, Ont.—This dispute, involving fourteen members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local 168, commencing May 1 against the dismissal of certain employees, alleged to be for union activity, appears to have lapsed by the end of September, nearly all of the strikers having secured work elsewhere. The employer had secured an interim injunction against picketing by the strikers in May, on the ground that it was in violation of their contract of employment, but picketing was thereafter carried on by others. A permanent injunction having been applied for, the union stated it would be contested. On July 10 thirty other employees, reported to be members of an independent union, joined in the strike but this union was later reported to have withdrawn from the dispute in order not to interfere with the international union. The employer is reported to have replaced most of the strikers, and the dispute has been added to the list carried elsewhere in this article where employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated.

Restaurant Employees, Toronto, Ont.—This strike of eight employees in one restaurant demanding recognition of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, increased wages, reduced hours, etc., has been reported as lapsed by the end of September. It appears that the strikers have been replaced.

Restaurant Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—A settlement of the dispute involving the cooks' and waiters' local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and one restaurant in Vancouver, was reached on September 5. The strikers, who had ceased work on August 29 to enforce a demand for increased wages and reduced hours were successful in securing an agreement providing union conditions and resulting in wage increases of $2-$4 per week, also the forty-eight hour week.

Coal Miners, East Coutlee, Alta.—Employees in four collieries ceased work on September 8 demanding recognition of the United Mine Workers of America and agreements providing for a revision of the wage scale and for working conditions as under the union agreements for the neighbouring Drumheller district. Until 1936 some of the miners had belonged to the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, the members of which voted this year to amalgamate with the United Mine Workers. Work was resumed on September 18 when the operators signed agreements with the union for the same working conditions as in the Drumheller agreement, also setting forth the contract mining rates and providing for the continuation of existing wage rates subject to changes in the Drumheller scale.

Coal Miners, Wayne Alta.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on September 8 demanding changes in certain piece rates and the adoption of the union wage scale in the Drumheller district. As a result of mediation by the western representative of the Department of Labour, work was resumed on September 24, the employer signing an agreement with the union providing for the district wage scale.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on September 19 demanding an increase in a tonnage rate in connection with longwall mining. Employees in an adjoining mine joined in the strike later in the day. Union officials negotiated with the management and a compromise on the rate in dispute was accepted by a vote of the miners involved. Work was resumed partially in one colliery on September 26 and fully in both collieries on September 28.

Coal Miners, Carbon, Alta.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on September 21, their request for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America and for a wage increase having been refused. Work was resumed on September 25, pending a settlement, when through the mediation of the western representative of the Department of Labour the management agreed to meet union officials and negotiate as to wages.

Cannery Employees (Fruits and Vegetables), Belle River, Ont.—A number of the employees in one cannery ceased work on September 15 demanding increases in wages of 7½ cents per hour for men and 4½ cents per hour for women. About ninety female piece workers were indirectly involved. As a result of negotiations the increases were made, the rates for men after the change being 32½ cents to 47½ cents per hour and for women 22½ cents. Work was resumed on the following morning.

Cannery Employees (Fruits and Vegetables), Essex, Ont.—A number of the employees on the night shift in one establishment ceased work on September 17, demanding wage increases of five cents per hour for men and two cents per hour for women. The management agreed to the changes, the new rates being 30 cents for men and 20 cents for women. Work was resumed on the next day.

Bakery Employees, Drivers, Etc., Vancouver, B.C.—Drivers employed at one bakery establishment ceased work on September 19, their demand for a union agreement not having been complied with. The drivers were paid $15 per week plus a commission on sales. The agreement in force in one large establishment (outlined elsewhere in this issue) provides for a minimum rate of $23 per week. The union claimed that it had presented the agreement to the employer in July but the management stated that the employees had not made any complaints prior to the strike. It is reported that bakers, etc., also sought union rates, but it is not clear that any of them ceased work but several appear to have become involved indirectly. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached but the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia was taking the matter up with the parties to the dispute.

Cap Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in thirteen establishments ceased work on September 8 demanding union recognition, increases in wages and the forty-four hour week. Work was resumed on September 17 when the employers signed agreements providing for these demands. Piece rates were increased ten per cent to fifteen per cent and rates per week by $1 to $3, overtime being limited to ten hours per week.

Men's Work Clothing Factory Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 10

demanding the reinstatement of one employee, dismissed for unsatisfactory work, whereas the union alleged discrimination. Work was resumed later in the day when the employee was taken back on probation.

Bag (Cotton and Burlap) Factory Workers, Walkerville, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 28, their demand for recognition of a union shop committee and increases in wages having been

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to September, 1936** | | | |
| Mining, etc.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.. | 70 | 1,400 | Commenced Aug. 14, 1936; for payment by weight instead of measurement; terminated Sept. 24, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods*— | | | |
| Bakery employees (bakers and drivers), Winnipeg, Man..... | 125 | 375 | Commenced Aug. 31, 1936; alleged violation o agreement; terminated Sept. 3, 1936; in favour o workers. |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man..... | 230 | 2,500 | Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated. |
| Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont..... | 32 | 150 | Commenced Aug. 19, 1936; for union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 9, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Textile factory workers (artificial silk,) Cornwall, Ont... | 1,753 | 7,000 | Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Sept. 4, 1936; compromise. |
| *Non-Metallic Minerals*— | | | |
| Pottery factory workers (Sanitary ware), St. John's, P.Q.. | 80 | 560 | Commenced Aug. 17, 1936; against dismissal of workers allegedly for union activitiy, for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 8, 1936; indefinite. |
| Construction— | | | |
| *Buildings and Structures*— | | | |
| Building wreckers (labourers), Toronto, Ont..... | ..... | ..... | Commenced Aug. 14, 1936; for closed shop union agreement; terminated Aug. 26, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Local*— | | | |
| Taxicab drivers, Winnipeg, Man..... | 13 | 65 | Alleged lockout, May 4, 1936; *re* employment of union members; terminated Sept. 5, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont..... | 35 | 500 | Commenced May 1, 1936; for reinstatement of workers allegedly discharged for union activitiy; working conditions no longer affected by end of September, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont..... | 8 | 150 | Commenced Aug. 29, 1936; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; lapsed by Sept. 30, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C..... | 14 | 63 | Commenced Aug. 29, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 5, 1936; in favour of workers. |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(b) Strikes and Louckouts commencing during September, 1936** | | | |
| Mining, etc.— | | | |
| Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.. | 300 | 2,700 | Commenced Sept. 8, 1936, for recognition of union and revision of working conditions; terminated Sept. 17, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Coal miners, Wayne, Alta..... | 110 | 1,540 | Commenced Sept. 8, 1936; for adjustment of certain contract rates and union wage scale; terminated Sept. 23, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S..... | 1,900 | 12,000 | Commenced Sept. 19, 1936; for increase in a certain tonnage rate; terminated Sept. 26, 1936; compromise. |
| Coal miners, Carbon, Alta..... | 75 | 300 | Commenced Sept. 21, 1936; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated Sept. 24, 1936; indefinite. |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods—* | | | |
| Cannery employees (fruits and vegetables), Belle River, Ont..... | 86 | 86 | Commenced Sept. 15, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 15, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Cannery employees (fruits and vegetables), Essex, Ont..... | 150 | 75 | Commenced Sept. 17, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 17, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Bakery drivers, Vancouver, B.C..... | 38 | 380 | Commenced Sept. 19, 1936; for union recognition and increased wages; unterminated. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.—* | | | |
| Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q..... | 100 | 800 | Commenced Sept. 8, 1936; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union, terminated Sept. 16, 1936; compromise. |
| Men's work clothing factory employees, Winnipeg, Man... | 40 | 20 | Commenced Sept. 10, 1936; against dismissal of workers; terminated Sept. 10, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Bag factory employees (cotton and burlap), Walkerville, Ont..... | 41 | 123 | Commenced Sept. 28, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |
| *Other Wood Products—* | | | |
| Wood factory workers (veneer), Scotstown, P.Q..... | 150 | 450 | Commenced Sept. 28, 1936; for increased wages and change in working conditions; unterminated. |
| Wood factory workers (furniture), Toronto, Ont..... | 15 | 60 | Commenced Sept. 24, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 28, 1936; compromise. |
| Transportation— | | | |
| *Local—* | | | |
| Taxicab drivers, Montreal, P.Q..... | 885 | 885 | Commenced Sept. 29, 1936, to secure reduction in fees and changes in working conditions; terminated Sept. 29, 1936; indefinite. |
| *Water—* | | | |
| Pulpwood loaders, Merigomish, N.S..... | 40 | 40 | Commenced Sept. 4, 1936; for payment for waiting time; terminated Sept. 4, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Longshoremen, Hamilton, Ont. | 150 | 1,000 | Commenced Sept. 5, 1936; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated Sept. 12, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Stevedores, Port Stanley, Ont. | 30 | 30 | Commenced Sept. 7, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 12, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.—* | | | |
| Cleaners and dyers, Winnipeg, Man..... | 80 | 40 | Commenced Sept. 4, 1936; for union agreement and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 4, 1936; in favour of workers. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

refused after discussions during a month. The employees are members of Federal Labour Union 20303. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached and the establishment was being picketed.

Wood Factory Workers (Veneer, etc.), Scotstown, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 28, their demand for an increase in wages of ten cents per hour and a reduction of the speed of the machines not being conceded. The employer is reported to have offered a wage increase of ten cents per day. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached but early in October it was reported that work had been resumed pending a settlement.

Wood Factory Workers (Furniture), Toronto, Ont.—Cabinet makers and machine operators in one establishment ceased work on September 24, demanding increases in wages of ten to fifteen per cent. On September 29 work was resumed when an adjustment in rates was made.

Taxicab Drivers, Montreal, P.Q.—Following the failure of a settlement of the dispute by a committee (arranged for at the termination of the strike August 7 to August 11) the drivers again ceased work at midnight, September 28. The principal matter in dispute was the amount of the fee payable by each cab owner to an association which operated a telephone call service, cabstands, etc., but the drivers also suggested changes in the civic regulations. In the second cessation of work the independent cab operators in the city did not participate. As a result of conferences with the chief of police and the chairman of the traffic committee of the city council the drivers agreed to resume operations pending changes in the city by-laws which would enable them to secure permits individually instead of through the association and also would provide for the general use of certain cab stands, changes in fares, etc. Work was resumed at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Pulpwood Loaders, Merigomish, N.S.—Employees engaged to load a boat refused to work when refused payment for the time lost in waiting when the boat was delayed three hours by bad weather. The employer secured other workers the same day.

Longshoremen, Hamilton, Ont.—Employees ceased work on September 5, their demand for increased wages and recognition of the union (independent) not being granted. On September 12 work was resumed, an agreement having been signed by the steamship companies involved providing for increases in wages from 40 cents per hour for day work to 42 cents and from 42½ cents per hour for work at night or on Sundays and holidays to 45 cents. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Longshoremen, Port Stanley, Ont.—Employees ceased work on September 7 demanding an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, and the boat was unloaded by the crew under protest. The increase was granted on September 16 but in the meantime a boat was unloaded on September 13, pending negotiations.

Dyers and Cleaners, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in one establishment ceased work for a few hours on September 4, negotiations for an agreement with their organization, a Federal Labour Union, not having been brought to a successful conclusion. The employer objected to signing it before other employers had agreed to the same conditions. Work was resumed when the employer agreed to the terms which included a provision for a forty-eight hour week.

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*Industrial Environment and Health* is the title of a manual issued recently by the International Labour Office. The manual supplements a former publication of 1932—an Encyclopedia of Industrial Hygiene—a compendium of available knowledge on the health hazards inherent in occupations. It is intended that the manual shall serve as an account of the methods of analyses and research resorted to by industrial hygiene experts, and reports "on the methods of investigation that medicine derives from other sciences, and from physics and chemistry, in particular for the purpose of checking or testing atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, ventilation and lighting conditions, the quantity and nature of dusts and harmful gases and fumes, etc. in working premises."

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Substantial improvement was recorded in Canada's heavy chemical industry during 1935 when production reached a value of $19,012,615 compared with $16,494,139 in 1934. This gain of 15 per cent brought the value to the highest point since 1930. Eighteen factories were operating, of which 11 were in Ontario, three in Quebec, three in British Columbia and one in Nova Scotia. The average number of employees was 2,627 as compared with 2,289 in 1934. Payments in salaries and wages amounted to $3,490,897 as against $2,841,853.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in August was 59 and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 74 disputes in progress during the month, involving 17,800 workers with a time loss of 76,000 working days for the month.

Of the 50 disputes beginning in August, 14 were over demands for increases in wages, 17 over other wage questions, 14 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 9 over other questions of working arrangements and 5 over questions of trade union principle.

Settlements were reached during the month in 42 disputes, of which 13 were in favour of workers, 17 in favour of employers, and 12 resulted in compromises. In 12 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### France

During the second week in September, a number of "stay-in" strikes similar to those noted in the July and August issues of the Labour Gazette again broke out. The textile industry in the Lille and Vosges districts was most seriously affected. A total of 76,360 workers were reported to be involved. Through government conciliation, settlements were reached in most cases. The agreement reached in the Lille textile industry provided for a wage increase of 6 per cent, while workers agreed to abandon the "stay-in" strike and made other concessions to employers.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in July was 160 and 120 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 280 disputes in progress during the month, involving 116,000 workers with a time loss of 1,075,000 working days for the month.

A strike of over 3,000 lettuce workers on truck farms in California began early in September for union recognition and other demands.

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The output of the biscuit, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate industries in 1935 was valued at $41,180,949, an increase of three per cent as compared with the previous year. There were 10,446 persons employed who were paid $9,315,563 in salaries and wages. Capital investment totalled $37,779,319. The 234 establishments comprising this industry reported production of the following main products: chocolate confectionery in bulk, 20,762,254 pounds at $3,743,154; chocolate confectionery, in dozen bars, 17,142,334 valued at $5,834,873; chocolate confectionery, in packages, 7,617,258 pounds valued at $2,407,762, sugar confectionery in bulk, 44,271,215 pounds at $5,788,807. Biscuits, plain and fancy, 36,017 tons at $8,700,098 and soda biscuits 12,411 tons at $3,445,752.

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At a meeting held in Halifax the new Educational Association, sponsored by the Trades and Labour Council formulated a program for the coming fall and winter season. Dalhousie University has intimated a desire to co-operate in the scheme, by offering to supply tutors in the various subjects without fee or charge. Subjects to be included in the educational program are: Economics and Political Science; Psychology; Composition, with current events of such a character as is deemed useful and informative.

These study classes will be open and available to workers generally, and it is planned to form a board of management consisting of one member from each union. An executive committee has already been selected consisting of various officers of the Association, a representative from each of the affiliated unions and three professors from Dalhousie University.

# STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS IN CANADA

The accompanying tabular statistics, compiled by the Department of Labour, classify the number of direct relief recipients in Canada according to their economic and domestic status. As indicated in earlier issues of the Labour Gazette, commencing with December, 1935, the Department of Labour put into effect a new system of collecting figures from the provincial governments and municipalities, showing the numbers of direct relief recipients, classified on a basis not in use heretofore. The present tables constitute a brief synopsis of the more important features developed through the classification statistics.

With the month of August these classification statistics will be abandoned by the Department, to be succeeded by the tabulation results of the registration of direct relief recipients undertaken throughout Canada for the National Employment Commission in September. After September the registration will be kept up to date each month to provide a running index.

The following tables relate only to persons in receipt of direct relief from the provincial governments, or from municipal or other local governments, where the cost of relief is shared by the Dominion through the grants in aid made to the provinces for relief purposes. The figures do not include persons engaged on relief work where the services are remunerated in cash: neither do the tables include "transients," this term being arbitrarily defined as persons who had been resident within the reporting municipality for a period of less than thirty days.

The figures as reported for the different provinces are final, with the exception of the following:

1. Partially revised figures: New Brunswick, March and February; Quebec, February to May; Ontario, February and March; Alberta, February to April.
2. Preliminary figures; New Brunswick, April to July; Quebec, June and July; Ontario, April to July; Alberta, May to July.

The following is a summary of the phases of the relief situation dealt with in the tables:

Table I gives the total number of persons in receipt of direct relief from the provinces and/or municipalities from December, 1935, to July, 1936, by provinces. This table includes persons, whether heads of families or dependents of heads of families or individual persons living on their own.

Table II includes all employable persons sixteen years of age and over, regardless of their domestic status, together with wives and children under sixteen years of age, dependent upon employable heads of families.

Table III includes all unemployable persons sixteen years of age and over, together with wives and children under sixteen years of age dependent upon unemployable heads of families.

Table IV includes all farmers on direct relief, together with their dependents of all classes.

Table V includes only employable male persons, regardless of their domestic status.

Table VI includes only employable female persons, regardless of their domestic status.

Table VII includes only employable persons, whether male or female, regardless of their domestic status.

Table VIII includes only employable male persons classified as heads of families.

Table IX includes only employable female persons classified as heads of families.

Table X includes only employable heads of families, whether male or female.

Table XI includes only employable male persons sixteen years of age and over who are dependent upon heads of families with whom they are residing.

Table XII includes only employable female persons sixteen years of age and over who are dependent upon heads of families with whom they are residing.

Table XIII includes only employable persons sixteen years of age and over, whether male or female, who are dependent upon heads of families with whom they are residing.

Table XIV includes only male persons, sixteen years of age and over, who are living "on their own", i.e., are not living with families and have no one dependent upon them.

Table XV includes only female persons, sixteen years of age and over, who are living "on their own", i.e., are not living with families and have no one dependent upon them.

Table XVI includes only persons, sixteen years of age and over, whether male or female, who are living "on their own", i.e., are not living with families and have no one dependent upon them.

It is to be roted in reference to the figures for New Brunswick for July, 1936, that the policy of the Government of the Province to substitute work for direct relief had become partly effective in that month.

Table I.—TOTAL NUMBER OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS OF ALL CLASSES BY PROVINCES, BY MONTHS FROM DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 3,241 | 3,261 | 4,721 | 4,458 | 3,851 | 602 | 761 | 760 |
| Nova Scotia | 16,887 | 22,112 | 26,559 | 22,082 | 23,833 | 18,486 | 14,749 | 14,109 |
| New Brunswick | 27,620 | 43,313 | 56,030 | 62,042 | 50,727 | 49,700 | 27,100 | 10,650 |
| Quebec | 332,274 | 343,377 | 370,012 | 382,950 | 382,128 | 362,802 | 360,000 | 355,000 |
| Ontario | 405,597 | 432,518 | 440,053 | 429,027 | 402,000 | 380,000 | 312,850 | 302,000 |
| Manitoba | 74,348 | 83,401 | 90,264 | 90,135 | 87,740 | 76,266 | 67,720 | 61,221 |
| Saskatchewan | 176,711 | 192,330 | 208,357 | 210,961 | 201,632 | 164,936 | 154,299 | 155,425 |
| Alberta | 89,001 | 91,490 | 97,965 | 102,151 | 103,769 | 91,035 | 77,826 | 87,679 |
| British Columbia | 86,583 | 92,254 | 95,401 | 94,514 | 92,208 | 87,109 | 82,224 | 76,702 |
| Dominion | 1,212,262 | 1,304,056 | 1,389,362 | 1,398,410 | 1,347,888 | 1,230,936 | 1,097,529 | 1,063,546 |

Table II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS (WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 2,501 | 2,475 | 3,935 | 3,768 | 3,131 | 338 | 346 | 292 |
| Nova Scotia | 16,352 | 21,577 | 26,024 | 21,806 | 23,635 | 18,317 | 14,574 | 13,922 |
| New Brunswick | 24,156 | 35,276 | 46,409 | 51,369 | 41,454 | 41,032 | 22,440 | 10,291 |
| Quebec | 267,810 | 284,136 | 287,598 | 293,897 | 289,991 | 270,596 | 272,645 | 268,873 |
| Ontario | 333,255 | 356,785 | 371,597 | 358,601 | 331,611 | 318,424 | 259,197 | 250,347 |
| Manitoba | 62,745 | 67,577 | 70,407 | 69,376 | 69,304 | 65,037 | 58,683 | 54,100 |
| Saskatchewan | 31,138 | 34,122 | 35,782 | 35,241 | 33,840 | 29,344 | 27,408 | 25,847 |
| Alberta | 42,096 | 44,022 | 47,074 | 49,683 | 51,094 | 38,734 | 37,572 | 42,332 |
| British Columbia | 67,232 | 72,036 | 74,797 | 73,487 | 71,488 | 67,099 | 62,946 | 58,280 |
| Dominion | 847,285 | 918,006 | 963,623 | 957,228 | 915,548 | 848,921 | 755,811 | 724,284 |

Table III.—NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS (WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 740 | 786 | 786 | 780 | 720 | 264 | 415 | 468 |
| Nova Scotia | 535 | 535 | 535 | 276 | 198 | 169 | 175 | 187 |
| New Brunswick | 657 | 676 | 623 | 623 | 623 | 623 | 359 | 359 |
| Quebec | 8,941 | 8,290 | 7,918 | 6,648 | 9,156 | 8,843 | 8,355 | 8,225 |
| Ontario | 43,370 | 43,758 | 40,060 | 42,838 | 40,670 | 37,095 | 29,241 | 28,603 |
| Manitoba | 690 | 675 | 787 | 488 | 499 | 435 | 521 | 539 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,210 | 4,508 | 5,724 | 5,723 | 5,200 | 4,991 | 4,584 | 4,597 |
| Alberta | 1,134 | 3,033 | 1,178 | 1,164 | 1,153 | 996 | 965 | 1,073 |
| British Columbia | 6,313 | 6,302 | 6,287 | 6,403 | 6,351 | 6,279 | 6,165 | 6,070 |
| Dominion | 66,590 | 68,613 | 63,898 | 64,943 | 64,570 | 59,695 | 50,780 | 50,121 |

Table IV.—NUMBERS OF FARMERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick | 2,807 | 7,361 | 8,998 | 10,050 | 8,650 | 8,045 | 4,301 | ..... |
| Quebec | 55,523 | 50,951 | 74,496 | 82,405 | 82,981 | 83,363 | 79,000 | 77,902 |
| Ontario | 28,972 | 31,975 | 28,396 | 27,588 | 29,719 | 24,481 | 24,412 | 23,050 |
| Manitoba | 10,913 | 15,149 | 19,070 | 20,271 | 17,937 | 10,794 | 8,516 | 6,582 |
| Saskatchewan | 141,363 | 153,700 | 166,851 | 169,997 | 162,592 | 130,601 | 122,307 | 124,981 |
| Alberta | 45,771 | 44,385 | 49,713 | 51,304 | 51,522 | 51,305 | 39,289 | 44,274 |
| British Columbia | 13,038 | 13,916 | 14,317 | 14,624 | 14,369 | 13,731 | 13,113 | 12,352 |
| Dominion | 298,387 | 317,437 | 361,841 | 376,239 | 367,770 | 322,320 | 290,938 | 298,141 |

Table V.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS (MALE) OF ALL CLASSES ON DIRECT RELIEF DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 657 | 511 | 826 | 800 | 687 | 72 | 73 | 69 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,674 | 5,620 | 6,604 | 5,612 | 5,715 | 4,640 | 3,888 | 3,882 |
| New Brunswick | 5,835 | 7,762 | 11,235 | 12,560 | 9,120 | 10,239 | 5,311 | 2,753 |
| Quebec | 74,643 | 79,055 | 78,862 | 81,369 | 77,672 | 72,786 | 75,485 | 74,443 |
| Ontario | 97,377 | 104,199 | 109,671 | 106,492 | 96,847 | 91,138 | 77,753 | 75,098 |
| Manitoba | 19,921 | 22,399 | 22,885 | 22,446 | 22,632 | 21,866 | 20,207 | 18,753 |
| Saskatchewan | 8,606 | 9,086 | 9,834 | 9,657 | 9,052 | 8,193 | 8,519 | 8,258 |
| Alberta | 14,905 | 15,744 | 16,497 | 17,218 | 17,025 | 12,860 | 12,474 | 13,887 |
| British Columbia | 24,917 | 27,082 | 28,120 | 27,983 | 27,247 | 25,256 | 23,414 | 21,266 |
| Dominion | 251,535 | 271,458 | 284,534 | 284,137 | 265,997 | 247,050 | 227,124 | 218,409 |

Table VI.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS (FEMALE) OF ALL CLASSES ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 197 | 129 | 201 | 203 | 174 | 39 | 42 | 33 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,200 | 1,417 | 1,726 | 1,542 | 1,543 | 1,168 | 1,190 | 1,064 |
| New Brunswick | 1,646 | 1,266 | 3,434 | 3,793 | 1,489 | 3,009 | 1,371 | 640 |
| Quebec | 22,481 | 25,196 | 24,371 | 25,226 | 24,083 | 23,204 | 23,130 | 22,829 |
| Ontario | 25,697 | 23,037 | 25,421 | 24,830 | 21,412 | 20,012 | 17,805 | 17,197 |
| Manitoba | 5,405 | 5,566 | 5,828 | 5,682 | 5,480 | 5,134 | 4,781 | 4,510 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,666 | 1,808 | 2,221 | 2,171 | 2,016 | 1,883 | 1,837 | 1,842 |
| Alberta | 3,044 | 3,338 | 3,289 | 3,462 | 3,592 | 2,912 | 2,825 | 3,009 |
| British Columbia | 5,441 | 5,607 | 5,743 | 5,135 | 4,969 | 4,798 | 4,605 | 4,379 |
| Dominion | 66,777 | 67,364 | 72,234 | 72,044 | 64,758 | 62,159 | 57,586 | 55,503 |

Table VII.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS (BOTH MALE AND FEMALE) OF ALL CLASSES ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 854 | 640 | 1,027 | 1,003 | 861 | 111 | 115 | 102 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,874 | 7,037 | 8,330 | 7,154 | 7,258 | 5,808 | 5,078 | 4,946 |
| New Brunswick | 7,481 | 9,028 | 14,669 | 16,353 | 10,609 | 13,248 | 6,682 | 3,393 |
| Quebec | 97,124 | 104,251 | 103,233 | 106,595 | 101,755 | 95,990 | 98,615 | 97,272 |
| Ontario | 123,074 | 127,236 | 135,092 | 131,322 | 118,259 | 111,150 | 95,558 | 92,295 |
| Manitoba | 25,326 | 27,965 | 28,713 | 28,128 | 28,112 | 27,000 | 24,988 | 23,263 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,272 | 10,894 | 12,055 | 11,828 | 11,068 | 10,076 | 10,356 | 10,100 |
| Alberta | 17,949 | 19,082 | 19,786 | 20,680 | 20,617 | 15,772 | 15,299 | 16,896 |
| British Columbia | 30,358 | 32,689 | 33,863 | 33,118 | 32,216 | 30,054 | 28,019 | 25,645 |
| Dominion | 318,312 | 338,822 | 356,768 | 356,181 | 330,755 | 309,209 | 284,710 | 273,912 |

Table VIII.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE HEADS OF FAMILIES (MALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 410 | 353 | 583 | 555 | 465 | 36 | 33 | 38 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,107 | 3,923 | 4,416 | 3,807 | 4,110 | 3,442 | 2,753 | 2,767 |
| New Brunswick | 4,113 | 5,766 | 7,389 | 8,345 | 6,776 | 7,016 | 3,688 | 1,986 |
| Quebec | 49,213 | 52,205 | 52,948 | 54,100 | 50,535 | 47,515 | 50,430 | 49,735 |
| Ontario | 66,978 | 73,217 | 76,950 | 75,091 | 68,051 | 67,659 | 54,186 | 52,336 |
| Manitoba | 11,941 | 12,631 | 13,247 | 13,133 | 13,033 | 12,216 | 10,813 | 9,933 |
| Saskatchewan | 6,784 | 7,046 | 7,394 | 7,279 | 6,821 | 5,949 | 5,505 | 5,110 |
| Alberta | 7,332 | 7,632 | 8,521 | 9,092 | 9,618 | 7,068 | 6,856 | 8,034 |
| British Columbia | 12,778 | 13,775 | 14,348 | 14,625 | 14,202 | 13,359 | 12,579 | 11,721 |
| Dominion | 162,656 | 176,598 | 185,796 | 186,027 | 173,611 | 164,260 | 146,843 | 141,660 |

Table IX.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE HEADS OF FAMILIES (FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 46 | 25 | 36 | 41 | 34 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| Nova Scotia | 332 | 353 | 450 | 461 | 403 | 336 | 390 | 295 |
| New Brunswick | 277 | 320 | 351 | 396 | 376 | 333 | 192 | 109 |
| Quebec | 5,601 | 6,407 | 6,365 | 6,457 | 5,405 | 5,865 | 5,840 | 5,790 |
| Ontario | 7,056 | 5,456 | 6,056 | 6,321 | 5,071 | 5,156 | 4,541 | 4,386 |
| Manitoba | 1,527 | 1,578 | 1,606 | 1,563 | 1,504 | 1,445 | 1,389 | 1,355 |
| Saskatchewan | 328 | 352 | 371 | 371 | 361 | 313 | 295 | 288 |
| Alberta | 1,028 | 1,102 | 956 | 975 | 1,022 | 989 | 959 | 892 |
| British Columbia | 1,507 | 1,555 | 1,601 | 1,652 | 1,622 | 1,588 | 1,556 | 1,511 |
| Dominion | 17,702 | 17,148 | 17,792 | 18,237 | 15,798 | 16,035 | 15,173 | 14,631 |

Table X.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE HEADS OF FAMILIES (BOTH MALE AND FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 456 | 378 | 619 | 596 | 499 | 46 | 44 | 43 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,439 | 4,276 | 4,866 | 4,268 | 4,513 | 3,778 | 3,143 | 3,062 |
| New Brunswick | 4,390 | 6,080 | 7,740 | 8,741 | 7,152 | 7,349 | 3,880 | 2,095 |
| Quebec | 54,814 | 58,612 | 59,313 | 60,557 | 55,940 | 53,380 | 56,270 | 55,525 |
| Ontario | 74,034 | 78,673 | 83,006 | 81,412 | 73,122 | 72,815 | 58,727 | 56,722 |
| Manitoba | 13,468 | 14,209 | 14,853 | 14,696 | 14,537 | 13,661 | 12,202 | 11,288 |
| Saskatchewan | 7,112 | 7,398 | 7,765 | 7,650 | 7,182 | 6,262 | 5,800 | 5,398 |
| Alberta | 8,360 | 8,784 | 9,477 | 10,067 | 10,640 | 8,057 | 7,815 | 8,926 |
| British Columbia | 14,295 | 15,330 | 15,949 | 16,277 | 15,824 | 14,947 | 14,135 | 13,232 |
| Dominion | 180,368 | 193,746 | 203,588 | 204,264 | 189,409 | 180,295 | 162,016 | 156,291 |

Table XI.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE DEPENDENTS (MALE) OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, DEPENDENT ON HEADS OF FAMILIES, ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 201 | 144 | 223 | 225 | 208 | 35 | 38 | 30 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,002 | 1,187 | 1,536 | 1,259 | 1,057 | 766 | 711 | 708 |
| New Brunswick | 1,603 | 1,820 | 3,517 | 3,880 | 2,138 | 3,078 | 1,501 | 656 |
| Quebec | 17,836 | 20,013 | 18,843 | 19,741 | 19,376 | 17,737 | 18,300 | 18,034 |
| Ontario | 19,988 | 19,221 | 21,046 | 19,813 | 17,865 | 18,422 | 15,684 | 15,148 |
| Manitoba | 2,705 | 2,738 | 2,943 | 2,842 | 2,789 | 2,596 | 2,314 | 2,096 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,617 | 1,627 | 1,956 | 1,896 | 1,800 | 1,695 | 1,615 | 1,435 |
| Alberta | 1,476 | 1,572 | 1,625 | 1,710 | 1,761 | 1,391 | 1,349 | 1,442 |
| British Columbia | 2,594 | 2,716 | 2,748 | 1,982 | 1,871 | 1,790 | 1,692 | 1,593 |
| Dominion | 49,022 | 51,038 | 54,437 | 53,348 | 48,865 | 47,510 | 43,204 | 41,142 |

Table XII.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE DEPENDENTS (FEMALE) OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, DEPENDENT ON HEADS OF FAMILIES, ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec. '35 | Jan. '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 134 | 99 | 159 | 154 | 135 | 28 | 30 | 27 |
| Nova Scotia | 744 | 929 | 1,159 | 987 | 997 | 712 | 691 | 668 |
| New Brunswick | 1,327 | 877 | 3,033 | 3,346 | 1,031 | 2,654 | 1,149 | 503 |
| Quebec | 14,385 | 15,853 | 15,027 | 15,627 | 15,604 | 14,334 | 14,330 | 14,129 |
| Ontario | 14,834 | 13,792 | 15,471 | 14,257 | 12,819 | 13,503 | 10,040 | 9,697 |
| Manitoba | 2,815 | 2,867 | 3,054 | 2,930 | 2,839 | 2,631 | 2,407 | 2,218 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,243 | 1,269 | 1,664 | 1,624 | 1,510 | 1,412 | 1,392 | 1,304 |
| Alberta | 1,657 | 1,883 | 1,829 | 1,909 | 1,960 | 1,548 | 1,502 | 1,628 |
| British Columbia | 3,123 | 3,218 | 3,277 | 2,579 | 2,443 | 2,315 | 2,181 | 2,054 |
| Dominion | 40,262 | 40,787 | 44,673 | 43,413 | 39,338 | 39,137 | 33,722 | 32,228 |

Table XIII.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE DEPENDENTS (BOTH MALE AND FEMALE) OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, DEPENDENT ON HEADS OF FAMILIES, ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec. '35 | Jan. '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 335 | 243 | 382 | 379 | 343 | 63 | 68 | 57 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,746 | 2,116 | 2,695 | 2,246 | 2,054 | 1,478 | 1,402 | 1,376 |
| New Brunswick | 2,930 | 2,697 | 6,550 | 7,226 | 3,169 | 5,732 | 2,650 | 1,159 |
| Quebec | 32,221 | 35,866 | 33,870 | 35,368 | 34,980 | 32,071 | 32,630 | 32,163 |
| Ontario | 34,822 | 33,013 | 36,517 | 34,070 | 30,684 | 31,925 | 25,724 | 24,845 |
| Manitoba | 5,520 | 5,605 | 5,997 | 5,772 | 5,628 | 5,227 | 4,721 | 4,314 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,860 | 2,896 | 3,620 | 3,520 | 3,310 | 3,107 | 3,007 | 2,739 |
| Alberta | 3,133 | 3,455 | 3,454 | 3,619 | 3,721 | 2,939 | 2,851 | 3,070 |
| British Columbia | 5,717 | 5,934 | 6,025 | 4,561 | 4,314 | 4,105 | 3,873 | 3,647 |
| Dominion | 89,284 | 91,825 | 99,110 | 96,761 | 88,203 | 86,647 | 76,926 | 73,370 |

Table XIV.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE INDIVIDUAL PERSONS (MALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 46 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 565 | 510 | 652 | 546 | 548 | 432 | 424 | 407 |
| New Brunswick | 119 | 176 | 329 | 335 | 206 | 145 | 122 | 111 |
| Quebec | 7,594 | 6,837 | 7,071 | 7,528 | 7,761 | 7,534 | 6,755 | 6,674 |
| Ontario | 10,411 | 11,761 | 11,675 | 11,588 | 10,931 | 5,057 | 7,883 | 7,614 |
| Manitoba | 5,275 | 7,030 | 6,695 | 6,471 | 6,810 | 7,054 | 7,080 | 6,724 |
| Saskatchewan | 205 | 413 | 484 | 482 | 431 | 549 | 1,399 | 1,713 |
| Alberta | 6,097 | 6,490 | 6,351 | 6,416 | 5,646 | 4,401 | 4,269 | 4,411 |
| British Columbia | 9,535 | 10,591 | 11,024 | 11,376 | 11,174 | 10,107 | 9,143 | 7,952 |
| Dominion | 39,847 | 43,822 | 44,301 | 44,762 | 43,521 | 35,280 | 37,077 | 35,607 |

Table XV.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE INDIVIDUAL PERSONS (FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 17 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 124 | 135 | 117 | 94 | 143 | 120 | 109 | 101 |
| New Brunswick | 42 | 69 | 50 | 51 | 82 | 22 | 30 | 28 |
| Quebec | 2,495 | 2,936 | 2,979 | 3,142 | 3,074 | 3,005 | 2,960 | 2,910 |
| Ontario | 3,807 | 3,789 | 3,894 | 4,252 | 3,522 | 1,353 | 3,224 | 3,114 |
| Manitoba | 1,063 | 1,121 | 1,168 | 1,189 | 1,137 | 1,058 | 985 | 937 |
| Saskatchewan | 95 | 187 | 186 | 176 | 145 | 158 | 150 | 250 |
| Alberta | 359 | 353 | 504 | 578 | 610 | 375 | 364 | 489 |
| British Columbia | 811 | 834 | 865 | 904 | 904 | 895 | 868 | 814 |
| Dominion | 8,813 | 9,429 | 9,769 | 10,394 | 9,622 | 6,987 | 8,691 | 8,644 |

Table XVI.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE INDIVIDUAL PERSONS (BOTH MALE AND FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO JULY, 1936

| Province | Dec., '35 | Jan., '36 | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 63 | 19 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Nova Scotia | 689 | 645 | 769 | 640 | 691 | 552 | 533 | 508 |
| New Brunswick | 161 | 245 | 379 | 386 | 288 | 167 | 152 | 139 |
| Quebec | 10,089 | 9,773 | 10,050 | 10,670 | 10,835 | 10,539 | 9,715 | 9,584 |
| Ontario | 14,218 | 15,550 | 15,569 | 15,840 | 14,453 | 6,410 | 11,107 | 10,728 |
| Manitoba | 6,338 | 8,151 | 7,863 | 7,660 | 7,947 | 8,112 | 8,065 | 7,661 |
| Saskatchewan | 300 | 600 | 670 | 658 | 576 | 707 | 1,549 | 1,963 |
| Alberta | 6,456 | 6,843 | 6,855 | 6,994 | 6,253 | 4,776 | 4,633 | 4,900 |
| British Columbia | 10,346 | 11,425 | 11,889 | 12,280 | 12,078 | 11,002 | 10,011 | 8,766 |
| Dominion | 48,660 | 53,251 | 54,070 | 55,156 | 53,143 | 42,267 | 45,768 | 44,251 |

# CONVENTIONS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

## Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Confederation of Catholic Workers—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees—British Trade Union Congress

REPORTS were received this month concerning conventions of four labour bodies —Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Confederation of Catholic Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, British Trade Union Congress. Summaries of the proceedings of each convention follow.

## Fifty-second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

With a representative attendance of delegates, the fifty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, September 8-12, 1936. Presiding over the formal opening, Mr. George R. Brunet, former president of the Montreal District Trades and Labour Council, welcomed the visitors and delegates to the city. Mr. Raoul Trepanier, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, extended a welcome on behalf of organized labour, while Mr. Leo. McKenna, acting mayor, extended the civic welcome.

### Address of Dominion Minister of Labour

Representing the Dominion Government, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Federal Minister of Labour, addressed the convention as follows:—

"It is an honour and a privilege to join with you this morning in the opening of this annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

"During the past ten months I have had the pleasure of conferring on many occasions with the leaders of your organization. Sometimes I have sought advice. At other times I have received your criticism and your suggestions on questions of government policy. Even when we have not reached complete agreement, we have discussed our common problems with the utmost frankness and mutual understanding.

"This close and friendly relationship between government and organized labour is one of the most valuable aids to social progress in a democratic state. It rests fundamentally upon our common attachment to a political philosophy which respects individual freedom and accepts uncensored criticism as the one sure guarantee of healthy and progressive government. I need not remind you that in some countries organized labour has lost its independence and has become a subservient arm of the state. In other countries the future of the labour movement is dark with uncertainty. If we value our heritage of freedom in Canada we must be prepared to defend it. It can only be preserved by constant vigilance on your part and by laws congenial to our federal institutions which will bring an increasing measure of economic security to our people.

"It is your lot and mine to hold positions of responsibility during a critical period in the history of our country. I firmly believe that we have passed through the worst of the depression and that better days are ahead. But this does not mean that we can sit quietly by and wait for the sunrise. There is need for thought and need for action. The many complex problems which have their origin in unemployment and relief will be with us for some time to come. We must face them courageously and with a steadfast faith that it is not beyond the organized power of the community to solve them. It is the view of the Government that the National Employment Commission will provide the leadership and enlist the co-operation requisite for a nation-wide attack on unemployment. I know that you will give your whole-hearted support to this national effort. The Trades and Labour Congress has made a distinguished contribution to the advancement of economic and social welfare during its long history extending over half a century. In seeking to meet the responsibilities of the office which has been entrusted to me at this time, I feel sure that I may count on the same measure of co-operation and good-will which has been extended so generously to those who have preceded me as Minister of Labour in other years.

"May I leave with you my best wishes for a pleasant renewal of old associations and a very profitable and successful convention."

### Other Guest Speakers

Speaking for the Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labour, who was absent through illness, Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour paid tribute to the inter-

national unions as being the first organizations of workers in this country. He hoped that there would be co-operation between the unions of Ontario and Quebec for recognition of the collective agreements.

The delegates were also addressed by: Mr. E. C. Saint-Père, M.P., Hochelaga; Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, legal adviser to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council; Mr. Candide Rochefort, M.P.P., St. Mary, and Mr. F. A. Pouliot, M.M.P., Missisquoi.

### President's Address

Following the opening ceremonies, the president of the Congress, Mr. P. M. Draper, expressed appreciation of the felicitations received. Referring to the speech of the Minister of Labour, he drew attention to the words—"If we value our heritage of freedom in Canada we must be prepared to defend it"—as the key-note of the address. The president considered the present convention to be one of the most, if not the most, representative in the history of the Congress, and was convinced that the prospects for progress and better times were more favourable than at any other period since 1929.

Continuing, the president conveyed the regret of the convention at the illness of the Quebec Minister of Labour, and in thanking the deputy minister for his tribute to the Congress, expressed the hope that the promises of old age pensions and other social legislation for the province would be implemented and that labour enactments would receive speedy application from the present government.

It was the contention of President Draper that the Government should provide by law that all employees shall have the right to organize for their own protection; and that the power of the state should support the worker's exercise of his natural right to organize in labour unions of his own choice. In conclusion, the president said: "The Canadian workpeople want competent, vigorous, honest, courageous leadership; they want a truce from disruptive criticism and unworthy appeals to national, provincial and sectarian prejudice; they want their problems settled industrially, socially or politically, rather than discussed indefinitely, they want to get back on a road that leads somewhere; finally their innermost desire is to embrace a new future that will be brighter and better than the old past."

### Organizations Represented

The report of the Credential Committee, showed certificates received for 370 delegates, 43 of whom represented international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 11 represented system divisions of telegraphers, 35 represented trades and labour councils, 1 represented a provincial federation of labour, 278 represented branch unions, and two fraternal delegates, one representing the British Trades Union Congress and the other the American Federation of Labor. The report was adopted, after which the various convention committees were appointed.

### Report of Executive Council

The report of the executive council referred to the legislation enacted at the last session of the Federal Parliament which directly affected labour, and also to the social and economic legislation passed by Parliament in 1935 (now before the Privy Council). Included also was a statement in regard to the annual interview with the Dominion Government, particulars of which appeared in the February, 1936, issue of the Labour Gazette.

Section 3 of the report contained a review of the first session of the eighteenth Parliament, the following subjects, among others, being dealt with at considerable length: National Employment Commission Act; Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act; Canadian National Railways; Criminal Code Amendments; British North America Act Amendments; Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act; Combines Investigation Act; Canada Shipping Act and the Bank of Canada Act.

In the 4th section of the report under the heading General Matters, the following subjects were reviewed: Relief Camps; Authority to amend the B.N.A. Act; Penitentiaries Commission; Canadian Government Merchant Marine; Canadian Coal, and Cadet Training.

The activities of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour are dealt with in the next section of the report, followed with a review of the relations with national and international organizations.

Among other subjects included were: Union Labels; *Canadian Congress Journal*; workers' right of association; unemployment among the youth of Canada; reference of social legislation to Privy Council; Royal Commissions; international peace and disarmament; democracy and freedom versus dictatorship; housing and building, and immigration.

### Report of the Committee on Officers' Reports

The Committee on Officers' Reports in submitting its report commented favourably on the subject matter contained therein and recommended its careful perusal by the mem-

bership. In connection with the relations with national and international bodies, the Committee recommended that the affiliation with the various bodies be continued and where possible be extended to other organizations. Gratification was expressed for the activities of the officers of the Congress in connection with the International Labour Conference. The action of the officers in extending an invitation to Sir Walter M. Citrine and W. Schevenels, president and secretary, respectively, of the International Federation of Trade Unions was commended. The Committee urged the whole-hearted support of all the members of the trade union movement for the official organ, *Canadian Congress Journal.*

Dealing with the subject of the workers' right of association, the Committee recommended the convening of a conference of international representatives in Ottawa in the near future to formulate plans for presentation to the Minister of Labour. Regret was expressed that the Dominion housing legislation of 1935 had not achieved the results expected and while it was possible that by amending the Act better results would be obtained, yet the Committee were of the opinion "that there are interests at work which prevent the success of the Act as at present constituted." The Committee recommended the endorsement of the actions of the officers of the Congress, as they considered an excellent showing had been made during the year. The report of the Committee was adopted.

### Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. R. J. Tallon, the secretary-treasurer, presented the financial statement for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936, which, with the balance from the previous year, showed receipts of $27,556.61, with expenses amounting to $21,143.72, leaving a balance of $6,412.89. Included in the above figures are the receipts and disbursements for the headquarters building in Ottawa. During the year the Cigarmakers' International Union of America and the International Fur Workers' Union affiliated their entire Canadian membership with the Congress. It was also announced that the Canadian Postal Employees had voted to affiliate and that the per capita tax on 750 members of that organization was received. There are now 62 international and 4 Canadian organizations in affiliation and pay per capita tax to the Congress.

The Audit Committee to which the secretary-treasurer's report was referred, reported finding the financial statement correct and their recommendation of approval was adopted.

### Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

*Delegate From British Trade Union Congress.*—Mr. Harold Clay, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, characterized his greeting from the membership of the British trade union movement as "a hearty and cordial message from colleagues in the old country who are co-workers with you in a great movement dedicated to the service of freedom, peace, and social justice." He reported the present trade union membership in Great Britain as numbering 3,750,000, and indicated its progress as reflected by a membership increase in the past year of 180,000, widely distributed among all sections.

Dealing with unemployment, the speaker traced the rapid development of production methods, and described the economic problem as the "paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty," adding that "poverty to-day is not only a hardship but a cause of grievance because it is unnecessary." Continuing, the speaker said: "As we in England see the problem of unemployment, we believe that the evil would be mitigated, although the problem would not be solved, by a reduction in the working hours and an increase in purchasing power. Consequently, the British movement, in association with the labour movement in other countries has played its part in the endeavour to secure the adoption of the 40-hour week." In referring to the problems arising from industrial reorganization and the substitution of one process for another, Mr. Clay cited a case in one section where changes have been made which affected not less than 30,000 men employed by a number of firms, and of these he stated "there are very few indeed for whom employment has not been found at the newer form of operation." This was accomplished through union activity and in the speaker's opinion was effective, practical service which the unions have rendered to their members. Concerning conditions at home, Mr. Clay stated: "In Britain during the past year there has been a steady improvement in wages and in many cases in service conditions. In the majority of trades and occupations in which the workers are organized, the reductions imposed during the difficult period of 1931-32 have been restored and further advances have been gained over a fairly wide range of industry." The increased cost of improved wages, salaries and conditions was stated to be over £1,000,000 per annum.

*Delegate From the A.F. of L.*—Mr. M. J. Gillooly, President of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, after extending greetings from that body and the personal felicitations of President William Green,

enumerated the various laws which had been enacted during the past year which were of special interest to the working people.

Dealing with the economic situation in the United States the speaker utilized recent statistics which showed that there are approximately ten million men and women "still not absorbed by normal industries, still without jobs upon which they can depend for regular incomes." He further stated "that our effort to establish control of business in the public interest has shown us that the principle is thoroughly and practically right, and that short-comings were mainly due to administrative procedure and personnel."

In referring to the introduction of modern machinery, Mr. Gillooly cited many cases in various industries where these machines had displaced large numbers of workpeople, and declared "we cannot continually create an army of unemployed by machine displacement and regain prosperity." He considered that the jobless class in the cities and towns of the nation constitutes a menace to society.

Reference was made to the new Social Security Act, which the speaker said "marks the beginning of an effort to eliminate for the wage-earners and their families the major economic hazards of unemployment and old age dependence, as well as to safeguard the welfare of children and to provide for maternal and child help." Drawing attention to the demands made for the enactment of state and federal laws for the abolition of child labor, the speaker emphasized the great need of the same standards of protection for child life in business as is enforced in the home.

Mr. Gillooly contended that organized labour makes for industrial peace but declared that "organized labour cannot and will not admit the right of any person or any legislative body to compel the workers to remain at work when for any reason whatsoever the conditions of employment become distasteful and unsatisfactory."

*Representative of the I.F.T.U.*—Mr. Walter Schevenels, general-secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions extended fraternal greetings on behalf of 32 affiliated national centres, the membership of these being over 14,000,000. He expressed regret that Sir Walter M. Citrine, President of the Federation who had also received an invitation to be present, was unable to attend. It was the first time the general secretary had attended a meeting of the Congress and was also the first opportunity afforded the I.F.T.U. to send an official delegate.

The delegates were warned that "labour must stand out against this economic absurdity of increasing production and reducing capacity of consumption, not only to safeguard their own interests but also in the interests of the welfare of the whole human community." He further observed that "Labour, internationally united, must play a great part in this fight against fascism, war danger, and economic distress."

With reference to the war in Spain, Mr. Schevenels said: "Stories, falsified and calumnious information, are circulated regarding the Spanish civil war. The world is being told that rebellion is necessary to prevent Communism and Bolshevik dictatorship. I wish to say that before the reaction started in 1934 there was no Communism in Spain, and at the present time it is ridiculous to speak of Communism in Spain, since that party got only 15 seats out of 420 in the last election." In the opinion of the speaker, "there is reason to look forward with some faith in the future, since a great part of the people in all countries are awakening and preparing to fight effectively and actively fascism, the common enemy of our liberty, democracy and standard of living." Referring to the subject of trade union unity, the general-secretary declared that all the trade union representatives from all the countries represented at London were absolutely unanimous that "international trade union unity must be attained on the pure trade union basis without any political distinctions."

### Legislative Committee Report

In the report of this committee the executive was commended for the splendid manner in which the various subjects were prepared and presented to the Dominion Government, making the matter of unemployment and its relief of first importance.

Referring to the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, the committee on legislation urged the delegates to see that union wages are paid on work jointly undertaken by Federal and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the Act.

Satisfaction was expressed that railway labour was to be represented on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway, while the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code was particularly gratifying to organized labour.

Disappointment was expressed at the continuance of salary deductions of public servants and it was recommended "that the Congress executive continue its activities towards removing this injustice." Reference was also made to the Health and Insurance Act, passed at the last session of the British Columbia Legislature as being the first of its kind in the Dominion. The committee referred to the inauguration of old age pensions in New Brunswick, thus making the payment of these

pensions Dominion wide. The provincial executives and federations were commended for pressing before their respective Legislatures the need of social legislation. The report of the Committee was adopted.

### Convention Resolutions

*Industrial Organization.*—There were thirteen resolutions submitted by various organizations in Ontario and the western provinces on the subject of "industrial organization." The action of the American Federation of Labor in expelling certain unions who were endeavouring to organize into industrial unions the workers in mass production industries appeared to give these resolutions more significance than most of the other 192 that were presented.

The Committee on Resolutions, in dealing with the resolutions on industrial organization, brought in the following report:

"Your Committee, having carefully considered resolutions Nos. 69, 71 to 79 inclusive, also Nos. 82, 83 and 86, dealing with the same subject matter, namely, industrial union organization, are of the opinion, after the most careful consideration, that the entire matter which is proposed in these resolutions is *ultra vires* of the jurisdiction of the Congress, inasmuch as such lines of demarcation are determined by our respective international organization in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and this Congress. Therefore, it is resolved that we reiterate our position as the legislative body of Canadian International unions and refrain from action which might be considered as being injurious to the best interest of the labour movement on the North American continent."

*Ruling of President.*—Before any discussion took place on the report of the Resolutions Committee dealing with the subject of Industrial Organization, the president of the Congress gave the following explanation and ruling:

"Restrictions on the membership of the Congress are as set forth in Articles II and III of the Constitution. Broadly speaking, any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor may join under Section 2 of Article III, while Section 5 of the same Article permits any other union to join on a two-thirds vote of a convention, providing the union is not dual to any properly affiliated organization. By-laws provide for the forming of Federal unions. It is to be noted that the Constitution does not provide that any affiliated union must be a craft union, and the Congress at all times has had as affiliates unions of either type. From this it must follow that the intention of the Constitution never was to fix the type of internal organization of its member-unions, but to leave that matter to themselves, and to include both types in the Congress. Any change in this regard could only be effected, legally, by changing the Constitution, and hence, until the Constitution is so changed, any simple resolution of the Congress convention, aimed at the same purpose, is out of order."

Accordingly, the resolutions were ruled out of order.

*Resolution on Spanish Crisis.*—The following resolution dealing with the present crisis in Spain was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"That this Congress wishes to express to the workers of Spain our appreciation of their splendid fight in defence of their liberties and especially of their democratic institutions and government, constitutionally elected, and that this Congress places itself further on record in the interests of international solidarity as expressing to the Spanish workers our sincere interest in their struggle and extend to them our whole-hearted support in the fight for justice, freedom and peace and our hopes for an early and victorious finish."

Among the recommendations contained in other resolutions adopted were:

Creation by the Dominion Government of a housing scheme throughout the Dominion, and that the existing legislation be so amended to encourage such schemes and developments by cities and municipalities at trade union rates of pay, financed through the Bank of Canada.

Increasing of currency more in keeping with the wealth and resources of the country.

Inaugurating a policy of financing public undertakings and building homes with new currency.

Payment of dividends only on actual capital employed and prevention of inflation and overcapitalization of stock.

Refunding a greater proportion of all income collected by the Provincial Government from motor vehicle licences and gasoline taxes to the municipalities.

Establishment of a system of national control of the banking system of the Dominion.

Widening the scope of the Farmers' Creditors Act to cover city dwellers who reside in their own homes and that the Dominion Government arrange for financing all such homes at a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent.

Completion by the Federal Government of the C.N.R. Montreal terminal.

Enacting of legislation by the Ontario Government to provide for the examining and licensing of electrical workers within the Province.

Enactment and rigid enforcement of an Elevator Licence and Inspection Act by the different provincial governments.

Employment of two licensed operators in each theatre during the time the public are admitted, and that the examination of all projectionists be made more exacting, particularly as to theory and practice of projection machines.

Amending the laws of Canada so as to make the Government supreme, and amending the British North America Act to bring it in line with present day requirements.

Insertion of a clause in the Minimum Wage Act to read: "That no girl's services shall be dispensed with in industry simply because she has become an experienced worker, without the consent of the Minimum Wage Board."

Enactment of legislation providing that all workers in protected industries be subject to the fair wage regulations.

Placing of all boys under the age of 19 under the jurisdiction of the Minimum Wage Act wherever they are not already covered by trade union agreement and apprenticeship Acts.

Placing of domestic servants under the Minimum Wage Act.

Emphatic protest against subsidizing private interests in the scheme of using relief camp workers on railway maintenance work, and the use of such camp workers to do work now covered by schedule rate of pay.

Inclusion of all workers under Compensation Acts.

That the compensation boards of the various provinces have coach cleaners covered for silicosis and tuberculosis.

Appointment by the Dominion Government of a full time inspector of gears, tackles and working ways used in the port of Halifax.

Abolition of relief kitchens and a cash allowance be made to single unemployed so that they may be enabled to eat at union cafes.

Urging the Quebec Provincial Government to enact legislation in conformity with the recommendations of the Quebec Commission on Social Legislation.

Immediate enactment by the Federal Government of legislation providing for adequate unemployment and social insurance for residents of Canada who, through old age or lack of employment, are unable to properly support themselves.

Establishment by the Federal Government of a system of national health insurance similar to that in operation in Great Britain.

Opposition to the amalgamation of the two major railway properties in Canada.

Strict enforcement of penalties set out in the different industrial codes and the establishment of codes in provinces that have not such legislation.

Affiliation with city central bodies of local unions of all international organizations.

Unification of all trade union organizations the world over.

Approving the action of the International Federation of Trade Unions in endeavouring to unite all other labour organizations with the International Federation of Trade Unions, for the realization of unity and to combat war and Fascism.

Granting two weeks' holidays with pay to all employees.

Requesting the Dominion Government to assist in the observance of Armistice Day as a statutory public holiday.

Pensions for the blind.

Payment of the full amount under the Old Age Pension Act to those whose estate does not exceed $5,000, and that same be exempt from all claim at death of pensioner, and further, that municipalities do not take into account money received by old age pensioners when issuing relief to unemployed relatives, such as son or daughter with whom the pensioner may be residing.

Pensions for all workers who have become unemployable, and pensions for workers at 60 years of age.

Uniform government regulations throughout the Dominion for the protection of the legal right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing, without interference, intimidation, or coercion on the part of employers or their agents, and the right of workers to collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, together with the imposition of heavy penalties upon employers for violation of same.

The declaring of "Yellow Dog" contracts contrary to public policy and illegal and void.

That no temporary or interim injunction shall be issued in an industrial dispute until after the proper trial of any action arising out of such dispute.

The excluding from the jurisdiction of the civil courts any right to issue injunctions in actions arising out of industrial disputes.

Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week in all industries, with at least a corresponding increase in pay to equalize any loss of earnings, so that the purchasing power of the masses will be increased through the absorption into activity of additional workpeople.

One day's rest in twenty-four consecutive hours each week for all persons employed in places of amusement and hotels and restaurants operating seven days a week in the province of Quebec.

Classification of certain construction on docks and piers as carpenter work in the fair wage schedule of the Dominion Government.

Placing of all public service employees under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Providing an extra man to ride on rear of truck trailers when in use, and the prohibiting of the use of trucks or trailers for the transportation of human beings.

Condemning the alleged introduction of a company union by the Ontario Provincial Government.

Re-establishment of the provisions in the Ontario Apprenticeship Act regarding age limit for apprentices.

National code of regulations governing the use of dangerous finishing materials, and the installation and operation of spray painting and ventilation systems.

Abolition of sand blasting.

That labour political autonomy be left in the hands of the established labour political parties.

Setting up of a Federal Ownership Commission, representative of all walks of life in Canada, with the object of controlling the resources of the nation.

The functioning of a commission in each major port in Canada.

Elimination of the operation of one-man street cars in Canada.

Forwarding a message of sympathy to Thomas Mooney in his fight for liberation.

Placing of all highway transportation under the authority and control of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

Resumption of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

Display and sale of cigars to customers in beverage rooms.

That the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments be requested to purchase goods and equipment bearing the union label where the right of collective bargaining and union recognition prevails.

Appealing to all international organizations affiliated with the Congress to institute an organizing campaign in Canada.

### Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the former executive, and was as follows: President, P. M. Draper, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa; Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, James Simpson, Toronto, D. W. Morrison, Glace Bay; Secretary-treasurer, R. J. Tallon, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia—W. A. MacDonald (chairman), Halifax; A. M. Sullivan, Halifax; G. A. Smith, Halifax; H. Tattersie, Springhill. Quebec—R. Trepanier (chairman,) Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Jack Cuppells, Montreal; Pierre Lefebvre, Montreal. Ontario—Ed. Walker (chairman), London; Rod Plant, Ottawa; A. Barron, Toronto; J. R. Pattison, Fort William. Manitoba—H. Kempster (chairman), Winnipeg; J. B. Graham, Winnipeg; W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg; M. L. Preston, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—A. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; A. Mose, Moose Jaw; fourth member of committee to be selected by Regina Trades and Labour Council. British Columbia—E. H. Morrison (chairman), Vancouver; F. Griffin, Vancouver, H. Pearson, Vancouver; C. E. Harrett, Vancouver.

The provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick having provincial federations chartered by the Congress, the executive officers carry on the legislative work for these provinces.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, G. R. Brunet, past president, Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Carl Berg, president, Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.

Ottawa was selected as the convention city for 1937.

## Fifteenth Annual Convention of Catholic Workers of Canada

The Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada held its fifteenth annual meeting from September 12-16 at St. Hyacinthe. More than 200 delegates were present, representing, according to the report of the President, Mr. Alfred Charpentier, some 43,000 members. Thirty new unions or federations were affiliated with the organization during the year. The Secretary, Mr. Gerard Picard, reported on the proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Geneva for which he was appointed technical adviser to the Canadian Government delegate. In an address by the new Minister of Labour for Quebec, the Honourable William Tremblay, he congratulated the Confederation on the advances made in Quebec since its organization and stated that they were largely due to the Confederation. He pointed out that a single workman could do little by himself and if workingmen wished their demands to be listened to they must organize. "For that reason I invite you to organize this province 100 per cent . . . help yourselves and we will help you. That is the policy of the Government of the Honourable Maurice Duplessis."

The officers of the Confederation elected for the following year include most of those in office last year: President, Alfred Charpentier, Montreal; first vice-president, H. Quevillon, Hull; second vice-president, E. Tellier, Three Rivers; secretary, Gerard Picard, Quebec; treasurer, Alphonse Bourdon, Montreal; directors, O. D. Paulhus, Sherbrooke; Albani Blanchard, St. Hyacinthe; J. T. Robitaille, Quebec; G. A. Gagnon, Jonquière; Charles Paquet, Montreal; O. Filion, Montreal; J. E. Labrecque, Kenogami; Albert Piché, Montreal; Alfred Lauzon, Victoriaville; R. Gilbert, Montreal; Joseph Landry, Thetford Mines; A. Roberge, Quebec, and P. Lavigne, St. Joseph d'Alma.

On September 12, various federations affiliated with the Confederation held their annual meetings. These included the federations covering the building trades, printing trades, textile workers, boot and shoe workers, and barbers. The question of organizing a federation of ship labourers and stevedores for the ports of Montreal, Chicoutimi and Port Alfred was discussed and a provisional committee appointed to draw up a constitution. The Catholic Federation of Asbestos Workers of Canada had held its annual meeting at Thetford Mines on September 6. Resolutions adopted by the asbestos workers and submitted to the Confederation included two of particular interest to these workers. One was to the effect that measures should be taken by the Legislature to prevent all Sunday labour in Quebec, and the other urged that stringent health laws should be passed and applied, particularly to the asbestos industry. Other resolutions adopted by the asbestos workers are similar to some submitted by other organizations and are included among those adopted by the Confederation of Catholic Workers.

The Printing Trades Federation adopted and referred to the Confederation for its approval certain resolutions, including several affecting the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. The printing trades expressed their opposition to a lower wage scale in the printing shops operated by the publishers of weekly newspapers than in other printing shops. They recommended, also, that in future a central labour council linking together the trade unions in one town be not regarded as a federation,

that the word "federation" should be used only to designate a group of unions in the same trade throughout the province or country and that all labour organizations should be able to obtain incorporation whether they were in the form of a single trade union, local trades council or federation covering several localities. The Federation recognized, in principle, the necessity for a single collective agreement for the whole province and recommended the appointment of a committee to prepare this agreement and to discuss it with employers.

*Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act*

As regards the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, the Printing Trades Federation adopted the following resolutions which were approved by the Confederation of Catholic Workers:

that piece-rates should be fixed under the Act as well as hourly rates of wages;

that the wage scale should be posted where those concerned are working;

that any terms of the agreement considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be in harmony with the spirit of the law should be made binding and not only the conditions as to wages, hours and apprenticeship as under the present Act;

that the definition in a collective agreement of the words "employer" and "employee" should be recognized as a legal definition;

that inspectors of any joint committees appointed to enforce an agreement should be given power to examine records and to take evidence under oath from the employer and employees in the workplace;

that employers themselves doing manual work should be required to pay at the employees' rate to the fund for the expenses of the joint committee;

that contractors should be responsible if subcontractors or middlemen do not pay their employees at the legal rate;

that a joint committee should continue to function and retain its powers after an agreement ceases to have legal effect in order that it may deal with unfinished business;

that "trade-plants" or private shops should be brought within the scope of the agreement;

that only associations of wage-earners recognized by the joint committee or signatories to the agreement should have the right to issue certificates of qualification but that an association not recognized by the joint committee should have the right of appeal to the Minister of Labour;

that a penalty should be provided for violation of the wage terms of an agreement as well as for the violation of any other conditions of the agreement made binding and that penalties should be more severe for a second and subsequent offence.

Other resolutions proposing amendments to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act adopted by the Confederation of Catholic Workers were as follows:

that in the construction industry all employers, and not only building contractors, should be bound by the agreement;

that certificates of qualification should be required for workmen in all places under the jurisdiction of a joint committee and not only in towns with a population of 10,000 or over as at the present time;

that section 14a should stipulate that any employer violating the wage terms of an agreement must pay as liquidated damages 100 per cent of the wage claim and not 20 per cent as at present;

that heavier penalties should be provided for the violation of collective agreements, especially for violation of the wage rates;

that every employer should be required to give the address of his workplace and any change of address during the life of the agreement; and

that special judges should be named to hear labour cases so that actions by joint committees under the Act may be more quickly disposed of.

Somewhat similar resolutions were to the effect that a special court should be established to hear cases involving wages and hours and that the Attorney-General should be asked to set up a court to deal solely with action arising from collective agreements. Another resolution advocated the amendment of section 11 of the Act. This section provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may refuse to apply the Act to any industry liable to suffer, through its enforcement, serious injury from the competition of foreign countries or of other provinces. The proposed amendment which was suggested by the General Council of the Ottawa district was that the section should not apply to the construction industry.

*Freedom of Association*

Several motions adopted by the Confederation related to the right of workers to organize. It was resolved that the provincial Government should be asked to pass legislation giving adequate protection to freedom of association. Somewhat similar resolutions were put forward by the Montreal bakers, the General Council at Chicoutimi and the printers in Montreal to the effect that the Federal Government should be asked to amend the Criminal Code so that the dismissal of a worker on the ground of his membership or activities in a trade union should be made an offence under heavy penalty.

*Workmen's Compensation*

It was recommended that the workmen's Compensation Act be amended to include persons injured on relief works, compensation to be based on the wages earned in regular employment and to give to any injured worker the right to choose his own physician.

*Industrial Disputes*

The provincial Government is to be asked to intervene in a dispute involving any worker who has not the right to strike and to enact a compulsory arbitration Act. This latter resolution was introduced on behalf of the Quebec firemen's union.

*Holidays With Pay*

Two resolutions advocated legislation granting holidays with pay after one year's service.

*Pensions*

Resolutions concerning various kinds of pensions included the following: that the minimum age for old age pensions should be reduced from 70 to 60 years; that public utility companies should be required to provide pensions for their employees after 30 years' service, the pension to be equal to half of the average salary of the ten best years; that a mothers' allowances Act should be passed.

*Cost of Living*

It was resolved that the Dominion Department of Labour should be asked to publish more complete statistics on the cost of living in The Labour Gazette so that the cost for an average family in different parts of Canada may be known as precisely as possible.

*Other Resolutions*

Other resolutions were as follows:

that no labour bills should be passed by the legislature without consulting the trade unions concerned;

that hospitals should be allowed the full cost of indigent patients so that hospital employees may be paid a fair wage, and that hospital employees should be brought within the scope of labour legislation;

that the Bill for a two-platoon system and a weekly rest of 24 hours for firemen in cities of over 100,000 population should be passed;

that section 37 of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act be repealed so that an employer legally responsible for a violation of the Act should be no longer free from liability on the ground that he had no knowledge of the violation or had not consented to it;

that a provincial economic council be set up including among its members some nominated by different occupational and social groups;

that the Government be asked to publish building trades manuals for the use of persons wishing to improve their knowledge (referred to the Federation of Building Trades);

that consumers be represented on the Commission to fix the price of bread;

that the Companies Acts be amended to prevent the watering of stock, to require complete reports to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and to require some guarantee as to labour conditions;

that a program of public works be started to replace direct relief and that the wage scale on such works should be that fixed by collective agreement;

that the City of Montreal be permitted to raise the necessary funds for a housing scheme;

that under the Stationary Enginemen's Act apprentices should be required to serve twelve months instead of six before they are qualified to take charge of a steam engine;

that regulations under the latter Act be amended to prevent a woman being placed in charge of any installation of motor power;

that the regulation for the licensing of pipe-mechanics in towns of 10,000 or more should be amended to apply to towns with a population of 5,000 or more;

that the Government be asked to have lumbering carried on in the winter and not in the summer.

## Seventeenth Convention of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees

The Seventeenth Regular Meeting of Grand Division of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was held in Ottawa during the week of September 21. Approximately one hundred and fifty delegates and officers were present, Local Divisions of the Brotherhood from Charlottetown to Prince Rupert being represented. Mr. A. R. Mosher, who has been President of the organization since its establishment in 1908, was in the chair.

On the opening day, His Worship Mayor Stanley Lewis welcomed the delegates to Ottawa, and expressed the hope that their deliberations might help to solve some of the important problems with which public officials had to deal.

Reports on the finances and membership of the Brotherhood, prepared by Mr. M. M. MacLean, Secretary-Treasurer, showed increased financial resources as well as improvements in membership during the previous three-year period.

In his presidential address, Mr. Mosher reviewed the work of the Brotherhood

since the 1933 Convention. He considered that the abolition of unemployment was an important objective of the Brotherhood, and of labour organizations generally, but that this could be accomplished only by replacing the present competitive system by one based on co-operation.

The President devoted a considerable portion of his address to the railway situation in Canada, and the efforts which were being made by certain individuals and groups to bring about amalgamation or unification, as a solution of the "problem." He stated that, since such proposals, under present conditions, would increase unemployment, the Brotherhood was strongly opposed to them.

Reports made by the Executive Board of the Brotherhood and the Board of Trustees, were presented to the Convention, and found satisfactory. Amendments proposed to the Constitution were of a minor nature, one of the most significant ones being a provision that, wherever the word "railway" or "railways" is used in the Constitution, it may be considered as embracing any form of transportation or allied industry.

Considerable time was devoted by the Convention to the discussion of resolutions, of which nearly fifty were submitted. While many of these dealt with administrative matters, there were a number of general interest. One of them referred to the employment of relief camp workers by the railways, in co-operation with the Government, at prevailing rates of wages, and it was resolved that they be paid union wages and employed under union conditions. Another dealt with the action of the Supreme Court of Canada in ruling certain social legislation unconstitutional, it being felt that the elected representatives of the people should have the full right to interpret the Constitution and make laws in accordance therewith. Resolutions expressing opposition to railway amalgamation were passed, and the Brotherhood's policy in this respect confirmed.

At the final session of the convention, Rev. C. D. Clarke, of Prince Rupert, B.C., was invited to address the delegates. Mr. Clarke was the representative of the Canadian National Steamships (Pacific) employees on the recent Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute regarding wages and working-conditions, and his address, in which he stressed the need for Labour organization and the spirit of co-operation, was listened to with great interest.

The election of the Grand Division officers and the Executive Board of the Brotherhood resulted as follows: President, A. R. Mosher, re-elected unanimously; Vice-President, J. E. McGuire, re-elected unanimously; Secretary-Treasurer and Editor and Manager of the Official Journal, M. M. Maclean, re-elected unanimously; Executive Board, F. J. Ainsborough, Ottawa; B. H. Crawford, Sydney; A. N. Lowes, Vancouver, all re-elected, and Arthur Massé, Quebec; Board of Trustees, J. McDonogh, Toronto; Geo. E. Lowe, Moncton, and A. J. Teasdale, Winnipeg.

## Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain held its sixty-eighth annual meeting at Plymouth, September 7-11, with Mr. A. A. H. Findlay presiding. About 600 delegates attended the convention representing an affiliated membership of 3,614,550, an increase of 225,000 compared with that of a year ago. In two years the affiliated membership of the Congress has increased by 320,000, reflecting a condition of more prosperous times in industry.

The President in his annual address referred to the serious situation in Spain, and events occurring in Russia and other countries. Dealing more particularly with the situation at home, the President said that from an economic standpoint, the outlook was brighter than when the Congress met a year ago. Unemployment had decreased, there being approximately half a million more insured workpeople in employment now than were at work last year. Unemployment however, still remained a serious problem.

The President credited much of the present industrial activity in England to the Government's rearmament program, warning however that the "boom" conditions it had produced would inevitably be followed by a severe slump.

Referring to working conditions the President dealt with the "means test," hours of labour, conditions in collieries, and other subjects relative to the "labour problem."

Among the many resolutions passed at the four-day meeting of the Congress was one condemning the attitude of the Government in blocking proposals for the 40-hour week and called upon the General Council "to continue to press by such methods as they may deem expedient for the limitation of working hours to a maximum of 40 per week without prejudice to wages and conditions." Another adopted resolution was one dealing with holidays with pay. This resolution called upon the General Council "to take the necessary action to secure legislation making it com-

pulsory for all employers of labour to grant their employees a fortnight's holiday with pay each year, exclusive of Bank and public holidays, and including the other points covered by the Convention on Holidays with Pay, adopted at the recent I.L.O. Conference. That this shall be recommended for adoption by all local and public authorities."

The attention of the Congress was also drawn to the position of agricultural workers in a resolution, which was carried, urging that land workers "should be assured of the equivalent wages and conditions of employment and social amenities enjoyed by the best-paid workers in the towns." The resolution also demanded that any further international regulation of hours and holidays with pay should apply to agriculture as to other industries. Other resolutions brought before the Congress dealt with Workmen's Compensation, the desirability of framing an all-inclusive scheme of social insurance which would cover unemployment insurance, national health insurance and pensions.

Delegates also urged that the General Council continue their pressure on the Government to implement its promise to introduce new factory legislation, and to press for the increase in the number of factory inspectors. The resolution carried in this regard, asserted that the Factory Acts were widely ignored because of "the ridiculously inadequate" number of inspectors. In the course of debate on this resolution various delegates urged that the government should in the proposed new Act introduce higher hygenic standards for factories and workshops.

A resolution demanding the raising of school-leaving age to sixteen was carried unanimously, it being stated in the course of discussion that certain employers in the North of England were using children for the purpose of lowering wages and working conditions, resulting "in a slow mental and physical deterioration" of the persons so affected.

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## WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

### Seventh Annual Report for Session 1935-36

THE seventh annual report* of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada (formerly of Ontario) shows that the organization has extended beyond provincial boundaries and is now national in scope. Since 1929-30 (when it was reorganized on its former provincial basis) this body has developed from a net enrolment of 425 members in 10 classes and 2 associations to 2,012 members in 43 classes and 22 associations in 1935-36. Some idea of the range of subjects studied in the classes is indicated in the report. While Economics and Economic History appear to have been prominent in many of the classes, yet a number of class programs show such subjects as Current Events, History, Psychology, Physiology, and Political Science. To a lesser extent, Sociology, Journalism, Art, Composition Finance, Foreign Affairs and Literature were found on class agenda.

Not only was progress reflected in membership statistics but in educational values the Association has definitely broadened its activities. In this respect, the report referred to the "greater demand for substantial material and a desire to acquire a knowledge of the background of the subjects than at any previous time." Continuing, the report observed:

"In Britain, the W.E.A. concerns itself with two particular types of work under different methods of control—the terminal and short courses being taken care of directly by the W.E.A. and the three-year tutorial which are organized by the W.E.A. but are controlled by joint committees of the Association and extension committees. We, in Canada, are hoping to develop within our own plan both of these schemes, which in the final analysis we believe will be in the best interests of workers' education as such.

"It is for that reason that District Associations are being urged to direct their efforts towards the formation of classes in Economics that might continue for a three-year period, taking first Economic History, Economic Theory, then Political Science or Social Theory. Our two new Associations in Quebec, one in Montreal and one in Verdun, and also our new organization in Ontario at Oshawa, have all started with this end in view. Toronto has established on a successful scale the complete three-year course in Economics and has arranged for a similar three-year course in Psychology for next Session. Peterborough and Preston last year took their first year in Economic History and propose carrying on with Theory next year, while Hamilton, Guelph, St. Catharines, and Kingston have made plans for the commencement of such a course this coming Session." (As noted elsewhere in this

* Presented by the General-Secretary, Mr. Drummond Wren, at the seventh annual convention in Galt, Ontario, on August 29, 1936.

issue a branch association has been recently established in Halifax—page 885).

Dealing with the results achieved, the report stated that in order to ascertain if members in the second and third year course in economics were assimilating the information, a number of tests—similar to university term examinations in second and third years—were given. These tests, the report stated, "have proven conclusively the worth of our classes."

*Labour Research Institute.*—The report reviewed the work of the Labour Research Institute (organized in 1935) and referred to the series of seven bulletins issued on industrial and labour subjects (references to these bulletins have appeared from time to time in the Labour Gazette). The value of this service, as well as that of the Industrial Law Research Council, is indicated by the general-secretary as follows:

"In the Labour Research Institute and the Industrial Law Research Council, we have all the machinery and talent to provide labour with competent advice on important legal matters. And the legal, social, and economic data which could be assembled by the Institute and Council, together with conclusions reached as to the unsatisfactory nature of existing labour law or social legislation would supply the material necessary to launch and carry through an energetic and effective campaign for desirable legislative reform and amendments. At present there are but twenty trade unions that have become members of the Institute, all but two of which are Toronto organizations. Because of its great value to the Labour Movement and further because of the favourable reaction it would create towards our educational work, I would strongly urge every District Workers' Educational Association to become active in the formation of Labour Research Institutes in their respective localities."

*Agricola Study Clubs.*—Extension of educational facilities to the agricultural worker had been inaugurated as an experiment through the medium of Agricola Study Clubs. A total of eleven bulletins and lectures was supplied the membership in these clubs. Instead of attempting to organize and conduct clubs under the direction of the Association, it has been decided to provide educational material to existing organizations at a minimum fee. Experiments with Agricola Study Clubs and radio talks, the secretary reported, "bring us to the conclusion that the development of the study circle should play an important part in our work in the future." In this respect, the success of adult education, developed by the study club plan of St. Francis Xavier University, was emphasized.

*Summer School.*—Included in the report was a summary of the program of the 1936 Summer School, conducted for a period of ten days, and featured by lectures and discussions on subjects related to the work of the Association.

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## I.L.O. Year Book, 1935-1936

The International Labour Office Year Book, 1935-1936, has been issued recently. This publication, which has now reached its sixth year of issue, aims at providing a complete catalogue of the salient events which have taken place in the social field throughout the world during the period it covers. The earlier issues contained statistical tables scattered through the various chapters but it was found preferable to group them systematically together, first in a special arrangement and later in a separate volume. With the present issue this separation has become permanent.

The survey of important social events contained in the latest issue of the I.L.O. Year Book covers the year 1935 and the first months of 1936. The different chapters of this volume deal with economic development, conditions of work, social insurance, remuneration of labour, unemployment, employment, migration, workers' living conditions, workers' general rights and special problems of certain categories of workers.

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At the final session of the Saskatchewan immigration and settlement convention held in Saskatoon recently, it was decided to make definite requests to the Dominion Government to negotiate for a resumption of immigration to Canada. A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Saskatchewan Government to notify the federal government that Saskatchewan was ready to receive 5,000 British immigrant families during the next five years.

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A new agreement under which the Dominion and Quebec governments will each contribute fifty per cent of $5,250,000 to be spent on relief works in the Province of Quebec was entered into in September. The agreement was negotiated in conformity with the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act of 1936, being on the same basis as those existing between the Dominion and other provinces. The works to be performed under this agreement are being undertaken for the purpose of relieving unemployment and as in former agreements with the Province, it is stipulated that there shall be no discrimination because of political affiliations or other considerations save only that of need.

# MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

## Orders Issued by Provincial Minimum Wage Boards

### New Orders Governing Retail Stores and Hairdressing Establishment

THE Ontario Minimum Wage Board has recently gazetted (September 5) two new orders governing retail stores and hairdressing establishments.

Order No. 6.—*Retail Stores*

This Order (effective from November 1, 1936) replaces four previous Orders (Nos. 3, 6, 10 and 29) governing retail stores in municipalities in different population groups and departmental stores in Toronto. The new Order makes applicable the 1934 amendment to the Minimum Wage Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 436) stipulationg that the minimum wages established by the Board should apply to a 48-hour week, or a 50-hour week, or a 54-hour week—according to the size of the municipality—and that the hourly rates should be paid for time worked in excess of these hours.

The order provides that no female employee, or male when replacing a female, in a retail store shall be paid wages less than those set forth in the following schedule:

| Population Groups | Experienced Employees | Inexperienced Employees (Over 18 years) | Inexperienced Employees (Under 18 years) (See explanation below) |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. City of Toronto | $12.50 per week | 6 months at $10.00 per week<br>6 months at 11.00 per week<br>Then 12.50 per week | 6 months at $8.00 per week (16 years and under).<br>6 months at $9.00 per week (17 years).<br>Then the rates for inexperienced adults. |
| B. Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor. | $12.00 per week | 6 months at $10.00 per week<br>6 months at 11.00 per week<br>Then 12.00 per week | 6 months at $8.00 per week (16 years and under).<br>6 months at $9.00 per week (17 years).<br>Then the rates for inexperienced adults. |

Minimum rates in groups A and B are for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48.

An employee reaching the age of eighteen years without experience in selling goods may be paid at a minimum wage rate of not less than $11.00 per week during the first six months as a saleswoman, at the end of which six months she shall receive the full minimum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Cities, Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities of from 10,000 to 50,000. | $11.00 per week | 6 months at $ 9.00 per week<br>6 months at 10.00 per week<br>Then 11.00 per week | 6 months at $7.00 per week (16 years and under).<br>6 months at $8.00 per week (17 years).<br>Then the rates for inexperienced adults. |

Minimum rates in group C are for a maximum of 50 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Cities, Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities of from 4,000 to 10,000. | $10.00 per week | 6 months at $ 8.00 per week<br>6 months at 9.00 per week<br>Then 10.00 per week | 6 months at $6.00 per week (16 years and under).<br>6 months at $7.00 per week (17 years).<br>Then the rates for inexperienced adults. |
| E. Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities of from 1,000 to 4,000. | $9.00 per week | All Inexperienced<br>6 months at $6.00 per week<br>6 months at 7.00 per week<br>6 months at 8.00 per week<br>Then 9.00 per week | |
| F. All places below 1,000. | $8.00 per week | All Inexperienced<br>6 months at $6.00 per week<br>6 months at 7.00 per week<br>Then 8.00 per week | |

Minimum rates in groups D, E and F are for a maximum of 54 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 54.

The regulations governing conditions of work, etc. are set forth as follows:

*Application*—This Order governs the wages of all female employees in retail stores as defined herein including the selling force, stock room employees, cashiers, parcellers, messengers and any employees performing special duties or employed by concessionnaires, but not including office workers, restaurant employees, and any other employees who are covered by separate Orders.

*Definitions.*—(*a*) "Retail Store" means any establishment which sells goods or merchandise of any kind direct to consumers, and for the purpose of this order, includes exhibition display and advertising booths except those located at the factory or manufacturing plant.

(*b*) "Unincorporated Urban Community" shall mean and include any urbanized section or adjacent sections of a township or townships which is subdivided into building lots, in which the majority of the residents are engaged in pursuits other than agriculture, and which is not incorporated as a separate municipality, such as industrial areas and residential subdivisions on the outskirts of cities residential and business areas in connection with mining developments, etc. (This is a new section and is particularly applicable to northern Ontario mining areas).

(*c*) "Population" is the population according to the latest decennial census of the Dominion Government.

*Experience.*—(*a*) "An experienced employee" is an employee, over 18 years of age, who has been employed by one or more employers for a period of one year or more in any branch of work covered by this Order.

Employees transferred from one branch of work to another may not have their wages reduced becouse of inexperience in the new work, without the approval of the Board.

(*b*) "Inexperienced employees under 18"—Only girls without any previous experience in retail stores, who comence employment before their seventeenth birthday may be paid at the rates prescribed for the first six months (16 years), in places of over 4,000 population. They must be inncreased to at least the rates prescribed for the second six months period (17 years) after six months employment and in a further six months, they become subject to the rates prescribed for inexperienced adults.

Girls commencing between their seventeenth and eighteenth birthday in places of over 4,000 population must be paid not less than the rates presribed for the second six months (17 years) and after six months employment be subject to the rates for inexperienced adults.

*Part-time and Short-time Work.*—Employees who are engaged for busy periods only or as substitutes for regular workers and who regularly work not more than ten hours per week, must be paid at hourly rates which are not less than the full minimum hourly rates for experienced employees,, regardless of age or length of employment. Regular full-time employees, when on short time, and part-time employees who regularly work for more than ten hours per week, may be paid on an hourly basis at rates equivalent to the weekly rates prescribed above, the hourly rate being determined by dividing the weekly wage by the normal weekly work period for each female employee, or by the maximum weekly work period, as indicated above whichever is the smaller figure. A part-time employee shall be entitled to the increases in pay as scheduled above, after the same manner and after the same lapses of time, as a full-time employee, provided she works regularly more than ten hours per week.

*Overtime.*—Overtime must be paid for at proportionate hourly rates determined as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

*Deductions for Absence.*—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned on an hourly basis determined by dividing the weekly wages by the normal weekly work period for female employees.

*Commission Earnings.*—The section, relating to commission earnings, is new and provides that the weekly earnings of an employee working on a commission basis or guaranteed rate plus commission or bonus, must not fall below the prescribed minimum rate as set forth in the schedule.

*Maximum of Inexperienced Employees.*—A change has been made in the section relating to the permitted maximum of inexperienced workers. In former Orders, the total number of employees paid as inexperienced was not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the total working force. By the present Order this has been increased to forty per cent.

There are the usual stipulations respecting the maintenance of records, available to inspection, and as regards penalties (by fine or imprisonment) for violations of the Order.

### Order No. 42.—*Hairdressing, manicuring and beauty culture*

This Order (effective from October 1, 1936) replaces a previous Order No. 42 (which governed establishments in Toronto) and Order No. 44 (for establishments in cities over 30,000 population except Toronto).

As in the Retail Store Order (No. 6) immediately preceding, it also makes applicable the 1934 Minimum Wage Act amendment respecting hours. Other new features include the sections defining "Unincorporated Urban Community" and the section concerning commission earnings (for both of which see Order No. 6 preceding). In the new Order, rates are established for apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act.

The following schedule sets forth the rates for female employees (or male employees replacing female employees) in beauty parlours, manicuring or hairdressing establishments, "or in other establishments or places of business where the same type of work is performed" except in places under 5,000 population.

| Population Groups | Indentured Apprentices Minimum rates fixed under The Apprenticeship Act | All Other Employees Minimum rates fixed under The Minimum Wage Act |
|---|---|---|
| A. City of Toronto..... | First 3 months — Nil<br>Second 3 " — $ 5.00 per week<br>Second 6 " — 7.00 per week<br>Third 6 " — 9.00 per week<br>Fourth 6 " — 10.50 per week<br>Thereafter — 12.50 per week | $12.50 per week. |
| B. Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor. | First 3 months — Nil<br>Second 3 " — $ 5.00 per week<br>Second 6 " — 7.00 per week<br>Third 6 " — 9.00 per week<br>Fourth 6 " — 10.50 per week<br>Thereafter — 12.00 per week | $12.00 per week |
| Minimum rates in groups A and B are for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48. | | |
| C. Cities, Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities of from 10,000 to 50,000. | First 3 months — Nil<br>Second 3 " — $ 4.00 per week<br>Second 6 " — 6.00 per week<br>Third 6 " — 7.50 per week<br>Fourth 6 " — 9.00 per week<br>Thereafter — 11.00 per week | $11.00 per week. |
| Minimum rates in group C are for a maximum of 50 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 50. | | |
| D. Cities, Towns, Villages and Unincorporated Urban Communities of from 5,000 to 10,000 | First 3 months — Nil<br>Second 3 " — $ 4.00 per week<br>Second 6 " — 6.00 per week<br>Third 6 " — 7.50 per week<br>Fourth 6 " — 9.00 per week<br>Thereafter — $10.00 per week | $10.00 per week. |
| Minimum rates in group D are for a maximum of 54 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 54. | | |

*Application.*—This Order governs the wages of all female employees throughout the Province who are engaged in the hairdressing or beauty culture business, that is to say, in performing such operations on patrons or customers who pay for services rendered. The rates indicated for indentured apprentices are the minimum rates approved by the Ontario Apprenticeship Board for apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act. Every employee who is not indentured under The Apprenticeship Act must receive the full minimum rates of pay as set forth above under the heading "All other employees."

*Part-time and Occasional Workers.*—Employees who are engaged for busy periods only, or as substitutes for regular workers, and those who work for less than the full daily or weekly work period prevailing in the shop or establishment, must be paid at minimum rates equivalent to the above rates, the hourly rate being determined by dividing the weekly wage by the number of hours regularly worked per week in the establishment concerned, or by the maximum weekly work period as indicated above, whichever is the smaller figure.

In all other respects—"Overtime," "Deduction for Absence," "Commission Earnings," "Waiting Period," "Records" and "Penalties"—the Order is the same as Order No. 6 preceding.

## Minimum Wage Order Governing Female Employees in the Electrical Glass and Metal Trades in Quebec

In the *Quebec Official Gazette,* dated September 12, 1936, reference is made to an Order of the Minimum Wage Board governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the Electrical, Glass and Metal Trades. The order reads as follows:—

1. *Minimum*: No wage shall be less than set forth in the following table:

Zone I.—City and Island of Montreal, and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island.

15 per cent of the employees at not less than 15 cents per hour.

20 per cent of the employees at not less than 20 cents per hour.

65 per cent of the employees at not less than 25 cents per hour.

Zone 2.—Province of Quebec, with the exception of the city and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island.

15 per cent of the employees at not less than 13 cents per hour.

20 per cent of the employees, at not less than 18 cents per hour.

65 per cent of the employees at not less than 23 cents per hour.

(*a*) The employee's wages shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said wages shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who pays the employee.

(*b*) All employees are covered by this Order, no matter what occupation they fill or the work they perform. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice versa, for same operation, is prohibited as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

(*c*) To establish percentages, the wages of each employee shall be computed on four (4) consecutive weeks.

(*d*) The time of experience of an employee shall be taken into consideration in her classification.

2. *Hours of Work.*—The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishment Inspection Department.

3. *Deduction for Absence.*—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

4. *Waiting Time.*—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

5. *Exemption.*—The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of the time thus spent.

6. *Discharge of Employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are strictly confidential.

7. *Reference.*—No employer shall refuse to give employees a letter of reference when they leave their employ, if request is made for same.

8. *Uniforms.*—If a special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee.

9. *Penalties.*—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

10. *Posting.*—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place where the employees have access.

11. This Order shall come into force and be effective on November 14, 1936.

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# LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA DURING 1935-36

## Annual Report of Bureau of Labour

THE annual report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta for the fiscal year 1935-36, presents a review of the administration of the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Trade Schools Regulation Act The Theatres Act and the Steam Boilers Act up to March 31, 1936. In addition to these Acts the Bureau also administers The Industrial Standards Act which was passed during the 1935 session of the Alberta Legislature.

*Statistics of Trades and Industries.*—The report indicates a slight improvement over the previous year although the volume of employment still remains far below normal. Returns from 2,733 firms included 42,284 males over eighteen, 302 under that age; 7,617 females over eighteen and 99 under eighteen, and 563 apprentices.

Salaries and wages totalled $58,836,019.82 of which $50,813,529.58 was paid to wage earners as compared with $53,863,690.73 and $46,464,-550 respectively in the preceding fiscal year.

Marked fluctuations due to seasonal employment and unemployment are indicated when employment returns are considered by months, March being the month of least employment when 36,204 were reported as working and October the month of greatest employment, 42,375 males then being employed.

Individual industries also reflect fluctuations in employment, which, according to the report, again demonstrates "that for unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other"

A small, but steady increase is reported in the employment of female workers.

According to tabular statistics contained in the report, of the 42,284 male employees over eighteen years of age, the largest number (5,179) were employed in the wage group between $30 and $34.99 per week. There were also 2,387 male employees receiving between $35 and $39.99 per week; 1,641 between $40 and $44.99; and 1,755 at $50 and over. Of the 7,617 female employees over eighteen years the largest number (1,990) were receiving between $12 and $12.99 per week.

Referring to hours the report shows that 20,319 employees worked 48 hours per week, 2,870 worked 45 hours per week; 7,322 worked 44 hours; 4,365 worked 40 hours. There were also 2,507 working 54 hours per week; 809 working 56 hours per week; 1,834 working 60 hours; and 182 working 70 hours per week. Of the 2,773 firms reporting, 2,450 of them operated fifty-two weeks.

*The Labour Disputes Act.*—Two applications for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation are reported, one from the Typographical Union, Local No. 449, Calgary, in respect of an alleged dispute between the local union and the Calgary Herald Limited; while the second was from the Operating Engineers, Local No. 857, Edmonton, in respect of an alleged dispute between the local union and the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited, of Edmonton. In connection with the first application, a number of conferences were held by officials of the Provincial Government with representatives of the two parties, it being found that a new organization had been formed by a number of the men employed by the Calgary Herald Limited at the time of the dispute, which union had entered into an agreement with the Company and were continued in employment. The conferences failed to produce any change in the situation and no Board was established.

In respect of the second application, the requirements of the Act that no Board be established unless ten or more persons are affected were met, as only three persons were affected, consequently no Board was established.

*Factories Act.*—A total of 4,110 inspections was made of 3,774 factories, hotels, offices and office buildings, under the Factories Act, there being 14,132 males and 6,672 females employed in the inspected establishments.

Recommendations relative to safety, hours and wages and the employment of children to the number of 1,221 were made, all of which were carried out by the employers.

There were 336 inspections of 314 elevators in connection with which 242 safety recommendations were made. Of the elevators, 88 were passenger, 210 freight, 13 Humphreys, and 3 escalators.

*Theatres Act.*—Film reports dealt with during the year under review numbered 20,491, the bulk of motion picture prints in poor physical condition being largely confined to three or four distributing companies.

An increase in the number of motion picture machines inspected and the volume of repairs recommended is reported. Ten projectors were condemned as defective and were either completely rebuilt or replaced by new equipment.

Plans for fifty-three new entertainment halls were surveyed and licences recommended.

*Boilers Act.*—An increase during the year, of the number of boilers and pressure vessels included under this Act is reported, indicative of increasing industrial activities. In all 2,775 inspections were carried out during the year. Total revenues derived from inspections and examinations of candidates for engineers certificates amounted to $20,744.34. The number of certificates issued to engineers, etc., amounted to 375.

*Employment Offices.*—The report of the Director of provincial employment offices indicates that heavy demands have been made upon the facilities of the Employment Service due to continued serious unemployment.

During the year under review 49,425 applications were made by men, 27,598 receiving placements. In the women's section there were 7,558 applications, 5,376 vacancies and 4,872 placements made.

Placements in the male section were recorded as 11,833 being sent to farms; 267 to building construction; 81 to clerical work; 263 to personal and domestic work; 7,857 to general labouring; 921 to lumbering; 207 to railroad construction and operation; 481 to mining; 596 to miscellaneous; and 4,953 to casual employment.

In the female section, 1,102 were sent to farms; 15 to clerical positions; 2,418 as domestics; 34 to miscellaneous occupations, and 1,303 to casual employment.

Tabulations of single men sent to relief camps indicated that these were distributed as follows: 1,180 to camps operated by the provincial government and 4,731 to camps operated by the Department of National Defence. There were 5,700 families assisted by direct relief at a total cost of $2,669,958.04.

*Minimum Wage Act.*—Under this Act the report states that "a total of 2,915 inspections were made of 2,563 businesses in which were employed 6,803 experienced females and 577 learners." During the year, 534 orders for adjustment of wages were made, 48 for the

adjustment of hours, and 33 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentices' wages.

Twenty-three court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. Twenty convictions were obtained and three were dismissed, and in five instances appeals were taken by the defendents to a higher court, three of these being allowed and two dismissed.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In respect of wage adjustments, inspectors of the Minimum Wage Board collected a total of $5,205.49 arrears of wages for female employees.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA IN 1935

### British Columbia

According to the nineteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, accidents reported in 1935 exceeded the number reported in 1934 by 18 per cent. The number of accidents reported during each of the past seven years was as follows: 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; 25,877 in 1931; 19,101 in 1932; 18,274 in 1933; 22,354 in 1934, and 26,280 in 1935. Fatal accidents reported during those years were as follows: 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; 125 in 1931; 106 in 1932; 97 in 1933; 116 in 1934; and 146 in 1935. Minor accidents to the number of about 2,000 were also reported during the year, but no medical attention was given, nor were claims made in such cases, first-aid attention being considered sufficient.

Since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into effect in British Columbia nineteen years ago, claims to the number of 464,261 have been filed or an average of 24,435 a year. Death resulted in 3,787 of the accidents which occurred, and 11,201 of the other workmen injured were left with permanent, total or permanent partial disability. As a result of the fatal accidents there were at the end of 1935, 879 widows, 883 children, 121 dependent mothers, 26 dependent fathers, and 26 other dependents in receipt of regular monthly allowances under the Act.

There were also 1,823 workmen either partially or totally disabled for life who were in receipt of monthly cheques. Approximately 1,800 temporarily disabled workmen were in receipt of time-loss compensation at the end of the year reported on. Only 505 workmen, or about 4½ per cent of those who received compensation for accidents in 1935, were shown to carry any kind of accident insurance.

Time-loss cases in 1935 arose out of the various classes of industry as follows: Lumber industry, 43 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 15 per cent; metal-mining, 13 per cent; railroading groups, 4 per cent; coal-mining, 4 per cent; construction work, 4 per cent; municipal work, 3 per cent; and all other classes, 14 per cent. Of those filing claims, 65 per cent gave their nationality as British or Canadian. Fifty-two per cent of those injured were married. Claims were made by 191 women injured in industry.

Disbursements made during 1935 included $1,004,002.16 paid as compensation to workmen; $506,741.27 expended on medical aid, for physicians, hospitals, drugs, etc. In addition, the total amount paid to beneficiaries as pensions on account of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents was $1,133,381.03. Revenue for the year under review totalled $4,612,870.88 of which employers contributed $2,354,916.99 in assessments and interest and $297,007.06 for medical aid; from workmen, $231,931.31 was collected for medical-aid dues. In the capitalized reserve fund at December 31, 1935 there was $8,869,533.09.

Referring to accident-prevention the report points out that amended safety regulations covering work carried on in the main industries were adopted and brought into effect early in the year. Circular letters dealing with specific hazards were sent to the classes of employers concerned "Placards were prepared dealing with safety matters in certain industries and were distributed to employers for posting in their plants and places of employment. All accidents reported are checked from an accident-prevention view-point. The plant is visited, if possible, and instructions are given for rectifying the hazardous condition. A follow-up system is utilized to ensure compliance with such instructions."

First aid activities have been continued during the year under review, and a marked improvement in the quality of first-aid service being rendered is reported. This improvement is attributed to the training given in organized classes in advanced first aid, and the class of men taking the course and the positions they are given in the plants or establishments in which they work. The report

states that "many employers are now realizing that a well-trained first aid man, equipped with the necessary kit and quarters, can be of real service in investigating accidents reported...." thereby "....keeping down the cost of accidents and in preventing unnecessary labour turnover. The first-aid equipment required under the Act is carefully checked by safety inspectors."

## Alberta

The eighteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta indicates that during 1935 there were 11,058 accidents, an increase of 1,450 compared with the number reported in the previous year. Fifty-nine of these accidents were fatal and 72 resulted in varying degrees of permanent disability. The total accident cost, that is, compensation pension awards and medical attention was $1,089,099.70 for the year.

The report shows that since August 1, 1918, the date in which the Act became effective, $9,826,334.89 has been paid to injured workmen and their dependents. In addition, the sum of $2,714,150.70 has been paid for hospital and medical treatment, making a total cost for compensation, hospitalization and medical aid over the last seventeen years of $12,540,485.59.

During 1935, $842,664.35 was contributed by employers to the Accident Fund through assessments levied upon the wages paid to their workmen as compared with $666,237.20 for the year 1934, an increase of $176,427.15. Outstanding assessments as at December 31, 1935, were $98,792.71 as compared with $76,126.95 at the end of the preceding year. Contributions from workmen for the Medical Aid Fund amounted to $236,651.07 as compared with $202,316.34 for 1934.

The cost of administration, including the cost of maintaining mine rescue cars and stations and administration of The Electrical Protection Act was $116,031.55, compared with $111,202.42 for the year 1934.

The sum of $529,915.59 was awarded in pensions compared with $325,733.81 during the preceding year; and the total amount to the credit of the Pension Reserve Fund at the end of 1935 was $3,183,686.33. Payments from this fund for the year under review amounted to $413,334.63.

Statistics for the year under review are summarized in the report as follows:—

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1935, 4,781; number of accidents reported during 1935, 11,058; number of accident claims, not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1934, 798; number of claims disposed of by award of Pension or payment of compensation, 4,813; number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid, 4,183; number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received, 92; number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due, 1,213; number of claims on which further payments have to be made, 784; number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made, 771.

Of the 11,058 accidents occuring in 1935, fifty-nine were fatal, 72 involved some permanent disability, and 10,927 were of a temporary character. "Falling objects or bodies" was again the most frequent cause of accidents followed by "handling objects."

The time loss in non-fatal claims totalled 170,710 days. The average time loss in permanent disability cases was 109·75 days and in temporary disability cases 33·36 days. The average age of injured workmen was 36·88. The number of accidents to minors, under 20 years of age was 626 and to those 60 years or over 272.

The report also contains references to the work carried on by the Mine Rescue and First Aid Branches at various centres including details of the number of men given training and the extent and condition of equipment in use at the stations.

The annual review of the administration of the Electrical Protection Act is also included in the report, a still further improvement in the electrical industry being recorded. An increase in employment, especially in interior wiring is reported, the building program of the Federal Government being given as one of the principal contributing factors in this improvement.

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The General Council of the United Church meeting in Ottawa recently endorsed the principle of collective bargaining in industry. The Council also asserted that it was an obligation of the community to further plans of housing schemes and slum clearance. It is recommended to Church conferences the establishment of standing committees on industrial relations for the study of "type industries within their bounds," dissemination of labour law knowledge, and the promotion of better understanding between employers and employees.

# NEW PENSION PLAN OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company recently announced a change in its Pension Plan to become effective January 1, 1937. Since January 1, 1903, the company has maintained a system of voluntary pensions without contributions from the employees, in order to provide for those who, after many years spent in the faithful performance of their duties, retire from active service. (The Company's original plan was reviewed in the Labour Gazette for April, 1928, page 381).

The new plan calls for contributions from eligible employees. According to a statement issued by the President of the Company this innovation is being made because "changes in conditions that have since taken place, more particularly in recent years, have made it clear that the continuance of the present system would eventually impose upon the Company financial burdens which it would be unable to bear." This change has been under consideration for some time and the new plan is being inaugurated in such a way as to "adhere as closely as possible to the underlying principles of the present pension system, and to incorporate therein suitable provisions for contributions by the officers and employees, and such other changes as are necessary to meet the altered conditions."

A new code of rules and regulations has been prepared by a joint committee, composed of four representatives appointed by the company and four chosen by the General Chairman of the organized classes of employees. The new code has been adopted by the Directors of the Company and on January 1, 1937, will replace that at present in effect.

After defining eligibility, casual employment, the position of employees in ocean services and employees of acquired companies, the regulations state that "every eligible employee in the service of the Company on December 31, 1936, and continuing in the service shall be entitled to elect on or before December 31, 1937 (but not thereafter) to become a contributor under the pension scheme." Provision is also made that every eligible employee entering the service on or after January 1, 1937, "shall become a contributor under the pension scheme."

*Basis of Contributions.*—Dealing with contributions, the rules and regulations provide that every eligible employee in the service on December 31, 1936, on becoming a contributor to the scheme shall make contributions equal to 3 per cent of salary or wages earned. This also applies to persons entering the employ of the Company on or after January 1, 1937. Contributions are to be deducted currently, and are to cease with the month in which the employee attains the age of sixty-five years. It is also provided that, when before retirement on pension, the service of a contributor is terminated for any reason, an amount equal to the contributions made by him will be refunded to him or in the case of his death to his legal representatives; however, contributors are not to be entitled to a refund during a temporary lay-off unless his service is terminated during that time.

*Pension Trust Fund.*—A trust fund is to be established into which all contributions by employees will be deposited. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be the trustee, it being provided that the trust fund shall not form any part of the revenues or assets of the Company. The rules and regulations also definitely state what charges shall be met out of the trust fund.

*Non-Contributing Employees.*—Provision is also made that the Company will pay in to the trust fund monthly, an amount equal to 25 per cent of any allowances made in respect of eligible employees in the Service on December 31, 1936, who do not agree to contribute to the new scheme before the date set for election. Such employees are to be granted a pension allowance calculated as under the old pension scheme, that is an allowance of four-fifths of 1 per cent of the average monthly pay received for the 10 years preceding January 1, 1937. It is further provided in connection with non-contributing employees that no pension allowance granted shall be less than twenty-five dollars a month, except in the case of employees who entered the service after January 1, 1912, the annual pension allowance shall not be less than the equivalent of twelve dollars for each year of service subsequent to his last entry into the service prior to January 1, 1937.

*Contributing Employees.*—Pension allowances to contributors will be calculated on the basis of one per cent of the average monthly pay received for the ten years' service preceding retirement. For example, in the case of an employee who has forty years' service and has received on an average for the last ten years one hundred dollars a month, the pension allowance would be 40 per cent of $100 or $40 a month. A minimum pension of twenty-five dollars a month is provided.

# CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES

## Development of Consumers' Co-operative Movement

FROM a review of consumers' co-operation in the United States which appeared in a recent publication of the International Labour Office, the rapid growth in societies and membership is indicated. The movement started in the early part of this century but received an impetus during the depression. There are now 6,500 societies with a total membership of 2,000,000 and an estimated annual turnover of 365 million dollars, or one million dollars a day.

The first successful co-operative societies were of the Rochdale type, established by Finnish and Czechoslovak emigrants settling in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio about 1910. The Central Cooperative Wholesale, the central organization of the Finns in the North Central States, was set up in 1917 with a capital of $15.50. By 1934 this wholesale society had 100 member societies affiliated to it, whose total sales for that year amounted to 6 million dollars and the trade of the wholesale society to $1,800,000. This wholesale society deals largely in foodstuffs and, clothing. The largest single retail co-operative in this section is a creamery opened in Minneapolis in 1921. It has a membership of 5,000 consumers and does an annual business exceeding 3 million dollars.

The rapid penetration by the farmers into the field of petrol distribution is one of the striking developments of the movement. The first co-operative gas and oil station was opened in 1921 by a group of Middle Western farmers. This was the signal for hundreds of similar societies to spring up throughout the West. These societies have been opposed by the big oil companies, but the opposition has only served to strengthen them and impel them to venture into new fields. The largest of the retail societies is the Freeborn County Co-operative Oil Company of Albert Lea, Minnesota, which started in 1925 with a capital of $500. In 1935 its capital increased to $12,000. The Midland Co-operative Wholesale of Minneapolis, which was started in 1926, did in 1935 a business of about $968,000. It has 134 retail member societies representing a membership of 40,000.

The first co-operative oil blending plant in the world was organized in Kansas City in 1929. In September, 1935, this plant, now the Consumers' Co-operative Association, had done a business of about $1,170,000 for the preceding six months. A grocery wholesale is now projected to serve the 300 member societies.

In addition to societies selling oil and gas, the farmers of the Middle West co-operatively buy and sell feed, fertilizer, automobile tires, and other farm and general supplies.

*The Consumers Distribution Corporation*

To further the development of the consumers' co-operative movement, Mr. Edward A. Filene has organized the Consumers Distribution Corporation and has given $1,000,000 towards its initial capitalization. This organization is under a directorate largely composed of leaders of the consumers' co-operative movement in America. Mr. Filene is the president, Mr. Herbert E. Evans, vice-president, and Mr. Percy S. Brown is secretary-treasurer. Its own description of its objects is given below.

"The Consumers Distribution Corporation is a non-profit corporation, organized to render the following services to those department stores which have been set up by the consumers. It will furnish the services by linking the stores together around a central purchasing and management unit.

"(1) It will employ the best experts, most competent organizers and managers for both the central organization and the stores belonging to the League.

"(2) It will assist local consumers in organizing their own department store.

"(3) It will supply efficient management to run the store under the supervision of a local board of directors, who shall be elected by the consumer owners in the area.

"(4) It will obtain the economies of centralized purchasing for all of the locally owned stores in the League, thus giving each individual store all goods as cheaply as any of the big chains can supply such goods to its own units, while it will organize and operate the centralized bureau to make available to consumers accurate information as to the quality and value of the merchandise sold in their stores.

"(5) It will organize a bureau for the development and expansion of service through the local co-operative department store to small stores which deal in food and other necessities in adjacent localities or adjacent communities.

"(6) It will supply all leader services, such as research, personnel, public relations, finance, etc."

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1936

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of September, 1936, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy harvesting their grain and in some sections fall ploughing had commenced. Fishermen along the Northumberland Straits reported large catches of lobsters. Haddock and cod were also plentiful. Actual logging was quiet, but preparations were going on for a big cut during the winter and it was expected that many extra men would go into the woods this fall. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 3 to 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 1 to 6 days, with one mine idle all week. The iron and steel industries were busy and other manufacturing concerns registered a fair output. Building construction showed little change and highway work continued. Transportation was good, and trade, both wholesale and retail, was more encouraging. Many requests were received for maids and charworkers in the Women's Section and the usual placements were made.

Although harvesting was partly completed in Quebec, a fair number of farm hands were placed. The demand for bush workers was good throughout the Province and many placements of loggers were made, particularly at Chicoutimi. An improvement in mining was noted at Rouyn. Manufacturing concerns showed no change at Chicoutimi; paper, match and clothing plants listed a few vacancies at Hull; the metal industries reported no change at Montreal, while clothing and boots and shoes, there, were more active, but rubber and textiles quiet. Leather, clothing and fur industries at Quebec City were busier, as were also manufacturing concerns, in general, at Three Rivers. A decrease in the placement of workers in building construction was recorded, about the only employment available in this line being on repairs. Montreal, however, employed a number of men on miscellaneous work. Trade was somewhat better. Transportation was active. Less work was available for hotel and restaurant employees, but the demand for household domestics remained at about the same level.

With silo filling, gathering of root crops, picking of late fruit, grape cutting, fall ploughing and the usual clean up of Fall work, the demand for extra farm help in the Province of Ontario continued. Unfortunately a heavy frost in the vicinity of Brantford severely injured a great portion of the tobacco crop yet to be harvested, thus throwing many men out of employment. Present estimates placed the harvested crop at between 40 and 50 per cent of that of last year. No appreciable increase was noted, as yet, in logging, although pulpwood camps were gradually opening and some calls listed for workers. Sawmills continued to operate steadily. Mining was very active and requests were received for experienced men, including master mechanics, mine mechanics, hoistmen, machine runners and assayers, but there was very little call for experienced help, and much of the surplus labour, would undoubtedly, be laid off in the near future. Factories, for the most part, were running steadily, but with little call for additional hands. Gains were noted by the metal trades, as well as in the tire division of the rubber industry, and canneries were also very busy, employment in this group being available for both men and women. More activity was shown in the building trades, as work was being rushed to completion before cold weather should set in. In some localities a shortage of skilled artisans was noted, but this condition was a temporary one only. Highway construction progressed rapidly, with plenty of applicants available. Some men also were sent out on extra gangs for the railways. Orders for skilled domestics in the Women's Section were sometimes difficult to fill, due to the scarcity of experienced applicants, but day work was fairly good.

Although harvesting was practically completed in the Prairie Provinces, except in districts where the work was retarded through adverse weather conditions, there was a continued and steady demand for farm hands by the month and an increase in the number of enquiries regarding the proposed winter Farm Labour Relief scheme. Orders for cordwood cutters in the district about Winnipeg showed an increase. Coal mines were busy, but at Estevan a surplus of miners was in the field; at Calgary, however, there were unfilled orders owing to the reported unfavourable conditions at the mines there. Manufacturing was quiet. Much of the building construction under way was being rushed to com-

pletion, due to the approaching cold weather and the majority of permits at Winnipeg was for alteration and repairs. Highway construction and other relief projects across the Prairie also continued. Trade showed slight improvement, although collections were still slow. There was little change recorded in the Women's Section, but the demand for domestics remained steady.

The demand for farm hands in British Columbia continued fair and the fruit crop was good, providing employment for a number of workers. Logging was less active, but sawmills were working regularly, cutting for export, with many orders on hand. Mining, except in the vicinity of Vancouver, was brisk, but with no call for help. Salmon and halibut fishermen were about through for the year and many of them were seeking other employment. Factories at Nelson were working full time, and pulp and paper factories at Victoria reported a good week in overseas shipments. Building construction was fairly brisk, although no large building projects were under way. Highway construction continued as a relief measure and consolidation of extra railway gangs was in progress as the winter program was coming into effect and a reduction of hands being made. Dry docks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were quiet, but waterfront work there and at Victoria was active, although somewhat slack at Vancouver. Trade was quieter than usual, hotel managers, in particular, reporting a falling off in business, which is customary at this season of the year. Many requests were received in the Women's Division for experienced cooks-general and domestics. Some of these openings, however, were difficult to fill, due to the type of applicant registering.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 9,967, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,014,532 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,800, having an aggregate membership of 181,861 persons, 14·2 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1936, as Reported by Employers

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 9,967 employers with an aggregate payroll of 1,014,532 persons, or 14,562 more than at August 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926 = 100) rose from 105·6 in the preceding month to 107·1 at September 1, as compared with 102·7 at the same date of last year.

According to the experience of the years since 1920, the average change between August 1 and September 1 is very slight, increases in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder. The advance at the latest date therefore resulted in a gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from 101·1 at August 1 to 102·7 at the beginning of September, 1936.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for September 1 in the sixteen years of the record: 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1; 1927, 111·0;

1926, 106·2; 1925, 97·8; 1924, 94·2; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 94·8 and 1921, 89·8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows continued expansion in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since January 1, 1936. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in eight of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fifteen years, a very slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, being also rather larger than at September 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains in manufacturing at the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries, and iron and steel plants were also slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in trade was practically unchanged from the preceding month.

The employers furnishing data for September 1, 1935, had numbered 9,355, and their employees had aggregated 964,647, which was an increase of 15,062 over their August 1, 1935, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions. As already indicated, the index at the date under review, standing at 107·1, was several points higher than at the beginning of September of last year, when it was 102·7.

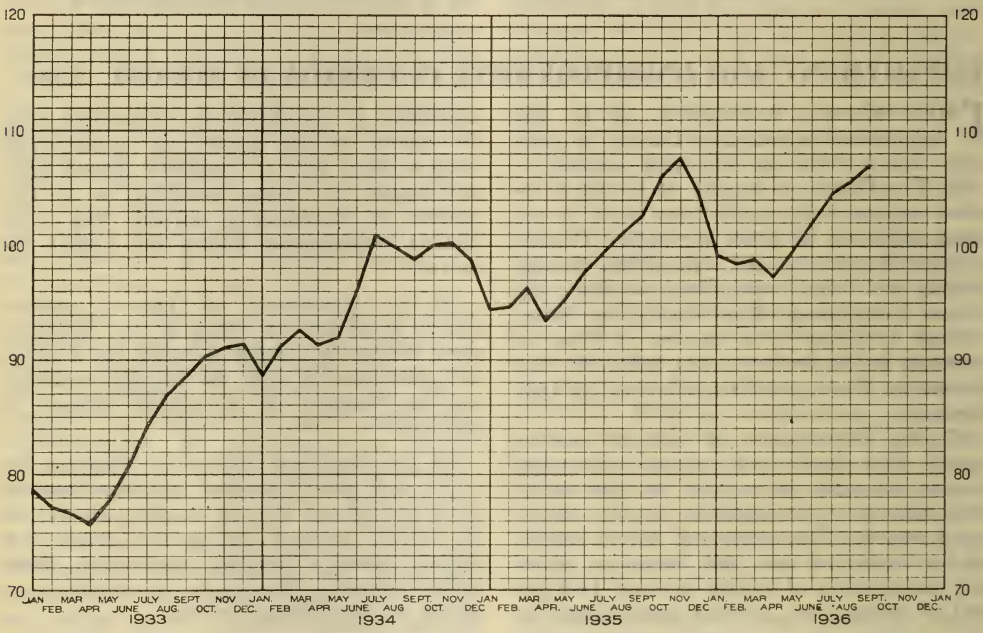
### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all five economic areas showed substantial gains, those in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. The situation generally was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a moderate expansion at September 1, the fifth successive increase in as many months. The advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between August 1 and September 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction and maintenance, mainly of highways and roads, although gen-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**



eral building work was also rather more active. Improvement was indicated in manufacturing (particularly of textile and vegetable food products), and in communications. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and railway construction showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 701 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 82,130 workers at September 1, 1936, compared with 81,678 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at he beginning of September of last year, when the 656 employers furnishing data had reported 76,325 persons on their payrolls; the index then was over seven points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 114·4.

*Quebec.*—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade; within the first-named, the textile, vegetable food, leather, rubber and some other manufacturing groups showed improvement, while iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco and beverage factories released employees. The working force of the 2,253 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 285,430 persons, as against 280,865 at August 1. This gain was considerably greater than the average increase indicated at September 1 in the years 1921-1935.

An advance rather exceeding that noted at the date under review had been registered at the beginning of September, 1935, but employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 99·3 as compared with 103·0 at the latest date. Statements for September 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,231 establishments employing 273,178 workers, compared with 267,289 in the preceding month.

*Ontario.*—In this province, 4,406 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 414,473 at the first of August, to 418,296 at September 1; improvement had also been noted at the same date last year, when the index, at 103·9, was several points lower than at the latest date,

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1, 1921 | 89·8 | 104·9 | 83·3 | 89·1 | 97·8 | 84·8 |
| Sept. 1, 1922 | 94·8 | 101·4 | 87·3 | 97·9 | 100·5 | 90·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1923 | 101·2 | 113·8 | 95·4 | 104·5 | 100·4 | 94·6 |
| Sept. 1, 1924 | 94·2 | 97·2 | 93·2 | 94·7 | 93·2 | 94·0 |
| Sept. 1, 1925 | 97·8 | 99·2 | 96·6 | 98·7 | 95·3 | 101·3 |
| Sept. 1, 1926 | 106·2 | 108·5 | 107·8 | 104·3 | 106·2 | 108·1 |
| Sept. 1, 1927 | 111·0 | 112·2 | 110·5 | 110·5 | 114·4 | 108·7 |
| Sept. 1, 1928 | 119·1 | 115·4 | 115·7 | 119·5 | 127·8 | 115·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1929 | 126·8 | 127·3 | 120·5 | 126·9 | 143·3 | 121·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1930 | 116·6 | 122·5 | 113·6 | 113·6 | 129·8 | 114·6 |
| Sept. 1, 1931 | 107·1 | 102·7 | 109·8 | 100·7 | 130·0 | 96·6 |
| Sept. 1, 1932 | 86·0 | 87·8 | 85·3 | 85·1 | 91·6 | 82·8 |
| Sept. 1, 1933 | 88·5 | 91·5 | 87·0 | 88·1 | 90·7 | 89·2 |
| Sept. 1, 1934 | 98·8 | 101·8 | 95·4 | 103·3 | 92·9 | 96·2 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 99·8 | 104·7 | 97·7 | 102·2 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 111·7 | 101·6 | 106·2 | 101·9 | 104·8 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 113·9 | 101·6 | 107·1 | 103·9 | 107·9 |
| Sept. 1 | 107·1 | 114·4 | 103·0 | 108·1 | 107·4 | 109·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 8·1 | 28·1 | 41·2 | 13·5 | 9·1 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

viz., 108·1. Manufacturing recorded a substantial increase. There were large seasonal increases over August 1, 1936, in the vegetable food and textile divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other groups, while there were moderate declines in lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, construction, services and trade reported heightened activity, but logging was slacker.

The 4,126 employers co-operating at the same date in 1935 had employed 397,962 persons as compared with 392,513 at August 1 of last year.

*Prairie Provinces.*—A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was nearly seven points higher than at September 1, 1935, when a much smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,447 employers of 136,342 workers, as compared with 131,818 in the preceding month. Mining, transportation and construction afforded heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being extensive. On the other hand, manufacturing and retail trade were slacker; within the former group, iron and steel works showed most of the loss. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

For September 1, 1935, 1,355 firms had reported 126,860 employees, or 2,250 more than in the preceding month.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed an increase at September 1, the sixth recorded in as many months. A similar advance had been indicated at the same date of last year, but the index, at 108·0, was then slightly lower than at the latest date (viz., 109·3). Manufacturing on the whole was brisker, the improvement occurring largely in lumber and vegetable

**Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES**

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1, 1922 | 91·7 | ..... | 97·6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101·2 | 88·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1923 | 94·8 | ..... | 99·0 | 114·5 | 97·1 | ..... | 92·0 | 90·3 |
| Sept. 1, 1924 | 94·1 | 97·5 | 94·2 | 107·1 | 83·6 | ..... | 88·4 | 90·0 |
| Sept. 1, 1925 | 98·5 | 98·5 | 97·8 | 104·9 | 91·5 | 85·3 | 90·1 | 98·6 |
| Sept. 1, 1926 | 106·0 | 104·6 | 102·0 | 105·0 | 105·6 | 108·8 | 104·0 | 107·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1927 | 107·8 | 119·9 | 109·3 | 117·7 | 103·3 | 86·2 | 109·9 | 102·8 |
| Sept. 1, 1928 | 115·7 | 132·7 | 114·3 | 124·9 | 113·7 | 175·5 | 115·0 | 111·1 |
| Sept. 1, 1929 | 120·2 | 136·5 | 125·0 | 126·9 | 131·1 | 143·4 | 115·5 | 114·7 |
| Sept. 1, 1930 | 113·2 | 138·5 | 114·7 | 125·6 | 105·6 | 121·2 | 110·7 | 114·0 |
| Sept. 1, 1931 | 102·3 | 123·2 | 106·6 | 121·7 | 95·8 | 77·8 | 98·2 | 104·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1932 | 86·3 | 105·8 | 91·6 | 98·0 | 77·1 | 71·8 | 85·1 | 89·0 |
| Sept. 1 | 84·4 | 99·7 | 88·4 | 93·1 | 77·7 | 76·2 | 82·2 | 87·4 |
| Sept. 1, 1934 | 86·6 | 99·9 | 94·3 | 100·9 | 84·9 | 91·0 | 85·2 | 91·8 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·0 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1 | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| June 1 | 93·7 | 96·8 | 101·1 | 108·2 | 97·6 | 123·2 | 90·9 | 103·8 |
| July 1 | 93·5 | 94·5 | 101·4 | 110·0 | 99·4 | 113·0 | 92·7 | 106·0 |
| Aug. 1 | 92·2 | 96·5 | 101·3 | 107·4 | 99·8 | 115·1 | 93·8 | 109·2 |
| Sept. 1 | 94·3 | 97·9 | 103·4 | 111·2 | 97·7 | 106·9 | 92·9 | 110·0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1936 | 13·9 | 1·3 | 12·6 | 1·4 | 3·1 | 1·4 | 3·9 | 3·5 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

food factories, while fish canneries released help. Logging and highway construction and maintenance also showed heightened activity, while railway construction and shipping released some workers. The personnel of the 1,057 firms furnishing data rose from 91,136 persons at August 1, to 92,334 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 987 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 90,322.

### Employment by Cites

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Hamilton, Windsor, and Winnipeg.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed an increase at September 1, 3,040 persons having been added since August 1 to the paylists of the 1,355 co-operating firms, who employed 141,569. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but leather, lumber, vegetable food and printing and publishing factories were also somewhat busier. In addition, transportation, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller advance had occurred at September 1, 1935, and the index then was between five and six points lower.

*Quebec.*—An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 173 employers of 13,064 persons, as compared with 12,924 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of leather products, and construction were rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a larger advance had been noted.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services and trade also afforded moderately increased employment, while the fluctuations in the other industries were slight. Statements were received from

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1, 1921 | 89·8 | 85·8 | 75·6 | 100·4 | 91·8 | 98·4 | 86·9 | 89·6 | 91·4 |
| Sept. 1, 1922 | 94·8 | 93·6 | 65·9 | 101·6 | 88·8 | 103·3 | 100·8 | 87·7 | 90·1 |
| Sept. 1, 1923 | 101·2 | 100·7 | 78·4 | 108·8 | 91·4 | 104·7 | 110·8 | 100·4 | 91·3 |
| Sept. 1, 1924 | 94·2 | 91·5 | 79·0 | 103·7 | 97·1 | 99·6 | 101·4 | 101·5 | 91·4 |
| Sept. 1, 1925 | 97·8 | 96·8 | 69·5 | 98·0 | 98·6 | 100·4 | 107·7 | 105·2 | 94·8 |
| Sept. 1, 1926 | 106·2 | 104·8 | 66·8 | 101·7 | 103·2 | 104·7 | 133·5 | 110·4 | 98·1 |
| Sept. 1, 1927 | 111·0 | 106·8 | 78·7 | 109·9 | 107·2 | 105·9 | 150·4 | 120·0 | 108·4 |
| Sept. 1, 1928 | 119·1 | 115·9 | 75·0 | 115·7 | 114·8 | 111·5 | 158·7 | 132·5 | 116·0 |
| Sept. 1, 1929 | 126·8 | 119·8 | 83·6 | 123·8 | 128·8 | 117·2 | 181·3 | 146·6 | 127·8 |
| Sept. 1, 1930 | 116·6 | 108·2 | 54·3 | 116·6 | 120·9 | 110·2 | 169·2 | 143·4 | 127·3 |
| Sept. 1, 1931 | 107·1 | 94·7 | 30·5 | 105·6 | 105·8 | 97·8 | 176·8 | 134·8 | 120·5 |
| Sept. 1, 1932 | 86·0 | 83·1 | 26·0 | 96·5 | 92·9 | 86·5 | 84·4 | 119·4 | 113·1 |
| Sept. 1, 1933 | 88·5 | 86·8 | 48·3 | 100·4 | 83·8 | 82·5 | 88·4 | 113·8 | 111·8 |
| Sept. 1, 1934 | 98·8 | 94·3 | 85·6 | 112·4 | 82·5 | 83·6 | 118·1 | 125·5 | 117·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 94·1 | 132·1 | 80·0 | 85·4 | 87·0 | 123·0 | 127·1 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 104·7 | 93·4 | 134·1 | 82·4 | 87·1 | 97·4 | 131·7 | 127·3 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 104·9 | 85·0 | 137·9 | 84·1 | 88·7 | 102·9 | 135·8 | 126·3 |
| Sept. 1 | 107·1 | 105·9 | 82·7 | 140·2 | 86·0 | 89·4 | 109·0 | 137·5 | 126·3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 52·9 | 2·3 | 6·4 | 2·2 | 10·5 | 12·7 | 3·0 | 10·0 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1,486 firms with 128,010 workers, 2,855 more than at August 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, and employment then was below its present level.

*Ottawa.*—There was a further increase in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. The 196 firms furnishing returns reported 14,661 employees, compared with 14,179 in the preceding month. At September 1, 1935, a minor decline had been noted, and the index was then several points lower.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing showed curtailment, mainly in textile and iron and steel. The changes in the remaining industries were on a comparatively small scale. Two hundred and eighty-seven employers had 31,482 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 32,120 at August 1. Employment had been considerably curtailed at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level.

*Windsor.*—A substantial reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 176 firms making returns reported 14,582 workers, as against 15,714 in the preceding month. Vegetable food and iron and steel factories showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was little general change. A moderate loss had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then slightly lower.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg declined on the whole; construction and transportation showed small advances, while manufacturing and trade were slacker. An aggregate working force of 39,878 persons was reported by the 484 co-operating establishments, which had employed 40,331 workers in the preceding month. A decrease had also been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was somewhat lower.

*Vancouver.*—There was a moderate advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 439 firms employing 35,351 workers, as against 35,125 at August 1.

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | Sept. 1, 1936 | Aug. 1, 1936 | Sept. 1, 1935 | Sept. 1, 1934 | Sept. 1, 1933 | Sept. 1, 1932 | Sept. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 52·9 | 105·9 | 104·9 | 100·8 | 94·3 | 86·8 | 83·1 | 94·7 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·7 | 136·9 | 142·5 | 134·6 | 125·9 | 127·4 | 112·7 | 109·3 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 89·2 | 94·0 | 99·7 | 81·9 | 101·5 | 79·6 | 92·3 |
| Leather and products | 2·2 | 112·2 | 108·2 | 111·0 | 99·9 | 100·2 | 91·4 | 91·3 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·5 | 114·6 | 110·8 | 115·7 | 105·2 | 108·2 | 99·4 | 100·7 |
| Lumber and products | 4·5 | 87·1 | 87·4 | 81·7 | 74·2 | 66·5 | 59·4 | 77·5 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·7 | 82·0 | 83·8 | 77·5 | 68·9 | 58·9 | 50·4 | 67·5 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 84·4 | 83·1 | 75·9 | 72·3 | 70·5 | 67·3 | 95·7 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 104·9 | 102·2 | 99·1 | 92·2 | 87·0 | 81·0 | 93·7 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 53·3 | 49·6 | 47·4 | 48·0 | 29·6 | 50·1 | 61·9 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·8 | 133·3 | 120·3 | 126·4 | 125·3 | 115·2 | 109·2 | 124·1 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·2 | 103·6 | 104·3 | 98·2 | 94·4 | 89·5 | 88·5 | 94·3 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·8 | 96·3 | 98·3 | 89·9 | 86·4 | 79·3 | 76·1 | 82·8 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 123·4 | 121·4 | 113·0 | 105·2 | 102·3 | 98·3 | 99·1 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·4 | 106·3 | 106·4 | 104·2 | 101·4 | 98·7 | 101·7 | 107·9 |
| Rubber products | 1·3 | 101·5 | 98·7 | 91·2 | 94·3 | 84·2 | 80·7 | 95·7 |
| Textile products | 10·1 | 118·8 | 113·7 | 112·3 | 108·1 | 101·5 | 93·9 | 93·3 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3·9 | 133·5 | 129·1 | 129·0 | 122·6 | 115·2 | 102·6 | 95·9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·8 | 93·9 | 91·1 | 89·5 | 90·3 | 82·8 | 75·2 | 76·9 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·9 | 145·3 | 140·5 | 133·0 | 119·3 | 126·0 | 103·9 | 96·9 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1·0 | 514·4 | 496·8 | 523·6 | 469·7 | 397·9 | 366·9 | 283·5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·0 | 124·0 | 120·2 | 117·9 | 114·0 | 113·9 | 104·7 | 100·1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·2 | 110·1 | 101·6 | 99·9 | 96·1 | 89·0 | 87·4 | 92·4 |
| Other textile products | 1·0 | 94·3 | 94·2 | 92·6 | 91·7 | 81·3 | 70·9 | 76·9 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·5 | 113·4 | 118·3 | 121·0 | 114·0 | 109·3 | 112·6 | 118·7 |
| Tobacco | ·8 | 95·4 | 100·9 | 109·0 | 103·7 | 105·5 | 106·3 | 108·0 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 139·2 | 143·8 | 133·5 | 128·4 | 113·2 | 121·1 | 133·8 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 128·4 | 131·6 | 107·5 | 122·1 | 96·4 | 84·6 | 86·8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·1 | 139·3 | 138·3 | 129·5 | 121·1 | 111·3 | 106·9 | 112·0 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1·0 | 88·9 | 88·4 | 80·6 | 75·8 | 64·6 | 69·9 | 107·9 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 124·1 | 122·3 | 118·8 | 116·6 | 112·1 | 117·6 | 133·0 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·7 | 124·4 | 120·8 | 122·3 | 105·1 | 91·8 | 101·3 | 133·1 |
| Iron and steel products | 10·7 | 83·1 | 85·5 | 79·7 | 71·2 | 62·8 | 62·1 | 79·7 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·3 | 107·4 | 107·3 | 100·0 | 85·7 | 68·7 | 60·8 | 81·9 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·1 | 106·5 | 106·9 | 91·8 | 82·2 | 66·3 | 71·4 | 92·3 |
| Agricultural implements | ·4 | 45·5 | 51·6 | 52·8 | 37·0 | 29·6 | 22·4 | 25·7 |
| Land vehicles | 4·4 | 74·2 | 78·8 | 75·1 | 69·4 | 65·0 | 64·8 | 77·0 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1·3 | 92·0 | 99·5 | 100·1 | 79·4 | 68·8 | 57·3 | 57·6 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 56·6 | 67·4 | 58·4 | 48·3 | 42·7 | 66·4 | 100·8 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 105·8 | 112·8 | 100·9 | 93·5 | 81·4 | 78·5 | 103·2 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·6 | 91·9 | 90·1 | 79·1 | 65·0 | 55·3 | 53·9 | 109·3 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·5 | 96·7 | 93·2 | 87·9 | 74·5 | 63·0 | 61·5 | 79·2 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 93·2 | 89·8 | 83·0 | 77·0 | 67·5 | 65·4 | 85·2 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 139·3 | 137·3 | 123·2 | 111·9 | 91·6 | 80·6 | 107·5 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 143·7 | 143·6 | 141·6 | 138·7 | 127·5 | 122·2 | 132·2 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 133·0 | 133·1 | 128·3 | 114·2 | 99·3 | 96·4 | 106·5 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in the food and lumber industries, but transportation showed a decline. Employment was more active than at the same date of a year ago, although a much larger increase had then been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

**Employment by Industries**

*Manufacturing.*—Continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance at September 1, the 5,812 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 531,449 at August 1, to 536,420 at the date under review. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 104·9 in the preceding month to 105·9 at September 1, when it was higher than in any other month since October 1, 1930.

The increase in activity at the beginning of September, 1936, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small fractional reduction between August 1 and September 1. The crude index when adjusted for seasonal movement therefore showed a gain, rising from 101·9 at the first of August to 103·0 at the latest date.

A review of the manufacturing group shows that the edible animal, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and iron, and steel divisions reported contractions as compared with the preceding month; these were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and non-ferrous metal industries indicated considerable improvement, also partly of a seasonal nature. The largest gains in factory employment were in Quebec.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at September 1 in the sixteen years of the record are as follows: 1936, 105·9; 1935, 100·8; 1934, 94·3; 1933, 86·8; 1932, 83·1; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 108·2; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 115·9; 1927, 106·8; 1926, 104·8; 1925, 96·8; 1924, 91·5; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 93·6 and 1921, 85·8.

For September 1, 1935, 5,550 manufacturers had reported 506,900 employees on their staffs; the increase over the preceding month had been on much the same scale as at the date under review.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large seasonal declines occurred in fish canneries, while dairies were also rather slacker and other branches of this group showed little general change. The payrolls of the 313 co-operating factories aggregated 26,513 employees, as compared with 27,659 in the preceding month. Employment at September 1, 1935, had suffered a rather larger decrease, and the index number then was slightly lower than at the date under review.

*Leather and Products.*—An increase was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants; the general gain in the group somewhat exceeded that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when the employment indicated by the firms making returns was at a very slightly lower level. Statements were received from 292 manufacturers having 22,825 persons in their employ, as against 22,000 at August 1, 1936. Ontario firms reported the most marked advances.

*Lumber and Products.*—Moderate reductions were made in sawmills, but container, vehicle and other lumber-using factories were rather more active. The result was a decrease of 79 persons in the staffs of the 845 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 46,085. This loss was decidedly smaller than that noted at September 1, 1935, when the index was over five points lower.

*Musical Instruments.*—Additions to personnel were recorded in musical instrument works, 35 of which enlarged their labour forces by 104 persons to 1,521 at September 1. The increase occurred mainly in Quebec. A greater gain had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1935, but employment was then at a lower level.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Confectionery and chocolate and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement was on a larger scale than at the same date last year, when the index stood at 126·4, compared with 133·3 at the beginning of September, 1936. Data were compiled from 479 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 34,933 at August 1, to 38,790 at the date under review. Ontario recorded the most marked advances.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this group showed a decline, improvement in the production of paper goods being offset by losses in plup and paper mills. A small reduction had been noted at September 1 of last year, when the index, at 98·2, was over five points lower than at the date under review. The forces of the 605 co-operating establishments included 63,041 persons at the beginning of September, as compared with 63,479 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Improvement was indicated in rubber factories, 53 of which em-

ployed 12,932 workers, compared with 12,580 at August 1. The situation at September 1, 1935, had also shown a betterment as compared with the preceding month, but employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 91·2, as against 101·5 at the date under review.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal increases occurred in textile factories, 1,037 of which had 102,127 employees, as against 97,856 at August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency was generally favourable. Garment and personal furnishing factories registered the bulk of the gain, while headwear, cotton, woollen, silk and knitting mills were also busier. The index of employment at the same date last year was between six and seven points lower; the increase then reported had involved a much smaller number of workers.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Curtailment was noted in these industries at September 1 as compared with August 1, since when 635 persons were released from the payrolls of the 183 co-operating factories, which employed 15,297 operatives. The level of employment was lower than at the beginning of September, 1935, when a gain had been indicated in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in this division showed a small advance according to statistics from 201 employers of 11,446 persons, compared with 11,358 at August 1. The situation in the chemical industries was more favourable than at the same date a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Factories producing these classes of building materials showed rather greater activity; statements were received from 207 plants, having 9,857 workers, as against 9,797 in the preceding month. A decrease had been noted at the beginning of September last year; the index then was several points lower.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Considerable expansion was shown in electric current plants, 98 of which employed 15,638 persons, or 215 more than at August 1. Employment was brisker than at September 1, 1935, although a larger increase had then been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this group increased at the beginning of September, 506 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 124 co-operating establishments, which had 17,103 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. A smaller advance had been noted at the corresponding date in 1935, and the index then was rather lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The agricultural implement, heating appliance and vehicle divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while sheet metal, wire and some other factories were busier. On the whole, there was a reduction of 3,219 in the forces of the 856 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 108,201 persons at the beginning of September. The largest losses were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The trend at September 1, 1935, had also been downward; the decline then was much smaller, but the index number was over three points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 83·1.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The precious and the base metals, and the smelting and refining divisions reported heightened employment; 169 manufacturers in the group as a whole employed 22,160 operatives, as against 21,846 at August 1. Improvement had also been indicated at the same date last year, but general activity was then decidedly less.

*Mineral Products.*—Employment in this group showed little general change, according to statements from 143 establishments with 14,596 persons on their pay-rolls, as against 14,566 at the beginning of August. The index was higher than at September 1, 1935, when a larger gain had taken place.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 311 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 23,400 workers, compared with 23,987 in the preceding month. The number employed in the bush at September 1 was greater than at the same date in 1935, being also larger than in most other years of the record.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Data were received from 100 operators having 23,193 men on their payrolls, as compared with 23,126 at the beginning of August. Improvement in the Prairie coal-fields rather more than offset declines in the Maritime Provinces. Much greater gains had been made at the same date a year ago, when the index number was fractionally higher than at the date under review.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a further expansion, according to returns from 217 firms whose forces rose from 32,372 persons at August 1, to 33,156 at the beginning of September. An advance had also been shown at September 1, 1935, but employment was then in lesser volume.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—Continued gains were reported in this group, in which 83 firms enlarged their staffs by 205 workers to 8,284 at September 1. A larger increase had been noted at the corresponding date of last year; the level of employment then, however, was considerably lower.

### Communications

Further expansion was indicated in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 22,790 workers, as compared with 22,280 in the preceding month. The index was higher than in the early autumn of 1935; the gain then indicated had been much smaller.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation at the date under review, for which the 235 employers furnishing data reported 27,200 workers, or 201 more than in the preceding month. The advances were chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. A rather larger increase had been recorded at the beginning of September, 1935, when the index was some three points lower.

*Steam Railways.*—There was a further gain in the number employed in steam railway operation at September 1, according to the 101 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 62,824 employees, compared with 61,845 at August 1. Employment was at a higher level than at the same date last year; the advance then noted had been on a smaller scale. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1936, took place mainly in Quebec and the Prarie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Reductions in staffs were indicated in the water transportation group, in which activity was rather greater than at the same date in 1935, when the tendency had also been upward. Statements were received from 109 employers of 16,831 workers, as against 17,141 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Important expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was not so brisk as in the late summer of 1935. Data were received from 728 contractors, whose payrolls stood at 24,553 at September 1, 1936, as compared with 23,461 at the beginning of August. The trend was favourable in most of the provinces.

*Highway.*—There was a further pronounced increase in this group, 3,791 men being added to the forces of the 381 co-operating organizations, who had 60,200 workers. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the Western Provinces, while curtailment was indicated in Quebec. Activity was generally less than at September 1, 1935, when a larger advance had been reported.

*Railway.*—Further increases in employment were indicated by the 33 employers furnishing data in this division, who employed 43,710 persons, as against 41,253 in the preceding month. Improvement occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Smaller additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1935; the index number then was many points lower.

### Services

Continued improvement was shown in the service group, in which business this year has been brisker than in 1935. The 472 establishments furnishing information for September 1, 1936, reported 29,994 assistants, or 364 more than at August 1. Most of the gain occurred in hotels and restaurants.

### Trade

Little general change was noted in either wholesale or retail trade, in both of which employment continued at a higher level than in the late summer of last year; a gain had then been indicated by the firms making returns in the group as a whole. Statistics for September 1, 1936, were received from 1,299 trading establishments employing 101,977 persons, compared with 101,939 at the beginning of August, 1936.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1936

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

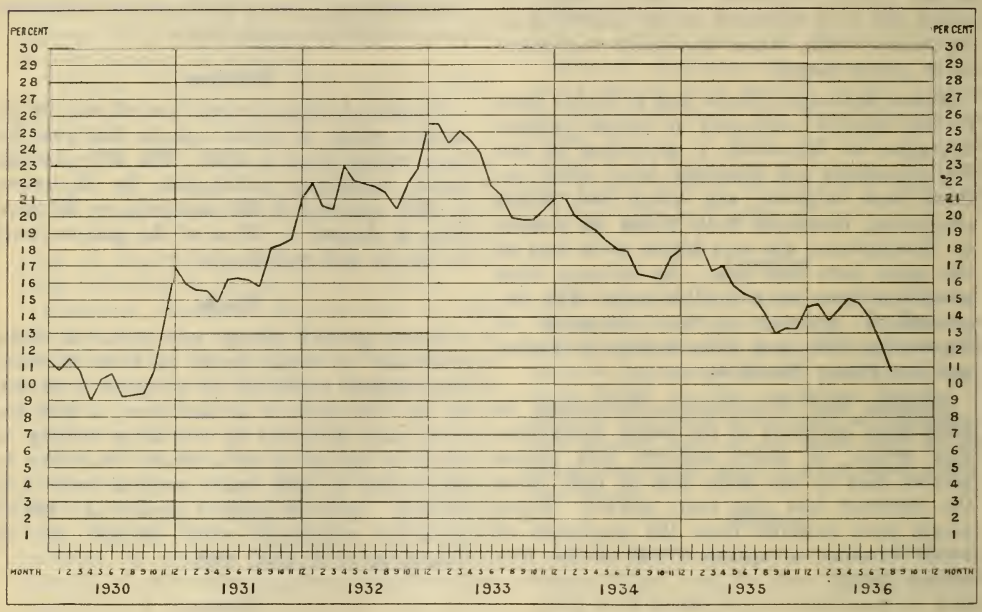
Further improvement in the local trade unions situation was evident at the close of

August, the 1,800 labour organizations making returns, with an aggregate membership of 181,861 persons, showing that 19,591, or a percentage of 10·8, were without employment, in comparison with 12·5 per cent in July. This advance noted in August marks the fourth month in a series of gradual and continuous favourable tendencies, culminating at the close of August in the maximum of employment available this year to date. Expansion on a larger scale than in comparison with July was reflected over August a year ago, when 14·2 per cent of the members reported, were idle. Alberta unions showed the most substantial increases in activity when contrasted with July conditions, the coal mines of the Province particularly, affording a greater volume of work. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, gains of lesser degree were shown, while in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the trend was toward heightened activity though the changes were but fractional. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions, however, indicated a slightly adverse tendency. All Provinces participated in the better employment movement noted from August a year ago, Alberta unions, as in the previous comparison, showing the most outstanding advancement, though the improvement noted among Ontario and British Columbia members was also noteworthy. In Manitoba moderate gains occurred, the remaining Provinces showing a slightly upward trend.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each Province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Toronto unions, with a gain of around 5 per cent, recorded the most marked expansion from July, and in Montreal advances of over 3 per cent were noted. Increases in work afforded, of minor importance, were evident among Edmonton, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Regina unions. Recessions in activity of noteworthy degree, however, were manifest by Halifax members, and in Saint John employment was retarded by less than one per cent. Decided betterment in conditions from August a year ago was indicated by Edmonton and Toronto unions, and in Montreal and Vancouver the situation improved considerably. Gains of moderate proportions were reported from Saint John and Winnipeg. On the other hand, Halifax members suffered losses in employment of about 4 per cent, and in Regina the trend was toward lessened activity though the change from August last year was slight.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1930, to date. The curve has pursued a steadily downward course since the close of April, denoting an increasing employment volume, and continued this favourable movement throughout August. Industrial activity, as reflected by the chart, was more

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



pronounced during August than in the corresponding month of last year when the curve rested at a point above that of the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries showed a very slight tendency toward a better situation during August from the previous month, and improvement on a larger scale was manifest from August a year ago. This was apparent from the reports received from 502 unions in the manufacturing industries, with 60,416 members, 6,513 or 10·8 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with percentages of 11·2 in July and 14·0 in August, 1935. Glass and hat and cap workers, whose combined membership was rather smaller, showed a noteworthy percentage increase in activity from July. Employment was also better maintained among wood, fur, iron and steel, garment, leather, and brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers, though the changes were not of particular significance in any one group of trades.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| Aug. 1919..... | 5·4 | 1·5 | 2·7 | 1·3 | ·8 | 2·0 | 1·1 | 4·1 | 2·2 |
| Aug., 1920..... | ·3 | 1·0 | 7·5 | 1·7 | ·3 | ·5 | ·7 | 4·7 | 3·3 |
| Aug., 1921..... | 7·4 | 8·3 | 11·5 | 8·0 | 3·5 | 3·1 | 4·8 | 12·7 | 8·7 |
| Aug., 1922..... | 2·4 | 2·8 | 5·4 | 2·5 | 1·6 | 2·8 | 3·6 | 6·1 | 3·6 |
| Aug., 1923..... | ·5 | ·4 | 2·2 | 2·2 | 3·4 | 1·0 | 3·6 | 2·0 | 2·2 |
| Aug., 1924..... | 9·2 | 3·1 | 8·9 | 5·8 | 4·4 | 4·4 | 5·7 | 4·7 | 6·5 |
| Aug., 1925..... | 7·2 | 4·2 | 6·0 | 3·8 | 2·8 | 1·3 | 3·0 | 3·5 | 4·4 |
| Aug., 1926..... | 1·9 | 2·5 | 3·2 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 5·0 | 3·9 | 2·5 |
| Aug., 1927..... | 1·5 | 1·2 | 5·4 | 3·1 | 2·3 | ·9 | 3·5 | 4·7 | 3·7 |
| Aug., 1928..... | 1·6 | ·7 | 4·0 | 1·9 | 1·4 | ·8 | 1·2 | 2·8 | 2·4 |
| Aug., 1929..... | 2·2 | ·8 | 4·6 | 2·5 | 2·5 | 1·8 | 5·7 | 3·9 | 3·5 |
| Aug., 1930..... | 5·2 | 1·6 | 12·3 | 8·5 | 7·2 | 6·7 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 9·3 |
| Aug., 1931..... | 9·3 | 7·7 | 16·9 | 15·2 | 15·7 | 11·8 | 24·2 | 16·4 | 15·8 |
| Aug., 1932..... | 8·9 | 13·7 | 25·0 | 23·9 | 18·2 | 13·0 | 24·0 | 19·9 | 21·4 |
| Aug., 1933..... | 12·6 | 11·1 | 22·6 | 21·7 | 17·9 | 14·3 | 22·0 | 19·9 | 19·9 |
| Aug., 1934..... | 7·8 | 6·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 16·2 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 16·5 |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25 7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14·6 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936..... | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936..... | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936..... | 7·4 | 8·7 | 19·6 | 15·0 | 9·9 | 7·7 | 15·7 | 11·6 | 14·8 |
| June, 1936..... | 6·7 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 13·3 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 17·2 | 10·5 | 13·9 |
| July., 1936..... | 6·2 | 6·8 | 19·2 | 9·9 | 6·3 | 7·4 | 14·4 | 9·7 | 12·5 |
| Aug., 1936..... | 6·8 | 7·7 | 16·7 | 8·4 | 7·8 | 7·1 | 10·7 | 8·3 | 10·8 |

Contractions in activity of a largely offsetting nature were recorded among general labourers, metal polishers, cigar and tobacco workers, printing tradesmen, paper makers, and textile and carpet workers. Employment for jewellery workers remained at the same level as in July. Compared with the returns for August of last year in the manufacturing industries, extensive employment recovery was noted among textile and carpet, wood and glass workers, and bakers and confectioners, and the situation for iron and steel, fur and jewellery workers, was also substantially improved. Activity in the printing trades tended upward though the variation from August last year was slight. Pronounced increases in slackness, however, were evident among metal polishers and general labourers. There was a noteworthy falling off in work accorded cigar and tobacco, leather, and hat and cap workers, from August, 1935, while among brewery workers slight recessions only, were shown. In the garment trades and among paper makers there was little change though the tendency was toward lessened activity.

Employment in the coal mines was in greater volume during August than in either the previous month or August a year ago, according to the returns compiled from 44 local unions involving a total of 14,741 members. Of these, 1,374 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 9·3 centrasted with percentages of 12·4 in July and 14·7 in August, 1935. Greater activity in the Alberta coal fields accounted largely for the better situation obtaining in the industry as a whole, from July, though in British Columbia there was a slight employment. A less favourable tendency was noted in Nova Scotia but the change was less than one per cent. As in the previous comparison, the Alberta coal mines were the determining factor in the improvement registered from August last year, though Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions also contributed to the total advance. Short time work, however, was rather prevalent throughout the month.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August, 1919 | 0 | 0 | ·5 | 3·3 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 1·1 | 1·5 | 0 | ·6 | ·8 | ·9 | ·2 | 11·1 | ·3 | 4·8 | 0 | 64·3 | 0 | 0 | 2·9 | 1·3 | 3·8 | 1·1 | 1·6 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·1 | 1·0 | ·2 | 1·7 | 2·2 |
| August, 1920 | ·2 | 0 | ·2 | 4·1 | 1·7 | ·9 | 0 | 1·4 | 0 | ·4 | 2·5 | ·1 | 22·4 | 0 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 2·4 | 17·4 | 5·4 | ·5 | 3·0 | ·6 | 3·3 | ·5 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·1 | 1·6 | ·1 | 2·5 | 3·3 |
| August, 1921 | 14·5 | 22·6 | 7·9 | 11·3 | 11·1 | 8·4 | 6·0 | 9·3 | 0 | 8·6 | 6·6 | 3·0 | 8·0 | 0 | 3·5 | 16·1 | 12·1 | 35·5 | 0 | 10·2 | 18·2 | 3·5 | 6·1 | 4·1 | ·3 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | ·7 | 5·0 | 3·1 | 8·5 | 8·7 |
| August, 1922 | 12·3 | 0 | 4·6 | 5·8 | 10·5 | 6·0 | ·4 | 8·7 | 0 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 7·0 | 5·8 | 0 | 15·1 | 3·9 | 10·0 | 6·7 | 0 | 3·7 | 3·8 | 2·1 | 5·5 | 2·3 | ·3 | ·5 | ·5 | 0 | 1·5 | 2·1 | ·5 | 6·0 | 3·6 |
| August, 1923 | 0 | 3·2 | 2·4 | 2·9 | ·9 | 3·2 | ·1 | 4·8 | 0 | 10·2 | 3·7 | 3·0 | 3·9 | 0 | 7·3 | 1·2 | 2·3 | 29·7 | 0 | 0 | 5·5 | 1·1 | 4·0 | 1·1 | ·2 | ·4 | ·4 | 0 | ·8 | 1·5 | 1·0 | 2·7 | 2·2 |
| August, 1924 | 6 | 12·1 | 8·9 | 10·1 | 1·4 | 11·0 | 13·2 | 9·7 | 0 | 5·0 | 16·1 | 17·2 | 16·2 | ·5 | 2·7 | 8·6 | 26·8 | 38·1 | 0 | 0 | 11·8 | 3·8 | 6·0 | 4·4 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 1·6 | 1·9 | 0 | 7·0 | 6·5 |
| August, 1925 | 0 | 0 | 5·8 | 8·0 | 2·9 | 3·8 | 1·5 | 5·1 | 0 | 4·6 | 14·1 | 23·0 | 13·6 | 4·4 | 2·9 | 7·9 | 32·8 | 51·2 | 0 | 2·4 | 6·1 | 2·3 | 6·8 | 2·6 | ·1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1·9 | 1·6 | ·6 | 4·1 | 4·4 |
| August, 1926 | 2·6 | 0 | 4·1 | 3·6 | 2·7 | 2·7 | 2·2 | 2·9 | 0 | 12·1 | 4·6 | 19·5 | ·6 | 5·3 | 2·0 | 2·9 | 4·7 | 17·9 | 0 | 0 | 4·7 | 1·8 | 5·8 | 2·1 | ·0 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·3 | 1·3 | ·1 | 4·0 | 2·5 |
| August, 1927 | 1·5 | 0 | 2·9 | 5·9 | 5·1 | 3·0 | 2·2 | 3·4 | 0 | 14·8 | 6·6 | 2·1 | 7·1 | 4·2 | 8·5 | 5·4 | 16·7 | 49·3 | 0 | ·1 | 8·5 | 1·9 | 4·9 | 2·1 | ·1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ·2 | 1·4 | 0 | 4·9 | 3·7 |
| August, 1928 | ·7 | 12·5 | 1·6 | 3·5 | 2·8 | 2·6 | 2·0 | 2·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 4·9 | 4·0 | 5·2 | ·7 | 3·4 | 3·3 | ·5 | 27·8 | 0 | ·5 | 3·5 | 1·7 | 17·0 | 1·2 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·8 | 1·6 | ·2 | 3·3 | 2·4 |
| August, 1929 | 1·6 | 6·9 | 5·0 | 3·9 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 1·8 | 3·6 | 0 | 3·7 | 3·0 | 12·1 | 1·0 | 18·1 | ·5 | 3·9 | 5·6 | 32·2 | 0 | 13·9 | 7·2 | 1·9 | 7·4 | 1·9 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·1 | 2·1 | 0 | 4·6 | 3·5 |
| August, 1930 | 1·2 | 18·8 | 6·5 | 8·6 | 6·0 | 6·7 | 5·7 | 7·1 | 0 | 18·3 | 7·5 | 37·5 | 5·3 | 3·8 | 17·2 | 6·1 | 16·1 | 42·3 | 0 | 35·3 | 28·8 | 5·0 | 26·9 | 4·9 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | 0 | 0 | 5·9 | ·5 | 12·4 | 9·3 |
| August, 1931 | 7·7 | 37·8 | 17·5 | 14·0 | 7·2 | 15·3 | 25·6 | 10·5 | 0 | 47·1 | 17·6 | 20·9 | 17·8 | 10·0 | 6·7 | 11·8 | 25·5 | 23·0 | 0 | 24·4 | 41·5 | 9·5 | 25·0 | 10·5 | 1·3 | 6·3 | 6·4 | 0 | 2·5 | 8·4 | ·1 | 18·9 | 15·8 |
| August, 1932 | 5·7 | 45·4 | 11·8 | 22·5 | 11·9 | 15·3 | 15·8 | 15·1 | 0 | 40·2 | 23·1 | 37·5 | 17·9 | 70·6 | 10·1 | 26·6 | 21·7 | 38·4 | 0 | 51·9 | 61·2 | 12·3 | 41·2 | 13·6 | 1·3 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | ·7 | 12·1 | 5·3 | 23·1 | 21·4 |
| August, 1933 | 21·3 | 20·5 | 13·1 | 20·1 | 7·6 | 13·4 | 10·5 | 14·6 | 6·5 | 31·2 | 11·1 | 17·1 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 16·0 | 24·1 | 18·6 | 34·4 | 0 | 53·1 | 63·6 | 11·4 | 35·0 | 12·5 | ·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 0 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 19·7 | 19·9 |
| August, 1934 | 66·7 | 37·0 | 14·1 | 13·6 | 6·9 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 0 | 29·2 | 5·2 | 21·9 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·7 | 18·0 | 3·0 | 36·6 | 0 | 53·2 | 57·3 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 8·2 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 16·8 | 16·5 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 55·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 11·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 51·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 59·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 15·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 19·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 14·9 | 14·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 16·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49 3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1'3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20·5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39·1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | ·8 | 8·4 | 18·1 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 8·2 | 0 | 18·1 | 31·2 | 4·9 | 33·9 | 43·7 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 0 | 33·8 | 40·5 | 7·1 | 32·1 | 7·7 | ·9 | 19·2 | 10·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 2·3 | 9·5 | 11·8 |
| June, 1936 | 1·7 | 3·8 | 18·4 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 5·4 | 2·1 | 8·3 | 0 | 10·3 | 25·5 | 2·9 | 27·7 | 39·4 | 17·9 | 10·9 | 24·5 | 39·5 | 0 | 34·7 | 40·5 | 6·3 | 35·6 | 6·4 | ·6 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·2 | 13·9 |
| July, 1936 | ·8 | 2·0 | 16·3 | 11·2 | 9·1 | 4·9 | 2·1 | 7·4 | 0 | 10·9 | 13·7 | 5·2 | 14·4 | 20·5 | 17·0 | 11·2 | 11·1 | 48·1 | 0 | 35·3 | 37·4 | 6·3 | 38·9 | 6·2 | 1·3 | 9·4 | 9·6 | 0 | 4·7 | 5·2 | 1·8 | 10·2 | 12·5 |
| August, 1936 | 4·2 | 1·5 | 12·1 | 10·8 | 8·9 | 6·5 | 3·2 | 9·3 | 0 | 6·8 | 12·6 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 14·5 | 14·7 | 9·8 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 0 | 41·3 | 29·9 | 5·3 | 37·1 | 5·4 | ·9 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·7 | 6·5 | 3·7 | 10·2 | 10·8 |

From unions in the building and construction trades, 193 reports were forwarded during August covering a membership of 20,766 persons, 6,201 or a percentage of 29·9 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, in comparison with 37·4 per cent of inactivity at the close of July and 44·1 per cent in August, 1935. Carpenters and joiners were afforded a much better volume of work than in July, the improvement recorded involving the greatest number of workers reported in any of the groups of trades. Among tile-layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovelmen and hod carriers and building labourers, large percentage gains were registered from July, but as their combined membership was small they did not include a great number of workers. Considerably improved conditions were also reflected by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, over July, and among painters, decorators and paper hangers, moderate gains in activity were recorded. Electrical workers maintained practically the same situation as in the preceding month. Bridge and structural iron workers, however, were decidedly less active than in July, and recessions, on a much smaller scale, though noteworthy, were recorded by granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steam fitters. The improvement shown in building and construction operations from August last year was widely distributed throughout the majority of trades, steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters, and joiners, electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers, and building labourers, particularly showing pronounced expansion during the month reviewed. Much better conditions prevailed also, for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters and decorators and paper hangers, and plumbers and steam fitters. Granite and stone cutters alone, reported a slackening in work available, which was quite marked.

A slight upward employment movement was manifest in the transportation industries during August from both the previous month and August, 1935, as shown from the returns compiled from a total of 808 local unions, with an aggregate of 58,156 members. Of these, 3,066 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 5·3 in contrast with percentages of 6·3 in July and 6·9 in August, 1935. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed increases in activity on a small scale when compared with July, and gains of slightly greater degree over August last year. Among street and electric railway employees there was but nominal employment advancement recorded in both comparisons. Navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs showed a small employment rise from July, though some curtailment in work afforded was noted from August a year ago.

No variation in conditions was apparent among retail shop clerks during August from the previous month, the 5 unions furnishing reports with 1,439 members, indicating an unemployment percentage of 4·7, the same as was recorded in July. The situation was considerably better, however, than in August last year when 12·3 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Civic employees with 79 associations, covering a membership of 8,894 persons, during August, showed that 329 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 3·7, contrasted with percentages of 1·8 in July and 3·0 in August last year.

Unemployment in the miscellaneous group of trades remained at the same level during August as in the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from 130 unions, with a membership numbering 6,698 persons. Of these, 681, or 10·2 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month, this percentage being identical with that recorded in July. Hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a moderately increased volume of work during August, and fractional improvement only was registered by theatre and stage employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen. Unclassified workers, however, showed a nominal adverse change. Employment advancement, on a large scale, was noted in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, from August last year when 22·0 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison barbers, and hotel and restaurant employees were decidedly busier during the month reviewed, and slight gains in activity were reflected by theatre and stage employees. Among stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers, quite small employment recessions were evident.

The percentage of idleness among fishermen stood at 4·2 at the close of August as compared with a percentage of 0·8 in July and with a fully engaged situation in August a year ago. The percentage for the month under survey was based on the reports received from 3 unions, with a combined membership of 590 persons.

The trend of activity for lumber workers and loggers was more favourable during August than in the previous month, though the change was but fractional, while gains of rather noteworthy proportions were reflected from August a year ago. This was apparent from the reports forwarded during August by

2 unions with a total of 1,017 members, 1·5 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month as compared with 2·0 per cent in July and 7·2 per cent in August a year ago.

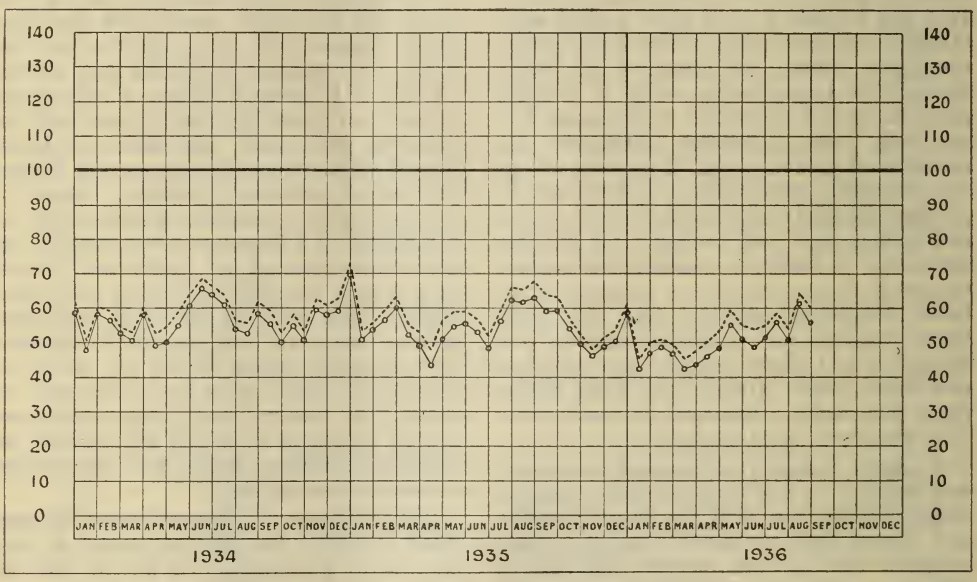
Table I shows by Provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive and for each month from August, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1936

During August, 1936, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain of over 8 per cent in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period, but a decline of more than 15 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. When compared with the work transacted in July, 1936, a substantial gain was reported in farming, followed by other gains of lesser importance in construction and maintenance, transportation and trade, but logging, services, manufacturing and mining showed decreases, the highest of which was in the first named group. Particularly marked declines from August last year were noted in construction and maintenance, in which group many relief placements had been made, and in farming, with other smaller losses registered in trade and manufacturing; industrial divisions recording increases under the same comparison were logging, mining, services and transportation, the highest of which was in logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph, that the curve, both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications followed a marked upward trend during the first half of the month, but showed a pronounced decline during the latter half of the period under review, and at the close of August reached a level about seven points below that recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 64·7

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



during the first half and 60·1 during the second half of August, 1936, in contrast with the ratios of 65·2 and 67·8 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 61·3 and 55·6, as compared with 61·6 and 62·8 during the corresponding months of 1935.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1936 was 1,259 as compared with 1,149 during the preceding month and with 1,488 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,019, in comparison with 2,049 in July, 1936, and with 2,236 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during August, 1936, was 1,179. of which 833 were in regular employment and 346 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,088 during the preceding month. Placements for August a year ago averaged 1,392 daily, consisting of 961 placements in regular and 431 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1936, the Offices of the Service referred 31,968 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,651 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 21,646, of which 17,290 were of men and 4,356 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,005. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,226 for men and 9,495 for women, a total of 32,721, while applications for work numbered 52,475, of which 39,853 were from men and 12,622 from women. Reports for July, 1936, showed 29,851 positions available, 53,257 applications made and 28,271 placements effected, while in August, 1935, there were recorded 40,164 vacancies, 60,363 applications for work and 37,566 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (8 months) | 129,943 | 79,487 | 209,430 |

### Nova Scotia

During the month of August, 1936, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 6 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with July and over 11 per cent in comparison with August, 1935. The decrease in placements from August of last year was due to a decline under construction and maintenance and smaller losses in mining and trade. Gains were reported in all other groups, but none were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 43; construction and maintenance 361 and services 287, of which 189 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 217 of men and 95 of women.

### New Brunswick

There was a decrease of over 31 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month and of over 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 31 per cent less than in July and over 30 per cent below August, 1935. A large decrease in relief placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from August of last year, as minor changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 21; construction and maintenance 66; trade 25 and services 539, of which 417 were of household workers. There were 95 men and 111 women placed in regular employment.

### Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec, during August, was nearly 13 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but 18 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with July, but a loss of over 22 per cent in comparison with August, 1935. The decrease in placements from August of last year was due to a reduction in relief work under construction and maintenance, although declines were also reported in trade and manufacturing. These losses were partly offset by increased placements in services and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 147; logging, 590; farming, 71; construction and maintenance 193; trade and services 2,496, of which 1,841 were of household workers. During the

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **761** | **26** | **855** | **733** | **312** | **412** | **2,059** | **397** |
| Halifax | 377 | 23 | 448 | 337 | 187 | 150 | 1,359 | 243 |
| New Glasgow | 165 | 3 | 188 | 177 | 105 | 63 | 331 | 139 |
| Sydney | 219 | 0 | 219 | 219 | 20 | 199 | 369 | 15 |
| **New Brunswick** | **662** | **7** | **724** | **667** | **206** | **461** | **845** | **496** |
| Chatham | 24 | 1 | 46 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 127 | 53 |
| Fredericton | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 45 | 124 |
| Moncton | 315 | 6 | 321 | 321 | 157 | 164 | 92 | 200 |
| St. John | 322 | 0 | 348 | 322 | 48 | 274 | 581 | 119 |
| **Quebec** | **4,563** | **762** | **7,546** | **4,557** | **2,609** | **964** | **2,739** | **3,994** |
| Chicoutimi | 276 | 0 | 476 | 276 | 276 | 0 | 101 | 376 |
| Hull | 213 | 12 | 956 | 330 | 306 | 9 | 395 | 447 |
| Montreal | 2,607 | 464 | 3,644 | 2,222 | 1,137 | 608 | 1,426 | 1,637 |
| Quebec | 896 | 231 | 1,580 | 1,008 | 520 | 197 | 602 | 832 |
| Rouyn | 63 | 2 | 119 | 71 | 64 | 7 | 30 | 102 |
| Sherbrooke | 196 | 5 | 405 | 230 | 178 | 14 | 132 | 402 |
| Three Rivers | 312 | 48 | 366 | 420 | 128 | 129 | 53 | 198 |
| **Ontario** | **12,259** | **555** | **23,918** | **11,681** | **6,946** | **4,541** | **42,447** | **8,798** |
| Belleville | 295 | 0 | 359 | 295 | 198 | 97 | 483 | 54 |
| Brantford | 264 | 3 | 463 | 261 | 238 | 23 | 1,524 | 255 |
| Chatham | 257 | 0 | 287 | 254 | 117 | 137 | 512 | 162 |
| Ft. William | 235 | 0 | 272 | 221 | 145 | 76 | 708 | 684 |
| Guelph | 70 | 14 | 76 | 90 | 61 | 3 | 957 | 92 |
| Hamilton | 615 | 7 | 1,390 | 637 | 381 | 226 | 4,548 | 345 |
| Kingston | 937 | 19 | 1,053 | 918 | 838 | 80 | 565 | 261 |
| Kitchener | 83 | 3 | 260 | 82 | 54 | 22 | 962 | 95 |
| London | 487 | 23 | 645 | 520 | 335 | 149 | 1,782 | 1,539 |
| Niagara Falls | 212 | 2 | 425 | 202 | 108 | 94 | 1,706 | 121 |
| North Bay | 495 | 0 | 545 | 532 | 508 | 24 | 524 | 162 |
| Oshawa | 887 | 0 | 1,103 | 878 | 42 | 836 | 1,327 | 127 |
| Ottawa | 778 | 22 | 1,594 | 757 | 598 | 151 | 2,040 | 767 |
| Pembroke | 412 | 0 | 394 | 252 | 166 | 86 | 73 | 206 |
| Peterborough | 187 | 1 | 257 | 187 | 159 | 28 | 258 | 92 |
| Port Arthur | 282 | 0 | 237 | 260 | 238 | 22 | 362 | 525 |
| St. Catharines | 231 | 13 | 427 | 225 | 157 | 68 | 1,983 | 193 |
| St. Thomas | 139 | 3 | 158 | 136 | 103 | 33 | 183 | 91 |
| Sarnia | 243 | 2 | 239 | 242 | 141 | 101 | 516 | 189 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 238 | 0 | 672 | 245 | 198 | 38 | 146 | 38 |
| Stratford | 125 | 0 | 357 | 122 | 115 | 7 | 872 | 128 |
| Sudbury | 236 | 19 | 997 | 218 | 174 | 44 | 506 | 169 |
| Timmins | 438 | 6 | 946 | 449 | 311 | 138 | 842 | 204 |
| Toronto | 3,550 | 391 | 10,130 | 3,153 | 1,268 | 1,806 | 16,529 | 1,918 |
| Windsor | 563 | 27 | 632 | 545 | 293 | 252 | 2,539 | 381 |
| **Manitoba** | **4,170** | **38** | **4,512** | **4,116** | **3,702** | **404** | **11,316** | **3,261** |
| Brandon | 561 | 20 | 493 | 461 | 435 | 26 | 553 | 383 |
| Winnipeg | 3,609 | 18 | 4,019 | 3,655 | 3,267 | 378 | 10,763 | 2,878 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **5,318** | **243** | **5,313** | **5,167** | **4,671** | **495** | **1,820** | **4,765** |
| Estevan | 27 | 4 | 80 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 55 | 124 |
| Moose Jaw | 964 | 85 | 966 | 937 | 834 | 102 | 541 | 1,133 |
| North Battleford | 153 | 3 | 140 | 150 | 143 | 7 | 4 | 266 |
| Prince Albert | 401 | 16 | 338 | 316 | 205 | 111 | 36 | 191 |
| Regina | 2,013 | 54 | 2,019 | 2,006 | 1,919 | 87 | 399 | 1,251 |
| Saskatoon | 791 | 45 | 753 | 775 | 744 | 31 | 601 | 733 |
| Swift Current | 229 | 21 | 212 | 227 | 166 | 61 | 99 | 534 |
| Weyburn | 207 | 9 | 196 | 191 | 151 | 40 | 4 | 281 |
| Yorkton | 533 | 6 | 609 | 530 | 474 | 56 | 81 | 252 |
| **Alberta** | **2,298** | **31** | **3,878** | **2,269** | **1,859** | **407** | **9,343** | **2,286** |
| Calgary | 977 | 11 | 1,687 | 954 | 818 | 136 | 3,188 | 684 |
| Drumheller | 161 | 1 | 382 | 160 | 86 | 74 | 253 | 340 |
| Edmonton | 861 | 14 | 1,306 | 859 | 759 | 97 | 4,853 | 807 |
| Lethbridge | 126 | 5 | 266 | 123 | 101 | 22 | 626 | 167 |
| Medicine Hat | 173 | 0 | 237 | 173 | 95 | 78 | 423 | 288 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,690** | **54** | **5,729** | **2,778** | **1,341** | **1,321** | **6,646** | **1,790** |
| Kamloops | 87 | 6 | 399 | 79 | 65 | 3 | 41 | 149 |
| Nanaimo | 428 | 0 | 421 | 421 | 350 | 71 | 115 | 377 |
| Nelson | 169 | 0 | 183 | 169 | 25 | 144 | 12 | 43 |
| New Westminster | 214 | 0 | 213 | 214 | 57 | 157 | 562 | 71 |
| Penticton | 57 | 6 | 145 | 76 | 27 | 28 | 93 | 305 |
| Prince George | 40 | 20 | 74 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 34 | ..... |
| Prince Rupert | 140 | 0 | 159 | 137 | 98 | 39 | 76 | 17 |
| Vancouver | 699 | 22 | 2,954 | 797 | 432 | 281 | 5,086 | 679 |
| Victoria | 856 | 0 | 1,181 | 857 | 259 | 598 | 627 | 149 |
| **Canada** | **32,721** | **1,716** | **52,475** | **31,968** | **21,646** | **9,005** | **77,215** | **25,946*** |
| Men | 23,226 | 164 | 39,853 | 23,191 | 17,290 | 5,792 | 65,203 | 21,290 |
| Women | 9,495 | 1,552 | 12,622 | 8,777 | 4,356 | 3,213 | 12,012 | 4,656 |

* 159 placements effected by offices since closed.

month 1,168 men and 1,441 women were placed in regular employment.

### Ontario

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during August called for nearly 8 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 28 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 10 per cent when compared with July and of over 28 per cent in comparison with August, 1935. There was a large decrease in placements under construction and maintenance and farming when compared with August of last year and smaller losses in services and manufacturing, which accounted for the decline under this comparison. Gains were reported in logging, transportation and mining, but they were small and did not, to any appreciable extent, offset the losses mentioned above. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 504; logging, 408; farming, 1,112; transportation, 181; construction and maintenance, 5,676; trade, 226 and services, 3,306, of which 2,035 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 5,562 of men and 1,384 of women.

### Manitoba

During August, orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for 52 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 11 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. There was an increase in placements over August, 1935, under construction and maintenance, which accounted for the gain under this comparison. Farming, manufacturing and mining were also slightly higher. The only decrease of importance was in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 2,404; construction and maintenance, 1,043; and services 577, of which 479 were of household workers. There were 3,436 men and 266 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during August, were over 96 per cent better than in the preceding month but over 7 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 100 per cent higher than in July, but over 4 per cent less than in August, 1935. The large reduction in farm placements, supplemented by a decline in services, accounted for the decrease from August of last year. These losses, however, were largely offset by gains in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 66; farming, 3,929; construction and maintenance, 403; and services 702, of which 504 were of household workers. During the month 4,265 men and 406 women were placed in regular employment.

### Alberta

There was an increase of 2 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 25 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 5 per cent higher than in July, but nearly 24 per cent below August, 1935. Substantial reductions in farming and construction and maintenance, with minor losses in trade, manufacturing and transportation accounted for the decline in placements from August of last year. The only increase of importance was in logging, although services also showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 70; logging, 322; farming, 887; construction and maintenance 392 and services 550, of which 447 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,495 of men and 364 of women.

### British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, were nearly 12 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 16 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease from August, 1935, was due to a reduction in relief placements under construction and maintenance, as, except for a nominal loss in logging, all other groups showed improvement. The most important gains were in services and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 81; farming, 232; mining, 171; construction and maintenance, 1,238 and services 802, of which 458 were of household workers. During the month 1,052 men and 289 women were placed in regular employment.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 21,646 placements in regular employment, 14,323 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 728 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 565 journeying to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 163 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the office of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during August, the Hull office arranged for the transportation of 155 bushmen to centres within the Pembroke zone. Ontario offices granted reduced rate certificates to 310 persons during August, 309 of whom were bound for provincial situations. Of these, the Port Arthur office assisted in the transfer of 108 bush workers, 10 mine worker, 5 carpenters, 4 survey men, 3 hotel employees, 2 painters, and one tractor man to various centres within its own zone. From Fort William, 58 bush workers, 2 taxi drivers, and one restaurant cook, and from Sudbury, 60 bush workers were carried to employment within their respective zones. In addition, the Fort William zone received 19 miners and the Port Arthur zone 2 miners from Timmins. The North Bay office was responsible for the despatch of 33 pulp-cutters and one millwright to the Timmins zone. The one worker travelling outside the province was a drill-runner sent from Timmins to Rouyn. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during August were effected by the Winnipeg office and numbered 170, of which 167 were provincial and 3 interprovincial. Provincially the movement was entirely within the Winnipeg zone and included the despatch of 81 highway construction workers, 77 farm hands, 7 mine employees, one building labourer, and one carpenter. Travelling to employment outside the province were one farm hand, one mine employee and one rigger, destined to the Port Arthur zone. Transportation vouchers granted in Saskatchewan during August were to teachers, 4 in number, who were conveyed at the reduced rate from Regina to situations within the same zone. The Alberta labour movement originated at Edmonton and comprised the transfer of 68 persons, 64 within the province and 4 outside. The latter were farm hands for Saskatchewan rural points. Provincially, 2 farm hands were carried to Drumheller, one farm hand to Calgary, and 27 farm hands, one farm domestic, 10 parks labourers, 5 mine workers, 4 sawmill labourers, 4 cooks, 3 carpenters, 3 oil well employees, one bridge engineer, one school teacher, one hotel maid. and one house maid to various centres throughout the Edmonton zone. Offices in British Columbia issued 21 reduced rate certificates during August, all to provincial points. At the Vancouver office 12 cannery workers secured certificates for transportation to Kamloops, and 2 hotel workers, one farm housekeeper and one mine cook for centres within the Vancouver zone. The Nelson office was instrumental in transferring 4 camp pole makers, and the Prince Rupert office one tie-cutter to employment in their respective zones.

Of the 728 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 490 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 174 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 52 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 10 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during August, 1936

The value of the building permits issued during August, 1936, was smaller than in the preceding month, and was also les than in August of last year; during the month under review, the 58 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost $3,672,845, as compared with $4,615,502 in July, 1936, and $4,311,968 in August, 1935. There was, therefore, a decrease of 20·4 per cent in the first comparison, and of 14·8 per cent in the second.

The value of the building authorized in the first eight months of the present year was $25,788,767; this was lower than the aggregate of $33,348,881 reported in the period January-August, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first eight months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for this period in each of the last five years had been very much lower than in any other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials since 1931 have also been decidedly lower than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 350 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over $1,500,000 and more than 1,500 permits for

other buildings valued at approximately $1,850,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 1,500 other buildings, estimated at about $1,700,000 and $2,300,000, respectively.

As compared with July, 1936, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan reported gains of $63,721 and $108,923, respectively. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, that of $484,977 or 36·6 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in August of last year; the largest increase of $508,938 or 154·0 per cent was in Quebec. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $790,531 or 81·6 per cent in Nova Scotia was most marked.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto, and Vancouver showed decreases as compared with July, 1936, and also with August, 1935, while in Montreal and Winnipeg there was a decline in the first, but an increase in the second comparison. Of the other centres, Sydney, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Westmount, Chatham, London, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Kamloops and Victoria recorded gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-1936.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during August, and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based on the January-August total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given, (average 1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in August | Value of permits issued in first eight months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months, (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months, (1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 3,672,845 | 25,788,767 | 23·6 | 84·7 |
| 1935..... | 4,311,968 | 33,348,881 | 30·5 | 81·2 |
| 1934..... | 3,764,425 | 17,433,272 | 16·0 | 82·8 |
| 1933..... | 1,910,809 | 14,407,111 | 13·2 | 77·0 |
| 1932..... | 3,823,251 | 32,576,464 | 29·8 | 77·7 |
| 1931..... | 8,201,879 | 78,194,996 | 71·6 | 83·0 |
| 1930..... | 14,029,564 | 115,268,330 | 105·5 | 93·4 |
| 1929..... | 21,582,221 | 168,894,072 | 154·6 | 99·2 |
| 1928..... | 17,448,542 | 145,247,485 | 133·0 | 96·4 |
| 1927..... | 29,478,378 | 126,690,292 | 116·0 | 96·2 |
| 1926..... | 11,672,599 | 109,211,942 | 100·0 | 100·7 |
| 1925..... | 9,511,008 | 88,223,328 | 80·8 | 103·1 |
| 1924..... | 9,406,733 | 81,762,083 | 74·9 | 109·0 |
| 1923..... | 11,425,031 | 97,551,074 | 89·3 | 111·8 |
| 1922..... | 18,158,932 | 105,181,416 | 96·3 | 108·4 |
| 1921..... | 10,928,039 | 77,665,614 | 71·1 | 128·6 |
| 1920..... | 10,805,846 | 86,303,601 | 79·0 | 143·8 |

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was lower than in 1935, although it was higher than in 1934 or 1933. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1931-1935, was considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* September, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in August showed a further improvement as compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than in August, 1935. There was a substantial increase in employment, between July 20 and August 24, in the coal mining industry; there was also some improvement in the linen industry, boot and shoe manufacture, building and public works contracting, general engineering, the iron and steel tube industry, and cocoa, chocolate, etc., manufacture. On the other hand there was a decline in employment in tailoring, dressmaking, the shirt, collar, etc., industry, and the distributive trades.

It is provisionally estimated that, at August 24, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,961,000. This was 66,000 more than at July 20, 1936, and 500,000 more than at August 26, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at August 24, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·3 as compared with 12·7 at July 20, 1936, and with 14·9 at August 26, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at August 24 was 12·1 compared with 12·5 at July 20, and with 14·7 at August 26, 1935.

At August 24, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges

in Great Britain was 1,297,596 wholly unemployed, 244,874 temporarily stopped, and 71,470 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,613,940. This was 38,132 less than a month before and 334,024 less than a year before. The total of 1,613,940 included 1,255,006 men, 58,325 boys, 246,307 women, and 54,302 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 688,446 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 624,432 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 175,174 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at August 24, 1936, was 1,678,277, as compared with 1,717,062 at July 20, 1936, and 2,022,450 at August 26, 1935.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—A substantial increase in factory employment between July and August combined with gains in 10 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics resulted in a net gain of 166,000 workers in these combined industries over the month interval, and weekly payrolls in these industries increased by approximately $7,300,000, according to a recent announcement by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

"The gains in factory employment and payrolls were widespread, 71 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increases in number of workers and weekly payrolls over the month interval," Secretary Perkins said. "The increase of 2·2 per cent in factory employment indicates the return of approximately 165,000 workers to jobs in the manufacturing industries and marks the seventh consecutive month in which gains have been reported. The August, 1936, employment index (88·7) exceeds the level shown in any month since September, 1930. The increase of 4·1 per cent in payroll totals raised the August payroll index (81·0) to the maximum recorded since October, 1930.

While a large proportion of the durable goods industries showed gains in employment, the level of employment for the durable goods group as a whole remained unchanged, due largely to a sharp decline in employment in the automobile industry. The non-durable goods group, however, showed a substantial increase in employment, 4·3 per cent. The August employment index for the non-durable goods group (98·5) exceeds the levels of any month since September, 1930, and indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed during the index base period (1923-25=100) 985 were employed in August, 1936. The August employment index for the durable goods group (79·7) is, with the exception of the two immediately preceding months, higher than in any preceding month since September, 1930, and indicates that 797 of every 1,000 workers employed during the index-base period were employed in August, 1936. Employment in the durable goods group in August, 1936, was 13 per cent higher than in August, 1935, while in the non-durable goods group the gain over the year interval was 4·5 per cent.

Employment gains in 10 non-manufacturing industries slightly offset the declines in the remaining 6 non-manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and resulted in a small net employment increase (approximately 1,000 workers) between July and August. Nearly 13,000 workers were returned to employment in wholesale trade establishments. Private building construction and bituminous coal mining also added substantial numbers of workers to their payrolls. Electric light and power and manufactured gas companies continued to absorb additional workers, the gain of approximately 6,000 workers bringing the level above that of any month since September, 1931.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Among the 6 non-manufacturing industries reporting decreased employment, the most pronounced losses were in retail trade and anthracite coal mining. Employment in retail trade establishments normally recedes from July to August, the decrease of 1 per cent during the month interval indicating 31,600 fewer workers in retail stores. Reports from anthracite mines indicated a drop of 10,400 workers. Seasonal declines were shown in laundries and dyeing and cleaning and small decreases in employment were reported in year-round hotels and in electric railroads and motor bus operation and maintenance.

A comparison of aggregate employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries between August, 1935, and August, 1936, shows an increase of approximately 960,000 workers over the year interval. Weekly wage disbursements were more than $41,500,000 greater in August, 1936, than in the corresponding month of last year.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages

clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wage conditions have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

### National Harbour Board

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Demolition and reconstruction of Raceways Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, Windmill Point Wharf, Harbour of Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $123,398. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Burners and welders—electric or acetylene | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor air operator | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—steam, gas or electric | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators—stationary (gas or electric) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane signalman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline operator | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runner | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman (on crane and floating derrick) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Floating derrick engineer, steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist runner—gas or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist runner—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painter (brush hand) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipefitter, surface (temporary worker) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumber and steamfitter | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers (general) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Rock driller—machine | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel fireman | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural iron workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (equipment supplied by contractor) | 1 75 (Half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon.) | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' attendants | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## Department of National Defence

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Painting the metal roofs of the Permanent Camp buildings at Valcartier. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Lirette, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,147. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairs to the exterior brickwork on the Armoury, Coaticook, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Hilaire Savard, Coaticook, P.Q. Date of contract, September 9, 1936. Amount of contract, $550. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of Airmen's Married Quarters at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1936. Amount of contract, $113,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck,— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel and patent | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, shinglers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, sheet metal | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters—ornamental | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| *Helpers* (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Waxers and polishers—floor | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

Note.—In any instance where no rate is quoted for "Helpers," such helpers shall not receive less than the minimum rate specified for labourers.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a concrete apron for Landplane Hangar A.1 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract Sept. 12, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,770. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1-2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Plastering Barrack Block No. 3, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,975. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Plastering interior walls and partitions of Seaplane Hangar S.1, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John J. Macnab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,480. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0·40 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operators— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a vacuum steam heating system in Landplane Hangar A.1, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and 1-2 ton truck | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and 3 ton truck | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Furring and lathing of Barrack Block No. 3, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of

contractor, Mr. John J. MacNab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,880. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome at Langley Prairie, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Baynes & Horie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 22, 1936. Amount of contract, $45,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Axemen | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline operators—steam | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline firemen | 0 74⅛ | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline oilers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 3 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe fitters—surface—temporary work | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers | 0 56¼ | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers—general | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Road grader operators—horse-drawn | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Road grader operators—includnig team | 1 05 | 8 | 44 |
| Road grader operators—gas | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 74⅛ | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 90 | | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators—gas | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operators | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a workshop hangar at Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, the MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 25, 1936. Amount of contract, $62,985. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons | 0 97½ | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineer—operating steam— | | | |
| 1 and 2 drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 drum | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Road grader operator—gas | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operator—gas | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel fireman | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oiler | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rodman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters—ornamental | 0 97½ | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such, lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Veterinary Sick Lines at Calgary Barracks, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $11,890. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' and masons helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician—inside wiremen | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| Single drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Double drum | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers— | | | |
| Metal | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel—patent | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operator, gas | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel craneman | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steel rodman—reinforced steel | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters, ornamental | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supplying and laying water mains at the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Miles Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $37,590. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pipe layers | $0 50 | 8 | |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | |
| Truck driver and truck | 1 45 | 8 | |
| Truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 70 | 8 | |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Partial construction of a 25-yard Machine Gun Range at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, the Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,975. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Single Officers' Quarters at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of Contractors,

H. Dagenais Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1936. Amount of contract, $154,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers' and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators—gas | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician—inside wiremen | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters (ornamental) | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel—Patent | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, sheet metal | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| Single or double drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Three or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of September, 1936, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Nature of Contract | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Aeroplane engines, complete | Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Overhaul of aeroplane | The Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. |
| Modification and complete overhaul of aeroplane. | The Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. |
| Conversion of wheels | Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Drab frieze | Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S. |
| Drab cloth breeches | Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Jackets and trousers | Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue serge trousers | Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Serge | The Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

## Public Works Department

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Little Lameque, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. P. and Daniel P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, September 24, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,363.57. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Hoist engineman—gasoline | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineman—steam— | | | |
| 1 and 2 drums | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a public building at Mildmay, Ont. Name of contractors, Campbell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,750 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tilelayers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers—wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and Glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Burlington, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Stanley Walters, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $15,286, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | $0 55 | 8 | |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Stonecutters | 0 87½ | 8 | |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 | |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 | |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Mastic floor layers— | | | |
| Finishers, rubbers and spreaders | 0 75 | 8 | |
| Kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 | |
| Lathers, metal | 0 87½ | 8 | |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 54 | 8 | |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 | |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 | |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 90 | 8 | |
| Driver | 0 45 | 8 | |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 50 | 8 | |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a steel sheet pile wharf extension. Name of contractor, Mr. Royden H. Brigham, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $7,011.58. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finisher | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver runner—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman (stationary) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably tools as: broad-axe, crosscut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Ingall's Head, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Charlotte County Construction Co., St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, September 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $48,516. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Hoist engineman— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam, 1 and 2 drum | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam, 3 drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, crosscut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a Records Storage Building at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $428,821 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar or material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar or material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar or material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters, *to Sept. 30* | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters, *on and after Oct. 1/36* | *0 83* | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians—inside wiremen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Asbestos insulation workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick and hoist operators (other than on steel erection)— | | | |
| Steam | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Linoleum layers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Floor waxers and polishers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor layers and spreaders | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor rubbers and finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Kettlemen (men mixing material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection work on the south side of McGregor's Creek (Thames River, Chatham), Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,818.94. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finisher | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Operating engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman and cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, crosscut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Completion of a section of rubble mound breakwater and re-establishment to grade and rectification of a further section, in the Harbour of Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $254,260. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| Tug captain (according to nominal horse-power of vessels as described in classification of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada). | per month $145–$180 | With Board and Lodging |
| Chief marine engineer (Class 2) | 170 | " |
| Second marine engineer (Class 2) | 140 | " |
| Chief marine engineer (Class 3) | 165 | " |
| Second marine engineer (Class 3) | 130 | " |
| Chief marine engineer (Class 4) | 150 | " |
| Second marine engineer (Class 4) | 120 | " |
| Chief marine engineer (on vessels requiring less than 4th class certificates) | 135 | " |
| Fireman | 65 | " |
| Oiler | 65 | " |
| Deck hands | 50 | " |
| Cook | 80 | " |

(*Continued on next page*)

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Shovel operator | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel craneman | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel fireman | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist Engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Dinkey engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Dinkey engineer—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver (half day's pay to be allowed for any work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tender | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, crosscut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of existing wharf at Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $16,969.42. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tender | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—Gasoline | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver operator | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Reconstruction of a portion of the east pier at Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. James McGill, Harrow, Ont. Date of contract, September 12, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $13,710.73. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters and joiners | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finisher | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric— | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—steam— | | | |
| 1 or 2 drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | | |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the dyke at Laprairie, P.Q. Name of contractors, N. Frascarelli and D. Palangio, both of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $21,989.08. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runner—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Operating engineer, steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, crosscut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a float and approach at Long Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. W. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 13, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $4,332. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Boomman | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver foreman | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of working are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Petite Rivière St. Francois, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Laflamme & Laflamme, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 5, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,383.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Customs Examining Warehouse, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Janin Building Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $26,020.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone masons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and Glaziers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1-2 ton | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater (east), at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Victor E. A. Belanger & James Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, September 12, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $44,489.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman, stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Iona, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Eddie J. Gaudet & J. C. Gaudet, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, September 17, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $12,845. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Boatmen | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. and electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman and cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a breastwork extension at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractors, Western Drainage Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 10, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $51,579.45. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters and joiners | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Operating engineer—steam— | | | |
| 1 or 2 drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as: crosscut saw, hammer, broad-axe, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Docking, cleaning, painting, repairing, etc. of Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 (Fruhling). Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $13,475 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Ship carpenters | $0 78¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Platers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Rivetters | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Rivet holders | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Rivet heaters | 0 63 | 8 | 44 |
| Iron caulkers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Flangers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Fitters | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electric welders | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 81 | 8 | 44 |
| Iron moulders | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Patternmakers | 0 81 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers | 1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 73⅛ | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 65½ | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, Team and Wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a Clock Tower addition to the public building at Coaticook, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. R. Royer Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, September 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,460. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Stonemasons | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering materials) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Docking, cleaning, painting, repairing, etc. Dredge P.W.D. No. 305 (King Edward). Name of contractors, British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,907. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Ship's carpenters | $0 78¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Wood caulkers | 0 81½ | 8 | 44 |
| Fitters | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Iron moulders | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Patternmakers | 0 81 | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers' helpers | 0 62 | 8 | 44 |
| Platers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Rivetters | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Rivet heaters | 0 63 | 8 | 44 |
| Steel caulkers | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Electric welders | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 73½ | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 65½ | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of an extension to the Assembly Wharf, Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 15, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $72,677.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Piledriver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver boomman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver man | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick man | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Harvey Bank, Albert Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Williard A. Smith, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $18,370.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Hoist engineman—Gasoline | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineman—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools interchangeably as broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a public building at Oxford, N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction and Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 30, 1936. Amount of contract, $19,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Dredging work at Little Current, Lake Huron, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $8,062.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in the harbour of Grand Anse, N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Dredging & Supply Co., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, September 18, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in outer harbour at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $8,459.82. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $65,039.48. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 1, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,671.93. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Etc.)*

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Sidney, N.S. Name of contractors. Lemon, Gonnason Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $780. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Lillooet, B.C. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,734. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Salmon Arm, B.C. Name of contractors, the Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd.. Preston, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,338. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Kirkland Lake, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty

Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,080. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings for the public building at Dolbeau, P.Q. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $999. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

### Post Office Department

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, Etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the months of August and September, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| *August* | |
| Dating stamps and type, brass crown, seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Thos. Lawson & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Stamping machines | Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter box locks | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Satchels | S.S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| *September* | |
| Dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Canadian General Rubber Co. Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd. Moncton, N.B. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Stamping machines, etc. | Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter box locks | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |



### Department of Railways and Canals

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to the breakwater at Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $11,928. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete finisher | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane runner—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane runner—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick runner—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick runner—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runner | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Stationary fireman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

Contracts were awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the months of August and September, 1936, to the following: The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B., for the manufacture of riding boots; the Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q., for the manufacture of mercerized broadcloth; and to Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., for scarlet serge tunics, and also for brown serge jackets. The contracts all included the "B" labour conditions above referred to.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Bakery and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 189.

(A strike at another bakery is reported on page 881 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1936, to June 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives 30 days' notice before June 1 of any year. If such changes cannot be agreed upon they shall be submitted to a board of arbitration whose decision shall be final and binding.

All employees must become and remain members in good standing of the union within one week of commencing their employment. All employees to receive and sign for a copy of this agreement, thereby authorizing the Company to deduct from their wages and pay to the union secretary any dues, fines or assessments levied by the union. The union agrees to reimburse the Company should any union member cheat the Company out of any money, but the Company is to prosecute such salesman. No salesman to be discharged for upholding union principles.

No work on Sundays or any national holidays, except that two men may be asked to be ready to handle emergency or shipping orders, such men to be called in rotation. A day's work to be ended on the completion of the salesman's route, but in no case to exceed the hours of work as set by the "Hours of Work Act."

Minimum wage scale: bakery salesmen $23 per week, route inspectors $29.40; inexperienced new men $20 per week for first four weeks. No employee receiving a higher wage rate to have his wages reduced because of this agreement. The commission on cakes to be 10 per cent retail and 5 per cent wholesale. Salesmen are not to be expected to accept for sale any other products than those ordered by them previously. Any other goods given them to be on a returnable basis.

One week's notice to be given employees discharged and employees to give the same notice if leaving.

In case of any dispute, the men to continue to work and if it cannot be adjusted it must be referred to a board of arbitration whose decision is final.

## Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Leather Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Leather Garment Manufacturers and the United Garment Workers of America, District Council.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1936, in one establishment and later dates in other establishments, until July 1, 1937.

(A dispute in one establishment before the signing of the agreement was reported in the Labour Gazette, August, page 692.)

Only union members to be employed to perform all cutting, operating, pressing and all general work.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. No work on Labour Day.

Overtime: No overtime to be permitted as long as additional employees can be secured from the union for such work and there is room and extra machinery for such new help.

Both parties agree to enter into conference for the purpose of fixing piece work and weekly wage rates for the different sections in the shop. All new prices for piece work to be agreed upon by the manufacturer and the shop committee and if they cannot agree, a representative of the union will be called in to help settle the dispute.

The manufacturer will not enter into any individual agreement with any employee without the knowledge and consent of the union. The manufacturer agrees not to give out any work to be done at any contracting shops.

In the slack period, when there is not sufficient work for all employees, the available work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible among all employees engaged in the work and no employers are to work. In the busy season, where the firm consists of several partners who have been working regularly at some operation, one of such partners may continue in this position.

No employee to be discharged without sufficient cause and without the consent of the union. A shop chairman and a shop committee to be selected by the employees and all complaints and disputes are to be taken up at a conference between the shop chairman, the shop committee, the union and the representative of the firm.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Hamilton, Ontario. — Certain Steamship Companies and the Longshoremen's Union of Hamilton.

Agreement reached at the conclusion of the strike reported on page 884 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1936, to the end of the 1936 navigation season.

Negotiations for an agreement for 1937 are to be commenced not later than the end of January, 1937.

The companies agree to recognize the union and the dock stewards as representatives of the union during loading or unloading operations, such dock stewards to be working longshoremen. No discrimination to be shown against union members because of their union activities. If sufficient union men are not available when required, non-union men may be employed for the loading or unloading of the boat for which they are required.

Hourly wage rates: 42 cents from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 45 cents from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and for all work on Sundays and holidays. After the first hour of waiting, all waiting time to be paid for at half regular rates, excluding meal hours.

Other conditions as to waiting time, etc. are provided for in the agreement.

Truckers not to load or unload their own trucks.

Complaints against union members are to be submitted by the stevedore or foreman to the union's business agent or dock steward, but longshoremen may be immediately discharged and their cases taken up as soon as possible by representatives of the Company and the union.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

### Montreal, Quebec.—The Montreal Tramways Company and their Employees

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937 and will continue from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 60 days before the termination date.

#### General

No discrimination to be shown against any employee because of his membership in a union and employees who are union officials to be granted leave for the work of the union. A union president or business agent may visit any division or department and discuss with the head of the department questions relating to the welfare of the union members.

Free transportation to and from work to be given employees and also to pensioned employees.

Promotions to be made with justice to all, considering ability and seniority.

All employees normally to be entitled to one day's rest in seven. Men employed in the power, mechanical or construction departments who receive an urgent call for duty at night outside their regular hours to be paid time and one-half with a minimum of 4 hours computed at regular rates.

Employees dismissed or suspended to first have an opportunity of presenting their case to the superintendent or other authorized official and will have the right to submit the case through the business agent to the head of the department and to the management.

Uniforms will be supplied by the Company to conductors, motormen, autobus chauffeurs and car starters who have been three years in the service. Car starters, couplers, switch inspectors, hillmen, watchmen on construction work on streets and section foremen to be supplied with rubber coats and rubber boots.

One apprentice allowed for every 10 craftsmen or fraction thereof. They may only work as apprentices for three years.

The Company agrees to meet a committee representing the employees to settle questions which may be submitted.

#### Transportation Department

Hours for conductors, operators and autobus chauffeurs to be limited to 54 per week. Seniority to prevail in the selection of runs. All men taking senior bookings of between 45 and 54 hours per week to complete their work in six days. Spare men to be limited to a maximum of 42 hours per week and all men may work on the seventh day to bring their hours to 42 in the week. All car runs will be in two shifts, as much as possible to be worked inside of 14 consecutive hours. Runs may be booked from 44 hours in 7 days to 36 hours in 7 days, but no employee to be obliged to book on a car or bus making less than 36 hours per week.

With certain exceptions, crews, operators and autobus chauffeurs on regular scheduled runs who are required to work for an extended period or in emergencies to be paid time and one-half for extra time worked up to a maximum of 2 hours at overtime rate. All work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, 5 cents per hour extra.

Provision is made for conditions governing waiting time, work on special cars, delays, sufficient time for rest between runs, etc.

Wages per hour: conductors, motormen and car starters—first year's service 41 cents, second year 46 cents, after two years 51 cents; one man car operators 5 cents per hour extra. Wages for autobus chauffeurs—first year 52 cents, second year 56 cents. Wages for hillmen and switchmen—first year 29 cents, second year 33 cents. Five cents per hour extra to be paid employees requiring special training for working mechanical cars and shifting and switching railroad cars for suburban lines, also for employees training platform men or autobus chauffeurs, and for work on sweepers, ploughs and special snow equipment.

#### Construction Department

Hours: 48 per week but owing to the nature of the work this standard in force only so far as work is available and weather conditions and other contingencies permit.

Overtime at the rate of time and one-quarter to be paid to day gangs for all time worked over 10 hours up to midnight and time and one-half from midnight to 7 a.m. except for working on snow when time and one quarter to be paid for all overtime over 10 hours. Night gangs to be paid at regular rates when work continues for more than 8 hours. Night gangs commencing work at midnight or after to be paid time and one-quarter with a minimum of 6 hours of paid time. Emergency gangs called after midnight to be paid time and one-half with a minimum of 4 hours at regular rates.

Hours for construction department shop employees: 40 per week. Overtime: time and one-quarter to be paid for all time over 10 hours on any week day; on Sundays and legal holidays, the overtime rate to be time and one-half.

Wage rate for labourers in construction department: 31 cents per hour.

Hourly wage rates for road department: subforemen 51 cents in summer, 47 cents in winter, 45½ cents for snow work; spring switch inspectors 47 cents; city trackmen, 45½ cents except snow work 40 cents; suburban trackmen, 43 cents except snow work, 40 cents; section men, 38 cents.

Power Department

Hours: 56 per week for operating men and 40 per week for maintenance men.

Overtime: time and one-half for all time over 10 hours on any week day. Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays by operating employees, 5 cents per hour extra.

Overhead Section of Power Department

Hours: 40 per week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter for all work over 10 hours and for all work on Sundays and holidays. In emergency cases outside the regular hours, time and one-half to be paid employees, with a minimum of 4 hours.

Autobus Garage Employees

Hours: 50 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for work over 10 hours; work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-quarter.

Youville Shops and Car Barns

Hours: 40 per week for all employees at Youville shops and at car barns.

Overtime: time and one-half for all work over 10 hours on any week day at Youville shops. For work on Sundays and on legal holidays, time and one-quarter. No employee to be required to work more than two Sundays in each month, unless called for emergency work.

### Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreement and amendment to an agreement have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted on page 953 of this issue:

Dress Cutters, Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, Montreal (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in the article below:
of this issue:

Barbers, Toronto.

Building Labourers, Toronto.

Plasterers, Ottawa.

Plumbers, Toronto.

Electrical Workers, Toronto.

Painters, Toronto.

Men and Boys' Clothing Workers, Province of Ontario.

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## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Agreements Recently Approved by Orders in Council

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Barbers, Toronto.—An Order in Council, dated September 4 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 12 and corrected in the issue of October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the barbering trade in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and the adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is in effect from September 22, 1936 "during pleasure."

Work may be performed on any day except Sundays, Wednesdays after 12 noon and on eight specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates for any person who is regularly employed on a percentage basis, for master barbers (that is persons who employ any other person to do work at the barbering trade) who personally work at the trade and for any person who carries on a business in a one-chair establishment or who operates a barber chair in any shop as a separate unit to be "such percentage of the earnings of the barber or chair operated by him as will ensure to the barber a minimum wage equivalent to what he would have received for the same work if he had been employed pursuant to an arrangement whereby he would receive 60 per cent of

the amount taken in at the following shop prices: hair cut (adults) 40 cents; shampoo (plain) and facial massage (plain) 35 cents; hair cut (children), singe and razor honing 25 cents; shave 20 cents; hair tonics and neck clip or neck shave 15 cents. Minimum wage rate for persons regularly employed on a weekly salary basis: $20 per week. Minimum wage rates for persons who are not regularly employed at the trade to be $3 per day for any day except Saturday or a day preceding a holiday for which minimum is $5. If employed for less than a full day, 60 cents an hour to be paid with a minimum of 3 hours' pay.

No deduction to be made from the wages established herein for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Building Labourers, Toronto.—An order in Council dated September 4 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 12, and corrected in the issues of September 19 and October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule affecting common labourers in the building trades in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and the adjacent suburban area.

The schedule is to be in effect from September 22, 1936, "during pleasure."

Hours: 48 per week. In case of shift work, no person to work more than one shift of 9 hours in any 24 hour period.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for common labourer: 50 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any person who is handicapped by age or disability.

Plasterers, Ottawa.—An Order in Council dated September 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 26, with correction in the issue of October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the plastering trade in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is in effect from October 6, 1936, "during pleasure."

The Order in Council does not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments engaged on repair or maintenance work or new structures, alterations or extensions of a minor nature in such plant or to its equipment.

Hours: 8 per day, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April to September inclusive, and between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. from October to March inclusive, 4 on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to noon, a 44 hour week. Where shift work is being carried on, any 8 hours to be a regular shift.

Overtime to consist of all work done outside of the hours outlined above and to be paid at time and one-half; work on Saturday after 12 noon, on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour during regular working hours and for work at night for 8 hours if such work cannot be done during a regular working day. In case of shift work, for work on night shifts, 91 cents per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. A special minimum rate may be established by the advisory board for any person who is handicapped by age or disability.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Plumbers, Toronto.—An Order in Council, dated September 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 26, and corrected in the issue of October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating trades in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from October 6, 1936, "during pleasure."

The provisions of the schedule do not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments engaged in manufacturing processes in the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant or equipment, on new installations, alterations or extensions of a minor nature in or to the plant or its equipment, nor does it apply to sprinkler fitting.

Hours: 40 per week, a regular working day to be 8 hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive. When work is being carried on in two or more shifts, persons on the night shift to work only seven hours per shift and be paid at $1.03 per hour, with no overtime permitted on such work.

Overtime: all work performed at any time except during the hours specified above and except for work on Saturday before noon which is required for the protection of life or property or the setting of sleeves and inserts, must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plumbers, steamfitters, pipe-fitters, hot water fitters and gasfitters: 90 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, but whenever this Act does not govern the employment of fifth year junior mechanics they will be governed by all the provisions of this schedule except that the minimum wage rate is two-thirds of the journeyman's scale.

Electrical Workers, Toronto.—An Order in Council, dated September 24, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 26, and corrected in the issue of October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the electrical repair and construction trade in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from October 6, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule applies to work in connection with the construction and erection of any new building, or structure or part thereof and the remodelling or alteration of any existing building. It does not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments who are engaged in manufacturing processes, in the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of such plant, in the work of new installations, alterations or extensions of a minor nature to the plant or its equipment,

nor to those engaged in repairing or servicing electrical machines or appliances when the work is done in commercial establishments or when done by regular employees of manufacturers or their agents pursuant to the terms of a guarantee or contract accompanying the sale or installation of such machines or appliances.

Hours: 40 per week divided into five regular working days of 8 hours each between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive. When work is carried on in two or more shifts, night shifts to be paid at 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: All work outside the above hours and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, with the exceptions that work required on Saturday morning for the protection of life or property to be paid at regular rate provided that during the next week following the commencement of such emergency work, the hours worked by such workmen do not exceed 40, including the hours worked on such Saturday morning.

Minimum wage rate: $1 per hour which also applies to night work of not more than 8 hours' duration when such work cannot be done during the day. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the advisory board for any person who is handicapped by age or disability.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Painters, Toronto.—An Order in Council dated September 24, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 26, and corrected in the issue of October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the painting and decorating trades in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from October 6, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not apply to regular employees of manufacturing plants while engaged in manufacturing processes nor to regular employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments engaged on the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant or equipment or on work of new installation or alterations of a minor nature.

Hours: 40 per week divided into 8 hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the first five days of the week. Whenever work cannot be performed during the regular hours, it may be done at night, with the 8-hour shift being paid at the regular rate. In case of shift work, any 8-hour shift may be paid at the regular rate. Whenever any person is required to work on Saturday at "spray painting" in industrial establishments or manufacturing plants which work cannot be done during regular working hours he may be paid at the regular rate for such Saturday work, provided that during the next six days the hours he works at regular rates of pay, together with such Saturday work, do not exceed forty.

Overtime: up to 8 hours in a week, time and one-half. All other overtime and work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour: spray painting 85 cents. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the advisory board for handicapped persons.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Workers, Province of Ontario.—An Order in Council dated September 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 26, and corrected in the issue of October 3, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the men's and boys' clothing industry throughout the province of Ontario.

The schedule is to be in effect from October 1, 1936, "during pleasure."

"The following schedule for wages and hours and days of labour, during the period while this schedule is in force, shall govern the employment of all persons working in the men's and boys' clothing industry, that is to say, the entire or partial manufacture or production, anywhere in the Province of Ontario (whether in factories or other premises of the employer or elsewhere) of all men's, boys' and youths' pants, coats, vests or suits of every type and description, and any clothing as before specified, manufactured from crossbred serges, flannels of all kinds, worsted or cotton and wool mixtures save and except the manufacture of infants' and children's clothing not exceeding size 24 for children up to the age of 6 years, work shirts, overalls, baseball or other similar athletic uniforms, combination overalls, windbreakers, mackinaw coats, rubberized and leather goods, coarse pants manufactured from pure cotton fabrics, cotton warped flannels or from mackinaw cloths and tweeds above 20 ozs. per yard in weight, the mere alteration in retail stores of completely manufactured coats, vests or pants sold by retail in such stores and the manufacture of clothing by merchant tailors employing or giving employment to no more than four workmen (including any working employer, his partner or partners) manufacturing clothing to order for individual customers according to individual sizes, measurements or specifications."

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and 4 on Saturdays between 8 a.m. and noon, a 44-hour week. Such factories as have been working from 7.45 a.m. with an hour and a quarter lunch period or such as have worked between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the first four days of the week, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Friday and no work on Saturday may continue, provided the 44-hour week is maintained in all cases.

Overtime: all work other than during the hours above specified and all work on eight specified holidays, time and one-half.

The following wage rates apply to the counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth. In the remainder of the province these minimum rates are reduced by 12½ per cent.

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees of "stock manufacturers": Class A (skilled cutter and head operator) 70 cents; class B (finish presser) 65 cents: class C (pocket operator and front pocket and back pocket maker on pants) 62 cents; class D (skilled trimmer, edge taper, 1st operator on vests and 2nd operator on vests) 61½ cents; class E (shaper and leg and bottom presser on pants) 60 cents; class F (seamer on pants, top stitcher on pants, lining

maker on pants, waistband maker on pants, fitter, under-baster, top collar baster and finish presser on vests) 57 cents; class G (lining maker, edge sticher, joiner and pocket tacker, shoulder joiner, general operator, gorge sewer, fitter on vests, top presser on pants and chopper) 50 cents; class H (edge presser, edge baster by hand, lining baster, facing baster by hand, collar setter, and examining brusher) 45 cents; class I (shoulder and undercollar baster, alteration tailor, seam presser, under presser and back presser on vests, pocket maker and outside seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' shorts, longs and bloomers) 41 cents; class J (sleeve maker and separator of coats) 37 cents; class K (buttonhole maker, machine; edge baster, machine, fitter on pants, trimming maker on pants, seam presser on pants, separator of vests and ticket pocket maker) 35 cents; class L (facing and bottom tacker, special machine operator, lapel and collar padder, facing baster, machine, armhole serger, lining and back maker on vests, operator on vests, baster on vests and separator of pants) 33 cents; class M (canvas baster, machine, special machine operator on pants, buttonhole maker, hand, canvas baster, hand, finisher and button sewer) 31 cents; class N (bottom trimmer on pants, thread marker, canvas maker, machine, buttonhole tacker, binder, cleaner and basting puller, pocket and piecer on vests, general helper and busheller on pants) 28½ cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for empoyees of "odd pants manufacturers": class A (skilled cutter) 68 cents; class B (front and back pocket maker, trimmer, lining stitcher, leg presser and top presser) 50 cents; class C (lining sewer and seamer) 43 cents; class D (pocket maker on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers) 41 cents; class E (chopper for odd pants) 40 cents; class F (fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker and seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers) 33 cents; class G (fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, loop maker, finisher, examiner, cleaner and buttonhole tacker) 28½ cents.

Any employer may submit to the advisory board the name of any employee who has less than the average skill and ability, and the board may set a special wage rate for such employee for a defined period. In the case of employees performing more than one operation they are to receive the wage rate for the highest classification of work they perform, unless a special rate is fixed by the advisory board.

"Whenever any person or firm, or corporation, whether retailer, jobber, contractor or manufacturer, shall give work to other persons, firms or corporations, whether to outside shops or otherwise, such person, firm or corporation so supplying work shall also be deemed an employer of and shall be responsible for the paying of wages (according to the minimum standards provided by this agreement) to any person performing any of the operations covered by this agreement."

"Nothing in or concerning this schedule shall be so construed or applied as to imply the right of any employer, during the period in force hereof, to reduce or lower the scale of wages now being paid to any specific worker, nor to prejudice or affect any rights, legal or equitable of any worker or group of workers under any collective bargain or other arrangement or agreement, whether now prevailing or later to be concluded, or in respect to any acts or conduct seeking to secure any such collective bargain, arrangement or agreement other than to the full extent to which any such collective bargain, agreement or arrangement purports to provide for lower wages or more or different hours of work than as herein set out and provided."

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# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and a Further Application

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension by Order in Council of an agreement affecting dress cutters throughout the Province and an amendment to the Order in Council affecting building trades at Montreal, both of which are summarized below. In addition, a request for an amendment to the Order in Council affecting furniture workers throughout the Province was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of September 19.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 607. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of bona fide employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from

the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Dress Cutters, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 10 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild representing certain manufacturers and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Dress Cutters Union Local 205, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

The agreement applies throughout the entire Province to the cutting departments of manufacturers, contractors, jobbers and retailers engaged in the production of ladies and misses' dresses, dress ensembles, gowns, waists and blouses and also all separate skirts not included in the Order in Council for the cloak and suit industry, but does not apply to the manufacture of nurses' and waitresses' uniforms, smocks, hoovers, aprons and pinafores.

The agreement is in effect from September 19, 1936 to January 15, 1938, and shall renew itself automatically unless one of the contracting parties gives notice to the other party of its intention of amending or revoking same at least 30 days before the expiration of the contract.

Hours: 44 per week, either 8 per day for first five days of the week and 4 on Saturday morning, or 9 per day for first four days of the week, 8 on Friday and no work on Saturday.

Overtime: not more than 2 hours overtime in any day or 8 hours overtime to be permitted in any one week and these can only be worked during the first four days of the week, and to be worked at regular rates of pay. No employer to engage for overtime work any regular cutter, chopper or apprentice of another employer during the term of such employee's regular employment.

Minimum wage rates per week: cutters $30, choppers, $20, apprentices, $15. Employers paying higher weekly wages must maintain their present rates during the duration of the agreement. No worker to be entitled to any pay when he is not working.

So that an employee may advance into the next higher grade, the Joint Committee or its board of examiners may issue permits to employees.

In shops employing from two to six cutters and choppers inclusive, the number of apprentices is limited to one, shops employing from seven to nine cutters or choppers inclusive, the number of apprentices is limited to two, in shops employing ten or more cutters and choppers the number of apprentices is limited to 20 per cent.

No employer may work as a cutter, chopper or apprentice in his shop unless he is so working at the time the agreement comes into effect, in which case he shall be bound by the provision of the agreement and in no case allowed to work for longer hours than those provided for employees. Any such employer who later discontinues to so work is not permitted to resume such work.

No employer to make any individual contracts with any employee falling within the scope of this agreement, nor exact or accept any cash deposits or other securities from any such employee nor shall any agreement be entered into with any such individual employee, guaranteeing any length of employment, except that the employer shall be entitled to retain not more than three days' wages as security for notice.

This agreement shall supersede all individual agreements that may exist between employers and employees, except the collective agreements which now exist between the parties to this agreement, but in no case may the wages be less nor the hours of labour longer than those prescribed for employees in this agreement.

Building Trades, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 10 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, amends the original Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 460), by changing the wage rate for painters, spraymen, glaziers, decorators and paperhangers from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour.

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**Survey of Trade Unionism for Study Circles**

The Trades Union Congress (Great Britain) has issued a new study course for classes and students, the first pamphlet of which has recently been received. The new course constitutes a general survey of trade unionism in twelve lessons, and deals with its history, structure, functions and policy. Quantities of the pamphlet can be obtained for classes, groups, and study circles at nominal rates from the Trades Union Congress, Smith Square, London, S.W. 1.

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According to a recent press report a committee of the Essex County Medical Association is studying the possibilities of inaugurating a health insurance scheme in the Windsor area. If the program is inaugurated it will be carried out as an experiment under the auspices of the Ontario Medical Association.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly upward, the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being higher than in August, due to an advance in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was higher at the end of September than at any time during the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.28 at the beginning of September as compared with $8.17 for August. Twenty items in this list advanced in cost and only two were lower. The most important increases occurred in eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour and beans, while potatoes were substantially lower. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $7.74 for September, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.64 for September, 1929; $10.28 for September, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.83 for September, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $16.84 at the beginning of September as compared with $16.72 for August; $16.16 for September, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for Sptember, 1929; $20.90 for September, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was steady during the first two weeks of the month but advanced during the last half and at the end of the month was a full point higher than at the end of August. Comparative figures are: 76·7 for the week ended October 2; 76·6 for the week ended September 25; 76·2 for that of September 18; and 75·6 for that of August 28. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for August, when the index was 76·2 as compared with 72·3 for September, 1935; 71·9 for September, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·8 for September, 1929; 94·4 for September, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for September, 1914. Six of the eight main groups in the classification according to chief component materials were higher at the end of the month under review than at the end of August, the largest increases being in the vegetable products group and in the animal products group. Grain prices influenced by the devaluation of the French currency and weakness in Sterling exchange as well as by favourable weather reports from Australia and the Argentine declined slightly toward the end of the month, losing part of the earlier advance. In animal products livestock and milk products were higher.

### Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly. the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to

be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| June 1936.... | 106 | 140 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| July 1936.... | 109 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Aug. 1936.... | 111 | 139 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Sept. 1936.... | 113 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 153 | 127 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 38%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 13½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Meat prices again showed little change of importance. Shoulder roast of beef declined from an average price of 12·6 cents per pound in August to 12·3 cents in September, while bacon advanced from 30·1 cents per pound to 30·8 cents, and boiled ham from 53·4 cents per pound to 53·8 cents. Egg prices were higher in practically all localities, fresh grades averaging 33·5 cents per dozen as compared with 30·1 cents in August and cooking grades averaging 28·5 cents per dozen in September as compared with 25·6 cents in August. Prices were considerably lower in Alberta and Saskatchewan than in other provinces. The average price for milk has remained unchanged at 10·2 cents per quart since April. Butter prices were generally higher, dairy being up from an average of 24·0 cents per pound to 25·4 cents and creamery from 28 cents per pound to 29·6 cents. Cheese also was higher in most localities averaging 21·7 cents per pound in September and 21·0 cents in August. Flour prices continued toward higher levels, the Dominion average price being 3·7 cents per pound as compared with 3·5 cents in August. The price of rolled oats also was fractionally higher at 5·3 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes have advanced gradually in the average in recent months, the price in September being 12·3 cents per tin as compared with 11·1 cents in May. Dry beans advanced from a price of 5·1 cents per pound in August to 5·7 cents in Septem-

*(Continued on page 964)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

**The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family**

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Sept. 1914 | Sept. 1918 | Sept. 1920 | Sept. 1922 | Sept. 1926 | Sept. 1928 | Sept. 1929 | Sept. 1930 | Sept. 1931 | Sept. 1933 | Sept. 1934 | Sept. 1935 | Aug. 1936 | Sept. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin | 2 lbs | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 50·6 | 77·4 | 81·2 | 60·4 | 60·2 | 72·6 | 75·2 | 70·0 | 56·4 | 44·0 | 44·0 | 49·2 | 46·6 | 46·8 |
| Beef, shoulder | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 35·0 | 55·4 | 51·2 | 32·4 | 32·2 | 42·6 | 46·6 | 42·2 | 29·0 | 23·0 | 23·0 | 25·6 | 25·2 | 24·6 |
| Veal, shoulder | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 18·0 | 27·6 | 28·7 | 18·4 | 19·4 | 23·6 | 24·6 | 22·9 | 15·5 | 11·8 | 11·8 | 12·8 | 13·1 | 13·3 |
| Mutton, roast | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 21·4 | 36·8 | 35·6 | 27·3 | 30·2 | 30·5 | 31·6 | 29·4 | 24·1 | 18·8 | 19·0 | 21·1 | 22·3 | 22·4 |
| Pork, leg | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·8 | 39·3 | 41·5 | 31·1 | 31·4 | 31·2 | 32·6 | 30·1 | 22·3 | 17·2 | 21·6 | 23·1 | 22·4 | 22·4 |
| Pork, salt | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 37·4 | 70·0 | 74·0 | 53·8 | 57·0 | 54·8 | 57·2 | 54·0 | 43·8 | 31·2 | 38·8 | 40·2 | 40·4 | 40·6 |
| Bacon, breakfast | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 26·7 | 51·1 | 58·8 | 42·5 | 45·1 | 40·8 | 41·3 | 39·8 | 28·0 | 21·0 | 35·1 | 31·8 | 30·1 | 30·8 |
| Lard, pure | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·4 | 74·0 | 73·8 | 45·0 | 49·8 | 45·0 | 43·8 | 41·8 | 27·6 | 25·6 | 26·4 | 34·4 | 30·8 | 31·4 |
| Eggs, fresh | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 31·7 | 55·7 | 70·6 | 35·8 | 41·4 | 46·3 | 47·4 | 38·6 | 30·3 | 24·4 | 27·5 | 31·2 | 30·1 | 33·5 |
| Eggs, storage | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 30·1 | 50·8 | 64·3 | 32·4 | 37·1 | 41·4 | 41·5 | 34·6 | 25·7 | 19·5 | 23·5 | 26·4 | 25·6 | 28·5 |
| Milk | 6 qts | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 50·4 | 74·4 | 90·6 | 69·0 | 69·0 | 70·8 | 72·6 | 72·0 | 63·0 | 55·8 | 58·8 | 60·6 | 61·2 | 61·5 |
| Butter, dairy | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 58·0 | 95·8 | 124·0 | 73·4 | 74·6 | 82·6 | 83·6 | 66·2 | 47·2 | 42·0 | 42·0 | 43·6 | 48·0 | 50·8 |
| Butter, creamery | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 33·8 | 52·8 | 68·4 | 42·8 | 40·9 | 45·9 | 46·0 | 36·4 | 27·2 | 24·3 | 24·0 | 25·6 | 28·0 | 29·6 |
| Cheese, old | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 21·1 | 33·3 | 40·8 | 30·7 | §31·2 | §33·2 | §33·2 | §31·1 | §23·0 | §19·6 | §19·9 | §19·6 | §21·0 | §21·7 |
| Cheese, new | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 20·1 | 31·0 | 38·8 | 26·6 | §31·2 | §33·2 | §33·2 | §31·1 | §23·0 | §19·6 | §19·9 | §19·6 | §21·0 | §21·7 |
| Bread | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 66·0 | 117·0 | 145·5 | 103·5 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 118·5 | 111·0 | 91·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 93·0 | 96·0 |
| Flour, family | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 38·0 | 68·0 | 83·0 | 48·0 | §54·0 | §51·0 | §54·0 | §46·0 | §31·0 | §33·0 | §34·0 | §33·0 | §35·0 | §37·0 |
| Rolled Oats | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 24·5 | 40·0 | 44·0 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 32·0 | 30·5 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 25·5 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·5 |
| Rice | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 13·2 | 23·8 | 33·4 | 18·6 | §21·8 | §20·8 | §20·8 | §20·2 | §18·2 | §16·0 | §16·2 | §15·8 | §15·8 | §16·0 |
| Beans, hand-picked | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 13·4 | 33·8 | 23·6 | 17·8 | 15·6 | 18·4 | 23·8 | 18·6 | 11·8 | 8·8 | 9·2 | 10·4 | 10·2 | 11·4 |
| Apples, evaporated | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 23·2 | 29·5 | 25·0 | 19·8 | 21·7 | 21·5 | 20·0 | 17·3 | 15·5 | 15·2 | 15·9 | 15·9 | 16·4 |
| Prunes, medium | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 13·2 | 18·3 | 27·2 | 20·1 | 15·8 | 13·6 | 14·2 | 15·2 | 12·2 | 12·0 | 12·9 | 12·1 | 11·1 | 11·3 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 29·6 | 47·2 | 92·4 | 36·0 | 31·6 | 31·2 | 28·4 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 32·0 | 26·4 | 25·6 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 13·6 | 21·8 | 43·8 | 17·0 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 13·6 | 12·4 | 12·0 | 15·6 | 13·0 | 12·6 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black | ½ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·9 | 15·2 | 15·5 | 14·2 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §14·8 | §13·6 | §10·6 | §13·2 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green | ½ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·8 | 14·5 | 17·1 | 15·6 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §14·8 | §13·6 | §10·6 | §13·2 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Coffee | ½ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 10·1 | 11·4 | 15·6 | 13·3 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 15·1 | 14·0 | 12·0 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 9·3 | 8·9 | 8·9 |
| Potatoes | ¼ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 34·3 | 70·7 | 81·2 | 48·2 | 74·4 | 49·6 | 75·0 | 53·9 | 32·3 | 47·8 | 32·7 | 33·1 | 72·2 | 62·3 |
| Vinegar | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| **All Foods** | ..... | $ 5·48 | $ 5·96 | $ 6·95 | $ 7·34 | $ 7·83 | $ 13·31 | $ 15·95 | $ 10·28 | $ 10·94 | $ 11·15 | $ 11·64 | $ 10·38 | $ 8·03 | $ 7·24 | $ 7·46 | $ 7·74 | $ 8·17 | $ 8·28 |
| Starch, laundry | ¼ lb. | c. 2·9 | c. 3·0 | c. 3·1 | c. 3·2 | c. 3·2 | c. 4·8 | c. 4·9 | c. 4·0 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 4·1 | c. 3·9 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·5 | 77·9 | 118·3 | 117·8 | 105·1 | 101·3 | 110·3 | 100·2 | 99·4 | 92·5 | 93·5 | 90·0 | 90·2 | 90·8 |
| Coal, bituminous | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 37·2 | 60·8 | 85·6 | 75·1 | 63·2 | 62·9 | 62·8 | 62·4 | 60·6 | 57·6 | 58·3 | 58·0 | 58·3 | 58·2 |
| Wood, hard | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·8 | 72·1 | 83·1 | 78·6 | 75·7 | 75·6 | 76·0 | 76·5 | 71·1 | 60·3 | 59·6 | 60·8 | 59·7 | 59·7 |
| Wood, soft | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·4 | 54·1 | 66·2 | 59·6 | 55·8 | 55·7 | 54·4 | 54·4 | 52·6 | 45·9 | 45·5 | 45·3 | 45·1 | 45·0 |
| Coal oil | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·6 | 28·0 | 39·2 | 31·0 | 31·3 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 30·8 | 27·8 | 27·1 | 27·5 | 27·0 | 27·0 | 27·0 |
| **Fuel and light** | ..... | $ 1·50 | $ 1·63 | $ 1·76 | $ 1·91 | $ 1·89 | $ 2·93 | $ 3·92 | $ 3·62 | $ 3·31 | $ 3·27 | $ 3·25 | $ 3·24 | $ 3·12 | $ 2·83 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·81 | $ 2·80 | $ 2·81 |
| **Rent** | ½ mo. | $ 2·37 | $ 2·89 | $ 4·05 | $ 4·75 | $ 4·59 | $ 4·82 | $ 6·45 | $ 6·96 | $ 6·85 | $ 6·93 | $ 6·98 | $ 7·08 | $ 6·87 | $ 5·67 | $ 5·52 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·71 | $ 5·71 |
| **††Totals** | ..... | $ 9·37 | $ 10·50 | $ 12·79 | $ 14·02 | $ 14·33 | $ 21·11 | $ 26·38 | $ 20·90 | $ 21·15 | $ 21·38 | $ 21·90 | $ 20·75 | $ 18·06 | $ 15·78 | $ 15·87 | $ 16·16 | $ 16·72 | $ 16·84 |

### AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·66 | 13·51 | 16·37 | 10·35 | 11·17 | 11·11 | 11·55 | 10·78 | 8·58 | 7·47 | 7·72 | 7·91 | 7·93 | 8·17 |
| Prince Ed. Island | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·75 | 11·72 | 14·13 | 9·66 | 10·43 | 9·90 | 10·52 | 9·93 | 8·50 | 7·09 | 7·14 | 7·49 | 7·60 | 7·98 |
| New Brunswick | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·70 | 13·21 | 15·58 | 10·36 | 10·87 | 11·08 | 11·42 | 10·55 | 8·28 | 7·52 | 7·67 | 7·99 | 8·22 | 8·31 |
| Quebec | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·35 | 12·70 | 15·03 | 9·78 | 10·20 | 10·35 | 10·61 | 9·56 | 7·42 | 6·51 | 6·76 | 7·02 | 7·51 | 7·54 |
| Ontario | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·77 | 13·27 | 15·91 | 10·18 | 10·98 | 11·17 | 11·60 | 10·36 | 7·94 | 7·34 | 7·54 | 7·79 | 8·35 | 8·40 |
| Manitoba | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·15 | 12·86 | 16·65 | 9·75 | 10·13 | 10·83 | 11·41 | 9·75 | 7·63 | 6·78 | 7·12 | 7·54 | 8·19 | 8·31 |
| Saskatchewan | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·29 | 13·10 | 16·05 | 9·92 | 10·99 | 11·29 | 12·02 | 10·26 | 7·74 | 6·99 | 7·12 | 7·28 | 7·66 | 8·04 |
| Alberta | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·15 | 13·32 | 15·60 | 10·00 | 10·68 | 11·22 | 12·10 | 10·44 | 7·64 | 6·98 | 7·19 | 7·41 | 7·70 | 8·01 |
| British Columbia | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·04 | 14·28 | 17·07 | 11·59 | 11·87 | 12·16 | 12·84 | 11·34 | 9·10 | 7·97 | 8·15 | 8·66 | 8·92 | 9·21 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon | | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | | | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·4** | **18·9** | **17·4** | **12·3** | **10·1** | **13·3** | **22·4** | **22·4** | **20·3** | **30·8** | **34·2** | **53·8** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **23·7** | **19·0** | **16·7** | **12·9** | **10·6** | **12·9** | **21·3** | **21·7** | **20·3** | **28·1** | **31·6** | **51·1** |
| 1—Sydney | 27·1 | 22·1 | 18·6 | 15·1 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 25 | 24·4 | 21·4 | 28·4 | 31·4 | 50·5 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 17 | 12·7 | 11 | 12·5 | 20 | 22·3 | 20 | 27 | 30·7 | 50 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 16·5 | 15 | 12 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19 | 28 | 30·8 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 23·7 | 17·2 | 18 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 10·4 | 19 | 20·8 | 19·6 | 27·9 | 31·4 | 50·6 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 19·6 | 25·7 | 30·4 | 50 |
| 6—Truro | 21·5 | 20 | 16·5 | 13 | 9·5 | 13 | ..... | 22·5 | 22 | 31·5 | 35 | 55·5 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **23·5** | **19·0** | **17·5** | **13·0** | **12·2** | **10·0** | **20·0** | **24·0** | **20·2** | **30·0** | **34·5** | **52·2** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **27·0** | **20·2** | **19·6** | **12·6** | **10·3** | **13·0** | **23·3** | **22·9** | **20·9** | **29·8** | **33·5** | **52·3** |
| 8—Moncton | 27·6 | 21 | 19·6 | 13·8 | 9·8 | 15·7 | 25 | 23·2 | 19·7 | 31·2 | 35·4 | 53·3 |
| 9—Saint John | 27·1 | 19·3 | 20 | 11·5 | 10·2 | 11·3 | 23 | 22·6 | 19·9 | 28·1 | 32·4 | 53·5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 28·1 | 20·6 | 18·7 | 13·2 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 23 | 22·1 | 31 | 33 | 53·9 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 10 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 21·7 | 28·7 | 33·3 | 48·3 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **23·8** | **18·3** | **18·8** | **11·9** | **8·1** | **11·1** | **22·9** | **18·6** | **18·8** | **29·1** | **32·0** | **53·5** |
| 12—Quebec | 23 | 18·3 | 16·9 | 12·4 | 8·1 | 11·5 | 22·8 | 18 | 18 | 25·9 | 30·1 | 48·4 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 27·1 | 18·7 | 20·3 | 12 | 8 | 13·8 | 25 | 17·9 | 17·7 | 31·8 | 34 | 54·4 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 22·6 | 17·9 | 21·7 | 12·7 | 8 | 11 | 26·5 | 18 | 19·8 | 29 | 30·7 | 55·5 |
| 15—Sorel | 22·7 | 17·5 | 17·5 | 10·2 | 6·6 | 8 | 20 | 17·5 | 18·3 | 28·3 | 32 | 53·6 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 20·4 | 17 | 15·8 | 11·6 | 9 | 13·6 | 20·7 | 17·4 | 16 | 32·1 | 35·6 | 53·3 |
| 17—St. Johns | 25 | 20 | 20·7 | 14·5 | 8 | 11·5 | 25 | 20·7 | 19·2 | 28 | 30·3 | 54 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 16·5 | 14·5 | 11 | 7·5 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 19·4 | 29 | 32 | 50 |
| 19—Montreal | 26·5 | 19·4 | 21·5 | 10·2 | 8·5 | 8·5 | 22·6 | 20·8 | 20·4 | 28·4 | 31·3 | 56·8 |
| 20—Hull | 23·1 | 19·4 | 20·6 | 12·1 | 9·4 | 11·1 | 23·7 | 21·4 | 20·2 | 29·6 | 32 | 55·2 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·7** | **19·8** | **18·0** | **13·1** | **10·6** | **15·0** | **23·1** | **23·6** | **20·8** | **30·2** | **33·3** | **54·6** |
| 21—Ottawa | 26·7 | 20·1 | 21·7 | 14·5 | 10·1 | 13·5 | 22·4 | 21·4 | 20 | 29·9 | 33·5 | 56·4 |
| 22—Brockville | 27·7 | 21·3 | 19·7 | 12·7 | 9·5 | 10·5 | ..... | 21·7 | 19 | 31·1 | 33 | 54·8 |
| 23—Kingston | 22·6 | 18·9 | 18·1 | 12·2 | 9·2 | 11 | 24 | 22·4 | 18·8 | 28·1 | 31·6 | 54 |
| 24—Belleville | 19·2 | 15·8 | 16·5 | 11 | 8·4 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 30·5 | 33·1 | 51·5 |
| 25—Peterborough | 22·3 | 19·3 | 17·8 | 14·4 | 10·7 | 14·7 | 23·3 | 23 | 20 | 28·8 | 31·6 | 53·5 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21·3 | 19·3 | 19·7 | 13·3 | 11 | 15 | ..... | 23·3 | 19·2 | 29·7 | 33·4 | 55 |
| 27—Orillia | 22·7 | 18·7 | 19 | 12·7 | 11·2 | 16·7 | 25 | 25·3 | 22 | 30·7 | 33·1 | 55 |
| 28—Toronto | 26·9 | 21·8 | 20·7 | 13·5 | 12·5 | 15·8 | 25·2 | 24·2 | 17·7 | 31·8 | 36·1 | 56·3 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 25 | 21·2 | 17·6 | 14·3 | 12 | 15·2 | 22 | 23·2 | 17·7 | 30·1 | 33·5 | 55·4 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·4 | 19·2 | 16·6 | 12·7 | 9·6 | 14·4 | 21·7 | 22·3 | 20·7 | 28·8 | 31·5 | 54·4 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·2 | 20·2 | 20·6 | 13·7 | 11·8 | 16 | 24·2 | 24 | 25 | 29·8 | 33·6 | 55·7 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·1 | 19·6 | 17·2 | 14·2 | 9·9 | 15·5 | 27·5 | 25·2 | ..... | 30·1 | 32·6 | 54·1 |
| 33—Galt | 26·7 | 22 | 19·7 | 15·7 | 14·2 | 17 | 27 | 26·5 | 18 | 30·5 | 34·1 | 54·2 |
| 34—Guelph | 21·7 | 18·8 | 17·3 | 12·8 | 11·6 | 15·9 | 25 | 21·3 | 20 | 29·8 | 33 | 55 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·4 | 19·3 | 15·5 | 13 | 10·8 | 15·4 | 26 | 22·9 | 17·2 | 28·8 | 31·6 | 53·5 |
| 36—Woodstock | 23·4 | 19·6 | 18·6 | 12·7 | 10 | 14·5 | 24 | 24·2 | 22·5 | 29·9 | 32·9 | 54·7 |
| 37—Stratford | 23·7 | 20 | 16·2 | 13·1 | 10·6 | 14·1 | 22 | 22·5 | 25 | 30·2 | 33·1 | 55·8 |
| 38—London | 23·9 | 19·9 | 17·3 | 13 | 9·8 | 14·7 | 21·8 | 25·2 | 27·5 | 28 | 33·4 | 55·2 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 24 | 19·8 | 19 | 13·3 | 10·8 | 15 | 24 | 26 | 21 | 30·6 | 33·4 | 56·7 |
| 40—Chatham | 23·1 | 19·4 | 17·7 | 13·4 | 9·3 | 17 | 21 | 23·2 | 21·2 | 30·7 | 34 | 55 |
| 41—Windsor | 24·3 | 20·3 | 17·8 | 13·5 | 11·3 | 16·2 | 25·3 | 24·7 | 22 | 28·5 | 31·5 | 55·9 |
| 42—Sarnia | 23·4 | 19·6 | 17 | 13 | 12·2 | 16·7 | 20 | 22 | 21·5 | 29·4 | 32·1 | 52 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·7 | 18·3 | 16 | 12·8 | 9·3 | 17 | ..... | 22·7 | 20·5 | 28·2 | 31·4 | 48·3 |
| 44—North Bay | 23 | 18 | 16·7 | 10·7 | 11·2 | 15 | 20 | 21·5 | 20·2 | 29 | 31·3 | 53·3 |
| 45—Sudbury | 22·8 | 19·6 | 16·2 | 12·6 | 9·4 | 14·4 | 20·3 | 26·5 | 18·5 | 29·1 | 32·9 | 53·6 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 24 | 32 | 35 | 53·7 |
| 47—Timmins | 26·7 | 23·7 | 20·3 | 14·4 | 10·2 | 17·2 | ..... | 24 | 22·7 | 31·7 | 34·7 | 55·5 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 24·2 | 20 | 17 | 11·7 | 9·4 | 14·3 | 21·7 | 24·4 | 19·5 | 30·5 | 33·3 | 55 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 22·7 | 18·2 | 16·4 | 11·8 | 9·4 | 13·2 | 22 | 25·6 | 22 | 33·9 | 37·7 | 57·8 |
| 50—Fort William | 24·5 | 18·8 | 17·3 | 13 | 11 | 13·2 | 23 | 25·2 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 38 | 57·5 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **21·8** | **17·2** | **17·0** | **11·6** | **9·6** | **12·3** | **19·5** | **24·2** | **19·7** | **33·7** | **38·1** | **54·9** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23·5 | 17·6 | 18·3 | 11·5 | 9·6 | 11 | 19·5 | 25·9 | 19·7 | 32·4 | 37·8 | 56·2 |
| 52—Brandon | 20 | 16·7 | 15·7 | 11·7 | 9·5 | 13·5 | ..... | 22·5 | ..... | 34·9 | 38·4 | 53·6 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **19·0** | **15·2** | **13·9** | **9·2** | **7·9** | **9·7** | **18·1** | **21·5** | **20·0** | **36·0** | **40·1** | **53·8** |
| 53—Regina | 20·3 | 15·4 | 14·9 | 9·4 | 8·3 | 9·6 | 15·7 | 19·9 | 21·7 | 32·7 | 37·7 | 52·5 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 15 | 12·5 | 12 | 8 | 6·5 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 39·8 | 44·4 | 50·7 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 19 | 15 | 13 | 9·1 | 7·9 | 9·7 | 18·5 | 21·7 | 18·2 | 35·3 | 39 | 54·1 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 21·6 | 17·9 | 15·7 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 11·3 | 23·3 | 21·5 | ..... | 36·2 | 39·2 | 57·7 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **20·1** | **15·8** | **14·0** | **9·4** | **8·6** | **10·2** | **19·9** | **19·9** | **18·6** | **31·0** | **34·9** | **51·7** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·5 | 19 | 17 | 10·7 | 9·7 | 11·2 | 19 | 19·3 | 18·7 | 33 | 38·7 | 52·1 |
| 58—Drumheller | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8 | ..... | 10 | 15 | 20 | ..... | 29 | 33·3 | 50 |
| 59—Edmonton | 18·6 | 15·2 | 13·7 | 8·6 | 6·7 | 10·4 | 20·7 | 19 | 17·5 | 30·1 | 32·3 | 50·3 |
| 60—Calgary | 21 | 17 | 15·7 | 10·6 | 9·9 | 10·6 | 23·7 | 23 | 18·2 | 34 | 37 | 53·1 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 20·3 | 15·7 | 13·5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 29 | 33·3 | 53·2 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **24·1** | **19·9** | **17·4** | **12·6** | **12·1** | **14·5** | **23·6** | **24·2** | **21·5** | **34·4** | **37·6** | **54·9** |
| 62—Fernie | 20 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 32 | 35 | 55 |
| 63—Nelson | 23 | 18 | 18·5 | 12·5 | 11·7 | 12·5 | 20 | 23 | 20·7 | 34·8 | 38 | 58·2 |
| 64—Trail | 25·7 | 22·3 | 18·7 | 15·3 | 13 | 15·7 | 28·8 | 26 | 21·3 | 36·2 | 39·6 | 58·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 26 | 22 | 17·8 | 12·2 | 14·5 | 12·8 | 22·2 | 24 | 21·8 | 32·9 | 36·8 | 53·2 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·9 | 20·4 | 17·1 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 15·2 | 24·7 | 25·1 | 23·9 | 34·1 | 37·3 | 55·4 |
| 67—Victoria | 27·5 | 22·7 | 19·6 | 13·6 | 13·2 | 14·3 | 25·3 | 27 | 21 | 36·2 | 38·8 | 54·1 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 19·5 | 17·2 | 11·2 | 11·1 | 16·7 | 24·5 | 23·2 | 22 | 36·2 | 38·8 | 52·8 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 20 | 16·5 | 15·5 | 11·5 | 9 | ..... | 25 | 25 | 21·4 | 32·7 | 36·2 | 52·5 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **18·0** | **22·9** | **15·9** | **14·1** | **46·1** | **17·5** | **17·3** | **21·8** | **15·7** | **33·5** | **28·5** | **10·2** | **25·4** | **29·6** | |
| **11·3** | **22·5** | ..... | ..... | **41·7** | **13·2** | **16·2** | **15·8** | **15·5** | **38·2** | **32·7** | **9·8** | **25·7** | **31·1** | |
| 9 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 42·8 | 13·3 | 16 | 15·9 | 15·3 | 41·6 | 33·2 | 10–12 | 24 | 29·8 | 1 |
| 15 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13·4 | 17 | 17·1 | 14·8 | 37 | 34·2 | 10b | 26·3 | 30·2 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 14·2 | 15 | 14·8 | 15·5 | 36·2 | 31·7 | 8c | 25·2 | 30·8 | 3 |
| 10 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 11·8 | ..... | 15·3 | 15·1 | 39·8 | 29·5 | 11·8a | 27 | 30·2 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13 | 15 | 16·3 | 16·2 | 36·2 | 32 | 10c | 25·7 | 33 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37·5 | 13·3 | 18 | 15·6 | 16 | 38·5 | 35·3 | 8 | 25·7 | 32·7 | 6 |
| **20·0** | **28·0** | ..... | ..... | **45·0** | **12·3** | **14·0** | **18·7** | **15·6** | **29·1** | **23·3** | **8·0–9·0** | **24·0** | **29·4** | 7 |
| **11·7** | **25·4** | **12·5** | ..... | **46·1** | **13·6** | **14·5** | **17·9** | **15·2** | **34·2** | **30·0** | **10·5** | **24·8** | **29·6** | |
| 11·7 | 22·3 | 10 | ..... | 45 | 14·2 | 13·6 | 16·8 | 15·3 | 37·8 | 32·4 | 10 | 25·8 | 30·2 | 8 |
| ..... | 25 | 15 | ..... | 40 | 13·9 | 13·8 | 19·8 | 14·9 | 36·6 | 31·1 | 12 | 24·7 | 30·6 | 9 |
| ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | 53·3 | 14·7 | 16·2 | 19·8 | 15·6 | 31·4 | 29·5 | 10 | 27·1 | 29·9 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11·5 | ..... | 15 | 15 | 31 | 27 | 10c | 21·7 | 27·7 | 11 |
| **15·5** | **23·4** | **17·0** | **8·5** | **60·0** | **15·1** | **16·2** | **15·4** | **15·1** | **33·6** | **29·1** | **8·5** | **24·9** | **28·0** | |
| ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14·4 | 15·1 | 15·4 | 35 | 27·8 | 9 | 24·3 | 28·6 | 12 |
| 18 | 27·3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 19·5 | 15·4 | 33·6 | 30·3 | 9b | 24 | 28 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11·7 | 14 | 15·1 | 14·9 | 36·2 | 30·4 | 9·1a | 25 | 27·7 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·4 | 14·3 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 24 | 27·5 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·2 | 14·2 | 32·4 | 28·4 | 7c | ..... | 28·5 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 18 | 13·4 | 15 | 33·7 | 29·5 | 7c | ..... | 27·1 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 12·6 | 16 | 28·4 | ..... | 8 | 24·5 | 28·3 | 18 |
| 13·5 | 25·4 | 17 | ..... | 60 | 18·6 | 15·8 | 18·3 | 14·6 | 38·2 | 29·4 | 10–11 | 28·1 | 29·1 | 19 |
| 15 | 18 | ..... | 8·5 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 15·8 | 16·3 | 35 | 30·1 | 10 | 24·2 | 27·5 | 20 |
| ..... | **23·3** | **19·5** | **10·0** | **60·0** | **16·8** | **16·7** | **24·3** | **15·2** | **33·4** | **29·0** | **10·7** | **26·5** | **29·7** | |
| ..... | 25·7 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 18·9 | 16·5 | 27·3 | 14·9 | 36·4 | 31·8 | 11 | 27 | 29·2 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 15 | 23·1 | 15 | 30·5 | 28 | 9 | ..... | 28·1 | 22 |
| ..... | 20 | 18·5 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 22·1 | 14·8 | 30·2 | 25·3 | 10 | 24·2 | 28·5 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 23 | 20 | 14 | 30·2 | 27·2 | 9 | 29·6 | 29 | 24 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 24·2 | 16·5 | 31·5 | 27·2 | 11 | 26 | 29·3 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·5 | 15·1 | 34·7 | 31·4 | 11b | 25·5 | 30·4 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 24 | 16 | 29·2 | 24·5 | 10 | 26·7 | 30·8 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 28·8 | 15·2 | 35·1 | 30 | 12 | 22 | 30·3 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·7 | 14·7 | 36·4 | 32 | 11 | 27 | 30·1 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 27·2 | 14·2 | 35·8 | 34 | 11 | 28 | 29·5 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 26·9 | 14·5 | 34·3 | 28·7 | 11·5a | 27·8 | 30 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 25·8 | 14·6 | 31·1 | 27·5 | 11 | ..... | 29·8 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·1 | 15·4 | 31·4 | 27·3 | 11 | 28 | 30·2 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·7 | 14·5 | 32·4 | 29·3 | 11 | 27 | 29·8 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·5 | 13·3 | 30·6 | 27 | 11 | 26·5 | 29·4 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·9 | 14·3 | 27·3 | 23·3 | 10 | ..... | 29·9 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 25·3 | 14·6 | 31 | 27·1 | 10 | 26·3 | 29·7 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 28·1 | 14·5 | 31·7 | 29·1 | 10 | 24·5 | 29·2 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 15·7 | 31·3 | 15·3 | 32·2 | 27·3 | 10 | 29·6 | 31·6 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 24·9 | 14·8 | 27·5 | 23·7 | 10 | 26·7 | 29·7 | 40 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17·5 | 24·7 | 13·8 | 33·4 | 28·6 | 12 | 27 | 29·2 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 25·1 | 14·6 | 33·3 | 28·4 | 10 | 25 | 29·4 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 22·5 | 14·2 | 30 | 25·8 | 10 | 26·5 | 30 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 17·8 | 16 | 40·2 | 37 | 11 | 27 | 29 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 16·5 | ..... | 19·7 | 15·8 | 35·4 | 31·5 | 12 | 23 | 29·9 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 17·3 | 16 | 36·2 | 31·5 | 10b | ..... | 29·4 | 46 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 18 | 18 | 18·9 | 17·7 | 37·8 | 31·3 | 12·5a | ..... | 29·4 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 18·5 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 21·4 | 16·4 | 36 | 30·7 | 11 | 25·5 | 29·1 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | 17·5 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 16 | 26·5 | 16·9 | 39·2 | 33·5 | 11 | 30 | 30·6 | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·7 | 27·3 | 16·9 | 39·9 | 31 | 11 | 25 | 30·5 | 50 |
| **20·0** | **24·0** | **17·1** | ..... | ..... | **19·5** | **16·4** | **24·0** | **16·3** | **31·4** | **24·5** | **9·2** | **22·0** | **28·7** | |
| ..... | 25 | 16·2 | ..... | ..... | 19·5 | 16·7 | 27·9 | 16·1 | 33·9 | 25·6 | 10 | 22 | 28·4 | 51 |
| 20 | 23 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 20·1 | 16·5 | 28·8 | 23·4 | 8·3a | 22 | 28·9 | 52 |
| **23·3** | **23·9** | **11·8** | ..... | ..... | **22·6** | **20·9** | **19·5** | **16·2** | **25·2** | **20·3** | **9·8** | **22·4** | **28·1** | |
| 23 | 23·7 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 22·3 | 19·9 | 14·4 | 25·5 | 20·7 | 10 | 22·5 | 27·5 | 53 |
| 25 | 23·5 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 19·6 | 17·2 | 24 | 19·4 | 9 | 21·5 | 28·7 | 54 |
| 21 | 23·4 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 20·5 | 18 | 20 | 16·4 | 26·3 | 20·9 | 10 | 22·4 | 27·3 | 55 |
| 24·3 | 25 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 22·5 | 18·3 | 16·8 | 25 | 20·2 | 10 | 23·2 | 29 | 56 |
| **21·4** | **21·5** | **14·1** | **15·0** | ..... | **23·4** | **18·7** | **22·4** | **16·3** | **27·0** | **21·4** | **10·4** | **21·5** | **23·2** | |
| 22·5 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 18 | 18·7 | 16·7 | 21·7 | 16·6 | 11 | 21 | 28·7 | 57 |
| ..... | 20 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 20·7 | 17·5 | 26 | 22·5 | 10 | 21·1 | 28·2 | 58 |
| 22 | 22·4 | 18·7 | ..... | ..... | 20·1 | 19·2 | 21·4 | 16 | 28·9 | 22·6 | 10 | 22·5 | 27·6 | 59 |
| 21·5 | 22·3 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·2 | 30·1 | 15·4 | 29·3 | 23 | 11 | 21·7 | 28·4 | 60 |
| 19·5 | 20·2 | 11·5 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 19·3 | 21·3 | 16 | 29·3 | 22·4 | 10 | 21·4 | 27·9 | 61 |
| **17·3** | **20·6** | ..... | **16·0** | ..... | **23·3** | **19·8** | **26·2** | **17·7** | **39·5** | **32·9** | **11·3** | **28·7** | **31·9** | |
| 21·5 | 23·5 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 23·3 | 23 | 25·5 | 18·5 | 36·5 | 30·5 | 10 | ..... | 30·4 | 62 |
| 19·5 | 22 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 24·2 | 22·5 | 26·2 | 18·2 | 40 | 32 | 12·5a | 25·3 | 32·5 | 63 |
| 20·7 | 24·7 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 24 | 21·3 | 33 | 19·7 | 40·4 | 36·3 | 12·5a | 28 | 32·3 | 64 |
| 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·5 | 28 | 15·7 | 37·6 | 32·5 | 10 | 30 | 31·7 | 65 |
| 14·4 | 16·7 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 22·2 | 18·8 | 26·5 | 15·5 | 38·8 | ..... | 10 | 28 | 31·1 | 66 |
| 12·5 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 18 | 24·3 | 16·6 | 40·6 | 35·8 | 11 | 32·4 | 32·8 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·5 | 17 | 40·7 | 33·5 | 10a | ..... | 32·9 | 68 |
| ..... | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19·3 | 23·9 | 20 | 41·4 | 30 | 14·3a | ..... | 31·6 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **21·7** | **6·4a** | **15·0** | **3·7** | **5·3** | **8·0** | **10·9** | **12·3** | **12·0** | **12·0** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **21·3** | **6·7** | **14·9** | **4·2** | **5·1** | **7·8** | **12·8** | **12·1** | **11·6** | **11·8** |
| 1—Sydney | 21·4 | 7·3 | 16·3 | 4 | 4·9 | 7 | 11·4 | 11·8 | 11·3 | 11·6 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 22·1 | 6·7–7·3 | 15 | 4·3 | 5 | 8 | 11·8 | 10·6 | 11 | 11·2 |
| 3—Amherst | 20·3 | 7·3 | ..... | 4·2 | 5 | 7·8 | 11·3 | 10·8 | 11·3 | 11·2 |
| 4—Halifax | 21·5 | 4–6·7 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·2 | 7·9 | 14 | 12·3 | 11·3 | 11·3 |
| 5—Windsor | 20·4 | 6·7 | 16·5 | 4·3 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 13·4 | 12·4 | 12·8 |
| 6—Truro | 22 | 6–7·3 | 13·5 | 4·4 | 5·2 | 8·2 | 13·5 | 13·7 | 12·2 | 12·4 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **20·3** | **8·0** | **15·5** | **4·2** | **5·0** | **8·3** | **13·6** | **12·8** | **12·0** | **11·8** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **21·6** | **7·4** | **15·9** | **4·1** | **5·1** | **7·8** | **13·4** | **12·8** | **11·4** | **11·5** |
| 8—Moncton | 21·4 | 8 | 15·5 | 4 | 5·4 | 8·5 | 14 | 12·2 | 12·3 | 11·7 |
| 9—Saint John | 22 | 6–6·7 | 17·4 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 7·1 | 13·1 | 12·3 | 10·3 | 10·6 |
| 10—Fredericton | 21·1 | 7·3 | 13·7 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 7·4 | 13·6 | 12·2 | 11 | 11 |
| 11—Bathurst | 21·7 | 7·3–8 | 17 | 4·2 | 4·8 | 8 | 13 | 14·3 | 12 | 12·5 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **19·3** | **5·2** | **13·0** | **3·7** | **5·0** | **5·9** | **10·7** | **11·6** | **11·3** | **11·3** |
| 12—Quebec | 20·5 | 4·5–8·5 | 14 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 6·4 | 10·8 | 12 | 10·6 | 10·8 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·5 | 3·8 | 5 | 6·2 | 12·4 | 12·1 | 12·1 | 11·8 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 19·4 | 4·7 | 11·9 | 3·4 | 5·2 | 5·5 | 11·1 | 12·2 | 11·4 | 12·1 |
| 15—Sorel | 19·8 | ..... | 13·5 | 3·6 | 4·7 | 5·7 | 9·7 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 12·8 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18·8 | 4·7 | 13·1 | 3·4 | 5·2 | 6·1 | 10 | 12·6 | 12·3 | 12·1 |
| 17—St. Johns | 17·8 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·6 | 3·3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 11·2 | 10·3 | 10·5 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 19 | 4·7 | 12·3 | 4·1 | 5 | 5·1 | 11 | 11·3 | 11·7 | 10·4 |
| 19—Montreal | 20·2 | 4·7–6 | 14·3 | 4·1 | 5·1 | 6·8 | 10 | 10·7 | 10·8 | 10·6 |
| 20—Hull | 18·8 | 5·3–6 | 11·6 | 3·8 | 5 | 6·5 | 11·2 | 11 | 10·5 | 10·2 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **21·2** | **6·0** | **14·7** | **3·4** | **5·2** | **8·6** | **10·9** | **12·1** | **11·6** | **11·6** |
| 21—Ottawa | 20·6 | 6·7–7·3 | 14·4 | 4·2 | 5·3 | 9 | 11·3 | 11·8 | 10·8 | 11 |
| 22—Brockville | 19·9 | 6 | 12·6 | 3·9 | 4·8 | 7·5 | 11·6 | 11 | 10·9 | 11 |
| 23—Kingston | 19·8 | 5·3–6 | 14·1 | 3·5 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 11·4 | 11·2 | 11·1 |
| 24—Belleville | 21·2 | 5·3 | 13·5 | 2·9 | 5 | 7·9 | 10·2 | 11·2 | 10·5 | 10·9 |
| 25—Peterborough | 19·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·2 | 3·3 | 4·9 | 8·6 | 10·7 | 11·4 | 10·9 | 11·6 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21·5 | 6·7 | 13·7 | 3·4 | 5 | 7·9 | 10 | 12 | 11·3 | 11·6 |
| 27—Orillia | 20·8 | 6b | 15·2 | 2·9 | 5·2 | 9 | 10·5 | 12·6 | 12 | 11·8 |
| 28—Toronto | 23·9 | 6·7 | 15·8 | 3·4 | 5·2 | 8·5 | 10·2 | 11·6 | 11·5 | 11·4 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 21·9 | 6–6·7 | 14·3 | 3·2 | 5·3 | 7·6 | 11·2 | 11·4 | 10·8 | 11·8 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 17 | 3·1 | 5 | 9 | 11·3 | 11 | 10·8 | 11·3 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24 | 6–6·7 | 13·9 | 3 | 4·9 | 7·8 | 9·5 | 12 | 11·1 | 11·2 |
| 32—Brantford | 21·5 | 6–6·7 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 9·2 | 10 | 11·5 | 11·6 | 12 |
| 33—Galt | 24·2 | 6–6·7 | 16 | 3·1 | 5 | 9·7 | 12 | 12·4 | 11·7 | 11·4 |
| 34—Guelph | 21·1 | 6 | 15·5 | 2·9 | 5 | 9·8 | 11·3 | 12·5 | 11·8 | 11·8 |
| 35—Kitchener | 22·3 | 6 | 14·5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 10·2 | 11·8 | 11·3 | 10·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 21·4 | 4·7–6 | 15 | 2·8 | 4·8 | 8 | 9·7 | 12·7 | 13·1 | 12 |
| 37—Stratford | 21·9 | 6 | 14·8 | 3 | 5 | 9·5 | 11·4 | 12·8 | 12·2 | 11·5 |
| 38—London | 21 | 6–6·7 | 15·8 | 3 | 5·1 | 8·9 | 10·7 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 11·7 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 21·1 | 4·7–5·3 | 15 | 3 | 5·3 | 9·2 | 12·4 | 12·2 | 12·5 | 12 |
| 40—Chatham | 21·7 | 4·7 | 16 | 3·2 | 5 | 8·5 | 10·8 | 11·7 | 11·1 | 11·4 |
| 41—Windsor | 19·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·2 | 3·3 | 5·5 | 7·3 | 9·8 | 11·1 | 10·8 | 10·7 |
| 42—Sarnia | 21·7 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·2 | 2·9 | 5·2 | 8·5 | 11·3 | 12·7 | 11·9 | 11·6 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 20·4 | 5·3 | 16·5 | 3·1 | 4·9 | 8 | 10·3 | 12 | 11·1 | 11 |
| 44—North Bay | 20 | 5·3–6·7 | 14 | 3·8 | 5·4 | 8·1 | 10·2 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| 45—Sudbury | 19·2 | 6 | 12·7 | 4·2 | 5·8 | 8·7 | 12·8 | 12·3 | 12·2 | 11·5 |
| 46—Cobalt | 20 | 6·7 | 15 | 4·3 | 5·7 | 8·7 | 11·3 | 13·5 | 12·8 | 13·2 |
| 47—Timmins | 20·4 | 6·1 | 12·3 | 4·2 | 5·6 | 9·5 | 12 | 13 | 12·7 | 12·7 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 21·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 12·7 | 4 | 5·8 | 8·5 | 12·2 | 13 | 12·1 | 12·1 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 20 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·2 | 3·9 | 5·4 | 8·8 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 11·5 | 11·4 |
| 50—Fort William | 21·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·6 | 4 | 5·8 | 7·9 | 10·5 | 13·1 | 12·4 | 11·9 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **24·5** | **6·8** | **16·6** | **4·0** | **5·7** | **9·9** | **11·2** | **14·0** | **12·8** | **13·5** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 24·3 | 6–7·5 | 17·2 | 3·8 | 5·1 | 9 | 10·4 | 13·5 | 12·5 | 12·8 |
| 52—Brandon | 24·6 | 6·4–7·1 | 16 | 4·1 | 6·2 | 10·8 | 12 | 14·5 | 13 | 14·2 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **22·7** | **6·4** | **15·5** | **3·8** | **5·6** | **9·0** | **10·8** | **13·8** | **13·1** | **13·5** |
| 53—Regina | 23·1 | 6·4–7·2 | 15 | 3·7 | 5·5 | 8·1 | 10·1 | 13·7 | 12·9 | 13·2 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22·7 | 5·6 | 16 | 3·7 | 5·6 | 8·8 | 11·7 | 14 | 13·6 | 13·6 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 21·3 | 6·4 | 16 | 3·8 | 5·6 | 9·4 | 10·5 | 13·8 | 12·3 | 13·2 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 23·6 | 6·4–7·2 | 15 | 4 | 5·6 | 9·8 | 10·7 | 13·5 | 13·6 | 13·8 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **23·6** | **6·9** | **15·7** | **3·8** | **5·6** | **8·0** | **11·0** | **12·8** | **13·3** | **13·3** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 24·9 | 7·2 | 15 | 4 | 6·6 | 7·9 | 10·7 | 12·9 | 13·5 | 13·1 |
| 58—Drumheller | 24·5 | 6·7 | 15 | 3·9 | 6·5 | 7·2 | 11·7 | 13·5 | 14 | 13·5 |
| 59—Edmonton | 22·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 17·3 | 3·8 | 6 | 8 | 10·3 | 12·5 | 13·1 | 13·4 |
| 60—Calgary | 22·4 | 7·2 | 15·5 | 3·8 | 5 | 7·8 | 10·5 | 12·7 | 13·4 | 13·6 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 23·7 | 7·2 | ..... | 3·6 | 4 | 8·9 | 11·6 | 12·5 | 12·6 | 13 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **24·5** | **7·9** | **17·3** | **4·3** | **6·2** | **7·2** | **8·4** | **12·5** | **13·0** | **12·8** |
| 62—Fernie | 25 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 6·6 | 8 | 8·5 | 12·6 | 14·1 | 13·9 |
| 63—Nelson | 24·3 | 8·3 | 18 | 4·3 | 6·5 | 7·6 | 9·1 | 12·6 | 14·1 | 13·5 |
| 64—Trail | 23 | 8 | 16 | 4·5 | 6·5 | 8·1 | 8 | 13 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·3 | 6–8 | 18·8 | 4·1 | 5·9 | 6·3 | 8·5 | 12·4 | 12·5 | 12·3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·8 | 6–8 | 18·8 | 4·2 | 5·5 | 6·9 | 8 | 12·1 | 12·2 | 12 |
| 67—Victoria | 24·7 | 8 | 19·4 | 4·2 | 6·2 | 7·1 | 7·9 | 12·5 | 12 | 12·3 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25·3 | 8 | 15 | 4·3 | 6·2 | 6·2 | 9 | 11·2 | 11·5 | 11·7 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·9 | 7·5–8·3 | 15 | 4·5 | 6·3 | 7 | 8·2 | 13·8 | 13·5 | 13 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants, per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin. | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **5·7** | **4·2** | **1·869** | **36·8** | **22·6** | **16·4** | **11·3** | **16·6** | **15·4** | **58·5** | **19·4** | **55·0** | **43·2** | |
| **5·3** | **4·3** | **1·275** | **25·0** | **18·9** | **13·9** | **11·3** | **15·8** | **14·8** | **49·0** | **18·8** | **54·2** | **46·5** | |
| 4·7 | 4·6 | 1·54 | 29·5 | ..... | 14·5 | 11·6 | 15·7 | 15·3 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 47·3 | 1 |
| 5 | 3·7 | 1·312 | 26·3 | 25 | 12·7 | 11·1 | 15 | 14·7 | 49 | 18·8 | ..... | 44·7 | 2 |
| 5·5 | 4·7 | 1·00 | 20·8 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 15·4 | 12·5 | ..... | 18·5 | 50 | 50 | 3 |
| 5·5 | 3·9 | 1·241 | 24·1 | 17·8 | ..... | 12·2 | 16·1 | 16 | ..... | 19·1 | 55 | 46·2 | 4 |
| 5·2 | 4·8 | 1·387 | 25 | 12·5 | ..... | 12·7 | 16·7 | 15 | ..... | 19·2 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| 5·7 | 4 | 1·17 | 24·5 | 21·3 | 13·5 | 10·4 | 15·7 | 15·5 | ..... | 19 | 57·5 | 44·2 | 6 |
| **5·5** | **4·3** | **1·060** | **23·3** | **22·2** | ..... | **13·1** | **15·2** | **14·5** | ..... | **19·6** | **49·0** | **45·0** | 7 |
| **5·7** | **4·1** | **1·160** | **25·2** | **21·4** | **15·1** | **11·8** | **15·5** | **15·0** | **49·5** | **17·7** | **58·5** | **47·6** | |
| 5·6 | 4·3 | ·988 | 20·6 | 18·2 | 13·5 | 12·6 | 16 | 15·2 | 50 | 18·8 | 65 | 51·3 | 8 |
| 5·9 | 4·2 | 1·24 | 25·9 | 29 | 16·5 | 11·7 | 14·6 | 13·2 | ..... | 17·3 | 57·5 | 45 | 9 |
| 5·7 | 4·3 | 1·243 | 27·6 | 17 | 15·2 | 11·1 | 15·7 | 15·4 | 49 | 17·7 | 56·5 | 45·7 | 10 |
| 5·7 | 3·7 | 1·167 | 26·7 | ..... | ..... | 11·7 | 15·7 | 16 | ..... | 17 | 55 | 48·3 | 11 |
| **6·0** | **5·3** | **1·343** | **26·2** | **26·0** | **14·6** | **11·3** | **16·2** | **14·2** | **59·4** | **19·5** | **60·4** | **42·6** | |
| 6·9 | 5 | 1·223 | 25·3 | 25 | 13·1 | 12·1 | 16·6 | 14 | 70 | 20·4 | 61·7 | 42·1 | 12 |
| 7 | 6 | 1·289 | 24·9 | 23·3 | 16·6 | 10·9 | 17·2 | 14·5 | 60 | 20·2 | 54·5 | 45·5 | 13 |
| 6·4 | 5·3 | 1·397 | 27·8 | 28·6 | 15·6 | 11·3 | 17·4 | 15·2 | 57 | 20 | 60·5 | 44·2 | 14 |
| 5·6 | 5 | 1·253 | 25·8 | ..... | 15·5 | 10·8 | 13 | 13·2 | 50 | 18·3 | ..... | 41·6 | 15 |
| 5·8 | 5·3 | 1·396 | 25·1 | 23 | 15·6 | 11·5 | 16·1 | 13·7 | 50 | 18·3 | 58·5 | 42·3 | 16 |
| 5·7 | 5·3 | 1·222 | 23·7 | 33·3 | 14 | 12·7 | 16·8 | 14·6 | 55 | 19 | 65 | 42 | 17 |
| 5 | 5·5 | 1·354 | 28·6 | ..... | 14·2 | 10·3 | 18 | 13·9 | 65 | 19·6 | ..... | 45·4 | 18 |
| 6 | 4·7 | 1·446 | 27·6 | 26·1 | 14·4 | 11·4 | 15·8 | 13·5 | 75 | 19·7 | 57·8 | 40·3 | 19 |
| 6 | 5·4 | 1·504 | 26·7 | 22·8 | 12·6 | 10·8 | 15·1 | 15·3 | 52·5 | 19·6 | 65 | 40·1 | 20 |
| **5·5** | **3·9** | **2·143** | **42·4** | **22·5** | **16·1** | **11·6** | **16·8** | **15·8** | **57·1** | **18·7** | **56·6** | **41·5** | |
| 6·3 | 5 | 1·43 | 30·8 | 28·5 | 14·5 | 11·7 | 16·5 | 16·3 | 62·7 | 20·2 | 60·9 | 41·4 | 21 |
| 5·6 | 5·2 | 1·775 | 33·5 | 27 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·7 | 15·5 | 47 | 17·5 | 63·3 | 43·6 | 22 |
| 5·6 | 4·5 | 2·036 | 40·2 | 22·2 | ..... | 11·2 | 16·2 | 15·3 | 49 | 18·4 | 60 | 42·1 | 23 |
| 5·4 | 4·9 | 2·12 | 41·8 | 17·1 | ..... | 12·5 | 16·3 | 14·7 | 47 | 18·1 | ..... | 40·2 | 24 |
| 5·5 | 3·4 | 2·037 | 42·2 | 21 | ..... | 12·4 | 16·1 | 14·8 | 58·5 | 18·1 | 59·8 | 40·5 | 25 |
| 6·2 | 3·7 | 1·986 | 41·1 | 21 | ..... | 12 | 16·8 | 15·6 | ..... | 19·4 | 62·5 | 41·3 | 26 |
| 5·2 | 3·9 | 2·32 | 46·2 | 25 | ..... | 11·2 | 16·8 | 15·2 | 67·5 | 18·5 | 59·3 | 42·8 | 27 |
| 5·6 | 3·7 | 2·033 | 40·4 | 24·2 | ..... | 10·3 | 16 | 15·3 | 61 | 18·1 | 55·8 | 39·8 | 28 |
| 5·4 | 3·4 | 2·086 | 41·2 | ..... | ..... | 12·5 | 16·8 | 16·3 | ..... | 15·7 | ..... | 42 | 29 |
| 5·1 | 4·3 | 2·175 | 45·1 | 21 | ..... | 13·7 | 17·2 | 15·6 | ..... | 16·7 | ..... | 40·5 | 30 |
| 5·9 | 4 | 2·09 | 42·2 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 16·1 | 15·2 | ..... | 15·8 | ..... | 40·4 | 31 |
| 5·1 | 3·3 | 2·20 | 39·6 | 18·1 | ..... | 12·7 | 15·9 | 14·6 | 50 | 17·4 | 45 | 39·9 | 32 |
| 5 | 3·1 | 2·30 | 45·7 | 17·5 | ..... | 10·2 | 17·2 | 16 | 65 | 19·8 | 58 | 40·8 | 33 |
| 5·8 | 3·1 | 2·083 | 42·7 | 23·8 | ..... | 11 | 17·6 | 16·1 | ..... | 19 | 59 | 41 | 34 |
| 4·9 | 3·9 | 2·125 | 42·7 | 28·7 | ..... | 11·3 | 16·2 | 15·1 | ..... | 18·6 | 60 | 39·4 | 35 |
| 5·3 | 2·7 | 2·025 | 38 | 15 | ..... | 11·2 | 15·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·5 | ..... | 39 | 36 |
| 5·5 | 3·3 | 2·096 | 42 | 30 | ..... | 11·8 | 17·1 | 15·6 | ..... | 19·3 | 59·5 | 39·4 | 37 |
| 5·1 | 3·3 | 2·311 | 41·9 | 20·7 | ..... | 11 | 15·7 | 14·9 | ..... | 17·5 | 53·5 | 40 | 38 |
| 4·8 | 3·6 | 2·258 | 43 | 17·8 | ..... | 11·2 | 16·7 | 15·1 | 45 | 20·8 | ..... | 40·8 | 39 |
| 5·6 | 3·3 | 2·13 | 41 | 18·3 | ..... | 12·5 | 16·8 | 15 | ..... | 19·2 | 58·5 | 39·5 | 40 |
| 4·9 | 3·2 | 2·128 | 37·1 | 26 | ..... | 10·6 | 16·1 | 15·1 | 45 | 18 | ..... | 41·3 | 41 |
| 5·2 | 3·9 | 2·025 | 38·6 | 17·5 | ..... | 11·2 | 17·8 | 16 | ..... | 19·2 | ..... | 39·8 | 42 |
| 5 | 3·2 | 2·075 | 44 | 20 | ..... | 10·7 | 17·2 | 15 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 40·2 | 43 |
| 5·1 | 4·1 | 1·874 | 43·3 | 25 | ..... | 11·5 | 18 | 17·7 | 63·7 | 19·5 | 59 | 43 | 44 |
| 5·6 | 4·2 | 1·941 | 38·2 | ..... | 15 | 11·4 | 17·2 | 16·7 | 66·2 | 19 | 55 | 44·7 | 45 |
| 5·5 | 4·8 | 2·446 | 61·7 | ..... | 19 | 13·5 | 18 | 19 | 62·5 | 17·5 | 50 | 48·3 | 46 |
| 7·4 | 5·3 | 2·467 | 47·2 | ..... | 16 | 12·1 | 17·3 | 17·5 | 65·2 | 21 | 52·6 | 43·7 | 47 |
| 6·1 | 4·7 | 2·364 | 44·4 | 25 | 15 | 13·1 | 17·7 | 16·7 | 57·5 | 19 | 55 | 45 | 48 |
| 5·5 | 4·3 | 2·68 | 49·6 | 27·7 | 17·5 | 11·6 | 17·3 | 17·3 | 56·9 | 19·7 | 49·4 | 41·9 | 49 |
| 5·5 | 4·2 | 2·677 | 47·9 | ..... | 17 | 11·3 | 17·3 | 17·5 | 58·4 | 20·3 | 51·5 | 44 | 50 |
| **6·6** | **4·4** | **1·940** | **40·7** | ..... | **16·2** | **10·7** | **17·6** | **16·2** | **63·8** | **19·3** | **50·6** | **43·1** | |
| 6·4 | 4·4 | 1·94 | 40·1 | ..... | 13·9 | 10·2 | 16·6 | 15·3 | 61·8 | 18·9 | 47·7 | 42·6 | 51 |
| 6·7 | 4·3 | ..... | 41·2 | ..... | 18·5 | 11·2 | 18·5 | 17 | 65·7 | 19·7 | 53·5 | 43·5 | 52 |
| **6·3** | **4·4** | **2·098** | **39·2** | ..... | **19·7** | **10·8** | **16·9** | **16·2** | **62·3** | **21·5** | **52·4** | **46·8** | |
| 6·2 | 4 | 1·97 | 38·3 | ..... | 20 | 10·3 | 18 | 15·6 | 61 | 20·5 | 49·2 | 46·7 | 53 |
| 6 | 5·2 | 1·75 | 34 | ..... | 20 | 11·2 | 16·9 | 16·6 | 64·2 | 24·2 | 52·1 | 47·1 | 54 |
| 6 | 4·1 | 2·42 | 44 | ..... | 19 | 10·8 | 16 | 15·7 | 63·8 | 21·5 | 52·5 | 45·4 | 55 |
| 7 | 4·3 | 2·25 | 40·4 | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | 16·5 | 16·8 | 60·2 | 19·7 | 55·7 | 48 | 56 |
| **5·9** | **3·8** | **1·936** | **37·1** | ..... | **16·4** | **11·0** | **17·6** | **16·3** | **62·1** | **22·2** | **52·5** | **45·1** | |
| 5·8 | 3·4 | 2·29 | 46·4 | ..... | 17 | 11 | 17·7 | 16·1 | 63 | 22 | 56 | 46·7 | 57 |
| 6·1 | 4·4 | 2·23 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 11·7 | 18·4 | 16·9 | 65 | 22·1 | 53·7 | 46·2 | 58 |
| 6·2 | 3·5 | 1·15 | 21·9 | ..... | 18·1 | 11·1 | 17 | 15·7 | 60·1 | 21·1 | 50 | 45·3 | 59 |
| 5·6 | 3·5 | 2·19 | 39·3 | ..... | ..... | 10·7 | 17·8 | 15·8 | 60·2 | 22 | 49·2 | 43·8 | 60 |
| 5·8 | 4·4 | 1·82 | 32·7 | ..... | 14 | 10·6 | 16·9 | 16·9 | 62·2 | 24 | 53·5 | 43·4 | 61 |
| **6·0** | **4·4** | **2·166** | **42·2** | ..... | **20·2** | **10·3** | **16·4** | **14·8** | **58·6** | **20·6** | **49·7** | **42·9** | |
| 6·3 | 5 | 1·80 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 11·9 | 16·7 | 16·5 | 60 | 22·3 | 58·3 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 6·3 | 4·2 | 1·95 | 40 | ..... | 22·5 | 11 | 17·2 | 15 | 63·7 | 21·7 | 57·5 | 48·3 | 63 |
| 7·1 | 4 | 1·94 | 36·7 | ..... | 20 | 10·2 | 17·3 | 15·7 | 63·5 | 24 | 51 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·7 | 4·2 | 2·29 | 46 | ..... | 18 | 9·6 | 15·2 | 13·7 | 54·3 | 19·9 | 43·9 | 38·2 | 65 |
| 5 | 4 | 2·15 | 39·2 | ..... | ..... | 9·7 | 15·8 | 14·3 | 55 | 19·1 | 44·8 | 38 | 66 |
| 5·7 | 4·3 | 2·15 | 41·7 | ..... | 21·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 13·6 | 57·3 | 18·8 | 46·3 | 41·5 | 67 |
| 6·5 | 4·2 | 2·20 | 41·5 | ..... | ..... | 10·6 | 15·5 | 13·6 | 55 | 18 | 47·5 | 39 | 68 |
| 5·5 | 5 | 2·85 | 50 | ..... | 19 | 9 | 17·9 | 15·7 | 60 | 21·2 | 48·3 | 45 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·4** | **52·0** | **19·8** | **13·9** | **2·7** | **39·3** | **48·5** | **11·6** | **4·9** | **14·528b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·1** | **5·9** | **39·2** | **48·8** | **18·8** | **9·7** | **2·8** | **42·3** | **39·8** | **12·3** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·1 | 5·8 | 40 | 49·7 | 19·1 | 10·5 | 2·8 | 41·5 | 45·2 | 12·3 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6·4 | 6·2 | 33·5 | 48·6 | 21 | 9·8 | 3 | 50 | 36·4 | 12·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 6 | 5·9 | 45 | 49 | 17 | 9·5 | 2·6 | 40 | 35·5 | 11·8 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·7 | 5·7 | 36·5 | 47 | 19·2 | 9·4 | 2·9 | 45·3 | 46·7 | 12·7 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6·2 | 6 | 41·7 | 50 | 18·3 | 9·5 | 2·8 | 40 | 40 | 12·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·2 | 6 | 38·5 | 48·7 | 18·2 | 9·7 | 2·8 | 36·7 | 35 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown | **5·9** | **5·6** | **45·0** | **47·7** | **16·9** | **12·8** | **2·9** | **44·2** | **41·0** | **12·6** | **5·1** | **13·900** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·1** | **5·9** | **40·2** | **48·9** | **17·5** | **10·1** | **2·8** | **38·8** | **37·1** | **12·1** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 45 | 48·7 | 19·1 | 9·4 | 2·9 | 40·6 | 39 | 12·8 | 5·2 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6·2 | 6·1 | 31·9 | 46·2 | 17·2 | 9·9 | 2·5 | 38·8 | 36·7 | 12 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6 | 5·9 | 44 | 50·5 | 17·1 | 11·4 | 2·7 | 35·8 | 34·5 | 11·9 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 6 | 39·7 | 50 | 16·7 | 9·6 | 3·2 | 40 | 38·3 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·7** | **5·5** | **34·0** | **51·4** | **20·5** | **13·0** | **2·8** | **42·7** | **51·7** | **10·3** | **4·7** | **13·875** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·6 | 32·3 | 56·7 | 21·5 | 15 | 2·8 | 37·5 | 55 | 10·5 | 4·6 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·7 | 37·7 | 58·9 | 22·2 | 15·5 | 2·9 | 48·6 | 56·7 | 11·8 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·7 | 5·5 | 31·6 | 48·9 | 20·3 | 12·5 | 2·9 | 43 | 47·5 | 10·6 | 4·9 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·7 | 5·4 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 18·4 | 10·6 | 2·3 | 40 | 52·5 | 10 | 4·8 | 12·50–13·50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·6 | 5·4 | 38·9 | 47·3 | 22·6 | 12·8 | 2·7 | 40·5 | 48·7 | 10 | 4·9 | 12·75 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·8 | 5·5 | 32·5 | 52·2 | 17·8 | 12·4 | 3 | 42·5 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·8 | 5·5 | 32 | 54·7 | 18·2 | 13·1 | 2·9 | 42·8 | 50 | 10 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·6 | 5·4 | 37 | 52·7 | 21·2 | 13·3 | 2·6 | 46 | 50·3 | 10·2 | 4·6 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 20—Hull | 5·7 | 5·6 | 29·1 | 50·1 | 22·1 | 11·8 | 2·9 | 43·3 | 54·2 | 10 | 4·3 | 14·50–15·00 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **35·4** | **55·4** | **20·0** | **12·0** | **2·5** | **37·2** | **47·6** | **10·7** | **4·8** | **14·349** |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 36·1 | 56·7 | 20·8 | 12·9 | 2·9 | 41·3 | 52·2 | 10·5 | 5 | 14·50–15·00 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·8 | 5·6 | 34·5 | 55·5 | 22·6 | 9·8 | 2·6 | 35·7 | 46·7 | 10 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·8 | 5·7 | 36·5 | 47·5 | 20·4 | 12 | 2·8 | 36·5 | 45 | 10·8 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6 | 5·7 | 33·7 | 55·5 | 20·1 | 10·5 | 2·6 | 34·4 | 43·3 | 10 | 5·3 | 13·50–13·75 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·7 | 5·6 | 41·6 | 55·7 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 2·9 | 39·4 | 51 | 11·1 | 5·3 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·8 | 5·8 | 40·3 | 52·6 | 20·2 | 10·2 | 2·5 | 37·8 | 49 | 10·4 | 4·5 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 6 | 5·9 | 34·9 | 61·2 | 22·5 | 9·8 | 3·1 | 36 | 46·2 | 10·2 | 4·7 | 14·75 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·5 | 5·5 | 38·6 | 55·1 | 20·3 | 10·9 | 2·4 | 36 | 45 | 9·9 | 4·6 | 13·75 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·6 | 5·6 | 38·4 | 58·4 | 19·2 | 11·7 | 2·3 | 37 | 40 | 10 | 4·7 | 12·25–13·00g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 5·8 | 5·8 | 35·9 | 56·7 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 2·5 | 35 | 45 | 10·2 | 5·2 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·6 | 5·6 | 34·5 | 51·5 | 20·6 | 9·6 | 2·2 | 35·2 | 48·8 | 9·9 | 4·7 | 13·50 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·7 | 5·7 | 37·4 | 56·6 | 18·4 | 10·7 | 2·6 | 35·8 | 44·2 | 10·3 | 5·1 | 13·50 |
| 33—Galt | 6·1 | 6·2 | 33 | 52·6 | 17·9 | 11·3 | 2·4 | 44·2 | 52·5 | 11 | 4·7 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·9 | 5·9 | 35·6 | 54·8 | 18·7 | 10·2 | 2·5 | 41 | 47·8 | 11·1 | 4·8 | 14·25–14·50 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·9 | 5·9 | 30·1 | 56·5 | 20·5 | 10·2 | 2·4 | 38·9 | 45·6 | 10·2 | 4·1 | 14·00 |
| 36—Woodstock | 5·9 | 5·9 | 34·7 | 56·7 | 20 | 10 | 2·5 | 33·3 | 49 | 11 | 5 | 13·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·3 | 6·4 | 39·6 | 55·4 | 19·1 | 11 | 2·5 | 42 | 53·3 | 10·9 | 5·3 | 14·00 |
| 38—London | 6·1 | 6·1 | 40·4 | 58·4 | 17·1 | 12·2 | 2·3 | 35 | 41·2 | 9·9 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·4 | 6·3 | 38·9 | 54·9 | 19·4 | 11·6 | 2·5 | 40·7 | 49·3 | 10·5 | 4·9 | 14·00 |
| 40—Chatham | 5·8 | 6 | 35·2 | 53·1 | 19·2 | 12·5 | 2·3 | 34·2 | ..... | 10 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·8 | 5·9 | 32·6 | 55·9 | 18·6 | 10·3 | 1·9 | 31·9 | 50 | 9·8 | 4·5 | 14·00–14·50 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·3 | 6·1 | 34·2 | 53·7 | 16·5 | 10·6 | 2·3 | 35·8 | 40 | 10·5 | 5·3 | 14·00 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·7 | 5·7 | 37 | 56 | 21·3 | 10·8 | 2 | 32 | 40 | 10·4 | 4·3 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·2 | 5·9 | 37·2 | 56·2 | 17 | 13·5 | 2·9 | 41 | 50 | 11·7 | 4·5 | 15·75–16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·1 | 6 | 32·4 | 61 | 23·8 | 15 | 2·7 | 41 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·6 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7 | 7 | 33·3 | 53·3 | 20 | 16 | 3·2 | 37·5 | 40 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·6 | 6·4 | 29·9 | 55·5 | 20·2 | 15·3 | 2·8 | 34·3 | ..... | 10 | 4·6 | 17·50 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·5 | 6·1 | 28·6 | 55·8 | 22·5 | 14·5 | 2·6 | 38 | 56 | 14 | 4·6 | 14·00 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6 | 6·1 | 33·3 | 55·9 | 21·7 | 15·7 | 2·6 | 36·7 | 50 | 11·1 | 5 | 15·25 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·3 | 6·2 | 35 | 54·1 | 21·5 | 15·5 | 2·5 | 38 | 50·5 | 11 | 4·6 | 14·75–15·00 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·7** | **6·6** | **33·0** | **49·9** | **21·1** | **13·8** | **2·9** | **32·2** | **52·1** | **13·6** | **5·3** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·6 | 34 | 48·8 | 20·2 | 13·2 | 2·9 | 32·7 | 54·2 | 12·2 | 5·5 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·7 | 6·5 | 32 | 51 | 22 | 14·4 | 2·8 | 31·7 | 50 | 15 | 5 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·5** | **6·8** | **32·3** | **50·4** | **19·8** | **20·3** | **2·9** | **38·5** | **58·7** | **14·3** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·2 | 7·1 | 31·9 | 49·1 | 17·8 | 20·8a | 2·7 | 36·7 | 60 | 12·7 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·8 | 6·7 | 33·5 | 49·8 | 18·8 | 21·4a | 3·4 | 41·7 | 56 | 15 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·8 | 6·8 | 32·8 | 50·3 | 22·1 | 19a | 2·7 | 37·1 | 58·7 | 14·5 | 5·6 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·3 | 6·6 | 31 | 52·4 | 20·5 | 20a | 2·6 | 38·3 | 60 | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·7** | **6·6** | **31·9** | **47·2** | **20·3** | **18·2** | **3·0** | **37·3** | **51·7** | **14·2** | **4·6** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·7 | 6·6 | 33·5 | 47·6 | 21 | 21·2a | 2·9 | 39 | 57·5 | 12·5 | 4·6 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 6·9 | 7 | 31·2 | 49·7 | 22·7 | 19·5a | 3 | 33·7 | 55 | 15 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·8 | 6·7 | 34·5 | 47·5 | 21·4 | 16·6a | 3·4 | 38·6 | 50·8 | 14·4 | 4·9 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·6 | 6·7 | 28·2 | 46·4 | 18 | 17·6a | 2·8 | 35 | 50 | 14 | 4·5 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·2 | 32·3 | 44·8 | 18·2 | 16a | 2·9 | 40 | 45 | 15 | 4·2 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·4** | **6·1** | **34·4** | **48·2** | **20·1** | **21·7** | **2·8** | **44·1** | **53·4** | **12·0** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7 | 37·5 | 48·7 | 18·3 | 22·5a | 2·8 | 50 | 54 | 13·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 6·9 | 6·7 | 32·5 | 50 | 22·5 | 23·3a | 2·9 | 41·7 | 57 | 13·5 | ..... | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·6 | 6 | 41 | 50 | 19·7 | 25a | 3·3 | 34 | 50 | 14 | 6·5 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·8 | 5·7 | 30·7 | 45·1 | 18·9 | 20·7a | 2·7 | 50 | 50 | 11·7 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·6 | 5·4 | 31·2 | 46·3 | 18·8 | 19·5a | 2·6 | 34 | 57 | 10·7 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·5 | 6 | 33·4 | 47·7 | 21·9 | 19·7a | 2·7 | 43 | 54·2 | 11·5 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35 | 47·5 | 19·5 | 20a | 2·8 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·1 | 6 | 33·7 | 50 | 21·2 | 22·5a | 2·9 | 50 | 55 | 11·2 | 4·5 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·317** | **12·127** | **9·559** | **11·283** | **7·195** | **8·451** | **7·493** | **27·0** | **9·6** | **22·826** | **16·538** | |
| **7·925** | **9·675** | **6·500** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **30·0** | **9·9** | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50– 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·4 | 9·9 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 6·50 | 7·70 | 4·50 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75– 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·8 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00–10·25 | 11·00 | 8·00–10·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·00 | 6·50 | 32·5 | 9·5 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·5 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·5 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50– 9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **25·3** | **10·0** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·094** | **11·417** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·8** | **9·8** | **22·125** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00–11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·8g | 10 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75–12·00 | 11·50–12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00– 8·00c | 28·1 | 9·8 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·4 | 9·4 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·7 | 10 | 18·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·667** | **10·133** | **11·467** | **7·668** | **8·668** | **7·850** | **23·5** | **9·3** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 20·8 | 9·7 | 20·00–28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26 | 9·3 | 18·00–27·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·7 | 9·5 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·1 | 9·2 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·1 | 9·3 | 17·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·5 | 9·3 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25·8 | 8·9 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 11·00 | 10.67-12.00c | 12·00–13·33c | 7·00 | 8·00 | 10·00c | 25·7 | 9·2 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·6 | 9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·013** | **12·065** | **10·279** | **12·034** | **8·191** | **9·744** | **9·104** | **24·9** | **9·4** | **24·196** | **17·821** | |
| 10·25 | 11·50–12·50 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00– 9·00 | 23·3 | 9·8 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·4 | 9·2 | 18·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00 | 25·4 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 23 |
| 8·00–11·50 | 12·25 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23·6 | 9·9 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 22·2 | 9·3 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 19·5 | 9 | 18·00–30·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50– 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·50 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00– 8·50 | ..... | 24·6 | 9·6 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·2 | 25·00–32·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·50– 8·00g | 10.25–10·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 22·5g | 9·2 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 8·00– 8·50g | 11·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 22·7g | 9·5 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·5 | 8·7 | 23·00–35·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 31 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·00 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 24·7 | 9·6 | 22·00–27·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50–10·00 | 12·00–12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·6 | 9·5 | 20·00–27·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 34 |
| 11·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 24·4 | 9·5 | 20·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 35 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 8·1 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 9·00–11·50 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 12·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 23·8 | 9·8 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00 | 11·00–12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 25 | 9·4 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 10·00–11·50 | 9·50–12·00 | ..... | 14·00–16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·9 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 9·3 | 17·00–25·00 | 14·00–17·00 | 40 |
| 8·50 | 11·00 | ..... | 14·00c | ..... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ..... | 9·4 | 22·00–32·00 | 18·00–23·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 12·00–13·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·5 | 9·7 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 12·50 | 14·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 8·7 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00–13·50 | 13·50 | 12·50 | 13·50c | 8·50 | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·2 | 9·6 | 30·00–40·00 | 25·00–30·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25–10·50c | ..... | 31·7 | 9·4 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 11·50–14·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 35 | 9·1 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–10·50 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·25 | 6·50c | 25 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 48 |
| 12·00–13·00 | 12·25 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 25·5 | 9·7 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 49 |
| 10·50–12·50 | 11·75 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 26·2 | 9·3 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **15·063** | ..... | ..... | **6·750** | **7·375** | **6·625** | **27·4** | **9·4** | **23·500** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75–12·25 | 14·25–17·00 | ..... | ..... | 5·00–8·25 | 5·75– 9·00 | 6·50 | 27 | 9·8 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50–10·50 | 12·50–16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75–8·00 | 6·25– 8·50 | 6·50– 7·00 | 27·8 | 9 | 18·00–22·00 | 10·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·719** | **8·500** | **28·4** | **9·9** | **24·000** | **17·250** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50– 9·00 | ..... | 25·5 | 9·5 | 22·00–35·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00– 9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ..... | 29·4 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00 | 29·5 | 9·9 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9·00–10·00 | 10·00 | 29 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 13·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·500** | **4·000** | **30·5** | **10·0** | **22·375** | **16·000** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 35g | 9·4 | 20·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75– 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·4g | 10·8 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00– 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 4·00g | 30·3g | 10 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00– 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 9·7 | 19·00–25·00 | 10·00–17·00 | 61 |
| **9·921** | **11·100** | ..... | ..... | **6·469** | **6·875** | **4·804** | **33·5** | **10·2** | **22·125** | **16·188** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38·7 | 11 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·50–7·50 | 7·50– 8·50 | 5·00 | 40 | 10 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 9·5 | 25·00–31·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 29·1 | 9·8 | 15·00–22·00 | 11·00–15·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50 | 4·25 | 30 | 9·6 | 17·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20– 7·30 | 4·77c | 30·7 | 10·6 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 33·7 | 9 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00–10·00i | 7·00–12·00i | ..... | 32·5 | 11·7 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Sept. 1926 | Sept. 1928 | Sept. 1929 | Sept. 1930 | Sept. 1931 | Sept. 1933 | Sept. 1934 | Sept. 1935 | Aug. 1936 | Sept. 1936‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 98·5 | 95·4 | 97·8 | 82·1 | 69·7 | 68·9 | 71·9 | 72·3 | 76·2 | 76·7 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 96·2 | 86·9 | 98·9 | 69·8 | 54·0 | 62·5 | 68·6 | 67·2 | 77·6 | 78·4 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 98·9 | 114·0 | 108·9 | 93·4 | 69·0 | 60·6 | 67·4 | 72·0 | 72·3 | 73·4 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 99·5 | 93·9 | 91·2 | 79·2 | 72·4 | 71·7 | 71·8 | 68·8 | 70·0 | 69·7 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 100·2 | 99·0 | 93·7 | 86·2 | 76·8 | 63·8 | 65·3 | 65·0 | 68·6 | 69·0 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 99·4 | 92·6 | 93·8 | 90·4 | 86·8 | 85·5 | 86·6 | 87·1 | 87·9 | 88·2 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 99·8 | 91·9 | 98·2 | 73·7 | 60·7 | 67·5 | 62·1 | 71·1 | 69·1 | 70·2 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 99·2 | 92·4 | 93·2 | 90·8 | 86·5 | 85·0 | 86·1 | 85·2 | 85·2 | 85·3 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 100·3 | 94·6 | 95·5 | 92·0 | 84·6 | 81·5 | 81·7 | 76·9 | 78·4 | 78·6 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 98·5 | 96·4 | 96·0 | 86·1 | 74·4 | 72·7 | 73·9 | 73·3 | 75·5 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 97·2 | 101·7 | 103·7 | 86·7 | 66·9 | 65·7 | 69·6 | 70·7 | 75·6 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 99·4 | 92·8 | 90·8 | 85·7 | 79·4 | 77·3 | 76·7 | 75·0 | 75·5 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 99·4 | 93·7 | 98·9 | 76·7 | 65·1 | 65·6 | 68·9 | 70·2 | 74·7 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 97·1 | 92·8 | 94·7 | 91·2 | 89·3 | 85·6 | 89·5 | 89·8 | 89·7 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 98·7 | 93·8 | 99·4 | 75·1 | 62·4 | 63·4 | 66·6 | 68·0 | 73·0 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 100·0 | 98·6 | 99·6 | 86·8 | 79·9 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 82·5 | 85·7 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 98·4 | 92·8 | 99·3 | 72·5 | 58·5 | 60·4 | 63·9 | 65·5 | 70·8 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 96·5 | 86·5 | 96·1 | 69·3 | 54·9 | 62·7 | 66·7 | 65·0 | 73·1 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 93·2 | 108·9 | 105·2 | 90·0 | 69·2 | 62·7 | 67·5 | 72·0 | 72·0 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 96·7 | 95·0 | 107·7 | 71·2 | 52·6 | 54·6 | 61·2 | 64·7 | 73·3 | 75·3 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 100·7 | 105·2 | 105·5 | 91·3 | 73·5 | 66·5 | 75·3 | 68·7 | 71·2 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 100·1 | 98·9 | 93·5 | 86·0 | 76·8 | 64·0 | 65·4 | 65·1 | 68·5 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 99·7 | 91·3 | 92·7 | 87·2 | 80·8 | 81·6 | 81·8 | 82·8 | 82·5 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 97·3 | 93·8 | 101·8 | 74·0 | 58·5 | 59·9 | 64·8 | 67·2 | 73·0 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 98·6 | 95·1 | 94·1 | 84·8 | 72·4 | 71·5 | 73·5 | 72·4 | 74·8 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended October 2, 1936, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 956)*

ber, while onions were generally lower averaging 4·2 cents per pound in September and 5·2 cents in August. Potatoes were lower in most localities in Ontario and eastern provinces and higher in the western, the Dominion average price being down from $2.17 per ninety pounds in August to $1.87 in September. United States anthracite coal averaged ten cents per ton higher at $14.53, seasonal increases being reported from several localities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $14.50; Windsor, $16.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $15.85; St. Hyacinthe, $13; Montreal, $14.25; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Brantford, $16; Galt, $16; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $17.50; Sault Ste. Marie, $14; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17; Winnipeg, $19.50.

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### Educational and Employment Program For Youth In New South Wales

The Department of Labour and Industry (New South Wales) has recently issued a bulletin entitled "Young Citizens' Associations" in which is reviewed the activities of a program for the furtherance of educational and employment opportunities for young people. This scheme was launched in 1932 following a conference of representatives of Municipal and Shire Councils, convened by the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Essentially a citizens' movement, committees of local citizens, representative of each section of the community, have been formed in many suburbs and in some country districts.

Among the objects of the association are:

1. To provide instructional, educational, and recreational facilities for unemployed boys and

girls between the ages of 14-21 whereby they may—

(a) profitably and pleasurably utilize the hours of leisure and unemployment;

(b) extend and consolidate their general education;

(c) prepare themselves for future employment; and

(d) help make themselves useful citizens.

2. (a) to assist in finding employment for unemployed boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21.

(b) To work in conjunction with existing organizations having employment as their main objective.

Provision for tools, materials, for the classes, rental of premises, and general financial assistance is made by the Government, through the Department of Labour and Industry, and the only financial responsibility placed on local Committees is that required for social and welfare activities.

Equipment for the motor engineering classes, such as old cars, engines, etc., has been supplied by various Government Departments, and by private firms.

More than 10,000 unemployed boys and girls have already taken advantage of the scheme, and have thus been materially assisted in utilizing their enforced leisure to the best advantage. Membership is open to unemployed boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years, and they are at once entitled to all the privileges provided, with good prospects of early employment. Since the inception of the scheme several thousand boys and girls have been placed in employment, through the activities of the various Associations.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices accordin to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 95·2 for August, an increase of 1·7 per cent for the month. Both food and industrial materials advanced, the greatest change in any one group being a rise of 14·8 per cent in cereal prices.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 88·7 at the end of August, an increase of 2·2 per cent for the month, which included a rise of 10·2 per cent in vegetable food and 4·9 per cent in sundries.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 147 at September 1, an increase of one point for the month, due entirely to higher food prices.

### France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914 = 100, was 80 for August, an increase of one point for the month. The increase was general, all groups contributing to the upward movement.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 104·6 for August, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. The changes in all of the main groups were very slight advances over the previous month's level.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 125·4 for August, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month due to very small increases in food, heat and light, and clothing prices.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was $10·1907 at September 1, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. Of the 13 groups, nine showed small increases, two were unchanged and two declined.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was $182·498 at September 1, a rise of 0·03 per cent for the month. This is the highest point recorded since February 1, 1930.

Cost of Living.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of the cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried workers, on the base 1913 = 100, was 143·0 at July 15, an increase of 1·7 per cent from the level of April 15. The principal change was a rise of 5·8 per cent in food prices; rent and house-furnishing goods also rose slightly, while fuel and light, clothing and miscellaneous items were lower.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | | Belgium | France | | Germany | | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description of Index | 29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour | Cost of Living, Department of Labour | Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board | Cost of Living (h) | Foods, Paris | Cost of Living, Paris | Foods | Cost of Living | Foods | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Amsterdam | Cost of Living, Warsaw | Cost of Living, Bombay | Cost of Living, Tokyo | Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns | Cost of Living |
| Base Period | (d) | 1913 | 1913 | 1913 | 1923 | 1921 | 1914 | 1914 | 1913-1914 | | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | June, 1927 | Oct.1923 —Sept. 1924 | 1928 | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | 1923-1927=1000 | 1926-1930=1000 |
| | $ | | (c) | | | | | | | | (b) | (b) | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 7·34 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 1914—July | 7·42 | (i) 103 | 102 | (i)102·7 | 62·0 | | (a) 100 | (a) 100 | | | 132 | 125 | | | | 100 | 100 | | 628 |
| 1915—July | 7·74 | (i) 107 | 100 | (i)104·7 | 62·2 | | | | | | 161 | 148 | | | | | | | (a) 676 |
| 1916—July | 8·46 | (i) 124 | 111 | (i)116·6 | 66·8 | | | | | | 204 | 180 | | | | | | | (a) 724 |
| 1917—July | 11·62 | (i) 143 | 146 | (i)136·3 | 79·4 | | | | | | 210 | 203 | | | | | | | (a) 786 |
| 1918—July | 13·00 | (e) 152 | 167 | (i)166·9 | (e) 92·6 | | | | | | 209 | 208 | | | | 186 | | | (a) 850 |
| 1919—July | 13·77 | (e) 166 | 190 | (e)171·1 | 104·6 | | | | | | 258 | 252 | | | | 190 | | | (a) 912 |
| 1920—July | 16·84 | (e) 200 | 219 | (e)211·3 | 123·6 | | | | | | 220 | 219 | | | | 177 | | (a) 977 | (a) 1019 |
| 1921—July | 10·96 | (e) 165 | 148 | (i)174·8 | 101·4 | (a) 100 | | | | | 180 | 184 | | | | 165 | | | (a) 1034 |
| 1922—July | 10·27 | (e) 156 | 142 | (e)169·0 | 96·9 | 91·20 | | | | | 162 | 169 | | | | 153 | | | (a) 952 |
| 1923—July | 10·17 | (e) 156 | 147 | (e)171·8 | 100·3 | 107·51 | | | | | 167 | 173 | | | | 157 | | | (a) 959 |
| 1924—July | 9·91 | (e) 153 | 143·3 | (e)172·3 | 100·6 | 124·21 | | | 131·6 | 126·4 | 161 | 170 | | (e) 96·8 | | 157 | (a)199·0 | (a) 1015 | (a) 984 |
| 1925—July | 10·49 | (e) 155 | 159·9 | (e)176·7 | 104·3 | 130·37 | | | 153·8 | 143·3 | 159 | 166 | 96·89 | (e) 94·8 | | 156 | (a)188·5 | (a) 1002 | (a) 1004 |
| 1926—July | 11·07 | (e) 157 | 157·0 | (e)178·7 | 102·7 | 166·35 | | | 145·3 | 142·4 | 157 | 165 | 92·18 | (e) 96·5 | | 147 | (a)184·2 | (a) 1004 | (a) 1010 |
| 1927—July | 10·92 | 155 | 153·4 | (e)177·7 | 100·7 | 199·35 | | | 156·8 | 150·0 | 149 | 161 | 93·64 | (e) 95·7 | | 148 | (a)181·4 | (a) 1044 | (a) 1001 |
| 1928—July | 10·80 | 155 | 152·8 | (e)172·9 | 100·1 | 205·36 | (a) 111 | 105 | 154·1 | 152·6 | 141 | 155 | 91·25 | (e) 91·8 | | 139 | (a)155·1 | (g) 963 | (a) 1006 |
| 1929—July | 10·98 | 156 | 158·5 | (e)172·8 | 100·0 | 218·01 | 123 | 113 | 155·7 | 154·4 | 130 | 147 | 82·12 | (e) 86·9 | | 108 | (a)135·5 | (g) 827 | (f) 1003 |
| 1930—July | 10·91 | 156 | 144·0 | (e)170·3 | 95·2 | 223·94 | (a) 125 | (g) 120 | 145·9 | 149·3 | 125 | 143 | 77·76 | (e) 79·8 | | 109 | (a)136·8 | (g) 796 | (f) 980 |
| 1931—July | 8·11 | 137 | 119·0 | (e)153·9 | 85·9 | 201·59 | 124 | (g) 115 | 130·4 | 137·4 | 118 | 138 | 74·34 | (e) 77·8 | 72·3 | 103 | 143·2 | (g) 771 | (f) 891 |
| 1932—July | 6·78 | 125 | 101·0 | (e)138·9 | 77·0 | 179·53 | (a) 111 | (g) 105 | 113·8 | 121·5 | 122 | 141 | 68·98 | | 65·9 | 97 | 147·3 | (g) 792 | (f) 821 |
| 1933—July | 6·95 | 120 | 104·8 | (e)129·8 | 75·2 | 177·84 | (j) 104 | (g) 105 | 110·5 | 118·7 | 125 | 143 | 69·74 | | 63·6 | 98 | 150·9 | (g) 805 | |
| 1934—July | 7·43 | 122 | 109·9 | (e)136·5 | 79·1 | 169·84 | 99 | (g) 104 | 117·8 | 122·9 | 119 | 139 | 70·83 | | 62·4 | 98 | 149·4 | (g) 809 | |
| 1935—January | 7·51 | 123 | 118·5 | | 81·6 | 173·37 | 93 | (g) 100 | 119·4 | 122·4 | 126 | 143 | 71·95 | | 65·7 | 101 | 149·5 | (g) 824 | |
| April | 7·50 | 123 | 124·1 | | 83·2 | 167.41 | 89 | (g) 99 | 119·0 | 122·3 | 126 | 143 | 71·67 | | 65·1 | 103 | 151·9 | | 836 |
| July | 7·53 | 123 | 121·7 | 140·2 | 82·6 | 173·45 | 87 | (g) 95 | 122·9 | 124·3 | 125 | 143 | 71.87 | 76·8 | 65·6 | 103 | 154 | | |
| August | 7·73 | 124 | 122·3 | | 83·0 | 176·52 | 85 | | 123·2 | 124·5 | 128 | 145 | | | 65·8 | 103 | 154 | (g) 827 | |
| September | 7·74 | 124 | 123·9 | | 83·5 | 181·28 | 86 | | 120·9 | 123·4 | 131 | 147 | | | 65·4 | 104 | | | 853 |
| October | 7·93 | 126 | (k)126·6 | 140·8 | 83·9 | 184·45 | 89 | | 119·6 | 122·8 | 131 | 147 | | 77·4 | 61·1 | 105 | | | |
| November | 8·04 | 126 | 129·2 | | 84·3 | 187·12 | 91 | (g) 97 | 119·9 | 122·9 | 130 | 147 | | | 60·3 | 103 | | (g) 826 | |
| December | 8·14 | 127 | 130·0 | | 84·8 | 185·72 | 91 | | 120·9 | 123·4 | 31 | 147 | | | 59·7 | 102 | | | 839 |
| 1936—January | 8·17 | 127 | 129·5 | 141·7 | (k) 83·9 | 186·14 | 92 | | 122·3 | 124·3 | 130 | 147 | | (l) 93·6 | 59·7 | 102 | | | |
| February | 8·07 | 126 | 127·8 | | 83·5 | 185·84 | 92 | (g) 99 | 122·3 | 124·3 | 129 | 146 | | | 60·7 | 100 | | (g) 831 | |
| March | 8·12 | 126 | 126·0 | | 83·2 | 183·02 | 92 | | 122·2 | 124·2 | 126 | 144 | | | 61·3 | 100 | | | 852 |
| April | 7·82 | 125 | | 140·6 | 83·4 | 181·33 | 92 | | 122·4 | 124·3 | 125 | 144 | | (l) 93·6 | 60·7 | 100 | | | |
| May | 7·82 | 125 | | | 83·8 | 178·21 | 93 | (g) 101 | 122·4 | 124·3 | 126 | 144 | | | 60·8 | | | | |
| June | 7·79 | 125 | | | 85·1 | 179·88 | 94 | | 122·8 | 124·5 | 129 | 146 | | | | | | | |
| July | 7·97 | 126 | | 143·0 | 85·2 | | 94 | | 124·0 | 125·3 | 129 | 146 | | | | | | | |
| Aug. | 8·17 | 127 | | | 85·6 | | 97 | | 124·2 | 125·4 | 131 | 147 | | | | | | | |
| Sept. | 8·28 | 127 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles. (k) Revised index number. (l) Base: March 1, 1934-February 28, 1935=100

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | Belgium | France | Germany | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | Spain | Switzerland | South Africa | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authority | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Bank of Commerce | Bureau of Labour Statistics | Bradstreet (j) | Ministry of Industry and Labour | General Statistical Bureau | Federal Statistical Bureau | Board of Trade | Statist | Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, Milan | Central Bureau of Statistics | Central Statistical Office | Director General of Statistics | Official (g) | Census and Statistics Office | Labour Office, Bombay | Bank of Japan | Commonwealth Statistician | Government Statistician |
| No. of Commodities | 567 (h) | 81 | 550 | 96 | 126 | 45 | 38 | 150 | 45 | 125 | 48 | — | 74 | 71 | 188 | 43 | 56 | 92 | — |
| Base period | 1926 | 1923 | 1926 | (f) | April, 1914 | 1914 | 1913 | 1930 | 1867-1877 | 1913 | 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | July, 1914 | 1910=1000 | July, 1914 | Oct., 1900 | 1911=1000 | 1909-1913=1000 |
| | | (c) | | (b) | | | | | (d) | | | | | (b) | | | | | |
| 1913 | 64·0 | ..... | 69·8 | $ 9·2076 | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 85·0 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 1125 | ..... | (a)132·3 | 1088 | (a) 1055 |
| 1914—July | 64·4 | ..... | 67·3 | 8·6566 | ..... | (a) 100 | ..... | ..... | 82·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 101 | 100 | (a) 1090 | 100 | (a)126·3 | (a) 1098 | (a) 1098 |
| 1915—July | 70·3 | ..... | 69·3 | 9·8698 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106·4 | ..... | (a) 146 | ..... | (a) 119 | ..... | (a) 1204 | ..... | (a)127·8 | (a) 1822 | (a) 1235 |
| 1916—July | 81·4 | ..... | 83·4 | 11·5294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130·5 | ..... | (a) 226 | ..... | (a) 141 | ..... | (a) 1379 | ..... | (a)154·9 | (a) 1505 | (a) 1328 |
| 1917—July | 118·6 | ..... | 123·0 | 16·0680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176·9 | ..... | (a) 276 | ..... | (a) 166 | ..... | (a) 1583 | ..... | (a)196·4 | (a) 1715 | (a) 1511 |
| 1918—July | 127·7 | ..... | 132·0 | 19·1624 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193·1 | ..... | (a) 373 | ..... | (a) 207 | ..... | (a) 1723 | (a) 237 | (a)259·1 | (a) 1954 | (a) 1778 |
| 1919—July | 129·8 | 136·15 | 141·1 | 18·8964 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206·4 | ..... | (a) 304 | ..... | (a) 204 | ..... | 1810 | (a) 222 | 326·8 | (a) 2008 | (a) 1858 |
| 1920—July | 164·1 | 186·49 | 165·8 | 19·3528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254·8 | ..... | (a) 292 | ..... | (a) 221 | ..... | 2613 | 221 | 316·6 | 2671 | (a) 2181 |
| 1921—July | 104·8 | 107·36 | 93·4 | 10·7284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158·2 | 466·06 | (a) 182 | ..... | 186 | 178·6 | 1688 | 200 | 259·8 | 1813 | (a) 2025 |
| 1922—July | 98·7 | 98·65 | 99·4 | 12·1069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134·0 | 524·54 | 164 | ..... | 174 | 161·3 | 1423 | 190 | 266·0 | 1789 | (a) 1736 |
| 1923—July | 98·3 | 98·54 | 98·4 | 13·0895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124·8 | 538·65 | 145 | ..... | 170 | 179·0 | 1395 | 178 | 254·5 | 2052 | (a) 1666 |
| 1924—July | 98·5 | 95·57 | 94·9 | 12·2257 | ..... | ..... | 127·9 | ..... | 138·4 | 544·88 | 151 | ..... | 182 | 173·3 | 1404 | 184 | 258·4 | 1855 | (a) 1739 |
| 1925—July | 101·2 | 101·25 | 104·3 | 13·8526 | ..... | ..... | 142·5 | ..... | 134·3 | 667·83 | 155 | ..... | 188 | 161 | 1424 | 158 | 262·4 | 1846 | 1698 |
| 1926—July | (e)100·1 | 98·09 | 99·5 | 12·7378 | ..... | ..... | 133·1 | ..... | 126·0 | 676·73 | 141 | ..... | 178 | 145 | 1368 | 149 | 236·5 | 1843 | 1644 |
| 1927—July | 98·5 | 98·81 | 94·1 | 12·3803 | 122·9 | ..... | 137·6 | ..... | 122·0 | 491·35 | 151 | ..... | 168 | (g)147 | 1356 | 147 | 224·6 | 1833 | 1541 |
| 1928—July | 96·0 | 95·66 | 98·3 | 13·1418 | 122·4 | (a) 129 | 141·6 | ..... | 120·8 | 488·11 | 148 | (a)100 | 164 | 144·1 | 1335 | 147 | 223·2 | 1795 | 1557 |
| 1929—July | 97·2 | 104·25 | 98·0 | 12·4853 | 124·9 | 127 | 137·8 | ..... | 115·2 | 477·27 | 141 | (a) 96·3 | 169 | 142·8 | 1289 | 145 | 219·6 | 1813 | 1557 |
| 1930—July | 85·3 | 86·24 | 84·0 | 10·5611 | 107·9 | 111 | 125·1 | 99·7 | 94·4 | 401·50 | 115 | 86·4 | 170 | 125·8 | 1121 | 124 | 176·6 | 1644 | 1515 |
| 1931—July | 71·3 | 70·56 | 72·0 | 8·7756 | 92·7 | 95 | 111·7 | 85·8 | 80·2 | 337·43 | 97 | 76·0 | 175 | 109·5 | 1104 | 108 | 152·8 | 1428 | 1377 |
| 1932—July | 66·5 | 63·36 | 64·5 | 6·7266 | 74·1 | 82 | 95·9 | 83·1 | 78·9 | 299·93 | 76 | 65·0 | 172 | 93·6 | 1002 | 106 | 147·7 | 1397 | 1308 |
| 1933—July | 70·5 | 72·39 | 68·9 | 8·3373 | 72·9 | 81 | 93·9 | 86·8 | 81·7 | 283·26 | 73 | 60·6 | 164 | 91·7 | 1072 | 100 | 182·1 | 1455 | 1327 |
| 1934—July | 72·0 | 72·39 | 74·8 | 9·2351 | 67·9 | 73 | 98·9 | 87·3 | 82·4 | 272·91 | 77 | 55·9 | 165 | 88·9 | 1102 | 95 | 174·1 | 1483 | 1336 |
| 1935—January | 71·4 | 72·13 | 78·8 | 9·4925 | 68·0 | 71 | 101·1 | 88·3 | 83·6 | 280·23 | 78 | 52·7 | 174 | 88·3 | 1074 | 100 | 181·5 | 1459 | 1345 |
| April | 72·5 | 72·54 | 80·1 | 9·6643 | 55·1 | 70 | 100·8 | 87·5 | 84·1 | 298·70 | 76 | 52·2 | ..... | 87·1 | 1044 | 98 | 182·3 | 1444 | 1367 |
| July | 71·4 | 71·01 | 79·4 | 9·8416 | 57·4 | 68 | 101·8 | 88·0 | 84·3 | 319·12 | 74 | 52·9 | ..... | 89·9 | 1069 | 100 | 180·2 | 1479 | 1386 |
| August | 71·7 | 69·87 | 80·5 | 9·9185 | 57·2 | 70 | 102·4 | 88·4 | 84·1 | 329·21 | 73 | 53·5 | ..... | 91·4 | ..... | 99 | 182·9 | 1498 | 1393 |
| September | 72·3 | 71·93 | 80·7 | 10·0085 | 58·2 | 70 | 102·3 | 89·6 | 85·1 | 337·39 | 75 | 54·2 | ..... | 92·2 | ..... | 100 | 188·9 | 1495 | 1419 |
| October | 73·1 | 71·79 | 80·5 | 10·1762 | ..... | 71 | 102·8 | 91·1 | 85·8 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 93·3 | 1080 | 100 | 194·0 | 1499 | 1434 |
| November | 73·7 | 71·37 | 80·6 | 10·2834 | ..... | 72 | 103·1 | 91·2 | 86·3 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 92·8 | ..... | 98 | 193·6 | 1479 | 1419 |
| December | 72·6 | 70·47 | 80·9 | 10·4029 | ..... | 72 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 86·7 | ..... | 78 | 52·7 | ..... | 92·1 | ..... | 97 | 191·9 | 1460 | 1414 |
| 1936—January | 72·9 | 70·84 | 80·6 | 10·3641 | ..... | 74 | 103·6 | 91·8 | 86·7 | ..... | 77 | 52·1 | ..... | 91·1 | 1120 | 96 | 191·8 | 1475 | 1405 |
| February | 72·5 | 70·61 | 80·6 | 10·0204 | ..... | 77 | 103·6 | 91·7 | 86·7 | ..... | 77 | 52·2 | ..... | 91·0 | ..... | 95 | 191·0 | 1466 | 1384 |
| March | 72·4 | 70·91 | 79·6 | 9·9196 | ..... | 77 | 103·6 | 91·7 | 86·4 | ..... | 76 | 52·1 | ..... | 90·9 | ..... | 95 | 190·7 | 1485 | 1386 |
| April | 72·2 | 70·20 | 79·7 | 9·8541 | ..... | 76 | 103·7 | 91·9 | 85·8 | ..... | 75 | 53·0 | ..... | 91·9 | 1122 | 94 | 192·4 | 1515 | 1393 |
| May | 71·8 | 69·43 | 78·6 | 9·8191 | ..... | 77 | 103·8 | 91·9 | 85·2 | ..... | 75 | 53·7 | ..... | 92·0 | ..... | 94 | 192·4 | 1521 | 1391 |
| June | 72·3 | 70·63 | 79·2 | 9·7374 | ..... | 76 | 104·0 | 92·6 | 84·4 | ..... | 76 | 53·9 | ..... | 91·9 | ..... | 95 | 193·6 | 1523 | 1399 |
| July | 74·4 | 73·92 | 80·5 | 9·8538 | ..... | 79 | 104·2 | 93·6 | 86·8 | ..... | 77 | 53·6 | ..... | 93·1 | 1085 | ..... | 197·4 | ..... | 1395 |
| August | 76·2 | 76·78 | ..... | 10·1445 | ..... | 80 | 104·6 | 95·2 | 88·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10·1907 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) (New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption.
(g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502 and since January, 1934, the number is 567.
(i) Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

# RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

## Damages and Injunction in Winnipeg Picketing Case

ON August 20, 1936, in the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, Mr. Justice Donovan gave judgments in two actions against the officers and members of the Winnipeg Local of the Canadian Theatrical Federation comprising local unions of the International Alliace of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving-Picture Machine Operators and the Musicians' Union.

Both cases arose as suits for damages for picketing alleged carried on in an unlawful manner in July and August, 1935, and for an injunction restraining picketing in the future. In one case there was no dispute between the employer, Allied Amusements, Ltd., and its employees who were members of a rival union affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. Picketing in this case was for the purpose of inducing the employer to hire members of the Canadian Theatrical Federation or to cause those employed to join it. An interim injunction to restrain picketing was applied for but, according to the reports of the union, an agreement was made by the union through its solicitor to refrain from picketing until September 11, 1935, when it was expected that the application for a restraining order and for damages would come to trial.

In the other case, the plaintiff, Kershaw Theatres, Ltd., had abandoned its former policy of having two projectionists on duty at the same time and from September 1, 1935, engaged only one for each of its two theatres. The union conditions called for two men on duty at all times. When their four men were "locked out," the two theatres were picketed. The defendants in this case numbered 19, including some of the defendants in the Allied Amusements, Ltd. case.

In the latter case involving five theatres, the Court was of the opinion:,

> that the picketing and besetting, the carrying and exhibition of the banners or posters and distribution of pamphlets, were intended to injure the business of the plaintiff and to cause annoyance and discomfort to its management. There can also be no question but that the object of the defendants in taking such action was to force the plaintiff to accede to their demands....

As to the plantiff's contention that the conduct of the defendants constituted a "nuisance," the latter claimed that the picketing was done in a lawful and peaceful manner "for the sole and lawful purpose of conveying information to the public" and they denied "that they thereby committed a nuisance to the plaintiff."

It is further claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the individual defendants (nine in number) combined together to injure it in its trade and business, and arranged to employ means which were illegal and wrongful in an effort to cause the plaintiff to comply with their demands, viz., to employ as projectionists only members of the union with which the defendants were associated, and at wages and under working conditions approved of by them; to employ two projectionists at each theatre instead of one then being employed; and to have an orchestra employed at each theatre, instead of one for two or more theatres....The plaintiff was at the time duly licensed to carry on its business, and the mechanical and other equipment in the theatres were such as to satisfy the law and the regulations laid down by the department of the Government having jurisdiction over such matters. Although much emphasis was laid by the defence during the hearing on the danger of the public and patrons of the theatres in respect of the manner in which the theatres were conducted. there was no evidence of any independent complaint by anyone or of any notice to the inspectors or the department which had the duty of inspecting and passing on the equipment.

On the evidence it must be held that the appeal was, so far as the defendants could make it, intended to be especially to the patrons and intending or likely patrons of the theatres....As I view it, in the light of the authorities, it is under the circumstances for the defendants to legally justify their actions....(Reference was here made to *Rex ex rel Barron v. Blachsawl* [1925] 3 W.W. R. 344 Lyons v. Wilkins [1899] 1 ch. 267).

It may be said reasonably that the ultimate or general object the defendants had in mind was to promote better working conditions for labour generally, yet it must, as I see it, be said that in this case the immediate and direct object governing the defendants' action was to cause such injury to the plaintiff and its business, and such annoyance and displeasure to its management, that, as the lesser of two evils, it would employ a second projectionist and an orchestra for each theatre and, generally, to agree to the participation by the defendants in its manner of contracting with some of its employees. The activities undertaken by the defendants should then be considered as relating to those particular motives, rather than to general or ultimate aims....It must be assumed from the evidence that the board of examiners having the power of issuing licences had in a special manner considered the question of requiring two projectionists instead of one, and that, from the absence of a regulation requiring that two be employed, it had rejected that possible restriction. The evidence of expert and experienced witnesses satisfies me that with automatic safety devices and equipment, such as the plaintiff was shown to use, there was no danger from which it could reasonably be said that two projectionists or operators in place of one would provide immunity. We should, I think, infer that the references to danger used by the defendants and their witnesses in such definite form should at the most in fairness have only been

stated in a relative sense*....There can on the evidence be no doubt that the defendants acted in concert in reference to a prearranged plan, and that what was subsequently done was in pursuance of that plan. The defendants, without lawful justification, were atempting to compel the plaintiff to do what it was not legaly obliged to do in conducting its business.

The Court here referred to *Quinn v. Leathem*, (1901 A.C. 495) and the following quotations were made from the judgment in that case:

A combination of two or more without justification or excuse to injure a man in his trade by inducing his customers or servants to break their contracts with him or not to deal with him or continue in his employment is, if it results in damage, actionable....

But there are many ways short of violence or the threat of it of compelling persons to act in a way which they do not like: picketing is a distinct annoyance, and if damage results is an actionable nuisance at common law, but if confined merely to obtaining and communicating information it is rendered lawful by the Act.

Mr. Justice Donovan distinguished the case before him from *Sorrell v Smith* (1925 A.C. 700) where it was held that the purpose of the defendants was not to injure the plaintiff but to forward or defend by lawful means their own trade and that the means were not illegal. He states:

To say that the general intention of the defendants was the furtherance of labour interests does not excuse unlawful means to achieve the immediate intention, which here was to so annoy, coerce and injure the plaintiff that there would be a surrender of a part of the conduct of its business, and that payments would have to be made to additional employees who were not required for the lawful conduct of that business....

I have concluded that the real object of the defendants was to secure the employment of two projectionists in the place of one, and generally secure for themselves unionization of employees of the plaintiff's theatre business.

As regards the defendants' claim that the amendment of 1934 to the picketing section (s. 501) of the Criminal Code,* made earlier Canadian cases inapplicable, the Court was of the opinion that the attendance of the defendants' pickets and representatives at and near the plaintiff's theatres was for more and other than to give information. At best the statements were opinions based on such contentious factors as prevailing wages, financial ability to pay, and of most importance, the implied unwillingness of the persons then employed to continue. There was also the implication that the intervention of the defendants was on behalf of the persons then or thereafter to be employed at the theatre. It seems to me that the object of the amendment to the statute was merely to provide a summary way of dealing under the *Criminal Code* with such cases, and was not intended to deal with civil rights or remedies. As I see it, the defendants and their union were outsiders until they could secure recognition or authority either from the plaintiff or from the operators then employed by the plaintiff for their activities....

Although this case may be distinguished from the case of *Vulcan Iron Works v. Winnipeg Lodge* on the ground that here no violence was threatened, yet the judgment in that case may be taken as an authority on the question of the objects in view where there has been besetting and watching.

In *Schubert v. Local International Alliance Co.* (1927) 2 D.L.R. 20, it was held that pamphlets containing not facts but matters of opinion distributed at the door of a theatre were not protected and constituted a watching and besetting; and Macdonald, C.J.A., is quoted at p. 550....as saying:

"Even assuming that they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, the question is, had they the right to bring about what was virtually a boycott of the plaintiff? The defendants' object in distributing the handbills and in parading with banners, was unquestionably to prevent persons from patronizing the theatre. No matter how peaceably this may have been done, and even admitting the absence of actual malice, yet I think it was an actionable wrong done by these defendants, in combination, with the object of compelling the plaintiff by inflicting loss upon him to do something which he had a legal right to abstain from doing."

---

* A handbill distributed by the union contained a statement to the effect that the employment of two operators on a shift "ensures the safety of the public and of the operators against fire and panic." It continues: "In other provinces, the law compels theatres to employ two operators on a shift. The Manitoba Government in delaying to enact similar laws in the public interest is not only responsible but is ignoring the advice of the National Research Council of the Dominion Government whose investigation finds and recommends two operators on each shift."

The following explanation may be made: In 1932, at the request of the Government of British Columbia, the National Research Council of Canada undertook an investigation into the regulations and practices of projection rooms in moving-picture theatres from the point of view of public safety. The Governments of Ontario and Manitoba requested that they be permitted to be parties to the inquiry. The recommendations made by the Council's committee included the following:—

That in projection rooms in which two machines are in operation and in which there is auxiliary equipment such as Brenkert machines, spot lights, etc., there should be on duty at all times during public performances at least two qualified projectionists. In the opinion of this Committee, it is advisable to use in this class of theatre only men of the highest qualifications;

That in projection rooms in which two machines are in operation without auxiliary equipment such as mentioned in the foregoing, there should be on duty at all times during public performances at least one qualified projectionist and an assistant projectionist.

In the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the regulations require two projectionists when two sound picture projectors are operated during the same show. In Saskatchewan and in small theatres in Ontario, one of these projectionists may have a licence of a lower grade.

*Paragraph (*g*) was added in 1934 as follows: "Attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of the section."

On a finding, as I do find, that the acts of the defendants in picketing and exhibiting posters have not been excused or justified, and that the means used by the defendants were illegal and wrongful and were intended to harm and cause and did cause loss, I consider that the judgment in the case of *Reners v. Reg.* (1926) S.C.R. 499, is an authority which applies, and which, on the facts of this case, requires that judgment be given for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff suffered a definite falling off in attendance by patrons following the picketing, and I find that it suffered therefrom substantial loss. There can also be no question but that the plaintiff's management suffered annoyance and discomfort in carrying on the business as a result of the activities hereinbefore referred to of the defendants, and that such result was intended by the defendants.

I allow damages in the sum of $300, and there will be a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from watching or besetting the plaintiff's places of business in the manner here shown to have taken place, and from exhibiting posters or signs such as those of which complaint is made.

The plaintiff will also have the costs of the action with the statutory bar removed.

The case of *Kershaw Theatres, Ltd. v. Reaney* was distinguished from the Allied Amusements, Ltd., case in that

the union had as its members projectionists who were in the employ of the plaintiff until the end of the month preceding the month in which the picketing and other matters of which complaint is made herein started. The watching and besetting herein referred to were more extensive, and included the distribution of pamphlets, hand-bills and copies of a paper "Typo News" in and about the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's theatre....

It will be apparent that the handbills, pamphlets and other publications containing the above statements went far beyond the making of communications. They were not solely for the purpose of giving information.

I do not think that the publications referred to can be considered to be free from misrepresentation, or from such appeals as tended to projudice and injure the plaintiff in its business and with its patrons. Undoubtedly they were intended also to irritate and annoy the management of the plaintiff. The use of the phrases "danger to patrons," "disregard of public safety," "callous indifference," may be taken as appeals to the sentimental feelings of the patrons and public, and as intended to hurt the feelings of the management of the plaintiff and cause monetary loss....Such activities—the object being to compel acquiescence in the defendants' demands—were intended to interfere with the plaintiff and with a lawful business lawfully conducted.

In *Reners v. Reg.*, it was held that the defendants' acts were wrongful and unlawful and the besetting and watching in which he in common with his comrades or associates was engaged amounted to a nuisance....

What the defendants did against the plaintiff and its business was a common-law nuisance punishable in damages....

The discussions of the principles referred to in the reasons for judgment in the Allied Amusements Ltd. case, above written, may generally be taken to apply to the facts of this case.

The plaintiff has, in my opinion, established its case, and as both the picketing and distribution of publications were carried on for some weeks, and by the evidence, there was a substantial falling off in patronage, there was a large monetary loss to the plaintiff at each of its two theatres.

There will be an award of damages in the sum of $900, and a perpetual injunction against watching and besetting in the manner of which complaint was made herein, and also against the carrying, exhibition or publication of such posters, pamphlets, etc., as are referred to in the statement of claim.

The plaintiff will also have its costs of action with the stautory bar removed.

*Allied Amusements, Ltd. v. Reaney et al, Kershaw Theatres, Ltd., v. Reaney et al* (1936) 3 Western Weekly Reports 129.

### Damages Awarded Members of Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia Against U.M.W.A.

In the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia at Amherst on September 3, 1936, Mr. Justice Hall awarded damages totalling $4,055 and costs to five members of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia in an action brought by the latter against five officers of the United Mine Workers of America, Local 4514, at Springhill, N.S.

The case arose through a strike called by the United Mine Workers employed by the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company on January 24, 1935, to induce the Company to dismiss twelve men who had been active in the organization of the rival local union. Seven of these men later joined the United Mine Workers. On February 10, the Company agreed not to give the five plaintiffs employment and the strike was called off.

Under the collective agreement between the Dominion Coal Company, which controls the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, and the United Mine Workers of America, the Company was not required to employ only members of the international union but agreements had been made with that union since 1919 and practically all the miners at Springhill were members of the U.M.W.A. Rivalry between the two unions after the formation of the A.M.W. of Nova Scotia in 1932 led to the enactment by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1934 of an amendment to the check-off provision of the Nova Scotia Coal Mines Regulation Act to provide that no employer need retain from the wages of his employees any dues payable to any union other than the union to which the larger number of his employees belonged. The amendment provided also that a ballot should be taken before November 15 in each year in order to deter-

mine the union to which the majority belonged. At the plebiscite held at Springhill in November, 1935, 722 miners voted for the U.M.W.A. and 508 for the A.M.W. Subsequently, all but a small number of the miners seem to have joined the U.M.W.A. In order to compel this minority to join the U.M.W.A. a strike was called.

The plaintiffs in the action claimed damages on the ground of unlawful conspiracy on the part of the defendants to prevent their employment and of coercion and intimidation of the company for the same purpose. The statement of claim was amended to allege specifically that there was a conspiracy to injure the plaintiffs and that the defendants threatened to commit an illegal act by inducing the maintenance men to break their contracts of employment, thus endangering valuable property.

The Court, after reviewing several English cases involving combinations, stated:—

> After consideration of all the circumstances I am forced to find that the defendants were not content to do only what was necessary to advance the interests of their union, but made use of the occasion for the purpose and with the intent to injure the plaintiffs. The picketing of the mines, the conduct of the men forming the pickets, the threat to withdraw the maintenance men in violation of their contract, all are badges of malice which assist me as a juror in reaching this conclusion.
>
> I have no doubt the defendants, intended to, and did infringe the plaintiffs' rights and remove their liberty of action and compelled the company to refuse them employment.
>
> The plaintiffs are entitled to recover on another ground also. The defendants having black-listed the plaintiffs, then intimidated and coerced the company into boycotting them. The company was induced so to act either by the commission of unlawful acts or by threats, express or implied, to do or procure illegal acts.
>
> Having notified the company that the U.M.W. members would not work till the plaintiffs' lamps were stopped, pressure was brought to bear. In the first place the mines were picketed. Defendants say this was a "peaceful picket" set up solely for the purpose of giving information. I do not accept this explanation. There is much evidence to the contrary.....
>
> On other occasions some of the plaintiffs were seized by U.M.W. men, including some of the men who had been recognized as members of the pickets, and were run out of town....
>
> The wilful breaking of a contract knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of such breach will be to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury is an indictable offence (Criminal Code sec. 499 (a)) and the threat to withdraw maintenance men was a threat to do an illegal act.
>
> The plaintiffs have suffered damages and are severally entitled to recover on two grounds:—
>
> (1) The defendants acted in combination, not with a single view to advance the interests of their union but with the main or ulterior intent to injure the plaintiffs and
>
> (2) They threatened to commit or procure an illegal act with the intention and effect of intimidating the officers of the Company into refusing to employ the plaintiffs.

*Jas. Johnston et al* v. *Wm. McKay et al,* Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Amherst, September 5, 1936.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

*PREPARED AND EDITED BY*

*THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA*

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed a considerable increase in Canada at October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,020 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 1,044,178 persons, as compared with 1,015,639 in the preceding month. Activity has shown a falling-off between September and October in six, and an advance in nine of the fifteen preceding years of the record, the change on the average, being a fractional increase; the substantial improvement this year is therefore especially interesting. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 110·1 at October 1, 1936, compared with 107·1 at September 1, 1936, and 106·1 at October 1, 1935. At the same date in the fourteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8; 1927, 110·3; 1926, 106·5; 1925, 99·5; 1924, 95·0; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 95·8 and 1921, 91·3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October, 1936, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by Local Trade Unions throughout Canada stood at 10·9 as contrasted with percentages of 10·8 at the beginning of September and 13·0 at the beginning of October, 1935. The percentage for October was established from the reports received from a total of 1,825 labour organizations with a combined membership of 180,306 persons.

Reports for September, 1936, received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines from August, 1936, and September, 1935, in the average daily placements effected, farming and construction and maintenance being entirely responsible for the loss in each instance. During the month under review, September, 1936, the total opportunities for work numbered 29,325, applications 63,484 and placements in regular and casual employment 26,996.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $16.87 at the beginning of October as compared with $16.84 for the beginning of September; $16.42 for October, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for October, 1929; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.48 for October, 1914. A slight decrease in October, 1936, as compared with the previous month occurred in the cost of foods, chiefly in potatoes. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 76·8 for the week ended October 30 as compared with 76·9 for the week ended October 23; 77·1 for that of October 16; 76·7 for that of October 2 and 72·4 for that of November 1, 1935. On a monthly basis the index was 76·4 for September, the latest available; 73·1 for October, 1935; 71·3 for October, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·8 for October, 1929; 99·6 for October, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·8 for October, 1914.

The table on page 974 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business moved upward in September continuing the advance in progress since March. The figures for September were two per cent higher than those for the previous month and thirteen per cent higher than for September, 1935. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index, mineral production, electric power output, carloadings and exports were lower than in August, the decrease in the first named group being due to smaller shipments of non-ferrous metals. The groups to show advance in the same comparison were manufacturing, construction, trade employment and imports. In the manufacturing group the increase was due in large part to advances in the iron and steel, forestry, and foods industries and in imports of raw materials for the textile industries.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 142,565,370 | 143,787,510 | 144,073,870 | 123,535,305 | 126,198,423 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 52,982,972 | 50,257,754 | 52,751,020 | 44,689,463 | 49,560,063 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | ..... | 88,894,179 | 92,559,495 | 90,526,150 | 77,258,615 | 75,676,436 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 7,379,731 | 6,795,884 | 7,951,499 | 6,839,075 | 6,934,174 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 3,133,564,540 | 2,619,152,500 | 2,907,516,367 | 2,425,895,084 | 2,497,602,532 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 116,282,712 | 123,527,133 | 126,468,158 | 131,747,122 | 129,968,276 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,500,864,504 | 1,502,821,895 | 1,465,301,708 | 1,444,330,569 | 1,434,256,634 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 687,836,073 | 657,362,195 | 855,599,556 | 839,277,861 | 828,629,038 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 126·9 | 119·5 | 114·7 | 96·1 | 93·6 | 94·7 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 86·8 | 83·8 | 80·6 | 69·5 | 69·2 | 70·9 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 72·2 | 69·9 | 71·2 | 85·4 | 88·3 | 79·7 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †76·8 | 76·4 | 76·2 | 73·1 | 72·4 | 71·7 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·87 | 16·84 | 16·72 | 16·42 | 16·16 | 16·15 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted... | ..... | 76·0 | 67·9 | 80·9 | 69·6 | 65·3 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 76·6 | 75·5 | 73·0 | 72·5 | 69·6 |
| (3) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 110·1 | 107·1 | 105·6 | 106·1 | 102·7 | 101·1 |
| (3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).... | 10·9 | 10·8 | 12·5 | 13·0 | 14·2 | 15·1 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 233,339 | 230,917 | 204,513 | 219,833 | 210,857 | 176,078 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 18,786,278 | 17,956,964 | 15,733,625 | 17,825,909 | 15,901,121 | 14,199,344 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 12,899,089 | 12,018,206 | 11,718,407 | 11,596,161 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 14,312,165 | 12,009,639 | 14,198,209 | 13,445,654 | 10,936,576 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 10,889,280 | 11,375,154 | 9,948,866 | 10,155,436 | 10,428,236 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 2,364,492,966 | 2,936,676,940 | 2,711,927,572 | 1,785,923,898 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 3,644,560 | 3,672,845 | 4,020,308 | 3,331,915 | 4,311,968 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 14,957,200 | 16,558,500 | 15,536,100 | 14,873,600 | 14,743,000 | 23,837,400 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | ..... | 51,892 | 38,570 | 45,521 | 54,360 | 54,414 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | ..... | 86,077 | 80,164 | 95,016 | 90,952 | 82,488 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | ..... | 5,027 | 9,294 | 9,653 | 4,513 | 3,893 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 33,987,026 | 32,986,982 | 26,471,867 | 26,620,501 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 27,597,093 | 27,575,751 | 27,125,462 | 28,930,131 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 35,388,972 | 35,421,463 | 33,927,147 | 32,593,815 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 12,352,758 | 13,399,099 | 12,936,881 | 10,903,373 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | 330,820 | 328,697 | 300,866 | 281,533 | 295,896 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,539,360 | 1,323,659 | 1,347,904 | 1,630,399 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,384,453 | 1,036,105 | 1,536,178 | 1,123,453 | 987,846 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 134,050,000 | 146,310,000 | 133,730,000 | 127,020,000 | 126,730,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 5,361,000 | 8,467,000 | 1,819,000 | 3,594,000 | 6,304,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 9,263,000 | 7,097,000 | 10,770,000 | 5,857,000 | 7,027,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 1,422,000 | 908,000 | 1,636,000 | 1,053,000 | 1,569,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 263,861,906 | 292,590,726 | 264,727,232 | 241,351,243 | 241,831,775 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,516,123 | 1,362,679 | 1,824,754 | 1,535,189 | 1,161,389 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 101,692,741 | 78,496,030 | 93,841,054 | 74,056,391 | 71,183,208 | 95,073,668 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 2,106,081 | 2,002,895 | 1,911,713 | 1,982,451 | 2,153,955 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 68,055,000 | 65,164,000 | 69,761,000 | 63,974,000 | 59,714,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 26,784,000 | 24,722,000 | 30,184,000 | 26,442,000 | 26,639,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 269,780 | 270,050 | 266,520 | 223,890 | 235,570 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production. | ..... | 2,481 | 3,051 | 7,128 | 3,819 | 5,524 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 115·3 | 113·2 | 107·2 | 101·9 | 107·9 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 117·2 | 115·2 | 109·5 | 102·5 | 110·3 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 167·8 | 174·3 | 169·6 | 144·7 | 165·8 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 115·4 | 113·0 | 105·4 | 100·0 | 102·7 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 55·4 | 45·8 | 50·7 | 49·3 | 66·5 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 208·4 | 209·8 | 202·6 | 195·9 | 192·3 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 108·8 | 107·6 | 100·7 | 100·1 | 101·3 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 129·1 | 127·2 | 122·8 | 123·6 | 122·8 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 79·3 | 81·2 | 71·0 | 69·6 | 72·1 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 87·0 | 76·7 | 85·4 | 77·6 | 80·5 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 118·8 | 122·9 | 94·3 | 110·5 | 107·2 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended October 30, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 31, 1936, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 3, September 5, and August 8, 1936; October 5, September 7, and August 10, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

All of the above principal groups were substantially higher in Setpember of this year than in September, 1935. Information available for October shows gain in wholesale prices, carloadings, employment and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, both as compared with the preceding month and with October last year, while contracts awarded were somewhat lower.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for October was 17, involving 2,222 workers and causing time loss of 12,733 man working days. There were no disputes involving large numbers of workers for long periods. In September there were 27 disputes, involving 6,513 workers, with a time loss of 33,292 days, due chiefly to a strike of textile workers at Cornwall, Ont., and to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta. In October last year there were 16 disputes, involving 2,360 workers, with a time loss of 17,793 days, nearly one-third of which was due to strikes of water transport workers in British Columbia. Of the seventeen disputes recorded for October, twelve were recorded as terminated, eight resulting in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, while the results of three were recorded as indefinite. Five disputes, involving approximately 630 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Social Legislation before Privy Council**

Hearings began on November 6 before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in appeals of certain judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada (Labour Gazette, July, 1936, pages 585-600, and August, 1936, page 679), respecting the validity of social legislation enacted at the 1934 and 1935 sessions of Parliament. The particular measures in question are an act providing for one day's rest in seven; an Act providing for a 48-hour week, the Minimum Wages Act and the Employment and Social Insurance Act. The Privy Council has also been asked to decide upon the validity of the Natural Products Marketing Act, the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act.

**Appointment of Women's Employment Committee**

The personnel of the Women's Advisory Committee to the National Employment Commission was announced on November 5 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, to comprise: Mrs. L. G. Ferguson, Westville, Nova Scotia; Miss Ruth Low, Kitchener, Ontario; Mrs. Walter Lindal, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Madame Maurice Cormier, Montreal, Quebec; and Mrs. Angus J. Currie, Govan, Saskatchewan.

(Appointment of a Youth Employment Committee "to give special attention to the youth aspect of unemployment and relief" was made in September last and its personnel was given in the Labour Gazette of September at page 769. The establishment of both Committees is in accordance with provisions of the National Employment Commission Act —Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 601).

As pointed out in the Minister's announcement, the duties of the Women's Committee will be to investigate and report upon means to aid unemployed women in securing employment. This Committee will meet in the near future and discuss with Commissioner M. M. Sutherland the work to be done. The Minister's statement, with a biographical sketch of each member of the Committee, continues as follows:—

"Mrs. Sutherland has been devoting her attention largely to women's unemployment problems in her capacity as women's representative on the Commission. As she comes from British Columbia, and will be actively associated with the new Committee, that province is represented.

"The Maritime Provinces' member on the Committee, Mrs. L. G. Ferguson of Westville, is an honour graduate of Dalhousie University, formerly vice-principal of Westville Schools and past president of the Provincial Council of Women for Nova Scotia. She is a speaker with wide experience and has taken keen interest in relief work. In that connection Mrs. Ferguson organized and conducted practical relief work in her home district for six or seven years.

"Miss Ruth Low of Kitchener, Ontario, is the general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of that city. A graduate of McGill University she majored in Sociology and Social Work. She took post-graduate work at Emmanuel College, Toronto, taught for a time and then entered the Y.W.C.A. Her Y.W.C.A. activities include a direction of social work and international club work. In Toronto she initiated and carried through work undertaken by the Y.W.C.A. for unemployed, administering relief and setting up classes to develop independence and leadership. She served as secretary of the Citizens' Committee but still carries on successful household training courses for young girls.

"Born in Canada of Icelandic parents, Mrs. Walter Lindal of Winnipeg received her early education in Yorkton, Saskatchewan. A graduate in law from Manitoba University, Mrs. Lindal practised with her husband for

several years in Winnipeg. She has been an active member of the University Women's Club, formerly on the Executive, and is now chairman of one of the study groups. She is first vice-president of the Women's Canadian Club and an active member of the Social Science Group of Winnipeg (also a member of the Executive of the Central Council of Social Agencies of Manitoba). On two occasions Mrs. Lindal declined invitations to run as alderman in Winnipeg. She has been associated with women who organized a successful school for training girls for household work.

"Madame Maurice Cormier is a graduate of Notre Dame Congregation, Montreal. Since her marriage she has been associated with all of the leading charities and social service organizations for the French of Montreal. She is attached to the French Federated Charities, the board in charge of the work for the deaf and dumb in Montreal and that for crippled children and for Notre Dame Hospital. She is the founder and head of the Feminine Society of Protection, through which has been done a great deal of work for the less fortunate women of Montreal.

"As provincial president of Homemakers' clubs in Saskatchewan, Mrs. Angus J. Currie of Govan, Saskatchewan, has had an opportunity to study home conditions in that province most carefully. She is now serving her third term as provincial president. Having been much interested in betterment of conditions for farm women, Mrs. Currie has gathered a fund of practical knowledge of unemployment as it affects farm people and those who are helping them. Mrs. Currie was formerly a school teacher in Ontario.

**Dominion-Provincial farm improvement and employment plan**

The October issue of the Labour Gazette (page 855) contained a reference to arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the Provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, whereby an unemployed single man placed on a farm will receive $5 a month and $2.50 a month bonus if he remains on the farm until March 31, 1937. Similar schemes are now in effect in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec.

**Employers' questionnaire on industry and employment**

The National Employment Commission has recently sent a questionnaire to employers throughout the Dominion in order to secure data supplementary to the Commission's studies along other lines relative to the relief problem. Replies to the questionnaire will be treated as absolutely confidential.

The questionnaire requests information as to the number of employees working on September 30 in 1929, 1933, and 1936. If there is a substantial decrease since 1929, it asks to specify the chief cause of such decrease, viz—decrease in domestic or export demand, introduction of new machines, increased use of alternative competitive product, or change to new line of product (or activity) within the plant.

Information is also asked as follows:

The number of working hours in a standard week;

Method of securing employees (either by utilizing the Employment Service of Canada or other designated means);

If an apprentice plan is in operation, and if so, what type of plan;

If the work in the industry is of a seasonal nature;

If any shortage of skilled labour is anticipated in the next 12 months.

If plant and machinery have been modernized since 1929.

If holidays with pay are granted to salaried employees and wage earners.

If an age limit is established in the hiring of new employees, and in the retiring of employees.

If a pension or superannuation plan is in operation.

If free or low rent dwellings are provided employees.

If employees are assisted financially or otherwise in the building or acquiring of homes.

**Revision of child labour legislation in Quebec**

Revision of existing labour legislation in regard to the employment of children in industrial establishments in the province of Quebec was indicated by Premier Maurice Duplessis in the Legislature on November 10. It was intimated that steps in this direction would be taken at the next session of the Legislature.

The Premier was also reported as stating that the proper place for young children was in school and not in industry where they frequently replaced adults.

**Progress of Forestry training in British Columbia**

In the Speech from the Throne, opening the current session of the British Columbia Legislature, reference was made to the satisfactory advancement of the Young Men's Forestry Training Plan. It was stated that "young

men participating are given a fair grounding in all branches of forestry work and steady employment has been found for a considerable number through this movement."

Attention was also drawn to the preliminary work relative to the organization of health insurance with the expectation that benefits under the Act will be available in 1937 (the registration of employees and employers under the Act is dealt with in the note immediately following).

Recent labour legislation was stated to have had beneficial results, resulting in increased employment.

**Registration conducted by B.C. Health Commission**

The Health Commission of British Columbia is preparing to register approximately one hundred thousand salary and wage earners whose incomes are $1,800 a year or less, in connection with the Provincial Health Insurance Scheme (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, pages 422-3).

The registration is to be accomplished by completion of a questionnaire which is being distributed. The employee's registration form is a four-page folder, which asks the identity of the employee, his or her earnings during the last twelve months, how paid, birthplace, and racial origin, family status, list of previous employers, nature of work, data as to children under 21 years of age, dependent relatives and whether covered by a sick benefit fund or health insurance plan already. The reply to the questionnaire is to be closed with a declaration, to be made before a witness.

The registration of employers has already been effected. From this questionnaire, information was obtained relative to the ownership and nature of the business, whether or not there are any branch offices or plants in the province; date upon which the business was established, number of employees on the payroll from July 31, 1935, to June 30, 1936, classification of employees into wage and salary groups and other payroll information. There were also questions to be answered by incorporated companies only.

When the registration of employees is completed, statistics will be available upon which a factual estimate of the actual size of the scheme and its costs will be made available.

**Extension of Minimum wage regulations to wholesale employees in Quebec**

Extension of the provisions of the Minimum Wage order governing the employment of female employees in retail stores to wholesale establishments in the province was recently announced by Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board.

Order No. 18 (revised), which hitherto applied to "female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in departmental stores, chain stores and retail stores," Mr. Francq stated, would from now on be extended to refer to "all commercial establishments."

The chairman is reported to have intimated that in future the extended ordinance would apply uniformly to all and any employees, whatever their occupation in such establishments.

**Settlement of Dispute in All-Canadian Congress of Labour**

Reference was made in the October issue of the Labour Gazette (page 858) to the dispute in the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and to an interim injunction granted the president, restraining the former executive from dealing with Congress funds and property.

At a subsequent conference an agreement was reached whereby a provisional committee, composed of A. R. Mosher, Z. David, M. M. McLean and W. T. Burford, was set up to carry on the work of the Congress pending a convention to choose a new executive. All questions at issue between the parties and any question arising out of the settlement were to be referred to Hon. (Senator) J. A. McDonald, who was to act as umpire, and his decision was to be final.

On October 19, the agreement was presented to Mr. Justice A. Hope, of the Ontario High Court, for his consideration, and, as a result, the injunction was dissolved. Subsequently, the resignations of Z. David and W. T. Burford from the provisional committee were accepted at a meeting called by the umpire, Senator J. A. McDonald.

It was reported that on October 24, 1936, a meeting was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, which was attended by certain members of the former executive of the Congress and at which it was decided to revive the "Canadian Federation of Labour," an organization which was originally established in 1902, and functioned as a national labour body until 1927, when it merged with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. A provisional committee of the new body was appointed to further organizational work and arrange for a national convention at a later date.

The affairs of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour will be carried on by the provisional committee, with Senator McDonald as umpire, until the next convention when a new executive will be appointed. It is expected that this convention will be called early in the new year.

**President Roosevelt on Standards of Labour Legislation**

In a message to the third national conference on United States labour legislation (convened by the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, for the purpose of studying uniform standards of labour legislation). President Roosevelt assured the delegates that "the Federal Government was willing to do its part in making these standards effective and in supplementing the efforts of the States when problems assume an interstate or a national character."

The President stated he believed the mandate he had received had directed the legislators "to proceed along these lines until working people throughout the nation and in every station are assured decent working conditions, including safe and healthful places of work, adequate care and support when incapacitated by reason of accident, industrial disease, unemployment, or old age; reasonably short working hours, adequate annual incomes, proper housing and elimination of child labour."

**Determination of Labour conditions in public contracts in United States**

The United States Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, has announced the establishment of a public contracts board in the Department of Labor to hold hearings and to make findings upon questions arising under the Walsh-Healey law which went into effect early in October, and which requires that manufacturers and dealers who make future contracts in excess of $10,000 with the Government shall comply with certain minimum wage, maximum hour and other labour conditions in the performance of the contract.

Pending the passage of a special appropriation act, the board will consist of three officers of the Department. Under the terms of the administrative order naming this temporary board, the members were charged with the duty of passing upon requests for exceptions and exemptions, establishment of overtime rates, complaints of violations of the act, establishment of prevailing minimum wages, and appeals from the rulings of other agencies.

The determination of minimum wages will be made by industries or industry groups and will be preceded by hearings at which representatives of labour and management will be invited to appear. The board in making such recommendations will also draw upon a panel of employer and employee consultants for technical advice.

Thus far no minimum wage hearings have been scheduled on the docket of the board. It was announced, however, that the clothing industry would probably be the first to be taken up. The Department is now making a statistical survey of wages paid in the various branches of the clothing industry.

**Wage Increases in United States Steel Industry**

Steel corporations in United States have recently announced wage increases throughout the industry

As reported, the steel wage plan provides for an increase of from 12 to 25 per cent (depending on the location of the plant), for basic common labour, the lowest-priced category in the mills. Increases of less than 10 per cent were offered to men now in the higher brackets. The aim of the plan is to provide a proportionately larger increase for the lower-priced workers, for whom special demands were made by employee representatives.

The wage plan of United States Steel calls for automatic increases or decreases to become effective as the cost of living index of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics rises or falls within certain limits.

Approximately 600,000 employees are effected by the plan, which becomes effective December 16.

On August 1, the United States Steel Corporation established a basic forty-eight hour week (Labour Gazette, August, 1936, page 680).

**Survey of World Unemployment Situation**

According to the quarterly tables of employment and unemployment statistics published in "Industrial and Labour Information" by the International Labour Office, registered unemployment in a large majority of countries has again declined as compared with the corresponding date last year, indicating that the improvement which has now been taking place for well over three years continues. Exceptions to this improvement are Austria, France, Hungary, New Zealand, Rumania and Switzerland.

According to statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes, a decrease of 2·6 per cent was registered for the United Kingdom in comparing figures for corresponding months of 1935 and 1936, Belgium registered the largest decrease (4·8) in this category and the Netherlands the smallest (0·4) while increases of 1·9 in Switzerland and 0·7 in Austria were recorded.

Statistics based on returns from trade unions show that the largest decrease in unemployment, when comparing figures for corresponding months of 1935 and 1936, took place in Norway—where a decrease of 8·3 was registered followed by the United States with

a decrease of 6·5, Australia with 5, and Canada with 2·6.

Returns from selected establishments in all countries except Switzerland (which recorded a decrease of 0·9) indicate increases in the number of persons reported as in employment. Estonia recorded the greatest increase in employment in comparing corresponding months of 1935 and 1936, the increase being 19·8. Estonia was closely followed by Bulgaria with an increase of 19; South Africa with an increase of 10·9; United States 6·8; Japan, 5·5; and Canada, 3·8. The figure given for Canada reflects the situation at August 1, 1936 when the index of employment stood at 88·6, compared with the corresponding month of 1935 when the index stood at 84·8. More recent statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in this issue of the Labour Gazette reflecting a still further improvement in the employment situation when the index of employment as at October 1, 1936, stood at 110·1, an increase of 4·0 compared with the index at October 1, 1935, when it stood at 106·1.

It should be pointed out that the figures given in the survey of the world unemployment and employment situation, provide a basis for comparing tendencies, and should not be treated as a statistical comparison of employment and unemployment in the different countries. This reservation is necessary in view of the fact that the figures are arrived at by different methods in the various countries, and those given for certain countries are far from indicating the real situation.

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All affiliated unions have been notified that the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour will convene at Tampa, Florida, Monday, November 16, 1936.

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In the October issue of the *Monthly Labor Review,* it is stated that "the construction projects of P.W.A. created more than 10,736,700 man-months of labour during the 3 years from its beginning in July, 1933, to June, 1936, according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. This estimate includes both direct labour, i.e., labour performed at the site, and the indirect labour involved in the final fabrication of materials purchased in connection with the various construction projects. Because of lack of basic data, no attempt was made to estimate the amount of labour required in producing and transporting raw materials to the point of manufacture nor that involved in transporting the finished product to the site of construction.

Industrial and Labour Information of October 19, 1936, refers to a new federal Act in the United States relative to vocational education. By the provisions of this enactment "appropriations of $12,000,000 annually, beginning July 1, 1937, are authorized to further the development of vocational education in the several states and territories."

Money paid to each state under the Act must be matched by State or local funds equal to 50 per cent of the appropriations granted until June 30, 1942, 60 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1943, 70 per cent in 1944, 80 per cent in 1945, 90 per cent in 1946 and 100 per cent thereafter. Each State is to be allotted at least $20,000.

In addition there is a provision for annual appropriations of $1,200,000 for training in retail store occupations and $1,000,000 for cooperation with the states in training teachers in agricultural, commercial, industrial and home economic subjects.

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According to the October issue of the *Monthly Labor Review,* published by the United States Department of Labour, "old-age pensions were paid in 30 states and 2 territories during 1935, as compared with 25 States and 2 territories in 1934. In addition there were nine other States which had on the statute books old-age pension acts which had not yet been put into operation. Nearly 410,000 needy old people were cared for under the provisions of the State acts during 1935; this was an increase of about 73 per cent over the previous year. The sum spent for this purpose totalled more than $65,000,000, or slightly more than double the disbursements of 1934. The average monthly allowances in the various States ranged from $1.08 to $27.74. For all States the average was $15.57, or $1.04 more than in the preceding year. About 70 per cent of the funds were contributed by the States and the remaining 30 per cent by the counties."

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The Department of Immigration and Colonization recently issued figures showing the immigration to Canada for the six months ending September 30, 1936. The total number of immigrants entering the Dominion during that period was 7,005 of whom 1,610 were males, 2,909 females, and 2,486 children under eighteen years of age. Those of British origin numbered 1,410; of U.S. origin, 2,835; of Northern European races 508; and other races 2,252. In the corresponding period of 1935, immigration totalled 6,579 including 1,378 British, 3,049 of U.S. origin, 342 of Northern European races and 1,810 of other races.

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of October as follows:—

(1) From telegraph messengers in the employ of the Communication Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the City of Montreal, being members of Local 269, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for an agreement covering working conditions and rates of pay, 96 employees being directly affected, and 11 indirectly.

(2) From telegraph messengers in the employ of the Telegraph Department of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal, P.Q., being members of Local 268, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. This dispute also relates to the employees' request for an agreement covering working conditions and rates of pay, 131 telegraph messengers being directly affected.

(3) From clerks and other classes of employees of the Canadian National Railways being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Ten thousand employees throughout Canada are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to their demand for restoration of basic rates of pay, involving the discontinuance of a wage deduction of 10 per cent at present in effect.

### Boards Established

On June 15 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and its stationary engineers and operators, and Mr. Fred Bancroft of Oakville, Ontario, was appointed a member of the same on the recommendation of the employees' concerned. Subsequently a further effort was made by the departmental officers to assist the parties in reaching a settlement in this case, and action looking to the completion of the personnel of the Board was stayed pending the result of the negotiations. A settlement not having been effected by October 19, however, the Acting Minister of Labour proceeded with the constitution of the Board and appointed Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, a member of the same on the company's recommendation. Messrs. Bancroft and Spencer were unable to agree upon a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the Board, and, in the absence of a joint recommendation, the Minister appointed Mr. H. H. Ward, of Ottawa, former Deputy Minister of Labour, to the chairmanship.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on October 19 by the Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Acting Minister of Labour, to deal with a dispute between the principal Canadian railways and their employees comprised in 17 trades unions, in regard to the request of the latter for discontinuance of the present 10 per cent deduction from basic rates of pay. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. MacLean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, failing a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, nominated by the companies, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the men. The application in this matter had been received from the employees on October 2 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, p. 860). Approximately 100,000 employees of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and the following subsidiary railways are affected: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

### Settlements Effected

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Western Stevedore Company and the Canadian National Railways and their stevedores, checkers, sealers, coopers, etc., at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, appeared in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 683. The employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, had requested increased wages and various changes in working conditions. The chairman of the Board, Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., and the Board member nominated by the employees, Mr. Fred Bancroft, recommended certain improvements in working conditions and that the rate of wages for all classifications involved in the dispute should be increased by three cents an hour. The Board member nominated by the companies, Mr. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., submitted a minority report dissenting from the Board's recommendations. The Board's findings were accepted by the employees, but rejected by the employers concerned. Through the efforts

of the Deputy Minister and officers of the Department of Labour it was arranged that a joint conference of officials of the Canadian National Railways and Western Stevedore Company and their employees would be held in Winnipeg towards the end of September. These negotiations proved unsuccessful and the men subsequently voted almost unanimously in favour of a strike. However, as a result of mediation by the Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, the strike was averted, an understanding as to a basis of settlement being reached at conferences which that Minister held at the Lakehead on October 16 and 17 with representatives of the parties concerned. The agreement provides for the wage increase of three cents an hour which had been recommended by the Conciliation Board, effective as from October 1 until the end of the 1937 season. The companies also undertook to eliminate progressively night work which had been a subject of complaint. A tentative agreement on several other points had been reached at the conference in Winnipeg during September.

A settlement of the wage dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and 45 employees in its Gas Production Department was also announced during October, the agreement incorporating generally the unanimous recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation the text of which appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette at page 860. The Board's recommendation that the employees be granted an additional week's holidays with pay (stated to be equivalent to about 2 per cent increase in wages) has been adopted, save that for this particular year employees who, due to the lateness of the season, may not be able to take their holidays, will receive pay equivalent to that which they would have enjoyed had the holidays been taken. Also in line with the Board's decision, the scale of wages for door lifter operators has been brought up to the level of that of employees engaged in operating gas ovens, this increase, which amounts to one and one-half cents per hour, being made effective as from September 1, 1936. The Board which enquired into this dispute was composed as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Hugh B. Lyall and Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg, nominated by the employer and employees respectively.

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### Exempt Employers elect to come under Unemployment Insurance Law of New York State

Announcement was made on October 13, by Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner of New York State that the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance is receiving numerous applications from employers who wish to take advantage of the provision of the State Unemployment Insurance Law which permits them voluntarily to become subject to it.

Certain employers, among them those employing less than four persons, and non-profit making institutions organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, are exempted under the law. The employees of such employers do not acquire benefit rights while thus employed unless the employers elect to become subject to the law.

Under the State Unemployment Insurance Law, benefits to all workers who qualify for unemployment insurance will not be payable until January, 1938. In view of the fact that insured employment, accumulated after January 1, 1937, counts toward employees' rights to benefits, employers who elect to become subject to the law at such date will assure their workers protection identical with that offered to employees who are compulsorily covered.

### Mine Regulations in Saskatchewan

Additional rules governing electrical installations and appliances for all mines under the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act (Saskatchewan) were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette* of October 15. The provisions of the Act were reviewed in the Labour Gazette for May, 1932, page 532, and the original general rules for all mines were contained in the schedule to the Act and were reproduced on page 78 of the 1930 supplement to the federal Department of Labour's publication "Labour Legislation in Canada." The new regulations concerning electrical installations are issued under the following heads: "Application for permission to use electricity"; plans of electrical installations; notices; emergency lights; extinguishment of fires; underground voltages; haulage; trolley wires; annual return; non-compliance with rules, etc.

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Latest figures compiled by the Department of National Revenue indicate that Canada's export trade has reached levels unequalled since 1929. For the first six months of the present fiscal year, April 1 to September 30, exports of Canadian produce totalled $485,777,313, the highest figure recorded for the same period since 1929, and almost double the volume of exports in the same period of 1932, which was the low mark of the depression period.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Oct., 1936 | 17 | 2,222 | 12,733 |
| *Sept., 1936 | 27 | 6,513 | 33,292 |
| Oct. 1935 | 16 | 2,360 | 17,983 |

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts, workers involved and time loss showed considerable decreases in October from the previous month and there were no disputes involving large numbers of workers for considerable periods. In September a strike of textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and strikes of coal miners at New Waterford, N.S., and in the Drumheller district in Alberta accounted for two-thirds of the workers involved and time loss during the month. A strike of fur workers in Winnipeg, Man., which commenced in August, involved fewer workers in October than in September. The figures for October were approximately the same as for October last year except as to time loss, strikes of longshoremen and other water transport workers on the British Columbia coast having caused considerable time loss at that time.

Four disputes, involving 364 workers, were carried over from September, and thirteen disputes commenced during the month. Of these seventeen disputes, twelve terminated during the month, eight resulting in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, while the results of three were recorded as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: fur factory workers, Winnipeg Man., bag factory employees, Windsor, Ont., coal miners, Cadomin, Alta., women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., and hotel employees, Windsor, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving photo engravers at Toronto, and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., which commenced May 4, 1931, in the establishments of one firm with branches in the above cities and has been carried in this list for some time, is reported by the union to have lapsed by the end of October and has consequently been removed from the list. The dispute of restaurant workers in the employ of one firm in Toronto, Ont., commencing May 1, 1936, and added to the above list in September, is reported as lapsed by the union involved and has also been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involved seven elevator operators in Toronto, Ont., for one day Employees in three buildings belonging to one company ceased work from 11 a.m. on October 1 until the same hour on October 2 on the refusal of the demand of their union for an increase in wages to $16 per week of forty-eight hours instead of $14-$15 for fifty-two hours. Their demands were conceded following the refusal of the union clothing workers in the building to use the elevators, and union elevator repair men refused to work on the elevators during a strike. Toward the end of the month short strikes in three other buildings were reported in the press, the union securing its demands in two of these cases.

A minor dispute involving thirty-six longshoremen engaged to load a boat with pulpwood occurred at Michipicoten Harbour, Ont., on October 20, 1936, the men demanding 50 cents per hour instead of 40 cents. This being conceded, work was resumed in one hour.

A minor dispute involved six members of the crew of one ship at Vancouver, B.C., who

refused to sign on when the vessel resumed service on October 21, their request for the dismissal of four workers not members of the Seafarers' Industrial Union being refused. The strikers were replaced next day and the ship went on its voyage.

Coal miners about 100 in number in one colliery at East Coulee, Alta., are reported to have ceased work from October 22 to October 26 owing to a dispute as to some matter in working conditions, returning to work at the instance of the President and Secretary of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America with which the management had entered into an agreement following a strike for union recognition from September 8 to September 17 (Labour Gazette, October, 1936, p. 881). Detailed reports as to the recent dispute have not been received.

Painters in Toronto, Ont., were reported to be picketing two jobs about the end of the month, claiming that union painters were not being employed and that conditions enforceable under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act were not being observed.

A cessation of work by building wreckers on one job in Toronto, Ont., on October 23 has been reported in the press. Five workers were involved. The building wreckers' local of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union demanded union wage rates and these were secured after a day and one-half.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Bakery Drivers, Vancouver, B.C.—This dispute, involving employees in one establishment who ceased work on September 19 demanding an agreement providing for union wages and working conditions, was terminated when a union agreement was signed and work was resumed on October 29. The Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia had met representatives of the parties involved on October 1 but the union refused to accept proposals of the employer that work should be resumed for thirty days pending a settlement or that the employer would recognize a union of its own employees. The employer stated that the union demands could not be accepted until approval was secured from the head office of the company. The union offered to refer the dispute to arbitration. The agreement as finally reached is reported to provide that the new conditions shall not go into effect for thirty days and also that bakers in the establishment will receive union wages.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—At the end of September the strike of employees in some thirty-five establishments for a union agreement was reported to involve 150 workers, while all but eight of the employers had settled with the union. The members of the Furriers' Guild still refused to negotiate with the union claiming that their employees did not belong to the union or wish to join it. On October 9 one firm secured an interim injunction against picketing its premises and the carrying of placards. On October 16 this order was amended to permit picketing without molestation of the public or those entering to work, also permitting the use of placards so long as the statements were not libellous or offensive. Three pickets were arrested on October 14 on charges of assault and remanded on bail for trial. By the end of the month, seven firms and about 100 workers were reported to be still involved. Toward the end of the month at the request of the Trades and Labour Council the provincial authorities again took up the matter and considered the appointment of a temporary joint council under the Industrial Conditions Act, but as the employers refused to agree to refer the dispute to such a body it was decided that the proposal was not feasible.

Bag Factory Workers (Cotton & Burlap), Walkerville, Ont.—This strike of employees in one establishment to secure wage increases and union recognition, which commenced on September 28, was unterminated at the end of the month. The Ontario Minimum Wage Board investigated complaints that less than minimum wages for females were paid and on October 31 the employer was fined and ordered to pay wage balances due to six employees. On October 30 the Trades and Labour Council requested the Department of Labour for the services of a conciliation officer. As a result early in November negotiations for a settlement were in progress.

Wood Factory Workers (Veneer), Scotstown, P.Q.—This strike, which commenced on September 28, involving employees in one establishment demanding increases in wages of 10 cents per hour and the slowing down of machines, was terminated on October 6, the points in dispute having been referred to arbitration as a result of mediation by an official of the provincial Department of Labour. On the following day the arbitrators rendered their decision which provided for a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour for millwrights and foremen, 22½ cents per hour for sanders, lathe operators, etc., 20 cents per hour for other employees except female and junior employees who are to receive 15 cents per hour; time and one-quarter for overtime and Sunday work as

before. No change in the speed of machines was recommended. Hours of work, ten per day, were not in dispute.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on October 5 when the demand of their committee for a change from eight inch cutting bars to six inch was refused. The miners claimed that the use of these bars had resulted in numerous fires through overloading the electric current circuits. The company officials pointed out that they had been in use for five years and were covered in the union agreement. The union requested the provincial Department of Mines to make an inquiry under the Coal Mines Regulations Act and after a preliminary investigation by inspectors and experts the Minister of Mines visited the locality and recommended that the company change the bars. This being agreed to, work was resumed on October 13.

COAL MINERS, RIVER HERBERT, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work from October 23 to October 26, negotiations for the renewal of the agreement which had expired on September 30 not having been successful. The union demanded increases in wages and a change from eight inch cutting bars to six inch. The latter point being conceded on October 26, arrangements were made to negotiate a new wage scale, work to be resumed immediately.

COAL MINERS, CADOMIN, ALTA.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on October 26, their demand for equal distribution of work having been refused. The agreement in force contained a provision for the distribution of certain work so far as practicable and the miners alleged that the clause was not being applied sufficiently. The employer claimed that for reasons of safety it was not practicable to apply it as requested. Under the agreement in August the dispute was referred to a joint committee of miners and officials, the Minister of Labour to appoint an independent chairman if they did not agree, the decision to be final. On August 31 the Minister appointed an independent chairman (Labour GAZETTE, October, 1936, page 876). The decision, rendered October 10, was in favour of the company but the miners did not accept this and failed to report for work on October 26. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

MEAT PACKING EMPLOYEES, EDMONTON, ALTA.—In one establishment 160 out of 200 employees ceased work demanding recognition of the Edmonton Meat Packing and Purveying Union, Local No. 1, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour, organized some months ago. The union wished to negotiate an agreement providing for increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. The management agreed to meet a committee of the em-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to October, 1936** | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods*— | | | |
| Bakery drivers, Vancouver, B.C. | 38 | 900 | Commenced Sept. 19, 1936; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated Oct. 28, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man. | 150 | 2,300 | Commenced Aug. 16, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40 hour week; unterminated. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Bag factory employees (cotton and burlap), Walkerville, Ont. | 41 | 1,000 | Commenced Sept. 28, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Wood factory workers (veneer) Scotstown, P.Q. | 135 | 600 | Commenced Sept. 28, 1936; for increased wages and change in working conditions; terminated Oct. 6, 1936, partially successful. |

ployees to discuss the proposal and work was resumed after seven hours.

Leather Workers (Purses, Etc.), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in seven establishments ceased work on October 5, the employers having refused to arbitrate wage increases as stipulated in the agreement. This being agreed to, work was resumed next day. The arbitrators awarded increases reported to be 7½ per cent. The agreement was extended from October, 31, 1936, to July 1, 1937.

Leather Workers (Handbags, Etc.), Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1936** | | | |
| Mining, Etc.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S... | 450 | 3,000 | Commenced Oct. 5, 1936; for change in cutting bars; terminated Oct. 12, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S. | 140 | 400 | Commenced Oct. 23, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 26, 1936; indefinite. |
| Coal miners, Cadomin, Alta.... | 450 | 2,700 | Commenced Oct. 26, 1936; against arbitration decision *re* equal distribution of work; unterminated. |
| Manufacturing— | | | |
| *Animal Foods*— | | | |
| Meat packing employees, Edmonton, Alta..... | 160 | 120 | Commenced Oct. 29, 1936; for union recognition, wage increases and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 29, 1936; indefinite. |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Leather workers (purses, etc.), Toronto, Ont..... | 250 | 250 | Commenced Oct. 5, 1936; for arbitration *re* increased wages; terminated Oct. 6, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Leather workers (hand bags, etc.), Montreal, P.Q..... | 86 | 172 | Commenced Oct 14, 1936; alleged violation of agreement; terminated Oct. 16, 1936; indefinite. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont..... | 30 | 30 | Commenced Oct. 2, 1936; for wage increase (piece rates); terminated Oct. 2, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Women's clothing factory workers (dress cutters), Montreal, P.Q..... | 7 | 125 | Commenced Oct. 12, 1936; against dismissal of one employee; unterminated. |
| Boys' clothing factory workers (overalls, etc), Winnipeg, Man..... | 65 | 30 | Commenced Oct. 31, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 31, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Wood factory workers, Wingham, Ont..... | 20 | 102 | Commenced Oct. 14, 1936; for recognition of union. and increased wages; terminated Oct. 20, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Furniture factory workers, Listowel, Ont..... | 120 | 60 | Commenced Oct. 20, 1936; for changes in working conditions; terminated Oct. 20, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| Service— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Hotel employees, Windsor, Ont..... | 34 | 714 | Commenced Oct. 8, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated. |
| Window cleaners, Toronto, Ont..... | 46 | 230 | Commenced Oct. 27, 1936; for union agreement; terminated Oct. 31, 1936; in favour of workers. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

ceased work on October 14, alleging non-payment of the wages provided for in an agreement entered into on August 29 between the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union and certain employers in Montreal following a strike from August 20 to August 29 (Labour Gazette, September, 1936, p. 779). The employer claimed that the agreement was being complied with. It was arranged with union representatives that an interpretation of the clauses should be given by an impartial arbitrator. Work was resumed on October 14.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dress Makers), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 2 demanding an agreement with the dressmakers' local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, providing for increases in wages (piece rates). The employer met these demands and work was resumed on October 5 and October 6. Apparently the establishment was not working full time as one day's time loss only was reported.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dress Cutters), Montreal, P.Q.—The cutters in one establishment ceased work on October 12 in protest against the dismissal of an employee. The dress cutters had recently joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and alleged that the man had been dismissed for union activity. The employer stated that it was for unsatisfactory work. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

Boys' Clothing Factory Workers (Overalls, Etc.), Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in the boys' clothing department in one factory ceased work for four hours on October 31, their demand for a ten per cent increase in wages having been refused, five per cent being offered. Work was resumed when their demand was conceded.

Wood Factory Workers, Wingham, Ont.—Employees in two establishments ceased work on October 14 and October 16 respectively, demanding recognition of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and wage increases. As a result of mediation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour, the employers negotiated wage scales at increased rates with union committees. Work was resumed on October 21.

Furniture Factory Workers, Listowel, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 20 for one-half day, claiming that the management would not discuss working conditions with the union committee, chiefly with respect to overtime. Negotiations resulted in a resumption of work next day.

Hotel Employees, Windsor, Ont.—A number of the employees in one hotel ceased work on October 8, negotiations for an agreement with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union not having been successful. The proposals included increases in wages, a 48-hour week, and improvements in working conditions and in meals. The union reported that members of the union committee had been dismissed. The management stated that the female employees were getting a minimum of $26 per month and the men at least $30 per month with room and board. The strikers were replaced but picketed the hotel, displaying placards. On October 9 an interim injunction against carrying defamatory placards was secured by the management and an action for damages for libel and interference was instituted against union members. On October 15 the management was reported to have stated that the strikers had offered to resume work if the union were recognized, this being refused. Later in the month representatives of various unions joined the pickets, carrying banners bearing the names of their organizations. On October 30 the Trades and Labour Council requested the Department of Labour for the services of a mediator. As a result a settlement was negotiated early in November.

Window Cleaners, Toronto, Ont.—A strike of forty-six window cleaners employed by one firm on October 27 has been reported in the press, a union agreement providing for 40 cents per hour and 44 hours per week having been refused. The employer is reported to have stated that he would sign the agreement when the trade was organized one hundred per cent. A resumption of work on November 2 was reported, the union agreement having been signed.

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According to "Industrial and Labour Information" of October 19, 1936, evidences of interest in the movement for the reduction of hours are continuing in the United States. Various views substantiating this fact are cited and it is reported that the establishment of the eight-hour day on all Hawaiian plantation sugar mills has been recommended by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to become effective on January 1, 1937, affecting approximately 11,000 workers. Reference is also made to the action of the United States Steel Corporation in announcing payment of time-and-a-half for work in excess of 48 hours a week. Other steel companies have also adopted the plan. This offer has been rejected by several groups of employees, on the ground that it was not adopted through the action of the employees and that they will continue agitating for a 40-hour week.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

## Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in September was 90 and 19 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 109 disputes in progress during the month, involving 62,200 workers with a time loss of 166,000 working days for the month. Of the 90 disputes beginning in September, 15 were over demands for increases in wages, 2 over proposed wage reductions and 17 over other wage questions, 4 over working hours, 26 over the employment of particular classes or persons, 12 over other questions respecting working arrangements, 9 over questions of trade union principle and 5 disputes were due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached during the month of 80 disputes, of which 20 were settled in favour of workers, 33 in favour of employers and 27 ended in compromises; in 6 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute as to which of two unions represented the workers caused a stoppage of work of 1,522 coal miners at Bedwas, Monmouthshire from September 3 to 5. In certain collieries in the Rhondda Valley 3,300 miners were out on strike from September 4 to 5 in sympathy. Work was resumed and it was decided that a ballot be taken to determine which union should represent the miners. Another coal mining strike in the Blantyre district from September 7 to September 17, although involving a small number originally, was the cause of 3.000 miners in the same district being out on strike from September 11 to September 14 and 22,000 others in Lanarkshire and parts of Dumbartonshire and West Lothian being on strike for one day, September 14, both in sympathy with the original strikers. Those involved in the sympathetic strikes resumed work unconditionally, while the original dispute was amicably settled following the resumption of work.

A strike occurred of 2,000 longshoremen at the Salford Docks of the Manchester Ship Canal over the suspension of workers who had refused to handle cargoes allegedly injurious to their health. After three days, a settlement was reached October 14, providing for reinstatement of the workers and an undertaking by the longshoremen to observe the general agreement. Another longshoremen's strike involving 4,000 men began in Glasgow October 23 for increased wages.

## United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 220 and 120 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 340 disputes in progress during the month, involving 112,000 workers with a time loss of 925,000 working days for the month.

A strike of 37,000 longshoremen, seamen and other marine workers in all Pacific Coast ports began October 30 over the question of union control of hiring halls, the continuance of the 6 hour day for longshoremen and over a demand for increased wages. In the first few days of November, sympathetic strikes of seamen in Gulf and Atlantic ports occurred and a large proportion of ocean and coastal United States shipping was reported to be practically at a standstill.

The strike of 3,000 lettuce workers in California which began September 4 and was mentioned in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, was called off November 3.

Towards the end of September, a strike occurred of 6,000 garagemen in New York City. Work was resumed and the dispute referred to the Regional Labour Board who on October 12 granted increased wage rates of from $1 to $8 per week and a closed shop. On October 13, 2,000 garagemen in Brooklyn went out on strike, also for shorter hours and higher wages.

# STIMULATION OF HOUSE RENOVATION PROGRAM

## Agreement With Chartered Banks to Make Funds Immediately Available

THE immediate stimulation and utilization of the federal $50,000,000 house renovation plan (Labour Gazette, September, 1936, page 785) are the objectives sought in arrangements recently completed whereby loans are now available for the purposes of the program.

In a recent statement, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, announced that "the chartered banks have offered to begin making loans immediately in order to bridge the gap between now and the time when the necessary legislation can be passed by Parliament. Recognizing the great desirability of expediting the program in order to relieve unemployment during the fall and winter months, the government has agreed to accept the offer of the banks and to give them the assurance that the necessary legislation, providing for a government guarantee of 15 per cent of the aggregate value of loans for housing repair and renovation made by each institution, will be introduced into Parliament at the forthcoming session. When the legislation is introduced it will be of such a character as to include under the guarantee loans made during the next few months in anticipation of the legislation being passed." The Hon. C. A. Dunning expressed the Government's appreciation of the co-operation of the banks in this regard, saying that it was the Government's belief that the facilitating of loans under the scheme would serve "to stimulate general economic activity and relieve unemployment during a period of the year when the problem of unemployment tends to become most acute."

He referred to a conference with representatives of all chartered banks, and Mr. Purvis and Prof. Mackintosh of the National Employment Commission, held at his office on October 13, at which it was decided to lower the interest rate of 5 per cent previously announced and to provide for a discount rate of 3¼ per cent. With the Government guarantee of 15 per cent of the aggregate value of loans made by a lending institution, the banks have agreed to accept a discount rate of 3¼ per cent being equivalent to an effective interest rate of 6·32 per cent on a one-year loan. This rate represents a reduction of more than one-half from the rates at which instalment purchases are usually made.

The following general conditions, which the lending institutions would have to meet to obtain the Government guarantee, were also announced by the Minister of Finance.

"(1) Loans are to be made to *owners* of residential property (including farm houses) for repairs, alterations and additions including built-in equipment.

"(2) Loans shall not exceed $2,000 in amount on any single property. More than one loan may be made on a single property if the aggregate amount does not exceed $2,000.

"(3) Loans are to be repaid in equal monthly instalments or in suitable instalments for such other periods as may be necessary to fit the conditions of the individual borrower.

"(4) The maximum charge for the loans shall be 3¼ per cent discount for a one-year loan repayable in equal monthly instalments and proportionate rates for other periods.

"(5) No service or insurance charges or any additional charges of any kind may be made except certain stipulated penalties for arrears.

"(6) No endorsements or other security will be required."

The present arrangement has been worked out with the chartered banks only. The Minister of Finance added, however, that "similar arrangements may later be made with other lending institutions which are able and willing to make housing modernization loans on the conditions outlined above.

"The limit of aggregate loans is to be $50,000,000," Mr. Dunning stated, "and the limit of the Government's guarantee is $7,500,000. The Government also reserves the right to announce at any time that no further loans will be guaranteed for all lending institutions or for any particular institution."

### National Employment Commission to Organize Community Effort

The National Employment Commission will be responsible for organizing the "co-operative community effort" essential to the success of the plan.

In a subsequent statement, Mr. A. B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission, said: "The beneficial scope of the plan is so wide it does not appear in its entirety at first sight. Not only will the plan directly benefit thousands of house owners enabled under it to make needed repairs and changes which tight money and depressed conditions rendered next to impossible, but it will give a tremendous impetus all along the line. In every community in Canada, house repairs and modernization are urgently required. "Business is recovering," Mr. Purvis observed, "the building trades, building supplies industries and general labourers who find employment in building have however, had only a very small

share in this recovery. The house repair and modernization plan puts into the hands of these depressed trades a real instrument of recovery."

Emphasizing certain features of the plan, the Employment Commission chairman explained that the discount rate, equivalent to an interest rate of slightly over six per cent per annum included charges for official services which the banks must necessarily perform in connection with making this particular type of loan. Farmers, as well as urban dwellers, come under the scheme. No endorsement or other security is required to secure a loan, however, persons who have no income cannot get a loan.

The fact that a house already carries a mortgage will not constitute a barrier to securing a loan.

Mr. Purvis stated that a similar scheme had found immediate response and met with great success in the United States. Started in 1934, it had grown to very large proportions, about one million one hundred thousand individual modernization loans amounting to $440 000,000 having been made up to September of the present year.

The application for a home improvement loan, requires certain information concerning the applicant's financial standing in the community, the type of work he proposes to do with the loan, the names and addresses of contractors or dealers performing the work or supplying materials. Information is required as to the extent of mortgages, liens or other encumbrances against the property to be improved; also in respect to taxes, assessments, fire and other insurance. As stated above, however, a mortgage against a property is not a deterrent against receiving a loan.

On approval of an application for a home improvement loan, the borrower signs a note agreeing to repay the loan in monthly instalments to the chartered bank from which it was obtained. The possibility of default of payment of the monthly instalments on the loan is also provided for.

The plan has been commended by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Early returns indicate that the program is meeting with a favourable public reaction.

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## Meeting of the Committee of the International Labour Organization on Industrial Health

Members of the Correspondence Committee of the International Labour Organization on Industrial Health met at the International Labour Office, Geneva, from 21 to 23 September.

Fourteen members were present from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa and the United States of America. The Canadian representative in attendance at this meeting was Dr. J. F. Cunningham of the Ontario Department of Health.

The agenda comprised the following questions: miners' nystagmus, prophylaxis in regard to ankylostomiasis, extension of the schedule of occupational diseases with a view to the eventual inclusion of poisoning due to chlorine and its compounds and to nitrous fumes and injuries to the mucous membranes; risks connected with disinfestation in agriculture and horticulture; code of hygiene regulations for office work; and the study of the compensation of occupational diseases by the system of "blanket coverage."

Subsequent to discussion and in terminating its activities the Committee adopted a number of resolutions. In regard to miners' nystagmus it recommended compensation of serious cases involving incapacity for work.

It recommended compensation, as industrial accidents, of all cases of acute poisoning due to nitrous fumes, and, as occupational diseases to be inscribed in the schedule, of pathological affections of the skin due to chlorine and its compounds.

It remitted for study to a future session the problem of chronic poisoning by nitrous fumes and that of injuries of the mucous membranes.

Having examined in detail the reports presented relative to a code of hygiene regulations for work in offices, to compensation for occupational diseases by "blanket coverage" and to prevention of ankylostomiasis, the Committee expressed the opinion that it was advisable to obtain supplementary data and to present final reports in regard to these matters to a future session of the Committee.

The question of disinfestation in agriculture and horticulture in the view of the Committee formed part of a much wider problem, namely, the protection of the health of the general population, which, in its opinion, was a matter to be studied by the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

At the end of the meeting the Committee outlined its program of future activity, notably in regard to workers' nutrition, training of medical specialists in industrial hygiene and the publication of the first supplements to the encyclopaedia *Occupation and Health.*

# CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN CANADA

## Survey of Movement as Reflected in Co-operative Distribution and Credit Unions

IN view of the rapid extension of the co-operative movement throughout the world, particularly in Great Britain, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland and the United States, its development in Canada is of special importance. From time to time, co-operative trends in Canada have been outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE. It is the intention, however, to limit the scope of this survey to consumer co-operation and co-operative credit. It should be emphasized that Canada, being fundamentally agricultural in its economic life, the greatest development of co-operatives in the Dominion has taken place in that sphere, and the growth of consumers' co-operatives has been relatively slow in comparison. The agricultural phase of the movement has been dealt with by the Dominion Department of Agriculture (Division of Marketing) in a pamphlet entitled "Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada" (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1087). The Department of Agriculture also publishes a directory of farmers' co-operative associations.

### Consumer Co-operation

In England, prior to 1844, ventures in co-operation had failed because of certain elements which were not fundamentally sound. In that year, a society known as the "Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale" was formed for the purpose of carrying on a grocery business in the town of Rochdale, England. The success of this experiment, commonly referred to as the Rochdale Plan, was due to the adoption of certain principles. The policy outlined by these early co-operative societies and which have been used in the establishment of subsequent organizations down to the present day may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. No discrimination because of sex, politics or religious belief.
2. Each member in the society, no matter how many shares of stock held, to have only one vote. In this manner, the Rochdale pioneers avoided the danger that a few members would be able to gain control.
3. Capital investment in stock to earn interest at a low rate, the real savings obtained through economies of purchasing and distribution to be distributed in patronage dividends.
4. Prices to be fixed at the market price and the difference between this and the actual cost to the co-operative was to be returned at regular intervals in the form of patronage dividends to each member in direct proportion to his purchases.
5. All business to be done on a cash basis.

Such were the rules which brought success to the enterprise undertaken by the Rochdale pioneers, and form the basis of policies adopted by consumer co-operatives in other countries where societies have been successfully organized. These fundamental requisites necessarily vary to suit local conditions and laws, but in general remain the same in all countries.

In Canada, the co-operative system was introduced first in Nova Scotia.[1] In 1861, the first co-operative store was opened at Stellarton, N.S., by miners who had immigrated to Canada subsequent to membership in co-operative societies in Great Britain. The Stellarton society failed in 1916, and of ten other stores opened by co-operative organizations in Nova Scotia prior to 1900, only one survived beyond 1916. The failure of these co-operatives was largely attributable to the fact that certain coal mines situated in the districts in which they were established closed down. Other co-operative societies in Nova Scotia have had a greater measure of success, notably the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Ltd., formed in 1906 to which further reference will be made.

In Ontario, the first co-operative society was established in Guelph in 1904, primarily for the purpose of operating a bakery, and in subsequent years added other activities, such as a grocery and meat business, a boot and shoe department, a coal yard, and a cash and carry groceteria.

In the Prairie Provinces the development of the co-operative movement has been most rapid. The twenty-second annual report of the Saskatchewan Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets for the year ending April 30, 1936, indicates this development in statistics of associations reporting. In 1914, the year of inauguration of the movement in that province, 102 associations were recorded as reporting. By 1935 this number had increased to 326. The value of total sales of reporting associations has risen from $281,354.-64 in 1914 to $2,770,466.72 in 1935. Most of these co-operative associations are engaged in the marketing of farm produce. The report observes, however, that "in the field of co-operative endeavour the most noteworthy development" during the year reviewed, "was the increased interest in consumers co-operation," fifty-two new organizations being incorporated during the fiscal year.

[1] Canada Year Book, 1925.

In British Columbia, the miners, railroad workers, and fishermen have organized co-operative stores. The miners at Fernie have established a store, and at Revelstoke a store is operated by a society composed chiefly of railroad workers. The Kynquot Trollers' Co-operative Association, and the Prince Rupert Fisherman's Co-operative Association are examples of fishermens' organizations.

Most of the provinces have legislation[1] in respect to consumers' co-operative societies. In the Maritime Provinces, societies are formed under the Provincial Companies Act or by Private Acts. In Ontario, the Companies Act contains a section providing for co-operative associations. Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have special statutes concerning co-operative organizations. In each of these provinces, a declaration stating the name of objects of the association is required to be filed with a provincial or municipal officer and provision is made for protecting the funds of the society.

### The Co-operative Union of Canada

In March, 1909, the Co-operative Union of Canada was established to serve as a "national federation of societies organized on true co-operative principles." All co-operatives affiliated with the union must strictly conform with such principles and the great majority of them follow closely the Rochdale Plan. In order to affiliate with the Co-operative Union, societies must: (1) provide in their by-laws or constitution for a one-member—one-vote system which must be exercised personally and not by proxy (if a society extends over a very large area provision for representation by delegates appointed at local meetings may be made); (2) if interest is paid on capital investment, it must be provided for at a fixed and moderate rate; and (3) if there is any distribution of net surplus it must be in proportion to the patronage trade given.

The annual report of the Dominion Executive of the Co-operative union, reviewing the position of affiliated unions during 1935, was submitted to the Union's Annual Congress, held in Toronto in September. Continuation of the upward trend in annual returns of affiliated societies reported for 1934 was indicated in the figures presented for 1935. Thirty-six retail societies reported for 1935 compared with thirty-three for the previous year, and with thirty-one for 1933. Twenty-four retail societies reported increases during 1935 aggregating $532,998.25 compared with twenty-seven and a sales total of $574,202.96 for 1934. In 1935 there were 11,286 members of retail societies with share capital of $427,033.76. These societies reported 351 employees who received $315,386.34 in salaries and wages; total sales for the year amounted to $3,876,195.32, while $130,517.54 in purchase dividends were declared, the net surplus of these retail societies being given as $161,112.90.

An outstanding affiliate of the Co-operative Union is the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia[2] to which reference has already been made. This society, which has been established for 29 years, reported a membership of 3,342 for 1935. In that year the share capital of the society was $126,917.39, and 147 persons earning $128,246.53 in salaries and wages were in its employ. Sales for the year totalled $1,062,879.55, showing an increase of $33,582.83 over 1934, and a dividend of 8 per cent on purchases was paid, disbursements in this respect amounting to $83,255.52. The net surplus of the society was declared to be $84,750.71. This Co-operative deals in groceries, drygoods, meat, tailoring, bakery, dairy, and men's wear. Other prominent examples of retail co-operatives in affiliation with the Union are the Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Timmins, Ontario, and the Harrow Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited. The Timmins Society deals in groceries, meats, fruits, vegetables, flour feed and coal. It has been in existence for only 4½ years, reported 482 members during 1935, and sales volume of $382,199.94 for the year, an increase of $104,204.14 over the previous year, and declared purchase dividends totalling $10,181.39. The activities of the Harrow Farmers' Co-operative differ slightly from the other two individual cases mentioned in that they deal in grain, fencing, coal, fertilizer, sundries and live stock. This organization, in existence for 17 years, reported 293 members in 1935, sales for the year amounting to $711,475.46, an increase of $198,275.62 over 1934.

The activities of co-operatives other than the retail or consumers' organization are also dealt with in the annual report of the Co-operative Union. In addition to wholesale societies, marketing, and dairy societies, there are producers societies and transportation societies in affiliation. These affiliates had a reported membership of 45,919 for 1935, with total sales of $9,142,103.15—an increase of $1,214,777.15 over 1934; and declared purchase dividends amounting to $176,305.14. The net surplus of these societies totalled $250,180.79.

[1] Canada Year Book, 1925.

[2] Canadian Co-operator for September, 1936.

Of special interest in this group is the Rossland Co-operative Transportation Society in British Columbia. This organization has been operating a bus transportation and garage service for almost four years, and has 410 members, sales for the year amounting to $28,287.22.

Commenting on the progress of the co-operative movement in Canada, the report of the Dominion Executive of the Union states, in part, as follows:

"The statistics of the organized movement in Canada for the year under review, as in past years, demonstrate the fact that the principles of the co-operative movement can be as successfully applied in this Dominion as in other countries. There is no doubt that co-operative societies have withstood the effects of the depression much better than the private trade organizations with which they have to compete. The figures above quoted show that substantial advantages have accrued to the members of co-operative societies in the period under review, which would have been lost to them altogether had they not been co-operatively organized."

It must be pointed out that, while a large proportion of consumer co-operative societies are affiliated with the Co-operative Union, there are a number operating independently concerning which no information has been received.

### Co-operative Credit

In the field of Co-operative Credit one of the most successful institutions is the organization in the Province of Quebec known as "*Les Caisses Populaires,*" or People's Banks, organized under the Quebec Syndicates Act and now operating under the Quebec Co-operative Syndicates Act. The movement was initiated in 1900 by Alphonse Desjardins who founded the first bank at Notre Dame de Lévis near Quebec. Based on the stimulating of thrift and savings in small territorial units, it has now developed into an important factor in the community life of the province. The following descriptive outline of the operation of these banks is taken from the 1936 volume of the Canada Year Book:

"These banks are for the most part established in agricultural districts. Loans are made to purchase agricultural implements at cash prices, to increase farm live stock, to improve farm buildings, to tide over a period of depression, to pay off a merchant and for various similar purposes. The loans, though comprised within the term 'short credit,' are for longer periods than are usual in ordinary commercial transactions because agricultural operations necessarily extend over longer periods than those of trade. They may be for 12, 15, or even 24 months, because they must give time for the farmer to realize on his products."

According to statistics in the Canada Year Book, there were 190 of these banks in 1934 with 38,811 members, 39,723 depositors and 11,230 borrowers. The value of loans granted amounted to $2,141,762, and profits realized totalled $441,876.

In other provinces, the Quebec *Caisse Populaire* has a somewhat analogous development in credit unions. As stated in a pamphlet issued by the Credit Union Extension, Canadian Bureau, Toronto, the purpose of a credit union is "a co-operative association organized for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for provident and productive uses." The money deposited with the union by members is loaned to members at reasonable rates of interest. Provision is made for the auditing of the unions books at regular intervals. All money received is deposited in a bank selected by a board of trustees, the deposits of which may be guaranteed by the Credit Union Guarantee Fund. Funds not needed for lending may be invested only in Government securities or those guaranteed by the Government. Twenty per cent of the net earnings must be set aside as a reserve against possible bad loans and this fund may not be distributed except on liquidation of the credit union. The period of a small loan may not exceed two years and repayment must be made at regular intervals, usually each pay day. The maximum limits on secured and unsecured loans are fixed by the Board of Trustees, but an unsecured loan may not exceed $50, and an adequately secured loan may not exceed $200 or 10 per cent of the assets of the credit union whichever is the greater. Security for the loan may be collateral or endorsement of a note. In passing on loan applications, a credit committee carefully considers the purpose of the loan, the character of the applicant, his ability to repay and the security offered. Interest is paid on the members' minimum monthly balances, after expenses have been paid and a percentage set aside as a reserve for possible bad loans. Such interest is authorized by a majority of members at the annual meeting.

Among the first employee group credit unions in Canada was the Civil Service Co-operative Credit Society Limited, established at Ottawa in 1908 and incorporated in 1928. Other credit union organizations in Ontario include: La Caisse Co-operative de Notre Dame d'Ottawa Limitée established in 1929, the Plymouth Cordage Co-operative Credit

Society Limited of Welland established in 1931, the People's Co-operative Credit Society of St. Jean Baptiste of Ottawa Limited also established in 1931, the Burns Fraternal Credit union, Toronto, established in 1935, and the Timmins Credit Union established in June of this year.

In the Maritime Provinces the development of co-operative credit is indicated in the calendar of St. Francis Xavier University for 1936-37 (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 478), in which the activities of the Extension Department are reviewed. This department was organized for the purpose of developing a scheme of adult education which was defined as "the improvement of the economic, social, educational and religious conditions of the people of Nova Scotia."

The program as laid down in 1930 was an ambitious one, and included, in addition to educational activities, surveys (*a*) of economic possibilities in farming, mining, fishing, lumbering, etc., (*b*) of possible social improvement in industrial and rural communities, and (*c*) to discover the best educational practices for the development of eastern Nova Scotia. These were to be undertaken in conjunction with various governmental agencies designed to do this work.

Operating through county and parish conferences and community organizations, the Department has achieved many of its original objectives, particularly in the development of study clubs and co-operative projects.

The development and successful operation of co-operative organizations of various types is shown in a tabular summary of the five year period from 1932 to 1936. In 1932, there were 9 communities served by 13 co-operative societies, eight of which were credit unions. In 1936, there were 117 societies serving 75 communities. Of these 117 societies, 65 were credit unions, 18 were co-operative stores; 5 co-operative buying clubs; 10 co-operative fish plants, 2 community industries, and 17 lobster factories.

In 1934, the Royal Commission (Provincial Economic Inquiry)—appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia (Labour Gazette, January, 1935, page 29) made certain recommendations as to the adoption of legislation giving greater opportunities for co-operation than now appears to exist. On the subject of co-operation, Dr. H. A. Innis, a member of the Royal Commission, suggested that "the province (Nova Scotia) should introduce at its earliest convenience, a co-operative Societies Act, modelled on the experience of other countries, but adapted to local needs. The movement deserves every advantage in expert guidance and direction." In May, 1935, an Act was passed to provide for the incorporation of co-operative associations, and a recent amendment made to the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act, provides that co-operative societies incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act are exempt from payment of the annual registration fee.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature also passed an Act, at its 1936 session, providing for the establishment of credit unions in that province (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 394). In introducing the Bill, the Hon. Mark R. McGuigan, Minister of Education, declared that he believed credit union organizations would promote thrift, and described the credit union as a "bank of credit," providing its members with immediate constructive loans, which would encourage buying on a cash basis rather than on the instalment plan. The Bill further defined a credit union as a "co-operative credit society organized for the two-fold purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for its members at legitimate rates of interest for provident and productive purposes."

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**Dust Control Experiment**

Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, of New York State, announced recently that the State Department of Labour has established a field laboratory in a granite quarry at Letchworth Village in Rockland County for the purpose of testing dust control machinery to be used in the State's campaign for the prevention of silicosis. Manufacturers of such machinery have made application for the Labour Department's approval of their equipment, and the tests to determine the qualifications of several devices will be started shortly under conditions and procedures recommended by the Advisory Committee on Dust Control Rules and Regulations for Rock Drilling Operations. The Rockland County outcropping of granite where the tests are to be made is of high silica content and the dust to be created by drilling this rock will show a high percentage of free silica, the most injurious of all dusts when inhaled.

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According to a recent announcement made by the Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labour, for Quebec, cheques will be issued to pensioners accepted as due for pensions by the Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission on or about November 1, 1936. The provincial old age pension legislation is complementary in Quebec as elsewhere in Canada to the Federal law, under which the Dominion Government pays 75 per cent of the cost of pensions, the province in each instance bearing the burden of the additional 25 per cent plus cost administration.

# LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, ALBERTA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1936

A review of the labour legislation enacted during recent sessions of the Legislatures of New Brunswick, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island is given below. The Alberta legislation covered in this review was enacted in the second 1936 session from August 25 to September 1.

## New Brunswick

Among the laws enacted during the session of the New Brunswick Legislature from March 5 to April 24, 1936, were Acts for the regulation of wages in any trade or industry, for parents' maintenance, assistance to industry and for regulation of business practices in any trade or industry. Minor amendments were made in the statutes providing for woodmen's liens and the licensing of guides. An Act was also passed providing for the early closing of barber shops in the City of Moncton.

### Fair Wages and Hours

The Fair Wage Act provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a Fair Wage Officer under the Minister of Health and Labour with authority to hear complaints and conduct investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the wages, hours and conditions of labour prevailing in any trade. A "trade" is defined to include an industry or business. Where it appears that the wages, hours or conditions in any trade are inadequate or unfair, the Fair Wage Officer may call a conference of representatives of employers and workers in such trade for the purpose of effecting a voluntary adjustment of such conditions. A disinterested person appointed by the Minister is to act as chairman and the Fair Wage Officer as secretary of the conference. A written report is to be made to the Minister by whom it may be referred to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Whether an investigation or a conference has been held or not, the Board, when directed by the Minister, must make the necessary inquiries to ascertain the wages, hours and conditions in any trade and may establish fair rates of wages and maximum hours per day, week, or month for which such wages shall be paid. It may also fix rates of wages for all time worked in excess of the established maximum. Different orders may be made for different establishments in the same trade if deemed expedient and special rates may be fixed for part-time workers, handicapped employees or apprentices. The Board may suspend, cancel or revise any of its orders, all of which are subject to review by the Minister.

Notice of an order is to be given to the employers and workers concerned in such manner as the Board may direct or as may be fixed by regulation. All orders are binding upon employers and workers concerned and are not subject to variation by individual agreement or, except with the authorization of the Minister, by collective agreement.

An employer wilfully contravening an order of the Board in regard to wages or hours is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $100 for each worker affected and, in addition, must pay the difference between the wages actually paid and the wages established by the Board. A worker who has been paid a lower wage than that to which he is entitled under an order of the Board may, in addition to any other remedy, recover as an ordinary debt the amount by which he has been underpaid.

### Miscellaneous Legislation

The Parents' Maintenance Act provides legal machinery to compel children to provide for dependant parents when the children are judged financially able to do so. A maintenance order may be made under the Act, whether or not the parent is receiving aid from any government or municipality or from any public or private body.

An amendment to the Public Utilities Act enables the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners to investigate the commercial practices and marketing conditions in any trade or industry. If such practices are found to be unfair or unreasonable or such conditions are resulting in wasteful or demoralizing competition, the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may prohibit such practices and prescribe such conditions as it deems to be in the interest of the trade or industry and of the general public and may require persons engaged in such trade or industry to be registered.

An Act respecting Assistance to Industry was passed with a view to enabling the Provincial Government to take the necessary

action before the next legislative session if agreement is reached on certain proposals made by the Government of New Brunswick to the Dominion Government for the purpose of assisting the basic industries of the province. Under the Act the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into agreements with the Dominion for the purpose of assisting agriculture, lumbering, mining, or any other industry in the Province and for this purpose may take such measures as it may deem advisable either alone or in co-operation with the Dominion. The monies necessary for purposes of the Act may be raised by way of loan or paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The New Brunswick Early Closing Act, providing for the early closing of shops by municipal by-law, applies only to places where goods are offered for sale. Accordingly, a special Act was passed to enable a by-law to be made for the early closing of barber shops in Moncton. A petition by not less than two-thirds of the barbers doing business or employed in barber shops in the city is required before a by-law may be made.

## Alberta

The Alberta Legislature held a second session in 1936 from August 25 to September 1. New laws were enacted concerning hours of labour and the issuing of credit certificates. Amendments were made to Acts relating to minimum wages, factory inspection, mothers' allowances, the Department of Trade and Industry and the licensing of trades and businesses.

### Hours of Labour

The Hours of Work Act, which came into effect on September 1, 1936, provides for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for female workers and a nine-hour day and a 54-hour week for male workers. Exception is made in the case of persons holding confidential, supervisory or managerial positions. It applies to any establishment, work, or undertaking in or about any industry, trade or occupation with the exception of farming and domestic service. The Act is not, however, to affect the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Previously, the Alberta Factories Act limited hours of both male and female workers to 9 a day and 54 a week, but under the Minimum Wage Orders weekly hours for girls and women in manufacturing establishments in towns of over 600 population were restricted to 48 except where a permit was granted by the factory inspector.

The Hours of Work Act is to be administered by a Board of Industrial Relations consisting of not more than five persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council one of whom is to be designated as chairman. Members of the Board are to hold office during pleasure and to receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Amendments to the Minimum Wage Act, 1925, governing female employment, and the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, provide that these two statutes shall also be administered by the Board of Industrial Relations.

The provisions made for the application of the new statute are similar to those of the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia and of the draft convention of the International Labour Conference, 1919, concerning the eight-hour day. The sections of the Act providing for exceptions to the daily or weekly limit of hours, like those of the British Columbia law, are based on the convention. Where, in accordance with the customary practice or an existing arrangement between employers' and workers' organizations, working hours on one or more days of the week are less than the prescribed limit, such limit may be exceeded on any of the remaining days of the week provided that the weekly limit is not exceeded. The daily limit in such cases may not, however, be exceeded by more than one hour except with the approval of the Board of Industrial Relations. The prescribed number of hours may also be exceeded in case of accident or of urgent work to machinery or plant or in case of unforeseen circumstances, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking. A weekly report in writing of every day upon which the limit of hours of work is exceeded under this section must be sent to the Board not later than three days following the week in which the limit was exceeded, stating the reason for exceeding the prescribed limit, the names of employees involved and the amount of overtime.

The Board of Industrial Relations, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations determining the permanent exceptions to be made in case of preparatory or complementary work or for classes of employees whose work is seasonal or intermittent, the temporary exceptions to deal with unusual pressure of work, and the extent to which the prescribed limit of hours may be exceeded in continuous industries which are carried on by a succession of

shifts. Regulations for continuous industries are to be made only after inquiry and the Board is to fix maximum additional hours in each instance. In exceptional cases where the limitation of working hours laid down in the Act cannot conveniently be applied, agreements between employers' and workers' organizations or between workers' and employers' representatives concerning the daily limit of work over a longer period may be given the force of regulations if confirmed by the Board.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Industrial Relations, every employer must allow each of his employees at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every consecutive period of seven days. The Board may, however, inquire into conditions in any industrial undertaking whose operations are ordinarily continuous and may except it in whole or in part from this provision making any other provision deemed necessary for days of rest for the employees in such undertaking. Consecutive rest periods may be provided for in relation to a monthly work period.

The Board may inquire into the conditions prevailing in any industry and may prescribe that the maximum hours of work of any employee in the industry shall be less than the maximum fixed by the Act. It may determine the rest periods and generally, having regard to the interests of employers and employees, may make regulations as to the hours of work and conditions of employment. For the purpose of any inquiry held pursuant to the provisions of the Act the Board is vested with all the powers of Commissioners under the Public Inquiries Act.

Inquiry may be made with respect to the persons working in or about any industrial undertaking as members or alleged members of any partnership or association or in the execution of any agreement or scheme of profit-sharing or co-operative or joint contract or undertaking, including the contractual or other relations of the persons so working. If the Board finds that such partnership, association, etc., is intended to defeat the object of the Act in limiting hours of work, it may make regulations applying the provisions of the Act to such partnership, association, etc.

The Board, or any person authorized by it, may inspect and take extracts from all books, payrolls or other records of an employer relating to hours of labour and may also require the production of records or statements, in possession of employees and may obtain statements on oath from both employers and employees.

Employers are required to notify employees, by posting notices or by other methods approved by the regulations regarding hours, shifts and rest periods. For failure to notify employees of hours of work as required by the regulations or for employing any person outside of the hours fixed under the Act or during rest periods, an employer is liable to a fine of not more than $100 for each employee affected. For failure to perform any other duty imposed or for neglect or refusal to permit inspection or examination or to furnish any information or thing required by the Act or regulations and for any violation of the Act or regulations for which no other penalty is provided, a fine not exceeding $500 may be imposed. In any prosecution for an offence against the Act alleged to have been committed by an employer, the onus of proof that he is not an employer is upon the person charged with the offence.

### Minimum Wages

As stated above, the laws providing for minimum wages for male and female employees were amended to transfer the administration of these statutes to the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Hours of Work Act. The amendments to the Minimum Wage Acts are to come into force on Proclamation. Under both statutes the Board is authorized to issue orders fixing wage rates for time worked in excess of the maximum hours permitted by the Hours of Work Act, but under the Minimum Wage Act, such rates are not to exceed one and one-half times the ordinary rate.

The Minimum Wage Act, 1925, was amended to bring it into line with the Hours of Work Act, by repealing the section authorizing periods of employment and shifts to be fixed. Similarly, the section stipulating that the provisions of the Factories Act as to a minimum wage and any other statutory provision regarding minimum wages should not apply to any employees in respect of whom a minimum wage had been fixed by the Minimum Wage Act was also repealed as being inconsistent with the Male Minimum Wage Act passed during the earlier session of 1936.

The section of the Minimum Wage Act dealing with penalties was amended and now declares an employer guilty of an offence who contravenes or neglects or fails to comply with any regulation made pursuant to the Act, or who hinders or prevents the entry of an inspector or authorized person upon any premises, or who, when questioned by an inspector or authorized person as to whether he is an employer of employees, denies that he

is such an employer when in fact he is. For a first offence in such cases there is no longer a minimum penalty. The maximum fine of $100 and the penalties for a second or third offence of this kind and for violation of the minimum wage rate are unchanged.

### Factory Inspection

The Factories Act, 1926, was the subject of amendments which will come into force on Proclamation. Some of these, like the amendments to the minimum wage laws, are consequent upon the passing of the Hours of Work Act. The section was repealed which fixed a nine-hour-day and a fifty-four hour week in all factories with the exception of repair shops, creameries, cheese factories, sawmills and grain elevators in places having a population of less than 5,000, and in shops, offices and office buildings in cities and towns over that population.

A new clause was added to permit the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations prescribing the nature and frequency of inspections of freight and passenger elevators, the fees payable for such inspections and the persons by whom they are to be paid.

### Licensing of Trades and Businesses

The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act was amended as to the section which enables the Minister in charge of the Act to cancel or suspend a licence where he is satisfied that the holder habitually contravenes the provisions of any code or regulations issued pursuant to certain statutes. The Hours of Work Act was added to the list of such statutes.

### Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowances Act was amended to define "Superintendent" to mean any person designated by the Minister as the Superintendent for the purposes of the Act instead of as the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependant Children appointed under the Child Welfare Act.

### Department of Trade and Industry

An amendment to the Department of Trade and Industry Act provides for the appointment of a Board, to be known as the Price Spreads Board consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons.

The Board must, when directed by the Minister of Lands and Mines, and may of its own motion, inquire into any matter relating to the production, manufacture, supply, distribution or sale of any goods, wares or merchandise to which the Act applies, or into any matter relating to any trade or industry to which the Act applies.

After making such inquiry, the Board may fix maximum or minimum prices or both for the sale or purchase of such goods by wholesale or retail or for services rendered or work done in any trade to which the Act applies. The Board may designate the areas of the Province to which such Order shall apply and may fix different maximum and minimum prices for different areas. In so doing the Board is not required to take into account any plant, equipment or other investment, or the capital represented thereby, which it does not consider to be required for the time being for the purposes of the trade or industry under review and, in case account is taken, the Board may allow a return on such plant, equipment or capital at a rate which it deems proper. A penalty of $1,000 per day may be imposed upon any person contravening an Order of the Board.

The amending Act also authorizes the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of persons to act as agents of the Minister to carry out such duties as may be prescribed by him. These agents and the Price Spreads Board are vested with all the powers of commissioners under the Public Inquiries Act with regard to summoning witnesses, requiring the production of documents and taking evidence under oath.

### Credit Certificates

The Prosperity Certificates Act authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to issue credit certificates to persons willing to accept them in return for goods and services in respect of any public work undertaken by the Government in relation to unemployment relief, or for any existing Government services, or under any agreement between the Government and any city, town, village or municipal district for the relief of unemployment, and for such other public expenditures as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Such certificates are to be in denominations of 25 cents, $1 and $5 and the aggregate amount issued may not exced $2,000,000. The certificates are to bear date of issue and to be redeemable by the Provincial Treasurer at face value after two years from such date provided there are attached 104 stamps each representing one per cent of the denomination of the certificate. The Provincial Treasurer may, however, pay out of the General Revenue Fund the face value of any valid certificates presented to him on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday following the second Wednesday

in each month and on those days such certificates will be accepted in payment of taxes payable under the Ultimate Purchasers Tax Act, 1936.

Certificates are valid only when they have affixed to them certificate stamps of the proper denomination for as many full weeks as have elapsed since the date of issue. Certificate stamps are to be sold by the Provincial Treasurer in denominations of one-quarter of one cent, one cent and five cents. The proceeds of the sale of stamps are to be kept by the Provincial Treasurer in a trust fund to be used for the purpose of redeeming certificates and defraying expenses connected with them.

Any city, town, village or municipal district may enter into an agreement with the Province to purchase certificates or to accept them to assist in relieving distress from unemployment or to aid indigents in lieu of, or in addition to, any moneys allotted or contributed by the Province under the Unemployment Relief Acts, 1933, or otherwise. Such certificates may be expended in respect of unemployment relief, services or other undertakings or expenditure, or may be received by such municipality in respect of money owing to it, or may be dealt with as such municipality may designate.

## Prince Edward Island

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which was in session from March 30 to April 18, 1936, enacted a new law for the re-establishment of needy farmers and fishermen and amended the Charlottetown Incorporation Act. The latter Act was amended to enable the Ctiy Council to pass a by-law prohibiting under penalty the hiring of workmen for work being done by or under any contractor, or of the nature usually done by contractors, if managed or directed other than by the owner of the property, at a lower rate of pay than thirty-five cents an hour irrespective of the term of hiring.

### Relief Recipients

The City was also authorized to make a by-law to compel every person receiving unemployment relief, directly or indirectly, from or through the City, to work without pay for the City during, or within seven days after, the period of receiving such relief to an extent not more than commensurate, at the prevailing scale of wages, with the cost of the relief supplied him and his dependants, provided that such work is not of a permanent nature or such as is ordinarily done for the City by hired labour. The by-law may also provide a penalty of imprisonment for any person who refuses or fails to do such work on demand unless prevented by illness or inability or unless he has gainful employment.

A section of the Charlottetown Act formerly provided for a by-law to impose a licence fee on non-residents doing transient work in the City. Such fee in the case of residents of the Province might be fixed at an amount not exceeding the total poll taxes paid by residents of the City; in the case of non-residents of the Province the licence fee might be fixed at an amount not exceeding $10. Any licence fee might be reduced by the amount of any poll or property tax paid to the City. There was a penalty not exceeding $20 or thirty days' imprisonment. This section has been revised and no distinction is now made between residents and non-residents of the Province, all taxes being imposed on the basis formerly fixed for non-residents. The fine for non-payment is raised to $30 and it is stipulated that any person working on a project directly or indirectly performed by the Provincial Government shall be exempt from the tax if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so orders.

### Needy Farmers and Fishermen

An Act to Regulate Assistance for the Re-establishment of Needy Farmers and Fishermen authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the administration of any fund provided for such purpose. The regulations are to govern the manner in which the funds are to be expended, the security, if any, to be taken for advance of cash or goods, the title of goods or chattels to be supplied to farmers or fishermen and other matters arising from the administration of such funds.

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The Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labour reports that a manual is being prepared for the use of labour inspectors in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Second National Conference on Labour Legislation held in Asheville, N.C., in 1935. Two committees have been appointed to assist in preparing the sections of the handbook dealing with safety and health and with inspection in connection with the laws on hours of work, child labour, minimum wages and home work. Members of the staff of the Division of Labour Standards are acting as secretaries of these committees.

# MINIMUM WAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN

## Act Extended to Cover Male Employees in Shops and Factories

By Order in Council, effective November 1, the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has extended the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act to include male employees in shops and factories in the cities of the province.

During the last session of the Legislature, the Act was consolidated and amended (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 406). In the amended Act, "shop" is defined to include not only the part of a building where goods are offered for sale by retail but also all other parts of the building used in connection with the sale by retail and, also, a mail order house, hotel, boarding or rooming house with five or more beds for lodgers, a restaurant where meals are served daily to more than five persons, a refreshment room, beauty parlour, barber shop and the place of business of a tobacconist or news agent.

In view of the extension of the Act to include male employees in cities, the Board has revised and reissued: Order No. 1 governing employment in certain shops; Order No. 2 governing employment in laundries, dye works, dry cleaning, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking and millinery establishments; Order No. 3, governing employment in factories, garages, and automobile service stations; and Order No. 5 governing employment in beauty parlours and barber shops. These orders (except that covering garages and service stations), formerly applied to female employees, and were published in the Labour Gazette for February, 1935, page 151. The old Order No. 3 governed employment in mail order houses, but, as referred to above, mail order houses are now defined and included under the category of "shops."

### Order No. 1

*Governing employment of persons in certain shops in the cities of the province and within a radius of five miles thereof.*

This order, effective November 16, applies to every person except a registered druggist or drug apprentice employed in or about a shop, other than an automobile service station, whether as office help, cashier, elevator operator, parcel wrapper, delivery man, or in any way connected with the sale or delivery of merchandise, except when such delivery is done on foot or on bicycle.

While there have been no major changes in wages or hours yet there have been two important additions to the new order, viz.—providing for indentured apprentices and restricting the number of inexperienced employees. There is also a change in the section regarding overtime and part time. Formerly part time workers (experienced or inexperienced) were paid at a rate not less than 20 cents per hour and the period of employment was to be not less than three consecutive hours. By the new Order, experienced workers on part time are to receive not less than 30 cents per hour; inexperienced adults not less than 25 cents per hour; and inexperienced minor workers not less than 20 cents per hour, employment to be for a period of not less than two consecutive hours.

The wage provisions of the revised Order are as follows:

*Wages:*

(*a*) Minimum rates are set herein for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment, if less than 48.

(*b*) Experienced Workers: No employer shall employ an experienced worker or suffer or permit an experienced worker to be employed in a shop at a rate of wages less than $14 per week of 48 hours.

(*c*) Inexperienced Adult Workers: Inexperienced adult workers shall be paid: Not less than $9 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months. Not less than $11 per week of 48 hours for the second 6 months. Not less than $12 per week of 48 hours for the third 6 months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers, and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(*d*) Inexperienced Minor Workers: Persons under 21 years of age may be employed as inexperienced minor workers and shall be paid: Not less than $6 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months. Not less than $7 per week of 48 hours for the second 6 months and shall then be considered inexperienced adult workers irrespective of age and shall be paid on the scale set out above for inexperienced adult workers.

Minors shall be considered inexperienced adult workers upon reaching the age of 21 years, irrespective of length of experience.

(*e*) Indentured Apprentices: If an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer, during a specified period of not less than one year, undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of such indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

(*f*) Restriction in Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall employ or permit to be employed as full time inexperienced workers in any class of employment in any establishment more than 25 per cent of the

total number of employees in that class of employment in that establishment, excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(*g*) Overtime and Part Time: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond 48 hours in any one week and to all employees working on a part time basis:—

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30 cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced adult workers not less than 25 cents per hour.

(iii) Inexperienced minor workers not less than 20 cents per hour.

Provided that in no case shall the hours of labour exceed fifty-six (56) in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the Secretary of the Board, and provided further that no period of employment shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(*h*) Holidays: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(*i*) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

There are the usual provisions respecting the maintenance of a register by employers, posting of Orders and penalties.

Order No. 2.—*Governing employment of persons in laundries, dye-works, dry cleaning, fur sewing, dressmaking, and millinery establishments in cities.*

As in Order No. 1, this Order (effective November 16) contains new sections relative to indentured apprentices, restricting the number of inexperienced workers, and establishing a new schedule of part time rates.

The wage provisions are as follows:

*Wages:*

"Wage" or "Wages" means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by, a worker in a laundry, dyeworks, drycleaning, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking or millinery establishment to which this Order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(a) The minimum rate of wages as set herein are for a maximum of forty-eight (48) hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48.

(b) Experienced Workers: No employer shall employ an experienced worker or suffer or permit an experienced worker to be employed in a laundry, dyeworks, drycleaning, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking or millinery establishment to which this Order applies at a rate of wages less than $13 per week of 48 hours.

(c) Inexperienced Adult Workers: Inexperienced adult workers shall be paid: Not less than $9 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months. Not less than $11 per week of 48 hours for the second 6 months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum above prescribed for experienced workers.

(d) Inexperienced Minor Workers: Persons under 21 years of age may be employed as inexperienced minor workers and shall be paid: Not less than $6 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months. Not less than $7 per week of 48 hours for the second 6 months; and shall then be considered inexperienced adult workers, irrespective of age, and shall be paid on the scale set out above for inexperienced adult workers.

Minors shall be considered inexperienced adult workers upon reaching the age of 21 years, irrespective of length of experience.

(e) Indentured Apprentices: If an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer during a specified period of not less than one year undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of such indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

(f) Restriction in Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall employ or permit to be employed as full time inexperienced workers in any class of employment in any establishment more than 25 per cent of the total number of employees in that class of employment in that establishment, excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(g) Overtime and Part Time: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond 48 hours in any one week and to all employees working on a part time basis:

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30c per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced adult workers not less than 25c per hour.

(iii) Inexperienced minor workers not less than 20c per hour.

Provided that no period of employment shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(h) Holidays: No deduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(i) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

Order No. 3.—*Governing employment of persons in factories, garages, and automobile service stations in cities.*

The former Order No. 3 applied to the employment of women in mail order houses, but since mail order houses, are now defined under shops and covered by Order No. 1, this new Order No. 3 applies now to a new group of employees (in garages and service stations) under the Act. Its provisions are as follows:

1. "*Factory*" means:

(a) any building, workshop, structure or premises of the description mentioned in Schedule "A" of The Factories Act;

(b) any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein or within the precints of which steam, water or other mechanical power is used to move or work machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing

any article, substance, material, fabric or compound or incidental thereto, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on therein:

(c) any other premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control and in which or within the precincts of which manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes or any of them, that is to say: the making of any article or part of an article; the alteration, repair, ornamentation or finishing of any article or adapting it for sale.

2. *Wages:*

"Wage" or "Wages" means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by, a worker in a factory, garage or automobile service station to which this Order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(a) Minimum rates are set herein for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48.

(b) Experienced Workers: No employer shall employ an experienced worker or suffer or permit an experienced worker to be employed in a factory, garage or automobile service station to which this Order applies at a rate of wages less than $12 per week of 48 hours.

(c) Inexperienced Adult Workers: Inexperienced adult workers shall be paid: Not less than $9 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months. Not less than $11 per week of 48 hours for the second 6 months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers, and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(d) Inexperienced Minor Workers: Persons under 21 years of age may be employed as inexperienced minor workers and shall be paid: Not less than $6 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months. Not less than $7 per week of 48 hours for the next 6 months, and shall then be considered inexperienced adult workers, irrespective of age, and shall be paid on the scale set out above for inexperienced adult workers.

Minors shall be considered inexperienced adult workers upon reaching the age of 21 years, irrespective of length of experience.

(e) Indentured Apprentices: If an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer during a specified period of not less than one year undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of such indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

(f) Restriction in Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall employ or permit to be employed as full time inexperienced workers in any class of employment in any establishment more than 25 per cent of the total number of employees in that class of employment in that establishment excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(g) Overtime: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond forty-eight (48) hours in any one week, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty (20) cents per hour.

(h) Part Time: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to all employees working on a part time basis:

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30 cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced adult workers not less than 25 cents per hour.

(iii) Inexperienced minor workers not less than 20 cents per hour.

Provided that no period of employment shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(i) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

This order comes into effect on November 16, 1936.

Order No. 5.—Governing employment of persons in beauty parlours and barber shops in cities.

In this Order, effective January 1, 1937, the Minimum wage for experienced workers was reduced from $14 to $13 per week of 48 hours. However, as in Orders 1, 2, and 3, there has been established a part time schedule at higher hourly rates than formerly. Furthermore, any worker who performs services for a customer, for which the customer is required to pay, shall be considered an employee, subject to the provisions of this Order.

The wage provisions of this order are as follows:—

1. *Wages:*

"Wage" or "Wages" means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by, a worker in a beauty parlour or barber shop to which this Order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission, or by any other method whatsoever.

(a) Minimum rates are set herein for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48.

(b) Experienced Workers: No employer shall employ an experienced worker or suffer or permit an experienced worked to be employed in a beauty parlour or barber shop at a rate of wages less than $13 per week of 48 hours.

(c) Inexperienced Adult Workers: Inexperienced adult workers shall be paid:

Not less than $7 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months,

Not less than $9 per week of 48 hours for the second 6 months,

Not less than $12 per week of 48 hours for the third 6 months;

and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers, and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(d) Inexperienced Minor Workers: Persons under 21 years of age may be employed as inexperienced minor workers and shall be paid:

Not less than $6 per week of 48 hours for the first 6 months, and shall then be considered inexperienced adult workers, irrespective of age,

and shall be paid on the scale set out above for inexperienced adult workers.

Minors shall be considered inexperienced adult workers upon reaching the age of 21 years, irrespective of length of experience.

(e) Indentured Apprentices: If an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer during a specified period of not less than one year undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of such indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

(f) Restriction in Number of Apprentices and Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall employ or permit to be employed more than one indentured apprentice or one inexperienced worker for every experienced worker employed on the premises.

(g) Any worker who performs services for a customer, for which the customer is required to pay, shall be considered an employee, subject to the provisions of this Order.

(h) Waiting Period: An employee required to wait on the premises of the employer between appointments, shall be paid for all time thus spent.

(i) Overtime and Part Time: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond 48 hours in any one week and to all employees working on a part time basis:

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30 cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced adult workers not less than 25 cents per hour.

(iii) Inexperienced minor workers not less than 20 cents per hour.

Provided that in no case shall the hours of labour exceed fifty-seven (57) in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the Secretary of the Board, and provided further that no period of employment shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(j) Holidays: No deduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(k) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

### Additional Regulations Governing Minimum Wages in Shops and Stores in Nova Scotia

The Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia has recently added the following amendments to Order No. 7, governing female employees in stores and shops, and including millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, situated or in any way connected with a store or shop. (This order was published in the Labour Gazette for June, 1934, page 532.)

Under Section 3, Clause F, Part-time Workers: This work shall include all female employees, employed for special days, seasons or rush periods. All such employees shall be classed as experienced workers, and paid at the full minimum rate per hour, fixed on this Order. No inexperienced rate shall apply to part-time workers.

Section 4, Definition.—This order governs the selling force, mail order employees and includes cashiers, parcellers, messengers, and other employees working with the sales force, but does not include office or restaurant employees.

Section 5.—Discharge of Employees.—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board, or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRADE SCHOOLS IN ALBERTA

Under the provisions of the Alberta Trade Schools Regulation Act (Labour Gazette, June, 1931, page 649) amended regulations have been issued in the Alberta Gazette of October 15.

As defined by the Act (Section 2, paragraph b) Trade "means the skill and knowledge requisite for an industrial occupation, calling or vocation, and without derogating from the generality of the foregoing, includes the construction, building, repair and operation of automobiles, steam engines, boilers, internal combustion engines, machinery of all kinds, bricklaying, building, carpentry, the work of a stonemason, plastering, plumbing, the fabrication of iron and steel mining, barbering, beauty culture, hairdressing and any other vocation or calling as may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

In view of the fact that certain additional trades are now being taught in privately owned schools, the provision of the Act to designate vocations other than those specifically set out in the above section, has now put into effect (Alberta Gazette, October 15) by the inclusion of the following: millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing, and the construction, building, repair and operation of diesel engines.

The new regulations are as follows:

1. No trade shall be taught, and no instruction in any trade shall be given in any trade school unless with the approval of the Minister in writing first had and obtained.

2. No person who carries on, keeps, or operates a trade school within the meaning of the Act, shall publish or make use of any advertisement of any kind whatsoever unless such advertisement has been approved by the Minister.

3. No person who carries on, keeps, or operates a trade school shall advertise such school

by means of radio broadcasting, unless such advertisement is in writing, and has been approved by the Minister, and nothing shall be added to or detracted from any such advertisement whilst the same is being broadcasted.

4. Every trade school shall be provided with sufficient equipment to the satisfaction of the Minister for the purpose of efficiently teaching any trade taught at such trade school.

5. Every person who carries on, keeps, or operates a trade school shall, before commencing to teach any trade, submit to the Minister for his approval an outline of the course of tuition for such trade, and shall not proceed to teach any trade until the course in respect of it has been approved, and shall not depart from the course approved by the Minister, without his consent in writing first had and obtained.

6. In the case of barbering, hairdressing, beauty culture, millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, and fur-sewing the course of tuition shall not be less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week for twenty-six weeks, in a period of not more than thirty-nine weeks Provided, however that in the case of barbering, hairdressing and beauty culture a short course of not less than six hours per day in a period of not less than eight weeks in any one special subject, such as marcelling, finger waving, and/or permanents may be given to any person who has had not less than two years' practical experience, providing that all applications for such course shall have been approved by the Minister.

7. In the case of electric and acetylene welding the course of tuition shall not be less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week for thirty-nine weeks in a period of not more than fifty-two weeks.

8. In the case of the repair of automobiles and tractors and the repair, building, construction, and operation of diesel engines, the course of tuition shall not be less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week for thirty-nine weeks in a period of not more than seventy-eight weeks. Provided, however, that in the case of repair, building, construction and operation of diesel engines, a special short course of not less than six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week, for a period of thirteen weeks, or a special night course of not less than six hours per week for a period of seventy-eight weeks may be given to any person who has had three years' practical experience in the repair of automobiles or tractors, providing that all applications for such courses shall have been approved by the Minister.

9 No person shall give instruction in any trade school in any trade unless he has been approved by the Minister as a person fit to give instruction in such trade.

10. No instructor shall be employed at any trade school unless he has been approved by the Minister, and such approval shall not be given unless the instructor satisfies the Minister that he has had at least four years' practical experience in the trade which he proposes to teach and in addition is the holder of the highest class certificate issued under the authority of The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, being Chapter 69 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1936, for the said particular trade.

11. The fees to be payable on every application for registration under the Act shall be as follows: In case one trade only is to be taught, twenty-five dollars. If more than one trade is to be taught, twenty-five dollars in respect of one such trade and ten dollars in respect of each additional trade.

12. In every trade school where work is performed by students for which a fee is to be charged, no fee shall be charged unless a sign approved by the Minister is displayed in a conspicuous place.

13. No certificate, diploma or other document as to the competency of any person shall be issued by any trade school until that person has submitted himself to such examination by such persons as the Minister may direct.

14. Every trade school shall comply with the provisions of the Factories Act and The Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of lighting, heating, sanitation, ventilation and accident prevention.

15. Every application for a license shall be accompanied by an outline of the course of studies both theoretical and practical and the amount of tuition fees to be charged.

16. If, after investigation the Minister is satisfied that the training afforded is inadequate he may order the proprietor of the school to return the fees paid by the student for tuition.

17. Order in Council numbered 1090-31 is hereby rescinded.

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### Regulation of British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations, administering the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act, and the Hours of Work Act has issued Regulation No. 15c replacing Regulation No. 15b, applicable to the mercantile industry, whereby persons employed in the wholesale or retail trade with the exception of certain urban municipalities may work three hours per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act " on Saturday of each week and on the day preceding a statutory holiday when such statutory holiday occurs on a Saturday." The former regulation expired on September 30, 1936, and the present one extends the period to September 30, 1937. The Board has also issued Regulation 16c, applicable to drug stores, permitting licentiates of pharmacy, clerks and apprentices to work four hours per week in excess of the limit imposed by the Act, but in no case are the daily hours to exceed nine in any one day. This regulation is effective until September 30, 1937.

# CODE FOR COMMERCIAL PRINTING INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

## Regulations Governing Conditions of Labour and Prices

UNDER the provisions of the Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, a code of Fair Competition and Business Practice and Schedule of Prices for the Printing Industry was approved by the Minister of Trade and Industry, on petition of the members of the commercial printing industry in the province, and with the regulations was approved by Order in Council on October 9, 1936, being published in the *Alberta Gazette* for October 17, 1936. (Codes governing the retail trade and the cleaning and dyeing industry were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, page 424.)

The definitions in the regulations include the following:—

"The term 'Commercial Printing Industry' shall mean all persons who are engaged in the commercial printing industry or who use any of the processes or partial processes used in printing, mimeographing, multigraphing, embossing, copper plate printing, offset, or who produce any printed matter of whatsoever description (excepting, however, the publication and printing of daily newspapers) or who sell any printed matter of whatsoever description in competition with persons who produce such printed matter in the Province of Alberta.

"The term 'Open Shop' means any printing establishment that is not operating under an agreement entered into by collective bargaining with a duly recognized union."

All persons, firms, etc., engaged in this industry are required to register with the Department of Trade and Industry and secure licences, for which a scale of fees based on annual value of output is provided.

The "Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1936" provided for the suspension or cancellation of a licence by the Minister, in his discretion, upon being satisfied that the holder of a licence is habitually contravening any of the provisions of any code or of any regulations made pursuant to the "Department of Trade and Industry Act," (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, p. 499).

The Hours of Work Act was passed at the special session of the legislature from August 25 to September 1, 1936. An amendment to the "Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act," provided for the cancellation of licences in case of violation of the Hours of Work Act. (This legislation is outlined in this issue on page 995.)

The wages and hours under union agreements on record in the Department as being in force for job-printing establishments in Alberta are as follows: Edmonton, compositors and pressmen, $37.40, 44 hours per week; Calgary, compositors $36.80, 40 hours per week and 92 cents per hour, 44 hours per week; pressmen, cylinder, $40.50, platen $36.80, 44 hours per week; Lethbridge, compositors $37.40, 44 hours per week; Medicine Hat, compositors $35.64, 44 hours per week.

The code lists unfair competitive and trade practices which are prohibited, including rules as to submitting bids for work, rebates, allowances, discounts, etc., and includes a schedule of prices for various kinds of work and services, such as the printing and supply of business cards, bill heads, binders, cheques, Christmas cards, envelopes, letter heads, posters, etc., and the operations incidental to their production, also mimeographing, multigraphing, and stitching. In quoting prices for work not listed cost must be estimated by using the prices for the various operations as set out in the list. The clause with reference to the observance of the schedule is as follows:—

"The prices for work and services of the printing industry as herein set out are the lowest advisable in the interest of the public, of the employees, and of the industry, and to sell or advertise for sale work and/or services below these prices is prohibited by this Code."

### Labour Provisions

The clauses as to labour provisions are as follows:—

1. *Hours of Labour.*—The standard working hours shall be 44 hours per week for all mechanical operatives, including proprietors, supervisors, foremen, apprentices, and all others for the time being actually engaged in mechanical work. The work week shall be divided into not more than six shifts, no one of which shall be more than eight hours unless overtime be paid. When necessary, overtime shall be permitted, provided that not less than one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of wages be paid for all work in excess of eight hours within any 24-hour period. All work performed on legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and all work performed on Sunday shall be paid for at the rate of double time. In a country newspaper and job office in a locality where competent journeymen for casual employment are not available to permit the issue of the newspaper within the standard 44-hour week, the Advisory Committee may in such cases, if petitioned by the employer so affected, authorize with the consent of the Board of Industrial Relations as constituted under or by virtue of The Hours of Work Act, Statutes

of Alberta, 1936, extending the standard week to 50 hours without overtime pay, but at the regular hourly rate of wages, provided that not more than 3 hours of overtime be worked in any one-day shift. Agreements as between employers and organized labour are not affected by anything contained herein, but hours of labour, scales of wages, and working conditions established by such agreements shall be binding upon not only the parties to the agreements but upon all persons or establishments carrying on business in the vicinity where the respective agreements are in effect.

2. In municipalities, villages, towns or cities where Canadian or International Union Agreements are in effect in connection with the printing industry the said Agreement shall be binding upon all persons or establishments subject to the provisions and regulations of the Code who operate under "open shop" conditions. In the case of more than one such Union Agreement being in force the member of the industry operating an open shop shall notify the Department within thirty days after the coming into force of this Code which said Union Agreement has been adopted by his establishment, and failure to so notify the Department shall be a contravention of Code regulations and provisions.

3. In municipalities, villages, towns and cities where agreements by collective bargaining are not in effect, hours of labour, scales of wages and working conditions prevailing in any printing establishment subject to the provisions of the Code must be approved by the Board of Industrial Relations as constituted under and by virtue of The Hours of Work Act, Statutes of Alberta, 1936.

4. *Maximum Hour Exceptions.*—The maximum standard working hours shall not apply to professional persons, technical employees, or employees on emergency maintenance, or repair work, nor to employees in cases where the restriction of hours of highly skilled artistic or mechanical workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production; but in the case of such a highly skilled artistic or mechanical worker, the local overtime rate shall be paid for the hours worked in excess of the maximum.

A tolerance of ten per cent, without overtime pay, over the maximum hours shall be permitted in the cases of wash-up crews, shipping crews, material handlers, elevator operators, and other mechanical employees whose duties have no direct connection with the Graphic Arts processes, and tolerance of twenty per cent, without overtime pay, shall be permitted in the cases of outside delivery men, porters, engineers, firemen, janitors, or watchmen. The maximum of six shifts per week shall not apply to engineers, firemen, janitors, or watchmen.

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## World Textile Conference to be held in Washington

Announcement was made on November 13 from Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization that a textile conference would be held in Washington early in April on the invitation of the President of the United States. By action of the 20th session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in June it was decided to place the question of reduction of hours in the textile industry on the agenda of 1937 session (Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 617). In the meantime a preparatory tripartite conference of delegates from all textile countries (including government employers' and employees' delegates) will meet in Washington "to consider all aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry."

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One of the first "socialized medicine" schemes in Eastern Canada has been set up in Arundel, P.Q., under the name of the Arundel League for Health Insurance and Medical Care. Similar societies are in operation in Western Canada.

Under the Arundel scheme, members of the league are guaranteed full service of a physician throughout the year, the cost of membership is $5 annually for an individual and $15 for a family. Although free medical service is guaranteed, members may have to meet special fees for medicine and travelling expenses on distant calls. There is also a special fee of $10 in maternity cases.

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According to "Prevention" the official publication of the Quebec Safety League, the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents and the St. John Ambulance Associations, a comparative analysis of twenty classes serviced by the Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, reveals that fifteen of the twenty classes show an increase of 449 accidents for the first six months of the current year compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total number of accidents reported for the period was 2,983 compared with 2,534 in 1935. The increase in accidents includes 19 fatalities as against 9 during the same period of 1935.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## Maritime Sessions of the International Labour Conference

### Twenty-first Session

THE Twenty-first Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from October 6 to 24, 1936, and dealt exclusively with maritime matters.

This is the first Maritime Session that the Conference has held for seven years. At the Thirteenth Session, in October 1929, four questions were submitted to a first discussion: the regulation of hours of work on board ship, the protection of seamen in case of sickness, the promotion of seamen's welfare in port, and the minimum professional capacity of captains and officers in the mercantile marine. On the conclusion of this examination the Conference decided to place these four questions on the agenda of a subsequent session for second discussion. With a view to this discussion the Office at once proceeded to the usual consultation of Governments. It drew up and sent out the necessary questionnaires, and on the basis of the replies received it published four blue reports. But for some years matters remained at a standstill. A variety of reasons —notably the difficulty of reaching an agreement between the organizations of the shipowners and of the seamen regarding the procedure to be followed for the study of the problem of hours of work—prevented the Governing Body from fixing the date of a new Maritime Session, and the four questions discussed in 1929 remained in abeyance. Early in 1935, however, as a result of the negotiations undertaken to surmount the difficulty, an agreement was reached between the shipowners' and seamen's organizations represented on the Joint Maritime Commission, and was subsequently approved by the Governing Body. The substance of this agreement was that the question of manning should be discussed in connection with the question of hours of work on board ship.

In preparation for the discussion of the question as thus extended, a Preparatory Technical Maritime Meeting was convened at the end of November, 1935. The Governing Body, which had in the meantime placed the question of holidays with pay in industry and commerce on the agenda of the Nineteenth Session, decided also to submit the question of holidays with pay for seamen to this Technical Meeting. The reports adopted by the Meeting, on hours of work and manning, and on holidays with pay for seamen, were sent to the Governments for observations, and on the basis of the replies received the Office published two blue reports which were submitted to the Twenty-First Session.

The agenda of the Twenty-First Session accordingly included five items, all of which came up for final decision. They were as follows:—

I. (*a*) Regulation of hours of work on board ship.
   (*b*) Manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship.

II. Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship).

III. Promotion of seamen's welfare in port.

IV. Minimum professional capacity of captains and officers in the mercantile marine.

V. Holidays with pay for seamen.

After the Governing Body had decided on the agenda of the Twenty-First Session of the Conference, a further question arose. One result of the widespread and severe unemployment accompanying the depression has been a fairly general movement of opinion in favour of raising the age for the admission of children to employment. The Governing Body accordingly decided to consider the revision of all the Conventions already adopted by the Conference on this subject. As regards employment in industry and commerce, the question has been placed on the agenda of the 1937 Session. As regards employment at sea, after consulting the Joint Maritime Commission, the Governing Body wished to take advantage of the Maritime Session already convened for October, 1936, in order to examine the desirability of revising the 1920 Convention. Difficulties of procedure, however, notably the period of notice prescribed by the Standing Orders for placing a question on the agenda of the Conference, prevented the question from being added to the agenda of the Twenty-first Session. The Governing Body, therefore, decided to convene a Twenty-second Session with a single item on its agenda, namely, the partial revision of the Convention on the age of admission of children to employment at sea. The proposal submitted to the Conference on this point was the raising of the minimum age from fourteen to fifteen years.

### Director's Report on Maritime Work

A brief report on the maritime work of the International Labour Organization, 1929-36, was prepared by the Director of the Interna-

tional Labour Office in advance of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Sessions and was communicated to these gatherings. The report in question listed the seven "maritime" Conventions and the six Recommendations which had been adopted at previous sessions of the International Labour Conference. An indication was given of the extent to which these maritime Conventions had been ratified by individual countries and the measures which had been taken in these countries to give effect thereto. In bringing the report to a close, the Director observed that it had been agreed between shipowners and seamen that the Maritime Conferences in October would liquidate all of the outstanding maritime questions which are on the agenda. He mentioned also that it was not likely that any further maritime conference would be held for some years to come. Meanwhile, the International Labour Office would continue to carry on and in some respects intensify its work of collecting and distributing information on maritime questions, preparing and issuing documentary studies and following up ratifications. "It is clear," he added, "that there are still many fields in which the formulation of international standards for the conditions of employment of seamen might be considered. In this connection it might be advisable after a reasonable interval to consult the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office as to which of these questions should be taken into special consideration."

### Plan of Organization

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the two others are to represent, respectively, employers and workpeople. These representatives must be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of Recommendations or Draft Conventions. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the countries represented in the International Labour Organization. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later then eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each session of the Conference have been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and they, together with the law officers' reports on the question of jurisdiction, have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities.

### Countries Represented

Thirty-one maritime countries were represented at the 21st Session of the International Labour Conference by 95 delegates and 126 advisers, representing some 51 million tons of shipping, or 82 per cent of the total seagoing merchant tonnage of the world. The only important shipping countries absent were Germany and Italy. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, United States of America, Union of Socialist Soviet Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

*Government Delegates.*—Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

*Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. W. A. MacDonald, General Secretary, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Halifax, N.S.

### Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

*President.*—Mr. Paul Berg, President of the High Court of Norway.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Government Delegate, Canada; Mr. Garrett, British Employers' Delegate; and Mr. Tomas Taegua, Spanish Workers' Delegate. Mr. Ehlers, French Workers' Delegate, later replaced Mr. Taengua as Workers' Vice-President due to the departure of the latter, and Mr. East, Government Delegate for Australia, replaced Honourable Norman McL. Rogers as Government Vice-President, as the latter was unable to remain in Geneva until the close of the Conference.

*Secretary-General.*—Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

### Committees Appointed

The following committees were appointed in connection with the work of the Conference, eight in all, viz: a Selection Committee, Credentials Committee, Committee on hours of work and manning, Committee on the protection of seamen in case of sickness, Committee on seamen's welfare in ports, Committee on minimum professional capacity of captains, etc., Committee on holidays with pay, and Resolutions Committee.

### Opening Addresses

The Conference was opened by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Government Delegate, as chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The tradition of holding special Sessions of the International Labour Conference to deal with maritime matters was, Dr. Riddell said, now well established. It had grown out of a desire of the Governing Body to satisfy the expressed wishes of shipowners and seamen who preferred that maritime matters should not be dealt with by the general Conferences.

The speaker described briefly the circumstances in which the various items had been placed on the agenda, and mentioned that the Twenty-First Session would be followed immediately by another Maritime Session which was being called to deal with a proposed revision of the Convention of 1920 relating to the minimum age for admission to employment at sea. He referred to a preparatory meeting which had been held in Geneva last winter for the consideration of the various items inscribed on the agenda of the present Conference, and expressed the hope that the spirit of conciliation which prevailed at the preparatory meeting would animate the present gathering and assure the success of the deliberations.

Mr. Paul Berg, who had previously served as President of the Preparatory Maritime Conference in the month of March last, on his election as chairman of the present Conference said he had happy recollections of his experience at the preparatory meeting, the discussions of which were animated by friendly co-operation and goodwill. The spirit that prevailed at that meeting was a happy augury for the present Conference. Some of the questions had very pronounced economic aspects which might make them difficult of solution in some respects, but which likewise made an international agreement on them all the more desirable. An international agreement, could hardly be expected to come up to the highest standards practised in the most advanced countries. It was equally true, however, that independent national progress was arrested unless some international minimum standards were created by agreement among the different countries. It was, in fact, the double purpose of the international agreement to bring about the maximum of progress obtainable at the time all round, and at the same time to lay a foundation on which further progress could be built both nationally and internationally in the future. In making these observations, he had in mind, more particularly the hours of work and manning, which in the eyes of many of the delegates overshadowed all others. This was, he supposed, one of the most difficult international questions which had even been dealt with in the Conference. The preparatory meeting had, however, shown that a basis of agreement was beginning to emerge. The agenda was big with responsibility for the future of the Organization, in which seamen had placed their confidence. It also gave an opportunity of establishing milestones on the path of progress in international collaboration and in raising the dignity and standing of one of the oldest and most attractive of occupations in which men earned their living and added to the world's wealth.

### Decisions of Conference

The different items of the Conference agenda were all referred to committees for examination and were also discussed in the Conference when the committee reports were received. None of the proposals which had been inscribed on the Conference agenda failed of adoption and the following is a list of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations

which were adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-first Session:—

Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work on board ship and manning. (By 62 votes to 17).

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work on board ship and manning. (By 61 votes to 15).

Draft Convention concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen. (By 70 votes to 14).

Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for seamen. (By 60 votes to 5).

Recommendation concerning the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports. (By 88 votes to nil).

Draft Convention concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ship. (By 80 votes to 9).

Draft Convention concerning annual holidays with pay for seamen. (By 60 votes to 15).

The Conference also adopted resolutions at this session concerning: 1 compensation for accidents and unemployment insurance; 2 the calling of an economic conference for the purpose of removing trade restrictions which are a special handicap to the shipping industry; 3 equality of treatment for national and foreign seamen; 4 desirability of abolishing the "Contractor System" of employment; 5 seamen's wages; and 6 safety conditions and accommodation of crews on board cargo vessels.

## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PROMOTION OF SEAMEN'S WELFARE IN PORTS

The General Conference of International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-first Session on 6th October, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports, which is the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 24th day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Seamen's Welfare in Ports Recommendation, 1936:

Whereas by the nature of their calling seamen are frequently deprived for long periods of the advantages of family life, and may be exposed while in ports, particularly in foreign countries, to special dangers and difficulties, and whereas it is not always possible for them to have the benefit of arrangements made to organize the spare time, promote the welfare, and safeguard the health of the general body of workers;

Whereas certain Governments and different private associations have successfully taken various measures for the special help and protection of seamen in ports, and whereas such protection should be extended to as large a number of seamen as possible; and

Whereas it is important, notwithstanding differences which may exist in national and local needs and customs, to develop and co-ordinate nationally and internationally the principal forms of action, in a manner which draws no distinction of race between seamen;

The Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and methods into consideration for the promotion of the welfare of both national and foreign seamen in ports.

### Part I.—General Organization

1. It is desirable to create in every important port an official or officially recognized body, which might comprise representatives of shipowners, seamen, national and local authorities and the chief associations concerned, for the purposes of:—

(*a*) collecting, as far as possible in conjunction with the different authorities or organizations concerned, including the consular authorities of maritime States, all useful information and suggestions on the conditions for seamen in the port;

(*b*) advising the competent departments, authorities and associations as to the adoption, adaptation, and co-ordination of measures for the improvement of such conditions; and

(*c*) collaborating if required with other competent bodies in carrying out such measures.

2. It is desirable, in order to enable the International Labour Office, to inform the Governments of the maritime States and to assist them to co-ordinate their action, that each of them should keep in touch with the Office and furnish it every three years with all useful information on the experience acquired in the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports and on the progress made in this field.

### Part II.—Regulation

3. There should be laws or regulations to protect seamen, by measures including the following, from the dangers to which they are exposed in certain establishments or in the docks as such:

(*a*) the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor;

(*b*) the prohibition of the employment in public houses of young persons of either sex under a certain age;

(*c*) the application of the provisions of international agreements limiting the sale and use of narcotics to all seamen without distinction of nationality;

(*d*) the prohibition of the entry into the docks and harbour area generally of undesirable persons;
(*e*) the fencing off of dock areas and the protection of the edges of wharves and quays and other dangerous parts of docks by fixed or movable barriers, wherever such measures are practicable;
(*f*) the provision of sufficient lighting and, where necessary, of signposts for docks and approaches.

4. In order to ensure the strict enforcement of the measures indicated above and to increase their efficacy, there should be arrangements for supervision, including:
(*a*) supervision of establishments where intoxicating liquors are sold and, where necessary and practicable, of hotels, cafés, lodging houses and other similar establishments in the harbour area;
(*b*) supervision, which might be carried out jointly by masters and the public authorities, of persons visiting ships, including boatmen plying between ships and the shore, with a view to preventing intoxicating liquor or narcotics being wrongfully brought on board or the fulfilment of any other illicit purpose;
(*c*) the maintenance in the harbour area of adequate police forces, specially trained and equipped, which should keep in touch with the other supervising bodies.

5. For the better protection of foreign seamen, measures should be taken to facilitate
(*a*) their relations with their consuls; and
(*b*) effective co-operation between consuls and the local or national authorities.

### Part III.—Health

6. Soliciting and enticing, whether directly or indirectly, in the neighbourhood of the harbour and in districts frequented by seamen should be energetically repressed.

7. All suitable measures should be taken to make known to seamen entering the port, irrespective of their nationality:
(*a*) the dangers and means of preventing diseases to which they are exposed, including more particularly tuberculosis and tropical and venereal diseases;
(*b*) the necessity for persons suffering from disease to undergo treatment, and the facilities available for such treatment; and
(*c*) the dangers arising from the habit of using narcotics.

8. The treatment of seamen suffering from disease should be facilitated by suitable measures including:
(*a*) as wide extension as possible, especially in the dock area, of free and continued treatment for veneral diseases, as provided, for example, by the Agreement concerning Facilities to be given to Merchant Seamen for the Treatment of Venereal Diseases, signed at Brussels, 1 December, 1924.
(*b*) the admission of seamen to clinics and hospitals, in ports, without difficulty and irrespective of nationality or religious belief;
(*c*) as wide application as possible to foreign seamen of the provision made for the protection of nationals against tuberculosis;
(*d*) the provision, whenever possible, of arrangements, designed to ensure, when necessary, continuation of treatment with a view to supplementing the medical facilities available to seamen.

### Part IV.—Accommodation and Recreation

9. Arrangements should be made, at least in the larger ports, for the material and general assistance of seamen while in the port, and such arrangements should more particularly include:
(*a*) the institution or development of seamen's hostels of a satisfactory character and furnishing suitable board and lodging at reasonable prices;
(*b*) the institution or development of institutes—which might be distinct from the seamen's hostels, but should keep as far as possible in touch with them—providing meeting and recreation rooms (canteens, rooms for games, libraries, etc.);
(*c*) the organization, where possible in co-operation with ships' sports clubs, of healthy recreations, such as sports, excursions, etc.;
(*d*) the promotion, by every possible means, of the family life of seamen.

### Part V.—Savings and Remittance of Wages

10. In order to help to save and to transmit their savings to their families:
(*a*) there should be adopted a simple, rapid and safe system, operating with the assistance of consuls, masters, ship-owners' agents or reliable private institutions, for enabling seamen, and more especially those who are in a foreign country, to deposit or remit the whole or part of their wages;
(*b*) a system for enabling seamen, at the time of their signing on or during the voyage, to allot, if they so desire, a proportion of their wages for remittance at regular intervals to their families, should be instituted or made of more general application.

### Part VI.—Information for Seamen

11. In view of the fact that the success of most of the measures recommended above must depend to a large extent on suitable publicity among seamen, such publicity should be organized and undertaken by the public authorities, the bodies referred to in Part I of this Recommendation, and the competent associations, assisted as far as possible by the ship's officers and doctor and by ships' sports clubs.

12. Such publicity might include:
(*a*) the distribution on shore and, subject to the consent of the master, on board ship, of pamphlets in the most appropriate languages giving clear information as to the facilities available for seamen in the port of call or in the next ports for which the ship is bound;
(*b*) the creation in the larger ports of information offices, either at shipping offices or elsewhere, easily accessible to seamen and staffed by persons capable of giving directly such explanations or guidance as may be useful;
(*c*) the inclusion of some useful information for the physical well-being and general protection of seamen in seamen's books, discharge books or other documents habitually carried by seamen, or in notices posted in a conspicuous place in the crew's quarters;

(*d*) the frequent publication of articles of general and educational interest to seamen in periodicals read by seamen, both of specialized and general interest, and also the use of the cinema for this purpose;

(*e*) the distribution of information concerning the tariffs of local transport and of local places of interest and entertainment.

Part VII.—Equality of Treatment

13. Governments, authorities and organizations which may have to administer funds for the welfare of seamen are specially urged not to concern themselves solely with seamen of a particular nationality, but to act as generously as possible in the spirit of international solidarity.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY FOR MASTERS AND OFFICERS ON BOARD MERCHANT SHIPS.

The General Conference of the International Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-first Session on 6th October, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captain, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships, which is the fourth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention.

adopt, this 24th day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Draft Convention, which may be cited as the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936:

*Article 1*

1. This Convention applies to all vessels registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force and engaged in maritime navigation with the exception of:

(*a*) ships of war;

(*b*) Government vessels, or vessels in the service of a public authority, which are not engaged in trade;

(*c*) wooden ships of primitive build such as dhows and junks.

2. National laws or regulations may grant exemptions or exceptions in respect of vessels of less than 200 tons gross registered tonnage.

*Article 2*

For the purpose of this Convention the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) "master or skipper" means any person having command or charge of a vessel;

(b) "navigating officer in charge of a watch" means any person, other than a pilot, who is for the time being actually in charge of the navigation or manœuvring of a vessel;

(*c*) "chief engineer" means any person permanently responsible for the mechanical propulsion of a vessel;

(*d*) "engineer officer in charge of a watch" means any person who is for the time being actually in charge of the running of a vessel's engines.

*Article 3*

1. No person shall be engaged to perform or shall perform on board any vessel to which this Convention applies the duties of master or skipper, navigating officer in charge of a watch, chief engineer, or engineer officer in charge of a watch, unless he holds a certificate of competency to perform such duties, issued or approved by the public authority of the territory where the vessel is registered.

2. Exceptions to the provisions of this Article may be made only in cases of *force majeure.*

*Article 4*

1. No person shall be granted a certificate of competency unless:

(*a*) he has reached the minimum age prescribed for the issue of the certificate in question;

(*b*) his professional experience has been of the minimum duration prescribed for the issue of the certificate in question; and

(*c*) he has passed the examinations organized and supervised by the competent authority for the purpose of testing whether he possesses the qualifications necessary for performing the duties corresponding to the certificate for which he is a candidate.

2. National laws or regulations shall:

(*a*) prescribe a minimum age to have been attained by and a minimum period of professional experience to have been completed by candidates for each grade of competency certificate;

(*b*) provide for the organization and supervision by the competent authority of one or more examinations for the purpose of testing whether candidates for competency certificates possess the qualifications necessary for performing the duties corresponding to the certificates for which they are candidates.

3. Any Member of the Organization may, during a period of three years from the date of its ratification, issue competency certificates to persons who have not passed the examinations organized in virtue of paragraph 2 (*b*) of this Article who:

(*a*) have in fact had sufficient practical experience of the duties corresponding to the certificate in question; and

(*b*) have no record of any serious technical error against them.

*Article 5*

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall ensure its due enforcement by an efficient system of inspection.

2. National laws or regulations shall provide for the cases in which the authorities of a Member may detain vessels registered in its territory on account of a breach of the provisions of this Convention.

3. Where the authorities of a Member which has ratified this Convention find a breach of its provisions on a vessel registered in the territory of another Member which has also

ratified the Convention, the said authorities shall communicate with the consul of the Member in the territory of which the vessel is registered.

*Article 6*

1. National laws or regulations shall prescribe penalties or disciplinary measures for cases in which the provisions of this Convention are not respected.

2. In particular, such penalties or disciplinary measures shall be prescribed for cases in which:—

(*a*) a shipowner, shipowner's agent, master, or skipper has engaged a person not certificated as required by this Convention;

(*b*) a master or skipper has allowed any of the duties defined in Article 2 of this Convention to be performed by a person not holding the corresponding or a superior certificate;

(*c*) a person has obtained by fraud or forged documents an engagement to perform any of the duties defined in the said Article 2 without holding the requisite certificate.

*Article 7*

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, each Member of the Organization which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:—

(*a*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;

(*b*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(*c*) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;

(*d*) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertakings referred to in sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

*Article 8*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 9*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 10*

As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 11*

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 12*

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

*Article 13*

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(*a*) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(*b*) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

*Article 14*

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR SEAMEN

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-first Session on 6 October, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to holidays with pay for seamen which is the fifth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 24th day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Holidays with Pay (Sea) Convention, 1936:

*Article 1*

1. This Convention applies to the master, officers, and members of the crew, including wireless operators in the service of a wireless telegraphy company, of all sea-going vessels, whether publicly or privately owned, which are registered in a territory for which the Convention is in force and are engaged in the transport of cargo or passengers for the purpose of trade.

2. National laws or regulations shall determine when vessels are to be regarded as sea-going vessels for the purpose of this Convention.

3. This Convention does not apply to:

(*a*) persons employed in vessels engaged in fishing, whaling or similar pursuits or in operations directly connected therewith;

(*b*) persons employed in any vessels the crew of which consists entirely of members of the owner's family as defined by national laws or regulations;

(*c*) persons not remunerated for their services, or remunerated only by a nominal salary or wage, or remunerated exclusively by a share of profits;

(*d*) persons working exclusively or mainly on their own account;

(*e*) persons employed in wooden ships of primitive build such as dhows and junks;

(*f*) persons whose duties are connected solely with the cargo carried on board and who are not in fact in the employment either of the owner or of the master;

(*g*) travelling dockers.

*Article 2*

1. Every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service with the same undertaking to an annual holiday with pay the duration of which shall be:

(*a*) in the case of masters, officers, and wireless operators, not less than twelve working days;

(*b*) in the case of other members of the crew, not less than nine working days.

2. For the purpose of calculating when a holiday is due:

(*a*) service off articles shall be included in the reckoning of continuous service;

(*b*) short interruptions of service not due to the act or fault of the employee and not exceeding a total of six weeks shall not be deemed to break the continuity of the periods of service which precede and follow them;

(*c*) continuity of service shall not be deemed to be interrupted by any change in the management or ownership of the vessel or vessels in which the person concerned has served.

3. The following shall not be included in the annual holiday with pay:

(*a*) public and customary holidays;

(*b*) interruptions of service due to sickness;

(*c*) any time off allowed in compensation for weekly rest days and public holidays worked at sea.

4. There may be defined by national laws or regulations or by collective agreement special circumstances in which, subject to conditions prescribed by such laws or regulations or fixed by such agreement,

(*a*) an annual holiday with pay due in virtue of this Convention may be divided into parts or be accumulated with a subsequent holiday;

(*b*) there may be substituted for such a holiday, when in exceptional circumstances the service so requires, a cash payment at least equivalent to the remuneration provided for in Article 4.

*Article 3*

1. The annual holiday shall be given in the territory in which the vessel is registered at one of the following ports:

(*a*) the port from which the vessel trades;

(*b*) the port at which the person entitled to the holiday was engaged; or

(*c*) the port of the vessel's final destination.

2. Provided that the holiday may be given at any other port by mutual consent.

3. When an annual holiday is due it shall be given by mutual agreement at the first opportunity as the requirements of the service allow.

*Article 4*

1. Every person taking a holiday in virtue of Article 2 of this Convention shall receive in respect of the full period of the holiday his usual remuneration.

2. The usual remuneration payable in virtue of the preceding paragraph shall include a suitable subsistence allowance and shall be calculated in a manner which shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations or fixed by collective agreement.

*Article 5*

Any agreement to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay, or to forego such a holiday, shall be void.

*Article 6*

National laws or regulations may provide that a person who engages in paid employment during the course of his annual holiday may be deprived of his right to payment in respect of the period of the holiday.

*Article 7*

A person who leaves or is discharged from the service of his employer before he has taken

a holiday due to him shall receive in respect of every day of holiday due to him in virtue of this Convention the remuneration provided for in Article 4.

*Article 8*

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall require employers to keep records for the purpose of facilitating its effective enforcement.

*Article 9*

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of penalties to ensure the application of its provisions.

*Article 10*

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between shipowners and seamen which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

*Article 11*

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, each Member of the Organization which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:

(*a*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;

(*b*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(*c*) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;

(*d*) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertakings referred to in sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

*Article 12*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 13*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force six months after the date on which there have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the ratifications of five Members of the Organization, each of which has more than one million tons gross of sea-going merchant shipping.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 14*

As soon as the ratifications of five of the Members mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 13 have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other members of the Organization.

*Articles 15-18*

(These articles respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning the minimum requirement for masters and officers on merchant ships—Articles 11-14 inclusive).

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE LIABILITY OF THE SHIPOWNER IN CASE OF SICKNESS, INJURY OR DEATH OF SEAMEN

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-first Session on 6th October, 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen, which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 24th day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamens' Convention, 1936:—

*Article 1*

1. This Convention applies to all persons employed on board any vessel, other than a ship of war, registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force and ordinarily engaged in maritime navigation.

2. Provided that any Member of the International Labour Organization may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of:—

(*a*) persons employed on board:

(i) vessels of public authorities when such vessels are not engaged in trade;

(ii) coastwise fishing boats;

(iii) boats of less than twenty-five tons gross tonnage;

(iv) wooden ships of primitive build such as dhows and junks;

(*b*) persons employed on board by an employer other than the shipowner;
(*c*) persons employed solely in ports in repairing, cleaning, loading or unloading vessels;
(*d*) members of the shipowner's family;
(*e*) pilots.

*Article 2*

1. The shipowner shall be liable in respect of:—
(*a*) sickness and injury occurring between the date specified in the articles of agreement for reporting for duty and the termination of the engagement;
(*b*) death resulting from such sickness or injury.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make exceptions in respect of:—
(*a*) injury incurred otherwise than in the service of the ship;
(*b*) injury or sickness due to the wilful act, default or misbehaviour of the sick, injured or deceased person;
(*c*) sickness or infirmity intentionally concealed when the engagement is entered into.

3. National laws or regulations may provide that the shipowner shall not be liable in respect of sickness, or death directly attributable to sickness, if at the time of the engagement the person employed refused to be medically examined.

*Article 3*

For the purpose of this Convention, medical care and maintenance at the expense of the shipowner comprises:—
(*a*) medical treatment and the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and therapeutical appliances; and
(*b*) board and lodging.

*Article 4*

1. The shipowner shall be liable to defray the expense of medical care and maintenance until the sick or injured person has been cured, or until the sickness or incapacity has been declared of a permanent character.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may limit the liability of the shipowner to defray the expense of medical care and maintenance to a period which shall not be less than sixteen weeks from the day of the injury or the commencement of the sickness.

3. Provided also that if there is in force in the territory in which the vessel is registered a scheme applying to seamen of compulsory sickness insurance, compulsory accident insurance, or workmen's compensation for accidents, national laws or regulations may provide:—
(*a*) that a shipowner shall cease to be liable in respect of a sick or injured person from the time at which that person becomes entitled to medical benefits under the insurance or compensation scheme;
(*b*) that the shipowner shall cease to be liable from the time prescribed by law for the grant of medical benefits under the insurance or compensation scheme to the beneficiaries of such schemes, even when the sick or injured person is not covered by the scheme in question, unless he is excluded from the scheme by reason of any restriction which affects particularly foreign workers or workers not resident in the territory in which the vessel is registered.

*Article 5*

1. Where the sickness or injury results in incapacity for work the shipowner shall be liable:—
(*a*) to pay full wages as long as the sick or injured person remains on board;
(*b*) if the sick or injured person has dependents, to pay wages in whole or in part as prescribed by national laws or regulations from the time when he is landed until he has been cured or the sickness or incapacity has been declared of a permanent character.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may limit the liability of the shipowner to pay wages in whole or in part in respect of a person no longer on board to a period which shall not be less than sixteen weeks from the day of the injury or the commencement of the sickness.

3. Provided also that if there is in force in the territory in which the vessel is registered a scheme applying to seamen of compulsory sickness insurance, compulsory accident insurance, or workmen's compensation for accidents, national laws or regulations may provide:—
(*a*) that a shipowner shall cease to be liable in respect of a sick or injured person from the time at which that person becomes entitled to cash benefits under the insurance or compensation scheme;
(*b*) that the shipowner shall cease to be liable from the time prescribed by law for the grant of cash benefits under the insurance or compensation scheme to the beneficiaries of such schemes, even when the sick or injured person is not covered by the scheme in question, unless he is excluded from the scheme by reason of any restriction which affects particularly foreign workers or workers not resident in the territory in which the vessel is registered.

*Article 6*

1. The shipowner shall be liable to defray the expense of repatriating every sick or injured person who is landed during the voyage in consequence of sickness or injury.

2. The port to which the sick or injured person is to be returned shall be:—
(*a*) the port at which he was engaged;
(*b*) the port at which the voyage commenced; or
(*c*) a port in his own country or the country to which he belongs; or
(*d*) another port agreed upon by him and the master or shipowner, with the approval of the competent authority.

3. The expense of repatriation shall include all charges for the transportation, accommodation and food of the sick or injured person during the journey and his maintenance up to the time fixed for this departure.

4. If the sick or injured person is capable of work, the shipowner may discharge his liability to repatriate him by providing him with suitable employment on board a vessel proceeding to one of the destinations mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article.

*Article 7*

1. The shipowner shall be liable to defray burial expenses in case of death occurring on board, or in case of death occurring on shore if at the time of his death the deceased person was entitled to medical care and maintenance at the shipowner's expense.

2. National laws or regulations may provide that burial expenses paid by the shipowner shall be reimbursed by an insurance institution in cases in which funeral benefit is payable in respect of the deceased person under laws or regulations relating to social insurance or workmen's compensation.

*Article 8*

National laws or regulations shall require the shipowner or his representative to take measures for safeguarding property left on board by sick, injured or deceased persons to whom this Convention applies.

*Article 9*

National laws or regulations shall make provision for securing the rapid and inexpensive settlement of disputes concerning the liability of the shipowner under this Convention.

*Article 10*

The shipowner may be exempted from liability under Articles 4, 6 and 7 of this Convention in so far as such liability is assumed by the public authorities.

*Article 11*

This Convention and national laws or regulations relating to benefits under this Convention shall be so interpreted and enforced as to ensure equality of treatment to all seamen irrespective of nationality, domicile or race.

*Article 12*

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between shipowners and seamen which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

*Article 13*

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, each Member of the Organisation which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:

(*a*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;

(*b*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(*c*) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;

(*d*) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertaking referred to in sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

*Article 14*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 15*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 16*

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

*Articles 17-20*

(These articles respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning the minimum requirement for masters and officers on merchant ships—Articles 11-14 inclusive).

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR SEAMEN

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-first Session on 6 October 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to sickness insurance for seamen which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 24th day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention, 1936:

*Article 1*

1. Every person employed as master or member of the crew or otherwise in the service of the ship, on board any vessel, other than a ship of war, registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force and engaged in maritime navigation or sea-fishing, shall be insured under a compulsory sickness insurance scheme.

2. Provided that any Member of the International Labour Organisation may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of:

(*a*) persons employed on board vessels of public authorities when such vessels are not engaged in trade;

(*b*) persons whose wages or income exceed a prescribed amount;

(*c*) persons who are not paid a money wage;
(*d*) persons not resident in the territory of the Member;
(*e*) persons below or above prescribed age-limits;
(*f*) members of the employer's family;
(*g*) pilots.

*Article 2*

1. An insured person who is rendered incapable of work and deprived of his wages by reason of sickness shall be entitled to a cash benefit for at least the first twenty-six weeks or one hundred and eighty days of incapacity from and including the first day for which benefit is payable.

2. The right to benefit may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying period and of a waiting period of a few days counted from the beginning of the incapacity.

3. The cash benefit granted to the insured person shall never be fixed at a rate lower than that fixed by the general scheme of compulsory sickness insurance, where such a scheme exists but does not apply to seamen.

4. Cash benefit may be withheld:

(*a*) while the insured person is on board or abroad;
(*b*) while the insured person is maintained by the insurance institution or from public funds: Provided that in such case it shall only partially be withheld when the insured person has family responsibilities;
(*c*) while in respect of the same illness the insured person receives compensation from another source to which he is entitled by law, so however that in such case benefit shall only be wholly or partially withheld if and so far as such compensation is equal to or less than the amount of the benefit payable under the sickness insurance scheme.

5. Cash benefit may be reduced or refused in the case of sickness caused by the insured person's wilful misconduct.

*Article 3*

1. The insured person shall be entitled free of charge, as from the commencement of his illness and at least until the period prescribed for the grant of sickness benefit expires, to medical treatment by a fully qualified medical practitioner and to the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances.

2. Provided that the insured person may be required to pay such part of the cost of medical benefit as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

3. Medical benefit may be withheld while the insured person is on board or abroad.

4. Whenever the circumstances so require, the insurance institutions may provide for the treatment of the sick person in hospital and in such case shall grant him full maintenance together with the necessary medical attention and care.

*Article 4*

1. When the insured person is abroad and by reason of sickness has lost his right to wages, whether previously payable in whole or in part, the cash benefit to which he would have been entitled had he not been abroad shall be paid in whole or in part to his family until his return to the territory of the Member.

2. National laws or regulations may prescribe or authorize the provision of the following benefits:

(*a*) when the insured person has family responsibilities, a cash benefit additional to that provided for in Article 2;
(*b*) in case of the sickness of members of the insured person's family living in his home and dependent on him, aid in kind or in cash.

*Article 5*

1. National laws or regulations shall prescribe the conditions under which an insured woman, while in the territory of the Member, shall be entitled to maternity benefit.

2. National laws or regulations may prescribe the conditions under which the wife of an insured man, while in the territory of the Member, shall be entitled to maternity benefit.

*Article 6*

1. On the death of the insured person, a cash benefit of an amount prescribed by national laws or regulations shall be paid to the members of the family of the deceased or be applied for defraying the funeral expenses.

2. Where there is in force a pension scheme for the survivors of deceased seamen, the grant of the cash benefit provided for in the preceding paragraph shall not be compulsory.

*Article 7*

The right to insurance benefit shall continue even in respect of sickness occurring during a definite period after the termination of the last engagement, which period shall be fixed by national laws or regulations in such a way as to cover the normal interval between successive engagements.

*Article 8*

1. The insured persons and their employers shall share in providing the financial resources of the sickness insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may provide for a financial contribution by the public authorities.

*Article 9*

1. Sickness insurance shall be administered by self-governing institutions, which shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities and shall not be carried on with a view to profit.

2. Insured persons, and in the case of insurance institutions set up specially for seamen under laws or regulations the employers also, shall participate in the management of the institutions under such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, which may also provide for the participation of other persons concerned.

3. Provided that the administration of sickness insurance may be undertaken directly by the State where and so long as its administration by self-governing institutions is rendered difficult or impossible by reason of national conditions.

*Article 10*

1. The insured person shall have a right of appeal in case of dispute concerning his right to benefit.

2. The procedure for dealing with disputes shall be rendered rapid and inexpensive for the insured person by means of special courts or any other method deemed appropriate under national laws or regulations.

*Article 11*

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between shipowners and seamen which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

*Article 12*

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, each Member of the Organization which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:

(*a*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;

(*b*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(*c*) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;

(*d*) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

*Article 13*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 14*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 15*

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Articles 16-19*

(These articles respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning minimum requirement for masters and officers on merchant ships—Articles 11-14 inclusive).

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING HOURS OF WORK ON BOARD SHIP AND MANNING

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-first Session on 6 October 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work on board ship and manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship
which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 24th day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1936:

### PART I.—SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

*Article 1*

1. This Convention applies to every seagoing mechanically-propelled vessel, whether publicly or privately owned, which:

(*a*) is registered in a territory for which the Convention is in force;

(*b*) is employed in the transport of cargo or passengers for the purpose of trade; and

(*c*) is engaged on an international voyage, by which is meant any voyage from a port of one country to a port outside such country, every colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate, being regarded as a separate country.

2. This Convention does not apply to:

(*a*) sailing vessels with auxiliary engines, or

(*b*) vessels engaged in fishing, whaling or similar pursuits, or in operations directly connected therewith.

3. Any Member may exempt vessels registered in its territory from the application of this Convention while such vessels are exclusively engaged in voyages upon which they do not proceed further from the country from which they trade than the nearby ports of neighbouring countries within geographical limits which:

(*a*) are clearly specified by national laws or regulations;

(*b*) are uniform in respect of the application of all the provisions of this Convention;

(*c*) have been notified by the Member when registering its ratification by a declaration annexed thereto; and

(*d*) have been fixed after consultation with the other Members concerned.

*Article 2*

For the purpose of this Convention the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(*a*) "tons" means gross registered tons;
(*b*) "officer" means a person other than a master ranked as an officer by national laws or regulations, collective agreement or custom;
(*c*) "rating" means a member of the crew other than an officer:
(*d*) "hours of work" means time during which a member of the crew is required by the orders of a superior to do any work on account of the vessel or the owner, or to be at the disposal of a superior outside the crews' quarters.

### Part II.— Hours of Work

*Article 3*

This Part of this Convention does not apply to:
(*a*) officers in charge of departments who do not keep watch;
(*b*) wireless operators and telephonists;
(*c*) pilots;
(*d*) doctors;
(*e*) nursing staff exclusively engaged on nursing duties or hospital staff;
(*f*) persons working exclusively on their own account;
(*g*) persons remunerated exclusively by a share of profits;
(*h*) persons whose duties are connected solely with the cargo carried on board and who are not in fact in the employment either of the owner or of the master;
(*i*) travelling dockers;
(*j*) crews consisting entirely of members of the family, as defined by national laws or regulations, of the owner of the vessel.

*Article 4*

1. In vessels of over 2,000 tons the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailing days of deck ratings whose time is divided into watches shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed fifty-six in the week.

2. In vessels of over 700 tons the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailing days of deck ratings employed as day workers shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed forty-eight in the week.

3. Hours in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be worked on arrival and sailing days. Whether or not such hours are to be worked and where such hours are allowed the conditions under which they may be worked shall be determined by national laws or regulations or collective agreements.

*Article 5*

1. In vessels of over 700 tons the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailing days of engine-room and stokehold ratings whose time is divided into watches shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed fifty-six in the week: Provided that extra time may be worked for the normal relieving of watches and the hoisting and dumping of ashes.

2. In vessels of over 700 tons the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailings days of engine-room and stokehold ratings employed as day workers shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed forty-eight in the week.

3. Hours in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be worked on arrival and sailing days. Whether or not such hours are to be worked and where such hours are allowed the conditions under which they may be worked shall be determined by national laws or regulations or collective agreements.

*Article 6*

1. In vessels of over 2,000 tons the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailing days of deck officers shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed fifty-six in the week.

2. Provided that one additional hour per day may be worked at sea and on arrival and sailing days for navigational or clerical purposes.

3. Provided also that additional hours may be worked occasionally when the master deems it necessary to order two officers to keep watch simultaneously, so however that in no case shall any officer be required in virtue of this paragraph to work more than twelve hours in any day.

4. In vessels of over 700 tons the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailing days of deck officers employed as day workers shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed forty-eight in the week.

5. Hours in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 4 may be worked on arrival and sailing days. Whether or not such hours are to be worked and where such hours are allowed the conditions under which they may be worked shall be determined by national laws or regulations or collective agreements.

6. The provisions of this Article apply to apprentices and cadets in the deck department.

*Article 7*

1. In vessels required under Article 16 to carry three or more engineer officers, the hours of work of such officers at sea and on arrival and sailing days shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed fifty-six in the week.

2. In vessels of over 700 tons the hours of work at sea of engineer officers employed as day workers shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed forty-eight in the week.

3. The provisions of this Article apply to apprentices and cadets in the engine-room department.

*Article 8*

1. In vessels to which this Convention applies the following provisions shall apply to deck, engine-room and stokehold ratings and to deck and engineer officers, including apprentices and cadets in the deck and engine-room departments, whenever sea watches are suspended in any port:
(*a*) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day nor shall they exceed forty-eight in the week;
(*b*) the weekly rest day shall be observed and on that day no work shall be required except as overtime or for the purpose of ordinary routine and sanitary duties, any work required for the purpose of such duties to be included in the ordinary limit of forty-eight hours;
(*c*) exceptions to these provisions may be made in accordance with national laws or regulations or collective agreement in the case of ratings required for the safety of the vessel, or persons on board or for the preservation of the cargo.

2. Sea watches shall normally be suspended if the vessel is expected to stay in the port for more than twenty-four hours following its arrival, unless in the judgment of the master the safety of the vessel would be prejudiced thereby.

3. If sea watches are maintained in port, all time worked in excess of the limits of hours prescribed by or permitted under paragraph 1 of this Article shall, except in the case of:

(*a*) watches maintained for the safety of the vessel; and

(*b*) watches worked within twelve hours after arrival or within twelve hours before sailing,

be regarded as overtime for which the rating or officer shall be entitled to be compensated.

*Article 9*

1. In all vessels to which this Convention applies in respect of which there is in force:

(*a*) a safety certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force; or

(*b*) a passenger certificate,

the hours of work at sea of ratings in the catering and clerical departments shall be so arranged as to ensure to each such rating not less than twelve hours rest during any period of twenty-four hours, including a rest period of at least eight consecutive hours.

2. In all vessels to which this Convention applies, other than vessels in respect of which there is in force one of the certificates referred to in the preceding paragraph, the hours of work at sea and on arrival and sailing days of ratings in the catering and clerical departments shall not exceed ten in the day.

3. In all vessels to which this Convention applies the hours of work in port of ratings in the catering and clerical departments shall not exceed eight in the day, subject to such exceptions as may be permitted by national laws or regulations.

*Article 10*

1. Ratings and deck and engineer officers including apprentices and cadets may be required to work in excess of the limits of hours prescribed by or permitted under the preceding Articles of this Part of this Convention, subject to the conditions that:

(*a*) all such time worked shall be regarded as overtime for which they shall be entitled to be compensated; and

(*b*) there shall be no consistent working of overtime.

2. The manner or rate or rates of such compensation shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations or be fixed by collective agreement.

*Article 11*

1. No rating under the age of 16 years shall work at night.

2. For the purpose of this Article the expression "night" means a period of at least nine consecutive hours between times before and after midnight to be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

*Article 12*

The provisions of this Part of this Convention do not apply to:

(*a*) work which the master deems to be necessary and urgent for the safety of the vessel, cargo, or persons on board;

(*b*) work required by the master for the purpose of giving assistance to other vessels or persons;

(*c*) musters, fire, lifeboat and similar drills of the kind prescribed by the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea for the time being in force;

(*d*) extra work resulting from the sickness of or from injury to any officer or rating or from any unforeseeable reduction in the number of officers or ratings in the course of the voyage;

(*e*) extra work for the purpose of customs, quarantine or other health formalities;

(*f*) work by officers for the determination of the position of the vessel at noon.

PART III.—MANNING

*Article 13*

Every vessel of over 700 tons shall be sufficiently and efficiently manned for the purposes of:—

(*a*) safety of life at sea; and

(*b*) making possible the application of the rules relating to hours set forth in Part II of this Convention,

and more particularly every such vessel shall comply with the minimum requirements as to manning set forth in this Part of this Convention.

*Article 14*

1. In vessels of over 700 but not exceeding 2,000 tons there shall be carried at least two certificated deck officers in addition to the master.

2. In vessels of over 2,000 tons there shall be carried at least three certificated deck officers in addition to the master.

*Article 15*

1. In vessels of over 700 tons the number of deck ratings carried shall be sufficient to allow of three ratings being available for each navigational watch.

2. In particular, the following minimum numbers of ratings shall be carried:—

(*a*) in vessels of over 700 but not exceeding 2,000 tons: 6;

(*b*) in vessels of over 2,000 tons: 9 or such larger number as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations or fixed by collective agreement.

3. The following minimum numbers of the ratings required to be carried by paragraph 2 shall comply with the conditions as to physical capacity and efficiency stated in paragraph 4:—

(*a*) in vessels of over 700 but not exceeding 2,000 tons: 4;

(*b*) in vessels of over 2,000 tons: 5 or such larger number as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations or fixed by collective agreement.

4. The conditions as to physical capacity and efficiency to be fulfilled by certain ratings in accordance with paragraph 3 are that each such rating:—

(*a*) is 18 years of age; and

(*b*) either has had at least three years' sea service on deck or holds a certificate, issued by the competent authority, that his standard of efficiency is equal to that of the average rating who has had three years' sea service on deck.

5. National laws or regulations or collective agreement shall limit the number of ratings with less than one year's sea service on deck

who may be counted as deck ratings for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of this Article.

6. No rating signed on in a dual capacity whose services may be required in any department other than the deck department shall be counted as a deck rating for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of this Article.

7. Whether or not a wireless operator or telephonist is to be considered as belonging to the deck department for the purpose of the preceding paragraph shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by collective agreement.

*Article 16*

1. In vessels to which this Article applies at least three certificated engineer officers shall be carried.

2. This Article applies either:—

(*a*) to vessels of over 700 tons; or

(*b*) to vessels with engines exceeding 800 indicated horse-power,

according as a tonnage or horse-power criterion is prescribed by national laws or regulations.

3. Provided that any Member may postpone the application of this Article for a period not exceeding five years from the coming into force of the Convention in the case of existing vessels not exceeding 1,500 tons or with engines not exceeding 1,000 indicated horse-power according as the Member applies the tonnage or horse-power criterion.

*Article 17*

If in the course of a voyage as a result of death, accident or any other cause a vessel ceases to have available the number of officers or ratings required by the preceding Articles the master shall make up the deficiency at the first reasonable opportunity.

## Part IV.—General Provisions

*Article 18*

The shipowners', officers' and seamen's organizations concerned shall, so far as is reasonable and practicable, be taken into consultation in the framing of all laws or regulations for giving effect to the provisions of this Convention.

*Article 19*

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall be responsible for the application of its provisions to vessels registered in its territory and shall maintain in force national laws or regulations which:—

(*a*) determine the respective responsibilities of the shipowner and the master for ensuring compliance therewith;

(*b*) prescribe adequate penalties for any violation thereof;

(*c*) provide for adequate public supervision of compliance with Part III before a vessel leaves a home port on an international voyage;

(*d*) require the keeping of records of all overtime worked in pursuance of Article 10 and of the compensation granted in respect thereof; and

(*e*) ensure to seamen the same remedies for recovering extra payments in respect of overtime as they have for recovering other arrears of wages.

2. In any case in which it comes to the knowledge of the competent authority of a port that a vessel registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force in virtue of ratification by another Member is not carrying the number of officers and ratings required by Part III of this Convention the said authority shall so notify the consul of the said Member.

*Article 20*

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between shipowners and seamen which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

*Article 21*

1. Vessels existing at the date of the coming into force of this Convention in respect of which the competent authority of the territory of registration is satisfied, after consulting the organizations interested, that the circumstances are such that the provision of fresh accommodation or other permanent equipment necessary for an increased crew is not reasonably possible may be exempted from the application of the Convention.

2. Such exemption shall be granted by the issue of an exemption certificate, which shall be carried on the vessel, exempting the said vessel from such of the requirements of this Convention as are specified in the said certificate.

3. Exemption certificates shall not be issued for a period exceeding four years at a time.

4. Every Member taking advantage of the provisions of this Article shall communicate to the International Labour Office in its annual report upon the application of this Convention:—

(*a*) the texts of all laws and regulations relating to the grant of exemption under this Article;

(*b*) particulars as to the number of vessels and total tonnage in respect of which exemption certificates are for the time being in force; and

(*c*) any observations as to the grant of exemption made by the shipowners', officers and seamen's organizations concerned.

## Part V.—Final Provisions

*Article 22*

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, each Member of the Organization which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating:—

(*a*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;

(*b*) the territories in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(*c*) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;

(*d*) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

*Article 23*

The formal ratification of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 24*

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force six months after the date on which there have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the ratifications of five Members of the Organization each of which has a mercantile marine tonnage of not less than one million tons.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 25*

As soon as the ratifications of five of the Members mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 24 have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 26-29*

(These articles respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning minimum requirement for masters and o..cers on merchant ships—Articles 11-14 inclusive.)

## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING HOURS OF WORK ON BOARD SHIP AND MANNING, SUBMITTED BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its twenty-first Session on 6 October 1936, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work on board ship and manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this ..... day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Recommendation, 1936:

Having regard to the fact that the Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1936, does not regulate hours of work or manning in vessels engaged only in national coasting trade;

That it allows each Member to except from the application of its provisions the vessels referred to in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the said Convention; and

That some of its provisions do not apply to vessels below a certain tonnage;

The Conference recommends that each Member which has not already regulated hours of work and manning in these different classes of vessels should investigate the conditions obtaining in them in the light of the rules laid down in the said Convention; and

Further recommends that each such Member should take all necessary measures to prevent overwork and insufficient manning on such vessels.

## Twenty-second Session of the Conference

The Twenty-second (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference was held on October 22-24, 1936. There was only one item on the agenda, namely:—

Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, with reference to the following points:

(1) The raising of the minimum age from 14 to 15 years and any related revision of the exceptions provided for in the Convention;

(2) Substitution for Articles 5-12 of the 1920 Convention of the standard articles included in the Draft Conventions submitted to the Conference at its Twenty-first Session.

It had been decided by the Governing Body in the month of June last that two Conventions, relating to the minimum age for employment in industrial and non-industrial employment respectively, should be included in the agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference which is to be held in 1937. At the same time the Governing Body decided to place the revision of the Convention relating to the age limit for employment at sea on the agenda of a maritime session of the Conference. Under the Standing Orders, it was necessary however to give four months' notice to the member countries. In these circumstances, it was impossible that the revision of the Minimum Age (Sea) convention could be dealt with at the Twenty-first (Maritime) Session opening on October 6. It was accordingly decided that a separate Maritime

Session should be held in October 22 for the particular purpose in question, either concurrently with or after the close of the twenty-first Session.

The Twenty-second Session had before it a report reproducing the substance of observations received from various Governments on the amendment which had been proposed by the International Labour Office for the substitution of fifteen years for fourteen as the age below which children should not be employed or work on vessels other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed. As regards the second part of the proposed revision, the suggestion was that the "standard" articles (i.e., articles of a general character, common to all Conventions and relating to matters such as ratification, coming into force, and denunciation of the Convention) should be brought into conformity with the text as modified by the Conference in 1929 and 1933.

The Twenty-second Session was opened on October 22, during a recess of the Twenty-first Session, by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Government Delegate for Canada, acting as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The officers of the Twenty-first (Maritime) Session were designated also as officers of the Twenty-second (Maritime) Session, the personnel of the Selection Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Drafting Committee being the same as at the Twenty-first Session.

The subject-matter of the agenda was referred to a special committee of the Conference for examination. A draft amendment which had previously been submitted by the International Labour Office was approved by the Committee without opposition, a paragraph being added thereto, however, at the request of the British Government to permit of exceptions in special cases.

The text of the revised draft convention concerning the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea appears at the close of the present article.

A resolution which had been proposed by the Conference Committee was adopted by the Conference, providing that this convention would not go into force until after the adoption by the Conference of draft conventions revising the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, and the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932. As already stated, it is proposed that these latter Conventions will come before the International Labour Conference for revision in 1937.

## DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE REVISION OF THE MINIMUM AGE (SEA) CONVENTION ADOPTED IN 1920

*Article 1*

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

*Article 2*

Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed; provided that national laws or regulations may provide for the issue in respect of children of not less than fourteen years of age of certificates permitting them to be employed in cases in which an educational or other appropriate authority designated by such laws or regulations is satisfied, after having due regard to the health and physical condition of the child and to the prospective as well as to the immediate benefit of the child of the employment proposed, that such employment will be beneficial to the child.

*Article 3*

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children on school-ships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

*Article 4*

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed on board his vessel, or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births.

Articles 5 to 12 (concerning ratification, etc.) are identical with those included in the Draft Conventions of the Twenty-first Session shown above.

The preamble is also identical with those of preceding Conventions.

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In addition to the wage increases announced by the steel industry in the United States (referred to elsewhere in this issue) several other large American corporations have advanced workers' wages according to press reports. The Eastern Kodak Company declared a wage dividend (payable March 1, 1937) of $2,220,000 more than $1,000,000 in excess of the 1936 payment. The Du Pont Rayon Company at Richmond, Va., granted an immediate wage increase of from seven to ten per cent. An upward revision (rate not disclosed) was accorded workers in the footwear factory of the United States Rubber Products, Inc. A wage advance of from five to ten per cent was voted all employees of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company, while the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company granted a second five per cent wage increase within the year. Several other companies engaged in manufacturing also announced wage increases.

# BIOGRAPHY OF ALBERT THOMAS

## Life Work of First Director of International Labour Office

IN a volume of 270 pages entitled "Yes and Albert Thomas," the story is told of one of the most significant figures of our time, Monsieur Albert Thomas, first Director of the International Labour Office, whose death occurred with tragic suddenness on May 8, 1932. This self-imposed task was undertaken by Mr. E. J. Phelan, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who assisted in drafting the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles and has been intimately associated with the work of the International Labour Organization from its inception in 1919 to date.

The story is not told in the form of a dry official record, but through a series of selected incidents occurring in Europe, Asia and America during the life of this great international personality. The book, however, is much more than a narrative of incidents, both dramatic and humorous. From the recorded incidents there emerges a clear portrait of the most dominating figure in the world-wide movement for social justice which was launched at the close of the Great War. The picture drawn by the biographer is that of a personality which overshadowed all others in this work, for Albert Thomas, he declares, "had secured the unchallenged leadership of the organization which had been committed to his charge and he had seemed to embody in his own person the soul and the energy of a world-wide movement."

It is not part of the scheme of this book to enumerate the achievements of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) for which he was responsible, nor to assess their value. It contains, therefore, no list of the 52 draft conventions and the 44 recommendations which have been adopted to date by the International Labour Conference and no reference to the widespread acceptance by individual countries of these proposals and of their embodiment in national legislation. The hope is expressed that some day a biographer will be found who will present a balanced account of Albert Thomas' achievements. Meanwhile, those who worked with him have felt that something should be done in the way of providing or preserving raw material for future biographical use. Accordingly the present volume is modestly dedicated to that purpose.

The writer says of Albert Thomas that he was interested in men as men—"men in their numbers, in their diversity, in their dignity, in their ambitions, in their hopes and fears, and above all in their imprescriptible rights to spiritual and economic independence."

Hence his conception of the Office as a "living" instrument, his criticism of the League as "divorced from the peoples," his belief that the only sure foundation for the Office was the support of public opinion, his rejection of the idea that the Organization was no more than a mechanism to correct inequalities in the possibilities of commercial competition as between nation and nation. This it is which explains his conception of the Organization as something which was more even than machinery for collaboration between nation and nation. He saw the Organization not as a mechanism for collaboration, but "as the collaboration itself in full action. He saw it not in any sense as a super-State—such a conception would have been in contradiction with his whole outlook—but he saw it as much more than inter-State. He saw it as an organization of the peoples of the world, an organization in which cabinets and parliaments, national and colonial civil services, factory and medical inspectorates, associations of workers and employers, and the individuals composing them—ministers, deputies, civil servants, employers and workers—had all their appointed place and function."

Social justice is not easy to define. "To Albert Thomas," the writer says, "it meant much more than the removal of social injustice. It meant a positive policy through which the individual might attain his political, economic and moral rights. This was the doctrine which he believed could alone give the Organization a real unity and personality, which could guide it safety where narrower doctrines would inevitably lead it to a division along lines of national interest."

To all of the three groups in the International Labour Organization, that is, Governments, Employers and Workers, Monsieur Thomas emphasized the same fundamental idea, the creation or encouragement of trade unions, and there is no doubt that he regarded this as the fundamental step which must precede or at least accompany any program of social requirement. "Trade unionism," the writer says, "was not to Albert Thomas so much an end in itself or a factor in the improvement of labour conditions, as a means of securing for the masses of the people a real political apprenticeship, an experience of 'government of the people,—

by the people, for the people.' Through such experience they would become capable of a measure of government based on a knowledge of industrial facts fully within their competence. . . Through the trade unions, therefore, the people could become a real factor in government, and could exert through their own chosen representatives an influence and an authority based on first-hand knowledge, which they could not otherwise ever acquire. . . Behind his activity lay a plan and behind the plan a philosophy which unfortunately he never developed in any connected form. Perhaps there were socialistic elements in that philosophy, perhaps his socialist creed had been its inspiration. All that can be said is that it led him to methods which stood every practical test, judged by the needs of the Organization, and that he used it to no other end and to no other advantage. . . .

"It is by concrete results that he would wish to be judged. In what measure did he achieve them? The reader has been warned that the authoritative answer to that question must come from the historian and the biographer. But there can be little doubt that when the social legislation which he inspired or initiated is examined, when his influence on the social movement and thought of his time can be weighed and measured, it will be found that his achievement did not fall far short of his ambition."

The biographer closes with a statement that the seeds sown by the first Director of the International Labour Office had produced their harvest and the reapers were trained and ready when his death occurred. "There was deep sorrow at the loss of a leader as loved as he was admired. But there was no jolt and no jar; no change of method; no timid shrinking from responsibilities once thought dangerous or inappropriate. All that happened was that one international servant succeeded another and the work went on."

## REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1936

The business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1936 showed a marked decline from that transacted during the corresponding quarter of last year, as there was a decrease of over 19 per cent both in opportunities for employment and also in placements effected in regular and casual work. Construction and maintenance, in which group relief placements were recorded, and farming were the only two industrial divisions to register losses, but these were very heavy and much more than offset the gains shown in all remaining sections, the largest of which were in services and logging. All Provinces recorded declines in vacancies and placements, the most marked being that shown in Ontario, where relief work had diminished considerably in volume when compared with that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 1935. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various Provinces from July to September, 1936.

From the chart on page 1044, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September, it will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was downward throughout the greater part of the quarter, showing an upward tendency only during the first half of July and the first half of August, and at the close of the period under review had reached levels from 20 to 21 points below those recorded at the end of September a year ago.

During the period July to September, 1935, there was an average of 64·4 vacancies and 60·2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 54·3 vacancies and 50·8 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

The average number of positions offered daily during the current quarter was 1,194, of applicants registered 2,198 and of placements affected 1,116, in contrast with the daily average of 1,478 vacancies, 2,294 applications and 1,382 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1935.

During the three months, July to September, 1936, the Offices reported that they had made 90,831 references of persons to positions, and effected a total of 85,918 placements, of which 58,111 were in regular employment and 27,807 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 44,079 were of men and 14,032 of women, while casual work was found for 17,874 men and 9,933 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1935 showed that 106,384 placements were then made, of which 70,799 were in regular employment and 35,585 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

| Industry | Nova Scotia | | | New Brunswick | | | Quebec | | | Ontario | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | |
| | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual |
| **Manufacturing** | **30** | **20** | **9** | **89** | **25** | **64** | **578** | **424** | **73** | **1,754** | **1,331** | **400** |
| Animal products, edible | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 2 | 29 | 30 | 10 | 19 |
| Fur and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Leather and its products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 5 | ..... | 14 | 12 | 1 |
| Lumber and its products | 19 | 18 | 1 | 51 | 20 | 31 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 193 | 167 | 26 |
| Musical instruments | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pulp and paper products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83 | 57 | 9 | 89 | 63 | 23 |
| Rubber products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 66 | 45 | 18 |
| Textile products | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 114 | 91 | 1 | 82 | 59 | 21 |
| Plant products, edible | 2 | 2 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 | 36 | 31 | 4 | 313 | 236 | 74 |
| Plant products, n.e.s. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 42 | 1 | 36 | 12 | 24 |
| Wood distillates | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chemical and allied products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 21 | ..... | 38 | 21 | 8 |
| Clay, glass and stone | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 56 | 48 | 8 |
| Electric current | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 37 | 9 |
| Electric apparatus | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 16 | 14 | ..... | 116 | 87 | 29 |
| Iron and steel products | 8 | ..... | 8 | 11 | ..... | 11 | 78 | 56 | 13 | 549 | 427 | 114 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 60 | ..... | 78 | 70 | 8 |
| Mineral products | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | 23 | 22 | ..... | 33 | 20 | 13 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 18 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 3 |
| **Logging** | **142** | **107** | **35** | **47** | **37** | **11** | **1,559** | **1,806** | ..... | **2,747** | **2,271** | **53** |
| **Fishing and Hunting** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **3** | **3** | ..... |
| **Farming** | **64** | **46** | **18** | **31** | **24** | **7** | **351** | **346** | **4** | **5,121** | **3,904** | **1,210** |
| **Mining** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **21** | **20** | ..... | **226** | **197** | **8** |
| Coal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metallic ores | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 20 | ..... | 218 | 190 | 6 |
| Non-metallic ores | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| **Communication** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **6** | ..... | ..... | **30** | ..... | **30** | **2** | **2** | ..... |
| **Transportation** | **2** | ..... | **2** | **1** | **1** | ..... | **13** | **8** | **1** | **427** | **120** | **307** |
| Forwarding and storage | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 1 | 192 | 43 | 151 |
| Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 7 | 5 | ..... | 216 | 69 | 147 |
| Air | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| **Construction and Maintenance** | **1,191** | **541** | **650** | **552** | **529** | **25** | **600** | **547** | **48** | **16,011** | **9,643** | **6,390** |
| Railway | 7 | 7 | ..... | 8 | 8 | ..... | 34 | 34 | ..... | 895 | 882 | 38 |
| Highway | 1,138 | 491 | 647 | 470 | 476 | 8 | 14 | 13 | ..... | 13,018 | 6,991 | 6,023 |
| Building and other | 46 | 43 | 3 | 74 | 45 | 17 | 552 | 500 | 48 | 2,098 | 1,770 | 329 |
| **Services** | **871** | **277** | **478** | **1,600** | **325** | **1,269** | **10,203** | **5,114** | **2,250** | **12,344** | **4,913** | **5,454** |
| Governmental | 6 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 230 | 164 | 67 |
| Hotel and restaurant | 22 | 13 | 4 | 28 | 24 | 9 | 466 | 364 | 12 | 1,282 | 874 | 300 |
| Professional | 56 | 6 | 45 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 200 | 67 | 98 | 270 | 141 | 102 |
| Recreational | 13 | ..... | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 41 | 37 | ..... | 318 | 152 | 146 |
| Personal | 109 | 1 | 108 | 293 | 21 | 272 | 650 | 312 | 323 | 1,902 | 269 | 1,598 |
| Household | 665 | 257 | 304 | 1,265 | 273 | 981 | 8,845 | 4,333 | 1,817 | 8,329 | 3,306 | 3,241 |
| Farm household | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 7 | ..... |
| **Trade** | **27** | **4** | **23** | **70** | **2** | **68** | **283** | **124** | **107** | **750** | **274** | **464** |
| Retail | 27 | 4 | 23 | 68 | 2 | 66 | 147 | 63 | 65 | 650 | 225 | 413 |
| Wholesale | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 136 | 61 | 42 | 100 | 49 | 51 |
| **Finance** | **3** | **1** | **2** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **28** | **21** | **1** | **36** | **9** | **30** |
| **All Industries** | **2,330** | **996** | **1,217** | **2,396** | **943** | **1,444** | **13,666** | **8,410** | **2,514** | **39,421** | **22,667** | **14,316** |
| Men | 1,564 | 721 | 843 | 1,093 | 644 | 452 | 4,157 | 3,597 | 690 | 29,072 | 18,104 | 10,471 |
| Women | 766 | 275 | 374 | 1,303 | 299 | 992 | 9,509 | 4,813 | 1,824 | 10,349 | 4,563 | 3,845 |

review were received from 128,390 men and 40,826 women, a total of 169,216, in contrast with a registration of 176,637 persons during the same period of 1935. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1936, of 91,897 vacancies, of which

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1936

| Manitoba | | | Saskatchewan | | | Alberta | | | British Columbia | | | Canada | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | | | Placements | |
| Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Vacancies | Regular | Casual |
| **123** | **41** | **80** | **180** | **15** | **163** | **179** | **140** | **35** | **296** | **168** | **96** | **3,229** | **2,164** | **920** |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 2 | 38 | 15 | 15 | ..... | 21 | 17 | 2 | 143 | 47 | 90 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 23 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | ..... | 14 | 4 | 9 | 88 | 88 | ..... | 95 | 70 | 23 | 479 | 371 | 104 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 21 | 4 | 203 | 141 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 46 | 18 |
| 8 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 214 | 156 | 32 |
| 17 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | ..... | 51 | 26 | 23 | 446 | 309 | 130 |
| 15 | ..... | 15 | 59 | ..... | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 7 | 162 | 56 | 106 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | 30 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 73 | 51 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 65 | 56 | 8 |
| 21 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 9 | ..... | 75 | 71 | 12 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139 | 101 | 36 |
| 24 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 37 | 13 | 22 | 34 | 7 | 27 | 758 | 510 | 228 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 142 | 133 | 8 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 92 | 49 | 41 |
| 16 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 5 | 1 | 105 | 42 | 20 |
| **55** | **90** | ..... | **24** | **5** | **19** | **544** | **370** | **171** | **264** | **258** | **1** | **5,382** | **4,944** | **290** |
| **6** | **6** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **2** | **2** | ..... | **2** | **2** | ..... | **13** | **13** | ..... |
| **4,136** | **3,962** | **115** | **5,994** | **5,728** | **125** | **2,906** | **2,760** | **146** | **758** | **583** | **173** | **19,361** | **17,353** | **1,798** |
| **19** | **46** | ..... | **14** | **9** | ..... | **118** | **104** | ..... | **358** | **338** | **21** | **756** | **714** | **29** |
| 3 | 3 | ..... | 10 | 8 | ..... | 109 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122 | 106 | ..... |
| 16 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 337 | 338 | ..... | 596 | 595 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 21 | 38 | 13 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | **4** | **3** | **1** | **7** | ..... | **7** | ..... | ..... | ..... | **49** | **5** | **38** |
| **10** | **6** | 8 | **66** | **9** | **56** | **75** | **11** | **64** | **108** | **14** | **93** | **702** | **169** | **531** |
| 10 | 3 | 8 | 63 | 8 | 54 | 68 | 5 | 63 | 32 | 4 | 28 | 373 | 66 | 307 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 15 | ..... | 15 | 25 | 2 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 61 | 10 | 50 | 292 | 92 | 197 |
| ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| **2,565** | **2,507** | **52** | **1,277** | **1,025** | **267** | **1,224** | **1,025** | **190** | **3,475** | **1,531** | **1,942** | **26,895** | **17,348** | **9,564** |
| 408 | 404 | 4 | 414 | 421 | 5 | 444 | 436 | ..... | 168 | 159 | 1 | 2,378 | 2,351 | 48 |
| 1,761 | 1,749 | 19 | 695 | 479 | 219 | 567 | 474 | 92 | 2,663 | 1,028 | 1,633 | 20,326 | 11,701 | 8,641 |
| 396 | 354 | 29 | 168 | 125 | 43 | 213 | 115 | 98 | 644 | 344 | 308 | 4,191 | 3,296 | 875 |
| **1,910** | **870** | **976** | **2,607** | **1,331** | **1,030** | **1,853** | **1,108** | **597** | **2,582** | **974** | **1,600** | **33,970** | **14,912** | **13,654** |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 179 | 12 | 167 | 428 | 183 | 245 |
| 192 | 164 | 33 | 84 | 64 | 14 | 177 | 161 | 14 | 145 | 110 | 33 | 2,396 | 1,774 | 419 |
| 24 | 10 | 10 | 352 | 308 | 45 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 330 | 25 | 322 | 1,268 | 578 | 635 |
| 6 | 3 | 4 | 89 | 1 | 88 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 33 | 20 | 12 | 518 | 229 | 264 |
| 149 | 17 | 132 | 235 | 13 | 222 | 173 | 11 | 163 | 409 | 29 | 379 | 3,920 | 673 | 3,197 |
| 1,404 | 559 | 796 | 1,508 | 750 | 658 | 1,112 | 593 | 407 | 1,479 | 774 | 687 | 24,607 | 10,845 | 8,891 |
| 134 | 116 | 1 | 331 | 190 | ..... | 348 | 313 | 2 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 833 | 630 | 3 |
| **63** | **12** | **51** | **96** | **12** | **84** | **55** | **18** | **37** | **121** | **9** | **110** | **1,465** | **455** | **944** |
| 24 | 5 | 19 | 57 | 8 | 49 | 26 | 6 | 20 | 113 | 6 | 105 | 1,112 | 319 | 760 |
| 39 | 7 | 32 | 39 | 4 | 35 | 29 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 353 | 136 | 184 |
| **2** | ..... | **2** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **1** | ..... | **2** | ..... | **2** | **75** | **34** | **39** |
| **8,889** | **7,540** | **1,284** | **10,265** | **8,139** | **1,747** | **6,964** | **5,539** | **1,247** | **7,966** | **3,877** | **4,038** | **91,897** | **58,111** | **27,807** |
| 6,974 | 6,662 | 312 | 8,089 | 6,895 | 1,067 | 5,374 | 4,522 | 826 | 6,171 | 2,934 | 3,213 | 62,494 | 44,079 | 17,874 |
| 1,915 | 878 | 972 | 2,176 | 1,244 | 680 | 1,590 | 1,017 | 421 | 1,795 | 943 | 825 | 29,403 | 14,032 | 9,933 |

62,494 were for men and 29,403 for women, as compared with 113,742 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1936.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1936

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritimes was about completed, nevertheless some fall ploughing was being done and a small balance of root crops gathered. Logging was rather quiet, although a number of men had been sent out and prospects were favourable for more to go. Sawmills continued to operate on the Miramichi. Stormy weather accounted for small catches of cod and haddock, but the presence of dog fish destroyed a large portion of the fall run of mackerel. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five and six days, with the exception of one mine, which was idle. Manufacturing concerns were busy, with improvement noted in some divisions and no idleness reported by the iron and steel companies. Construction of private dwellings and repair work were fairly heavy, providing considerable work for carpenters and labourers, but few new large projects were under way. Road paving was finished at St. John, affecting a large number of men; elsewhere, highway construction was being carried on, though with fewer persons employed. Passenger traffic continued well up to the average and freight traffic also was good. Fall trade was considered normal, with collections fair. A heavy demand was listed for maids and charworkers in the Women's division.

Farm placements in the Province of Quebec were considerably lighter than during the previous month, adverse weather conditions having something to do with this situation. Logging was active and miners found employment in the mines at Rouyn. Manufacturing was reported as follows: Chicoutimi, unchanged; Hull, quiet; Montreal: metals, tobacco, boots and shoes, inactive, clothing fairly busy, rubber a slight improvement; Quebec City, boots and shoes slack, but furs and clothing very active; Three Rivers, situation satisfactory, especially in the paper industry, where conditions were much more favourable than in the corresponding month last year. Building construction registered a downward movement at Chicoutimi, Hull and Rouyn, but at Three Rivers more employment was available, owing to a few repair jobs, while in Montreal, as a result of relief works undertaken by the Provincial Relief Commission, the demand for men was much greater. Transportation was unchanged, but trade, in most localities, was somewhat better. The call for general maids, cooks and other domestic help in the Women's Section was also more favourable and many placements were made.

The demand for farm hands for both regular and casual work continued in the Province of Ontario, a number of requests being received for fall ploughing, as well as for corn husking and beet and turnip pulling. The movement of labour in the logging industry was steady, many of the camps in Northern Ontario being supplied with seasonal workers and others, who have invaded the lumbering districts from every point in Canada. There was some difficulty, however, in securing men who were thoroughly experienced in bush work. Mining was active at Port Arthur and Timmins, but quiet at Sudbury and Fort William, various kinds of surface mechanics being the principal class of help requested at present by the mining companies. Nearly all manufacturing concerns reported steady progress and increased business and skilled mechanics were in demand, with the occasional untrained worker. The iron and steel industry, as a whole, was better than for some time past, the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company reporting one of the busiest seasons in a number of years. The Dominion Sugar Company at Chatham worked at capacity putting through 3,000 tons of sugar beets every 24 hours, but the rubber industry was not quite so active, this being generally considered the tapering off season for that trade. Building construction varied throughout the province. In some districts little new work was under way, while in others, the industry remained active with a steady demand for carpenters and bricklayers. Highway construction progressed favourably, though somewhat handicapped by inclement weather. Trade was brisk. There were many calls for experienced cooks-general and housemaids in the Women's Section, with a shortage of applicants in some localities.

While the call for farm help in the Prairie Provinces was fairly good, many of the placements made were under the Government Farm Relief Plan, the response to work opportunities under this arrangement being most encouraging. The supply of physically fit and experienced help in some districts, however, was becoming limited. There was a better demand for loggers, particularly in the Winnipeg zone, where the bulk of the orders was for piece

workers within the province, with a few going to operators in Western Ontario. These men were, for the most part, former employees recruited at the request of the employer. Mining was active but as nearly all mines were carrying full crews, there were few vacancies listed. Coal shipments from Drumheller compared favourably with those of other years. Manufacturing was busy at Winnipeg, somewhat better at Medicine Hat, but quiet at Calgary. Little building construction was in evidence and permits at Winnipeg for the year were more than $1,000,000 less than at the corersponding date last year. Highway construction about Moose Jaw was completed, but in other sections roadwork was still being carried on. Trade showed improvement. There was a steady demand for household workers in the Women's Section, a number of orders being for farm domestics under the bonus scheme. Many of these vacancies were filled, nevertheless, difficulty was experienced in persuading some of the applicants to take country positions.

Harvesting was practically completed in British Columbia, so that few calls were reported for farm labour, although many requests for details concerning the Farm Labour Relief Plan were being received. Apple picking was finished, but the unusual demand for all varieties and grades of fruit kept packing houses working at full capacity; canneries, however, had closed with a good tomato pack recorded. While there was no great movement of labour in logging, there did not appear to be any contraction in bush activities and saw and shingle mills were running full time, with prospects bright for the balance of the year. Work at gold mining properties was brisk, for, due to favourable weather conditions extra miners had been retained doing outside development work; despite this, there was no shortage of labour. Local coal mines at Nanaimo worked 5 days during the last week of October, with no great change of numbers on the payroll. Salmon, chum and herring fishing also continued at Nanaimo, but did not provide employment for any great number of men. Construction was fairly active, as there was quite an amount of building and alterations being carried on. Highway construction was in progress and extra railroad gangs were still busy, but no replacements were made as men left the jobs. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert, but busy at Victoria. Longshoremen had a good week on the waterfront at New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria, but were slack at Vancouver. Trade was fair. The Women's Division made a number of placements in domestic service, although many of the applicants were young girls without any experience, for whom the only positions available were those of mother's help.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 10,020, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,044,178 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,825, having an aggregate membership of 180,306 persons, 10·9 per cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

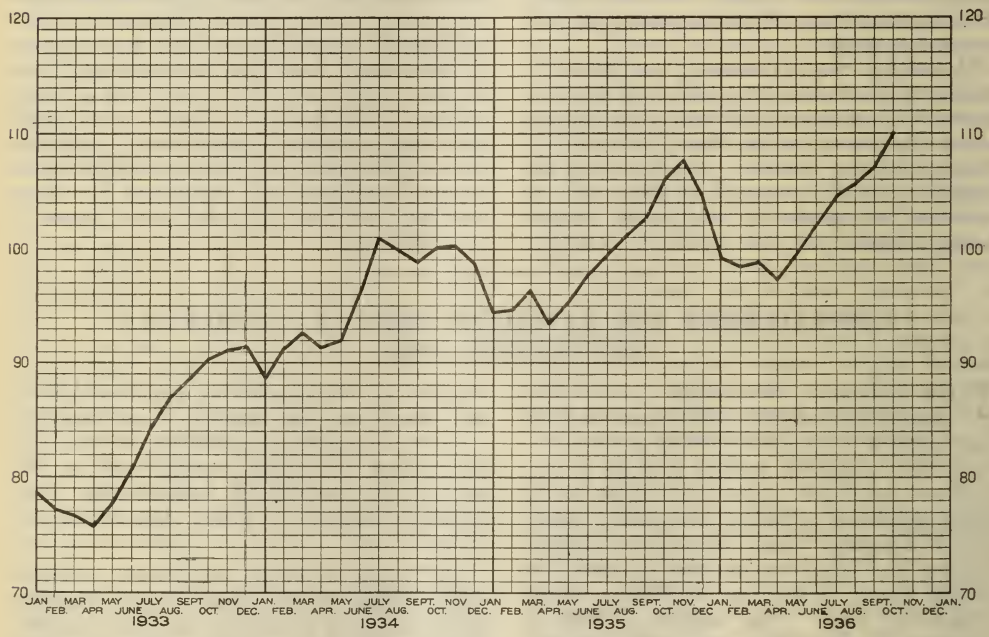
## (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,044,178 persons, as compared with 1,015,639 in the preceding month. This increase of 28,539 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year; while it was smaller than that noted at October 1, 1935, it exceeded the gain indicated between September 1 and October 1 in any other of the nine preceding years since 1920 in which the trend has been upward. In the remaining six autumns, losses had been shown at the beginning of October, with the result that the average change from September 1 to October 1 in the last fifteen years is only a fractional increase. The considerable advance taking place at the latest date, which compares favourably with this slight, average gain, raised the index of employment from 107·1 at September 1, to 110·1 at the beginning of October; this was the highest point reached since November 1, 1930. At October 1, 1935, the index had been 106·1. After correction for seasonal influences, the index increased from 102·7 in the preceding month to 105·0 at October 1, 1936.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at October 1 in the sixteen years for which data are on record: 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8; 1927, 110·3; 1926, 106·5; 1925, 99·5; 1924, 95·0; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 95·8 and 1921, 91·3.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**




The most outstanding features of the October 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments absorbed nearly 15,600 additional workers, and in logging, which directly provided work for practically 16,700 more persons than at September 1. The expansion in each of these industries was greater than at October 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. Mining and trade also recorded substantially heightened activity, while the trend was seasonally downward in services and con-

struction and maintenance; there were also losses in transportation.

The records show that for October 1, 1935, 9,414 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 997,017 workers, or 32,040 more than at September 1; that increase was the largest indicated in any month of last year. The most marked improvement over September 1, 1935, was in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

**Employment by Economic Areas**

Firms in all provinces except British Columbia showed considerable improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the last four years.

*Maritime Provinces.*—A further and much larger increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 697 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 82,192 persons at September 1, to 84,721 at the beginning of October. This was the seventh consecutive monthly advance recorded since March 1; although it was smaller than the gain noted at the same date last year, it compared favourably with the decline that, on the average, has been reported at October 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 117·9 at the latest date, was five points higher than at October 1, 1935. Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement at the beginning of October, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded greatly increased employment, while there were smaller gains in coal-mining and trade. On the other hand, transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

The 657 firms furnishing data for October 1, 1935, had employed 80,591 persons, an in-

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1, 1921 | 91·3 | 104·5 | 85·0 | 91·5 | 99·3 | 85·5 |
| Oct. 1, 1922 | 95·8 | 103·0 | 87·7 | 99·7 | 101·2 | 88·8 |
| Oct. 1, 1923 | 100·7 | 108·8 | 99·1 | 102·2 | 100·0 | 92·5 |
| Oct. 1, 1924 | 95·0 | 99·1 | 93·0 | 97·6 | 90·7 | 91·5 |
| Oct. 1, 1925 | 99·5 | 98·9 | 97·9 | 100·4 | 99·1 | 101·9 |
| Oct. 1, 1926 | 106·5 | 105·8 | 107·8 | 105·1 | 109·2 | 105·8 |
| Oct. 1, 1927 | 110·3 | 108·1 | 110·0 | 111·1 | 111·7 | 107·8 |
| Oct. 1, 1928 | 118·8 | 114·9 | 114·3 | 120·4 | 126·4 | 114·0 |
| Oct. 1, 1929 | 125·6 | 123·7 | 120·2 | 128·4 | 134·2 | 118·2 |
| Oct. 1, 1930 | 116·2 | 116·2 | 113·0 | 114·6 | 130·0 | 112·1 |
| Oct. 1, 1931 | 103·9 | 102·6 | 101·6 | 99·3 | 129·1 | 95·9 |
| Oct. 1, 1932 | 86·7 | 84·9 | 85·8 | 86·1 | 94·6 | 82·1 |
| Oct. 1, 1933 | 90·4 | 90·9 | 89·1 | 89·6 | 98·7 | 85·6 |
| Oct. 1, 1934 | 100·0 | 103·1 | 96·0 | 104·8 | 95·7 | 95·4 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 99·8 | 104·7 | 97·7 | 102·2 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 111·7 | 101·6 | 106·2 | 101·9 | 104·8 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 113·9 | 101·6 | 107·1 | 103·9 | 107·9 |
| Sept. 1 | 107·1 | 114·4 | 103·0 | 108·1 | 107·4 | 109·3 |
| Oct. 1, 1936 | 110·1 | 117·9 | 106·0 | 112·6 | 108·6 | 108·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 8·1 | 28·1 | 41·8 | 13·2 | 8·8 |

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

crease of 4,138 over their payrolls in the preceding month.

*Quebec.*—Activity again advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging and manufacturing, but mining, local transportation and trade also showed increases. Within the group of factory employment, the greatest gains were in textile, food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal works; on the other hand, employment in lumber mills was not so brisk as at September 1, 1936. Services and construction and maintenance also showed a falling-off in activity. Statistics were compiled from 2,368 firms in Quebec with 293,665 workers, compared with 285,522 at the beginning of September. A large advance had been noted at October 1, 1935, but, on the whole, the tendency at the beginning of October in the last fifteen years had been slightly retrogressive. The index rose from 103·0 at September 1, 1936, to 106·0 at the date under review, when it was nearly three points higher than at October 1, 1935. Returns were then tabulated from 2,234 establishments having 283,468 men and women in their employ, as compared with 273,190 in the preceding month.

*Ontario.*—The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 4,434 employers of 436,435 persons, or 17,258 more than at the beginning of September. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported at October 1, 1935, when the index, at 108·1, was several points lower than that at the latest date, viz., 112·6. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in the experience of the years since 1920, the advance at the date under review was substantially larger than the average increase between September 1 and October 1, 1921-1935. Manufacturing, as a whole, (particularly in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile factories), logging, mining and trade showed heightened activity as compared with September 1, 1936, while employment declined in animal food, tobacco and beverage and

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1, 1922 | 93·5 | ..... | 100·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101·1 | 87·2 |
| Oct. 1, 1923 | 100·0 | ..... | 99·6 | 112·4 | 95·9 | ..... | 91·5 | 87·9 |
| Oct. 1, 1924 | 94·9 | 99·9 | 95·5 | 107·3 | 84·6 | ..... | 88·1 | 90·0 |
| Oct. 1, 1925 | 100·7 | 101·4 | 99·2 | 108·4 | 92·9 | 94·4 | 91·5 | 98·6 |
| Oct. 1, 1926 | 105·7 | 106·3 | 102·9 | 106·0 | 104·9 | 103·3 | 107·4 | 103·6 |
| Oct. 1, 1927 | 108·6 | 121·8 | 110·2 | 117·8 | 103·5 | 83·0 | 108·7 | 103·0 |
| Oct. 1, 1928 | 114·3 | 131·0 | 117·0 | 119·8 | 112·7 | 174·8 | 115·8 | 110·6 |
| Oct. 1, 1929 | 120·5 | 131·7 | 126·3 | 127·9 | 130·5 | 138·4 | 115·1 | 111·7 |
| Oct. 1, 1930 | 114·1 | 138·3 | 116·2 | 127·5 | 103·7 | 113·9 | 109·5 | 112·1 |
| Oct. 1, 1931 | 97·3 | 124·2 | 107·3 | 124·5 | 96·1 | 80·9 | 96·4 | 99·7 |
| Oct. 1, 1932 | 88·0 | 100·2 | 93·5 | 94·4 | 77·6 | 58·7 | 85·6 | 88·5 |
| Oct. 1, 1933 | 87·3 | 98·3 | 90·9 | 93·2 | 75·4 | 77·6 | 82·3 | 85·9 |
| Oct. 1, 1934 | 87·0 | 97·5 | 96·5 | 100·8 | 84·4 | 86·7 | 86·5 | 90·5 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·6 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1 | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| June 1 | 93·7 | 96·8 | 101·1 | 108·2 | 97·6 | 123·2 | 90·9 | 103·8 |
| July 1, | 93·5 | 94·5 | 101·4 | 110·0 | 99·4 | 113·0 | 92·7 | 106·0 |
| Aug. 1 | 92·2 | 96·5 | 101·3 | 107·4 | 99·8 | 115·1 | 93·8 | 109·2 |
| Sept. 1 | 94·3 | 97·9 | 103·4 | 111·2 | 97·7 | 106·9 | 92·9 | 110·0 |
| Oct. 1, 1936 | 95·6 | 98·1 | 105·5 | 110·9 | 98·0 | 120·3 | 95·3 | 109·1 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1936 | 13·7 | 1·3 | 12·5 | 1·4 | 3·0 | 1·6 | 3·9 | 3·4 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

clay, glass and stone plants and in services. Little general change occurred in transportation, communications and construction; within the last-named improvement in building and highway work was just about offset by curtailment in the railway construction and maintenance departments.

For October 1, 1935, 4,149 firms had reported 414,523 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 398,151 in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, mining, logging, building and highway construction and trade, while railway operation and construction, services and communications were quieter; the reductions in payroll in railway construction and maintenance were considerable. Within the manufacturing group, food, textile, iron and steel and other plants showed heightened activity. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,457 firms with an aggregate working force of 137,933 employees, compared with 136,353 at September 1. A larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1935, when the index was nearly six points lower than the 108·6 of the latest date. The 1,376 co-operating employers had then reported 129,765 persons on their payrolls, compared with 126,921 at September 1, 1935.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, vegetable food and some other factories also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 1,064 employers, whose payrolls declined from 92,395 persons at September 1, to 91,424 at the beginning

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1, 1921 | 91·3 | 88·0 | 86·8 | 100·3 | 90·3 | 101·2 | 87·4 | 87·3 | 91·7 |
| Oct. 1, 1922 | 95·8 | 93·8 | 76·0 | 105·8 | 88·3 | 105·3 | 102·0 | 85·2 | 91·2 |
| Oct. 1, 1923 | 100·7 | 99·4 | 93·0 | 109·7 | 91·6 | 107·3 | 105·4 | 95·1 | 92·5 |
| Oct. 1, 1924 | 95·0 | 92·7 | 96·4 | 103·6 | 95·5 | 100·7 | 96·6 | 96·1 | 92·4 |
| Oct. 1, 1925 | 99·5 | 98·8 | 89·4 | 100·6 | 98·1 | 102·8 | 104·1 | 100·6 | 95·9 |
| Oct. 1, 1926 | 106·5 | 104·6 | 82·9 | 105·0 | 103·4 | 107·4 | 126·9 | 105·8 | 101·0 |
| Oct. 1, 1927 | 110·3 | 106·4 | 96·8 | 111·5 | 107·2 | 106·5 | 139·8 | 115·3 | 109·4 |
| Oct. 1, 1928 | 118·8 | 115·7 | 98·5 | 117·1 | 115·1 | 111·8 | 147·3 | 127·7 | 120·1 |
| Oct. 1, 1929 | 125·6 | 120·2 | 117·1 | 126·6 | 128·1 | 114·3 | 162·4 | 141·0 | 128·2 |
| Oct. 1, 1930 | 116·2 | 107·8 | 70·8 | 118·9 | 119·5 | 110·1 | 163·0 | 136·7 | 127·9 |
| Oct. 1, 1931 | 103·9 | 91·8 | 42·2 | 108·2 | 104·2 | 95·2 | 164·5 | 125·5 | 120·8 |
| Oct. 1, 1932 | 86·7 | 84·1 | 28·4 | 98·2 | 91·2 | 87·2 | 84·3 | 109·8 | 114·5 |
| Oct. 1, 1933 | 90·4 | 86·7 | 64·7 | 105·8 | 82·5 | 82·7 | 97·0 | 108·1 | 115·0 |
| Oct. 1, 1934 | 100·0 | 94·4 | 113·4 | 117·9 | 81·3 | 84·8 | 117·0 | 116·2 | 120·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 94·1 | 132·1 | 80·0 | 85·4 | 87·0 | 123·0 | 127·1 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 104·7 | 93·4 | 134·1 | 82·4 | 87·1 | 97·4 | 131·7 | 127·3 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 104·9 | 85·0 | 137·9 | 84·1 | 88·7 | 102·9 | 135·8 | 126·3 |
| Sept. 1 | 107·1 | 105·9 | 82·7 | 140·2 | 86·0 | 89·4 | 109·0 | 137·5 | 126·3 |
| Oct 1 | 110·1 | 109·0 | 141·7 | 147·9 | 84·6 | 88·3 | 103·9 | 127·4 | 129·6 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 52·9 | 3·9 | 6·5 | 2·1 | 10·2 | 11·7 | 2·7 | 10·0 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

of October. Losses on a larger scale had been registered at October 1, 1935, and the index, at 106·0, was then rather lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 108·1. An aggregate working force of 88,670 men and women was reported by the 999 firms furnishing statistics for October 1, 1935; this was a decline of nearly 1,600 from their September 1 staffs.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg; in Quebec and Ottawa, little change on the whole was shown, while activity declined in Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,358 co-operating establishments employed 143,407 persons, or 1,881 more than at September 1. Manufacturing, transportation, road construction and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal factories indicated considerable expansion, while the iron and steel industry was rather slacker. Much larger advances had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, but the index of employment was then over four points lower. For October 1, 1935, data had been furnished by 1,307 firms having 136,947 employees, which was an increase of 4,150 over their staffs in the preceding month.

*Quebec.*—Employment in Quebec showed little general change at the date under review, 22 workers having been taken on since September 1 by the 173 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,096 on their paylists at October 1. There were seasonal losses in services, but manufacturing as a

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | Oct. 1, 1936 | Sept. 1, 1936 | Oct 1, 1935 | Oct. 1, 1934 | Oct. 1, 1933 | Oct. 1, 1932 | Oct. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 52·9 | 109·0 | 105·9 | 103·3 | 94·4 | 86·7 | 84·1 | 91·8 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·4 | 129·0 | 136·9 | 124·6 | 113·9 | 109·2 | 109·7 | 102·8 |
| Fur and products | ·2 | 87·3 | 89·2 | 103·2 | 89·6 | 99·5 | 88·6 | 91·2 |
| Leather and products | 2·2 | 112·4 | 112·2 | 110·1 | 100·0 | 100·1 | 90·6 | 92·0 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·5 | 114·3 | 114·6 | 114·0 | 103·0 | 107·5 | 97·4 | 100·7 |
| Lumber and products | 4·3 | 85·3 | 87·1 | 79·9 | 71·8 | 63·9 | 58·1 | 72·9 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·5 | 79·2 | 82·0 | 72·5 | 63·9 | 54·4 | 46·6 | 60·6 |
| Furniture | ·7 | 87·3 | 84·4 | 82·0 | 76·9 | 71·7 | 72·9 | 98·2 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 102·9 | 104·9 | 101·1 | 92·6 | 87·6 | 82·2 | 90·6 |
| Musical instruments | ·1 | 56·0 | 53·3 | 50·1 | 50·4 | 29·8 | 43·5 | 66·4 |
| Plant products—edible | 4·5 | 161·4 | 133·3 | 136·2 | 135·0 | 119·6 | 121·0 | 116·5 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·1 | 104·7 | 103·6 | 98·5 | 95·0 | 88·0 | 87·3 | 96·9 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·8 | 97·6 | 96·3 | 89·1 | 86·3 | 76·8 | 73·4 | 86·6 |
| Paper products | 1·0 | 125·5 | 123·4 | 115·9 | 106·8 | 100·8 | 99·7 | 99·5 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·3 | 106·8 | 106·3 | 105·0 | 102·5 | 98·6 | 101·7 | 109·7 |
| Rubber products | 1·2 | 103·2 | 101·5 | 92·3 | 91·8 | 86·2 | 81·0 | 94·4 |
| Textile products | 10·0 | 122·0 | 118·8 | 116·9 | 109·4 | 104·5 | 98·6 | 96·2 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3·8 | 132·7 | 133·5 | 131·7 | 121·4 | 114·3 | 105·0 | 95·3 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·8 | 93·7 | 93·9 | 90·7 | 89·3 | 81·2 | 75·7 | 75·1 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·8 | 146·6 | 145·3 | 141·2 | 117·4 | 125·8 | 109·8 | 99·1 |
| Silk and silk goods | ·9 | 516·2 | 514·4 | 529·8 | 467·9 | 413·3 | 378·5 | 330·8 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·0 | 126·5 | 124·0 | 123·5 | 115·0 | 118·2 | 110·0 | 105·7 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·3 | 115·0 | 110·1 | 105·6 | 100·8 | 93·5 | 92·1 | 95·4 |
| Other textile products | 1·0 | 103·1 | 94·3 | 97·2 | 91·6 | 86·9 | 80·9 | 86·8 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·5 | 112·4 | 113·4 | 120·8 | 114·8 | 117·0 | 115·2 | 111·6 |
| Tobacco | ·7 | 91·9 | 95·4 | 107·2 | 105·9 | 111·5 | 109·8 | 102·7 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 141·8 | 139·2 | 138·4 | 126·6 | 124·5 | 122·7 | 124·4 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 145·3 | 128·4 | 139·0 | 130·7 | 112·2 | 95·9 | 97·7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·1 | 141·0 | 139·3 | 132·0 | 120·4 | 111·4 | 107·5 | 113·9 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·9 | 87·5 | 88·9 | 84·5 | 74·5 | 64·0 | 70·2 | 106·0 |
| Electric light and power | 1·5 | 123·2 | 124·1 | 119·6 | 117·6 | 112·2 | 113·9 | 132·4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·7 | 126·3 | 124·4 | 128·4 | 108·5 | 95·7 | 105·2 | 134·5 |
| Iron and steel products | 10·9 | 87·2 | 83·1 | 84·7 | 70·6 | 62·5 | 61·1 | 71·6 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·3 | 113·7 | 107·4 | 112·0 | 81·4 | 66·7 | 59·8 | 77·8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·1 | 109·0 | 106·5 | 94·9 | 81·9 | 65·8 | 68·9 | 93·1 |
| Agricultural implements | ·4 | 45·3 | 45·5 | 53·0 | 34·6 | 25·3 | 21·4 | 23·9 |
| Land vehicles | 4·6 | 79·7 | 74·2 | 79·0 | 68·0 | 64·2 | 62·4 | 62·8 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1·5 | 111·5 | 92·0 | 110·8 | 71·4 | 65·9 | 46·0 | 59·6 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 65·8 | 56·6 | 68·0 | 53·5 | 47·5 | 61·8 | 66·9 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 121·3 | 105·8 | 112·1 | 98·2 | 89·9 | 81·7 | 105·2 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) | ·6 | 90·7 | 91·9 | 83·9 | 64·6 | 54·7 | 54·8 | 99·6 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·5 | 94·8 | 96·7 | 97·1 | 78·0 | 65·0 | 64·9 | 78·2 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 94·1 | 93·2 | 86·4 | 82·8 | 68·1 | 67·4 | 87·8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·2 | 142·7 | 139·3 | 125·8 | 112·7 | 91·6 | 81·7 | 101·8 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 145·9 | 143·7 | 142·7 | 136·3 | 128·2 | 121·4 | 124·6 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 134·9 | 133·0 | 130·2 | 121·7 | 104·1 | 99·1 | 103·2 |

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

whole was rather brisker, while moderate improvement also occurred in transportation and construction. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1935, when 167 establishments had employed 13,364 men and women, a decrease of 133 from the preceding month.

*Toronto.*—Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,502 firms employing 130,803 persons, compared with 128,221 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable, food, printing and paper goods, chemical and iron and steel groups; road construction, services and trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, building was quieter. Rather larger additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported at October 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 105·5 at the latest date, being 4·4 points higher. Some 1,400 employers had then reported a combined working force of 123,300 persons, compared with 120,379 at September 1, 1935.

*Ottawa.*—Trade and construction were rather more active, while manufacturing showed a decline. The forces of the 196 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,601 workers, or 34 fewer than at September 1. The index of employment was over five points higher than at the same date in 1935, when an increase had been indicated by the 176 co-operating establishments whose payrolls had included 13,612 persons.

*Hamilton.*—Moderate improvement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were gains in textile and iron and steel plants. Building construction was also rather busier and there was a minor increase in trade, while losses occurred in road construction and some other groups. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms with 31,553 employees, compared with 31,451 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was slightly higher, larger additions to staffs having then been reported by the 272 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for October 1, 1935, and who had a personnel of 32,027.

*Windsor.*—There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and seventy-five establishments employed 16,393 workers, as against 14,557 at September 1. A much smaller advance had been noted at October 1, 1935, when the 169 co-operating establishments had reported 14,456 employees, or 231 more than at September 1 of that year; the index then was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Considerable improvement was indicated in Winnipeg at October 1, when the 484 firms furnishing data employed 40,756 workers, or 1,064 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction, services and trade were more active, while communications reported moderate curtailment. A smaller gain had been shown at the beginning of October a year ago by the 458 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had 38,989 men and women on the paylists; the index then was somewhat lower, standing at 91·1, as compared with 95·3 at October 1, 1936.

*Vancouver.*—Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since the beginning of March, according to 441 establishments with 35,098 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,324 at September 1. Manufacturing and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in communications, transportation and services. A larger reduction on the whole had been recorded at October 1, 1935, when the index stood at 103·5, as compared with 109·1 at the beginning of October of the present year. Statements for October 1 of last year had been received from 413 firms whose employees aggregated 32,867.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

**Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

There was a further substantial advance in factory employment at October 1, when the 5,831 co-operating establishments reported 552,248 operatives, or 15,597 more than at September 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish-canneries and lumber mills, and there were also slight declines in tobacco and glass factories. Most other manufacturing groups, however, showed improvement. The gains in iron and steel were especially pronounced, this industry absorbing nearly 5,500 additional workers since September 1; the increase was of particular interest because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the years, 1921-1935. There were also large additions to staffs in textile and vegetable food factories, while the expansion in pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and chemical works was considerable.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the last fifteen years has shown comparatively little change from September 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the declines indicated in the remainder; the advance at the date under review greatly exceeds that noted at October 1 in any other

year since 1920 in which the trend has been favourable. The unadjusted index of employment, at 109·0, was 5·5 per cent higher than at October 1, 1935, and was also higher than in any other month since August 1, 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 103·0 at September 1, 1936, to 106·1 at the date under review.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the sixteen years of the record are as follows: 1936, 109·0; 1935, 103·3; 1934, 94·4; 1933, 86·7; 1932, 84·1; 1931, 91·8; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 120·2; 1928, 115·7; 1927, 106·4; 1926, 104·6; 1925, 98·8; 1924, 92·7; 1923, 99·4; 1922, 93·8 and 1921, 88·0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted at October 1, 1936, continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, nearly 68,200 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,700 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 96·8 at January 1 to 109·0 at the beginning of October, or by 12·6 per cent. Expansion was indicated in the same months of 1935, during which period the number of persons re-employed was larger; however, activity was then at a lower level, the index at October 1, 1935, standing at 103·3, compared with 109·0 at the latest date.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 5,565, had employed 519,711 workers, compared with 507,163 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in iron and steel plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, those in the latter being pronounced following an unusually active season. Statistics were received from 310 manufacturers, employing 25,013 persons, as compared with 26 580 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most marked in British Columbia, was on a smaller scale than that registered at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

*Leather and Products.*—A slight decline was indicated in the leather industry at October 1, tanning and footwear factories showing reductions in staffs, while the production of miscellaneous leather goods was rather more active. The 298 employers making returns reported 22,790 workers, or 86 fewer than at September 1. Employment at the beginning of October a year ago also decreased moderately from the preceding month; the index number then stood at 110·1, compared with 112·4 at the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a higher level than at October 1, 1935. The decrease at the date under review took place very largely in rough and dressed lumber mills, but container and vehicle plants were also slacker. On the other hand, furniture factories were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 45,076 persons was reported by the 845 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 46,108 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in all provinces.

*Musical Instruments.*—A slight gain was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was at a higher level than during last autumn. Thirty-five establishments reported 1,599 employees, as compared with 1,521 in the preceding month.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Practically all branches of the vegetable food division showed improvement; the largest gains, however, occurred in canneries, while those in confectionery and sugar and syrup factories were also considerable. The staffs of the 478 reporting firms aggregated 46,908 persons, or 8,168 more than in their last return. Employment was more active in all provinces, firms in Ontario showing the most pronounced advances. The general increase was very much greater than that registered at the corresponding date in 1935, when the index was many points lower.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Additions to their staffs were reported by 606 employers in this group; they had 63,740 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 63,038 at the beginning of September. Improvement took place in pulp and paper and paper products factories and in printing and publishing houses, the gains occurring mainly in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. A smaller advance, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number then was several points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed improvement at October 1, 1936; data were compiled from 52 firms with 13,150 employees, as against 12,934 in their last report. A gain had also been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index of employment was much lower.

*Textile Products.*—Thread, yarn and cloth, hosiery and knitting and garment and other textile factories reported heightened activity;

1,042 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 102,209 workers at the beginning of September, to 104,955 at the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, although the tendency was generally favourable. Larger gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the index then was lower by over five points than at October 1, 1936.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—A moderate reduction in employment occurred in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 184 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 15,273 workers; distilled and malt liquor factories showed greater activity, but tobacco and other branches of the group were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than at October 1, 1935, when little general change had been shown by the co-operating firms.

*Chemicals and Allied Products*—Continued gains were indicated in chemical factories, 200 of which reported a staff of 11,585, as compared with 11,442 in the preceding month. Most of the increase was in Ontario. A higher level of activity was indicated at the first of October than at the same date of last year.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Glass factories showed reduced activity, while brick and stone works were rather busier. Statements were received from 207 manufacturers employing 9,688 persons at October 1, compared with 9,829 at the beginning of September. The index was slightly higher than at the corresponding date in 1935, although the general tendency had then been favourable.

*Electric Light and Power.*—A slight decline occurred in electric current plants at October 1, when 97 establishments employed 15,551 workers, compared with 15,624 at September 1. A small increase had been noted at the same date of last year; however, the index number then stood at 119·6, compared with 123·2 at October 1, 1936.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Heightened activity was indicated in electrical apparatus works, 127 of which had 17,366 employees, or 260 more than in their last report. This gain, which took place mainly in Ontario, was smaller than that noted at October 1, 1935, when the index was two points higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Many branches of the iron and steel industry shared in the upward movement indicated at the beginning of October; the largest increases were in the automobile, railway car, crude, rolled and forged and heating appliance divisions, but machinery, steel shipbuilding, wire, hardware and other groups also showed considerable improvement. Statements were received from 859 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 113,603 persons, as compared with 108,118 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Rather more pronounced expansion had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, but the tendency in most other years of the record has been downward. Employment at October 1, 1935, was at a slightly lower level, the index then standing at 84·7, compared with 87·2 at the latest date.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—A combined working force of 22,712 persons was reported by the 169 co-operating employers, who had 22,175 at the beginning of September. There was improvement in the precious and the base metal divisions, and in smelters and refineries. The index was some seventeen points higher than in the autumn of 1935.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products.*—The personnel of the 143 firms furnishing data in these industries aggregated 14,767, or 172 more than in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted at October 1, 1935, when employment was not so active.

### Logging

Statements were tabulated from 324 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 16,685 workers to 40,184 at the date under review. This advance was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1935, or of any other year of the record. The index, at 141·7 at October 1, 1936, was higher than at that date in any of the last fifteen years. Camps in Quebec absorbed a large proportion of the men added to payrolls at October 1 of the present year, but the trend was generally upward.

### Mining

*Coal-Mining.*—There was an important increase in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was higher by 3·7 points than at October 1, 1935, when the improvement over the September 1 payrolls had been on a much smaller scale. Returns were received from 104 operators employing 25,108 persons at October 1, 1936, as compared with 23,193 in their last report. The gains took place mainly in the coal-fields of the Prairie Provinces.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in this group showed continued improvement, 214 employers reported 34,303 workers, or 1,069 more than at the beginning of September. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the advance. A

reduction had been noted at the corresponding date last year, and the index number was then many points lower.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Heightened activity was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 82 firms employing 8,812 persons, compared with 8,269 in the preceding month. The index was decidedly higher than at October 1, 1935, when little general change had been recorded.

### Communications

Communications showed a decline in personnel from the last report, the companies and branches furnishing data indicating a staff of 22,415 employees, as compared with 22,790 at September 1. The index was slightly higher than in the autumn of 1935, although employment on the whole had then been practically unchanged from the preceding month.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—An increase was indicated in local transportation, 366 persons being added to the forces of the 236 co-operating firms, who had 27,535 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in rather greater volume than at October 1 of last year, a smaller advance having then been shown.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 101 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls decreased from 62,824 at September 1 to 61,976 at the beginning of October. An increase had been indicated at the same date of last year, when the index, at 75·8, was slightly lower than at the latest date, viz., 77·9. The tendency in each of the five economic areas was downward.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A contraction was registered in the water transportation group, in which 111 companies employed 16,520 workers; this was a decline of 751 as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. An advance had been noted at October 1 of last year, when the index stood at 94·0, as compared with 91·6 at the beginning of October of the present year.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—There was an increase in employment in building, 567 persons being added to the forces of the 738 co-operating contractors. They had 25,065 employees; this number was smaller than that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, a larger gain having then been indicated. In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the trend was favourable, but elsewhere curtailment took place.

*Highways.*—Employment in this group declined in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while the remaining provinces reported heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 383 employers, whose staffs, standing at 59,671, were smaller by 881 workers than at September 1. The number of persons employed in the group was not so large as that reported at October 1, 1935, when a considerable increase had been noted.

*Railways.*—A pronounced falling-off in employment took place on railway construction work. The forces of the 33 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 43,710 at the beginning of September, to 37,899 at the date under review. A smaller reduction had been registered at October 1, 1935, but the level of employment was then much lower.

### Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a large contraction in employment in this group, in which other divisions showed little general change. The staffs of the 475 service firms whose returns were received, numbered 27,831 at October 1, as against 30,031 in the preceding month. The seasonal declines indicated at the same date last year had been on a smaller scale, in spite of which employment in the service division was then not so active as at the date under review.

### Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 1,302 firms reported 104,611 employees, compared with 101,948 in the preceding month. This advance was greater than that recorded at October 1 of 1935, considerably exceeding the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1935. The index at the date under review stood at 129·6, compared with 123·8 at October 1, 1935.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1936

The term "unemployment," as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS

The level of activity among local Trade Unions at the close of September remained almost identical with that of the previous month, unemployment standing at 10·9 per cent as compared with a percentage of 10·8 in August. This very slight tendency toward retarded employment was the first interruption in the favourable movement which has characterized the trade unions situation since the close of April. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the returns compiled from 1,825 labour organizations, embracing a total of 180,306 members, 19,699 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Somewhat better conditions, however, prevailed than in September a year ago when unemployment stood at 13 per cent. The changes in the various provinces from August were very slight, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions showing an upward employment trend which was just more than offset by the fractional recessions apparent in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Compared with the returns for September of last year, British Columbia members showed a gain of over 5 per cent in available work which was rather widely distributed throughout the various trades and industries, while in Alberta greater activity in coal mining, and in building and construction operations was largely responsible for the increase of over 4 per cent reported from that province. Quebec unions showed moderate improvement in conditions from September last year and in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan there was a slight rise in work afforded. In Nova Scotia, however, employment curtailment of less than one per cent was manifest.

Unemployment among local Trade Union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, is tabulated separately each month. Regina unions during September indicated an employment advance of over 3 per cent from the previous month, while minor gains were

evident among Halifax and Vancouver members. Nominal adverse changes only were reflected from Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Employment in all cities used for comparison was better maintained than in September of last year, Montreal and Vancouver unions especially showing noteworthy expansion. In Saint John, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton moderate increases in activity were evident, Halifax and Winnipeg unions indicating but a slightly more favourable tendency.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·3 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6 1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10 9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4·3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15 4 | 16·4 | 15·4 |
| Sept., 1919..... | 1·5 | 1·1 | 2·3 | 1·4 | ·7 | 1·3 | ·9 | 4·0 | 1·8 |
| Sept., 1920..... | ·3 | ·1 | 7·6 | 1·9 | ·5 | ·1 | ·6 | 5·1 | 3·3 |
| Sept., 1921..... | 8·7 | 7·0 | 13·8 | 6·2 | 3·9 | 2·5 | 3·0 | 12·5 | 8·5 |
| Sept., 1922..... | 1·5 | 2·1 | 5·1 | 1·9 | ·7 | ·5 | 1·4 | 4·8 | 2·8 |
| Sept., 1923..... | 1·5 | 1·7 | 2·3 | 2·1 | ·8 | 1·1 | 1·9 | 2·4 | 2·0 |
| Sept., 1924..... | 9·3 | 2·9 | 7·6 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 4·0 | 4·7 | 4·3 | 5·9 |
| Sept., 1925..... | 6·6 | 3·0 | 10·9 | 3·7 | 1·7 | ·8 | 2·6 | 5·2 | 5·7 |
| Sept., 1926..... | 1·1 | 1·6 | 7·1 | 1·8 | ·5 | 1·1 | 2·0 | 5·4 | 3·3 |
| Sept., 1927..... | 1·4 | 1·1 | 4·8 | 2·2 | 2·4 | 2·1 | 1·4 | 4·1 | 3·1 |
| Sept., 1928..... | ·9 | ·5 | 3·5 | 1·2 | 1·2 | ·6 | 4·2 | 3·3 | 2·2 |
| Sept., 1929..... | 1·8 | 1·6 | 3·9 | 3·1 | 4·7 | 2·5 | 6·1 | 4·5 | 3·7 |
| Sept., 1930..... | 5·2 | 2·3 | 12·7 | 9·6 | 6·5 | 4·9 | 8·7 | 10·1 | 9·4 |
| Sept., 1931..... | 8·2 | 10·4 | 22·7 | 18·7 | 19·0 | 12·3 | 16·0 | 17·9 | 18·1 |
| Sept., 1932..... | 11·7 | 13·1 | 23·6 | 23·1 | 18·7 | 11·0 | 19·1 | 19·7 | 20·4 |
| Sept., 1933..... | 11·0 | 10·4 | 24·1 | 20·9 | 19·1 | 13·5 | 19·7 | 21·3 | 19·8 |
| Sept., 1934..... | 7·3 | 6·6 | 21·2 | 16·7 | 14·6 | 9·0 | 15·3 | 18·1 | 16·4 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25 7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·5 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | 9·0 | 24·6 | 18·0 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·1 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·2 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·1 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·0 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | 9·6 | 15·9 | 14 6 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·8 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936..... | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936..... | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936..... | 7·4 | 8·7 | 19·6 | 15·0 | 9·9 | 7·7 | 15·7 | 11·6 | 14·8 |
| June, 1936..... | 6·7 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 13·3 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 17·2 | 10·5 | 13·9 |
| July, 1936..... | 6·2 | 6·8 | 19·2 | 9·9 | 8·3 | 7·4 | 14·4 | 9·7 | 12·5 |
| Aug., 1936..... | 6·8 | 7·7 | 16·7 | 8·4 | 7·8 | 7·1 | 10·7 | 8·3 | 10·8 |
| Sept., 1936..... | 6·2 | 8·0 | 17·1 | 9·0 | 8·0 | 5·8 | 9·5 | 8·5 | 10·9 |

The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The level of the curve at the close of September remained approximately the same as in the previous month, there being but a very nominal tendency toward retarded activity. The point reached at the end of the month was, however, below that of September, 1935, denoting more favourable employment conditions during the month surveyed.

The manufacturing industries, as a whole, reported an almost unchanged employment volume during September from the previous month according to the returns received from a total of 510 labour organizations with 60,583 members. Of these, 6,629 or a percentage of 10·9, were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 10·8 per cent in August. Fluctuations were apparent, however, in the various groups of trades. Metal polishers, hat, cap and glove, and cigar and tobacco workers, showed a substantially improved situation from August and general labourers and garment workers gains of moderate proportions, while the change among bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen was very slight though favourable. On the contrary, glass workers registered a sharp drop in work afforded from August and recessions, of much lesser degree, were evident among iron and steel, leather, brewery, wood and fur workers, and paper-makers. Textile and carpet, and jewelry workers, however, recorded the same percentage of unemployment as in August. Contrasted with the returns in the manufacturing industries for September last year, when 12·7 per cent of idleness was reported, textile and carpet, and leather workers were afforded a much better volume of work during the month reviewed and noteworthy increases were manifest by iron and steel, jewelry, and cigar and tobacco workers. Among hat, cap, and glove workers, improvement on a smaller scale was noted. Bakers and confectioners, paper-makers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers showed little variation in conditions from September a year ago, though the trend was toward greater employment. Pronounced curtailment of activity was evident, however, among glass workers, and in the garment trades fair sized losses in available work were shown. Employment was also somewhat retarded among general labourers, fur, brewery and wood workers.

From unions in the coal mining industry, 48 reports were forwarded during September, embracing a membership of 14,555 persons, 1,285 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 8·8 in

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September, 1919 | 0 | 0 | 1·0 | 2·3 | 1·0 | 1·2 | ·3 | 1·7 | 0 | ·1 | ·7 | 1·1 | 0 | ·1 | ·1 | 3·4 | 1·4 | 1·2 | 0 | 0 | 2·9 | ·9 | 2·4 | 1·0 | ·2 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | ·4 | 1·2 | ·1 | 2·0 | 1·8 |
| September, 1920 | 1·0 | 0 | ·1 | 7·7 | 2·3 | 1·5 | 1·2 | 1·7 | 0 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 0 | 39·0 | 0 | 15·1 | 4·6 | 4·0 | 15·6 | 6·5 | 2·7 | 2·0 | ·4 | 2·5 | ·2 | ·3 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·0 | 1·6 | 3·3 |
| September, 1921 | 20·2 | 22·8 | 9·1 | 13·9 | 11·4 | 7·7 | 6·3 | 8·3 | 0 | 2·4 | 13·8 | 3·7 | 17·5 | 0 | 8·4 | 19·1 | 16·4 | 59·8 | 0 | 3·4 | 11·7 | 2·6 | 7·9 | 2·3 | 2·9 | ·2 | ·2 | 0 | ·5 | 3·3 | 1·1 | 6·4 | 8·5 |
| September, 1922 | 16·1 | 0 | ·6 | 4·5 | 13·4 | 2·8 | ·4 | 3·8 | 0 | 4·7 | 3·0 | 3·2 | 2·9 | 0 | 7·8 | 4·7 | 3·1 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 2·7 | 1·4 | 7·4 | 1·4 | ·2 | ·4 | ·4 | 0 | ·2 | 2·5 | 1·7 | 4·3 | 2·8 |
| September, 1923 | 0 | 0 | 1·0 | 2·9 | 2·5 | 3·0 | ·1 | 4·6 | 0 | 8·5 | 3·3 | 3·2 | 3·4 | 0 | 10·8 | 1·3 | 3·1 | 12·4 | 0 | 1·9 | 4·3 | 1·0 | 3·0 | 1·0 | ·7 | ·4 | ·4 | 0 | ·8 | 2·1 | 2·0 | 2·4 | 2·0 |
| September, 1924 | 0 | 34·7 | 7·2 | 9·1 | 2·2 | 8·3 | 5·9 | 9·7 | 0 | 6·7 | 7·2 | 29·0 | 3·9 | 5·4 | 9·8 | 12·0 | 25·4 | 20·1 | 0 | 0 | 11·9 | 3·2 | 3·8 | 3·8 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 1·1 | 2·1 | ·4 | 6·5 | 5·9 |
| September, 1925 | 0 | 45·5 | 6·4 | 11·0 | 3·3 | 3·0 | ·3 | 4·3 | 0 | 7·1 | 32·8 | 25·8 | 34·1 | 4·8 | 2·8 | 7·0 | 24·6 | 1·6 | 0 | 4·3 | 10·5 | 1·8 | 5·9 | 2·0 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·5 | 1·6 | ·0 | 4·9 | 5·7 |
| September, 1926 | 2·6 | 35·4 | ·7 | 6·8 | 3·3 | 2·6 | 0 | 3·5 | 0 | 9·8 | 5·2 | 17·3 | 1·7 | 21·3 | 1·9 | 8·8 | 27·0 | 12·9 | 0 | 7·0 | 5·5 | 1·7 | 8·3 | 1·8 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·1 | 1·4 | ·1 | 4·7 | 3·3 |
| September, 1927 | 2·6 | 0 | ·7 | 4·0 | 1·8 | 2·6 | 1·4 | 3·1 | 0 | 4·8 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 1·7 | 4·5 | 6·4 | 5·1 | 7·4 | 44·6 | 0 | 0 | 8·3 | 2·5 | 29·9 | 2·0 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·2 | 1·5 | ·1 | 5·2 | 3·1 |
| September, 1928 | ·8 | 6·3 | 3·6 | 2·8 | 3·0 | 2·0 | ·3 | 2·7 | 0 | 8·1 | ·5 | 1·5 | ·3 | 1·9 | 1·4 | 3·4 | ·5 | 19·6 | 0 | 1·0 | 2·9 | 1·6 | 14·6 | 1·2 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·4 | 1·6 | ·4 | 2·9 | 2·2 |
| September, 1929 | 1·2 | 4·7 | 2·7 | 3·5 | 2·0 | 2·5 | 1·2 | 3·2 | 0 | 6·8 | 3·7 | 0 | 3·7 | 11·7 | 1·4 | 3·3 | 2·4 | 16·8 | 0 | 11·3 | 8·6 | 2·8 | 13·6 | 2·8 | ·4 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | 2·5 | 2·4 | ·9 | 4·3 | 3·7 |
| September, 1930 | 1·5 | 17·2 | 5·3 | 8·7 | 3·8 | 8·3 | 11·9 | 6·8 | 0 | 16·5 | 8·6 | 38·3 | 6·1 | 20· | 13·2 | 6·5 | 14·4 | 31·5 | 0 | 43·7 | 27·9 | 5·4 | 22·0 | 5·8 | ·4 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 0 | 0 | 6·1 | ·7 | 12·0 | 9·4 |
| September, 1931 | 6·0 | 24·6 | 6·2 | 20·0 | 6·0 | 15·7 | 27·7 | 10·9 | 0 | 36·0 | 18·3 | 16·8 | 17·3 | 36·0 | 14·2 | 21·8 | 67·3 | 46·0 | 0 | 37·9 | 47·5 | 12·0 | 34·4 | 13·4 | 1·6 | 9·0 | 9·1 | 0 | 3·6 | 8·9 | ·3 | 20·2 | 18·1 |
| September, 1932 | 10·6 | 42·3 | 12·3 | 21·3 | 8·6 | 16·2 | 20·1 | 14·7 | 0 | 19·2 | 14·0 | 32·3 | 7·6 | 80·0 | 6·8 | 27·0 | 11·1 | 30·1 | 0 | 47·9 | 61·5 | 11·3 | 31·4 | 12·5 | 1·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 0 | 1·9 | 11·9 | 7·1 | 20·0 | 20·4 |
| September, 1933 | 24·8 | 16·9 | 9·8 | 21·3 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 15·5 | 15·4 | 8·7 | 28·0 | 8·1 | 14·1 | 7·7 | 6·4 | 23·6 | 25·6 | 16·7 | 33·1 | 0 | 60·9 | 65·8 | 12·0 | 42·1 | 12·3 | 1·1 | 11·5 | 11·7 | 0 | ·6 | 11·0 | 5·2 | 20·2 | 19·8 |
| September, 1934 | 44·4 | 44·7 | 11·7 | 16·0 | 7·3 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 15·9 | 4·7 | 20·5 | 6·3 | 8·9 | 19·4 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 0 | 55·5 | 53·9 | 8·1 | 46·8 | 7·8 | ·8 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 3·2 | 14·6 | 16·4 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·0 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 18·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 64·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 47·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11 5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 19·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 44·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·5 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 14·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49 3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1'3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20 5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39 1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | ·8 | 8·4 | 18 1 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 8·2 | 0 | 18·1 | 31·2 | 4·9 | 33·9 | 43·7 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 0 | 33·8 | 40·5 | 7·1 | 32·1 | 7·7 | ·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 2·3 | 9·5 | 14·8 |
| June, 1936 | 1·7 | 3 8 | 18·4 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 5·4 | 2·1 | 8·3 | 0 | 10·3 | 25·5 | 2·9 | 27·7 | 39·4 | 17·9 | 10·9 | 24·5 | 39·5 | 0 | 34·7 | 40·5 | 6·3 | 35·6 | 6·4 | ·6 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·2 | 13·9 |
| July, 1936 | ·8 | 2·0 | 16·3 | 11·2 | 9·1 | 4·9 | 2·1 | 7·4 | 0 | 10·9 | 13·7 | 5·2 | 14·4 | 20·5 | 17·0 | 11·2 | 11·1 | 48·1 | 0 | 35·3 | 37·4 | 6·3 | 38·9 | 6·2 | 1·3 | 9·4 | 9·6 | 0 | 4·7 | 5·2 | 1·8 | 10·2 | 12·5 |
| August, 1936 | 4·2 | 1·5 | 12·1 | 10·8 | 8·9 | 6·5 | 3·2 | 9·3 | 0 | 6·8 | 12·6 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 14·5 | 14·7 | 9·8 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 0 | 41·3 | 29·9 | 5·3 | 37·1 | 5·4 | ·9 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·7 | 6·5 | 3·7 | 10·2 | 10·8 |
| September, 1936 | 6·3 | 1·9 | 12·0 | 10·9 | 9·6 | 6·2 | 3·7 | 8·4 | 0 | 9·9 | 9·0 | 5·9 | 10·0 | 5·4 | 16·3 | 12·0 | 10·7 | 49·1 | 0 | 38·4 | 32·3 | 5·8 | 29·8 | 6·1 | 1·1 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 5·3 | 4·7 | 2·2 | 8·0 | 10·9 |

comparison with percentages of 9·3 in August and 9·8 in September last year. In both the Alberta and British Columbia coal fields a better situation obtained than in either the previous month or September, 1935, the improvement in the latter comparison being the more substantial. In Nova Scotia the volume of employment afforded remained practically unchanged from August, though there was some slowing-up in activity manifest from September last year. In addition to the miners reported as entirely out of work, a number were shown as working at reduced time.

The unemployment volume in the building and construction trades during September was slightly in excess of that shown in the previous month, though the situation was considerably improved from September a year ago. This was evident from the reports tabulated for September from an aggregate of 199 Associations with a membership numbering 19,067 persons, 6,152 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 32·3 as compared with percentages of 29·9 in August and 41·5 in September, 1935. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers suffered large losses in employment from August, and among bridge and structural iron workers, and brick-layers, masons and plasterers, contractions in activity of lesser degree, though noteworthy, were reflected. Electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers recorded moderate employment recessions, and among granite and stone-cutters, and steam-shovelmen slight adverse tendencies were noted. Carpenters and joiners, however, were afforded a somewhat better volume of work than in August and among plumbers and steam-fitters the change was very slight though favourable. In making a comparison with the returns for September of last year in the building and construction trades, carpenters and joiners, and steam-shovelmen reported extensive employment recovery during the month reviewed, and among electrical workers improvement on a much smaller scale was recorded. Among painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and brick-layers, masons and plasterers, heightened activity of rather moderate degree was manifest, plumbers and steamfitters showing but a slightly upward tendency. Granite and stone-cutters and hod carriers and building labourers, however, reflected decidedly less favourable conditions than in September, 1935, and among bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers some employment cessation was apparent.

In the transportation industries at the close of September the percentage of idleness shown was 5·8 in contrast with 5·3 per cent in August and 6·5 per cent in September a year ago. The percentage for September was based on the reports received from 812 Local Unions with a combined membership of 58,959 persons, 3,425 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. In the navigation division a higher level of employment was indicated than in either the preceding month or September a year ago, while among steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 78 per cent of the total group membership reporting, and among street and electric railway employees activity eased off very slightly from August, though the trend of employment was nominally better than in September of last year. There was no change in the volume of work accorded teamsters and chauffeurs from August but minor contractions were noted from September 1935.

Retail shop clerks showed a slightly adverse employment tendency during September from the previous month, but conditions were considerably improved from September, 1935. This was evident from the reports compiled from 5 associations of these workers with 1,457 members, 5·3 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month as compared with 4·7 per cent in August and 10·4 per cent in September, 1935.

Civic employees were more busily engaged than in either the previous month or September last year as manifest from the reports tabulated from 82 Unions, with an aggregate of 8,601 members. Of these, 190 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2·2 in contrast with percentages of 3·7 in August and 2·9 in September last year.

The 130 organizations in the miscellaneous group of trades furnishing reports at the close of September and covering a membership of 6,356 persons, showed that 510 or a percentage of 8·0 were unemployed at the end of the month as compared with 10·2 per cent in August. A much higher level of activity was apparent than in September, 1935, when 19·4 per cent of idleness was registered. Theatre and stage employees were afforded a considerably better volume of work than in August, and among stationary engineers and firemen moderate advances were noted. The trend for unclassified workers and barbers was also upward, though the variation from August was very slight. Some falling off in available work, however, was reflected among hotel and restaurant employees. As contrast-

ed with the returns for September last year, decidedly more favourable conditions prevailed for barbers during the month reviewed, and hotel and restaurant employees were much better engaged. Increases in activity of lesser importance, were noted by theatre and stage employees and slight gains by stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers.

Employment for fishermen was at a slightly lower level during September than in the preceding month, but the situation was considerably improved from September, 1935. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 3 Unions with a membership numbering 590 persons, 6·3 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month as compared with 4·2 per cent in August and with 16·7 per cent in September a year ago.

Lumber workers and loggers showed but a fractional drop in activity during September from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 1·9 as compared with 1·5 per cent in August. This percentage for September was established from the reports received from 2 unions with 1,067 members. A greater volume of work was available, however, than in September, 1935, when 6·9 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for each month from September, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1936

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during September, 1936, recorded a decline of over 8 per cent from that of the previous month, and one of nearly 28 per cent from the corresponding month a year ago. Under both comparisons farming and construction and maintenance, in which group relief placements were registered, reported heavy declines, which much more than offset the gains made in services, logging and manufacturing. Trade also showed a gain over the preceding month but no change over the corresponding period last year, while mining and transportation recorded losses from August, 1936, but gains over September, 1935, no one of which was large.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the month, and at the close of the period under review reached levels which were from 20 to 21 points below those recorded at the end of September a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 51·3 during the first half and 42·1 during the second half of September, 1936, in contrast with the ratios of 63·9 and 63·1 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 46·4 and 39·4, as compared with 59·1 and 59·2 during the corresponding month of 1935.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1936, was 1,173, as compared with 1,259 during the preceding month and with 1,601 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,540, in comparison with 2,019 in August, 1936, and with 2,521 in September last year.

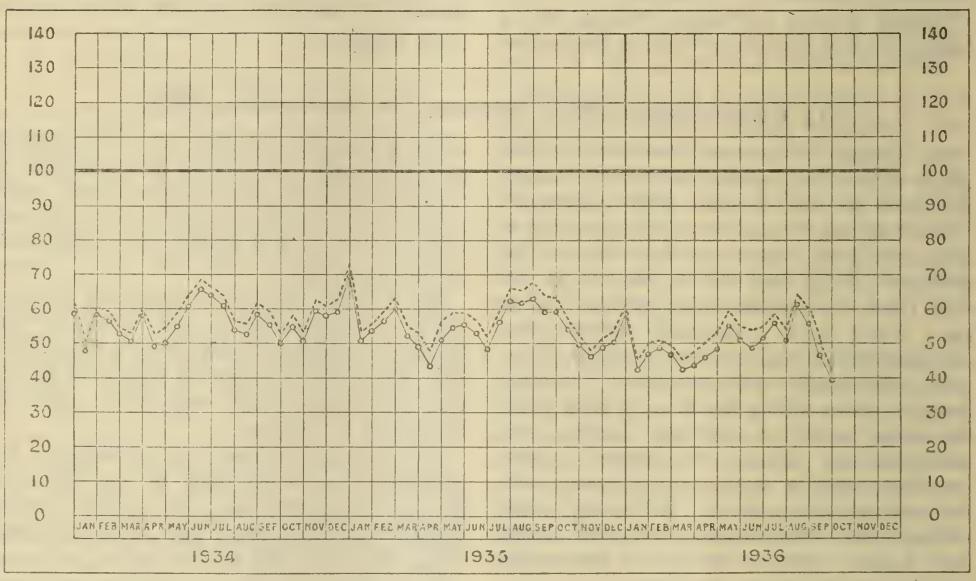
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1936, was 1,080, of which 701 were in regular employment and 379 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,179 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,491 daily, consisting of 998 placements in regular and 493 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 29,186 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 26,996 placements. Of these, placements in regular employment were 17,520, of which 12,438 were of men and 5,082 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,476. The number of vacancies reported by employers

was 18,742 for men and 10,583 for women, a total of 29,325, while applications for work numbered 63,484, of which 48,062 were from men and 15,422 from women. Reports for August, 1936, showed 32,721 positions available, 52,475 applications made and 30,651 placements effected, while in September, 1935, there were recorded 38,410 vacancies, 60,496 applications for work and 35,775 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT




| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (9 months) | 147,463 | 88,963 | 236,426 |

### Nova Scotia

During September, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for about the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with September, 1935. The reduction in placements from September of last year was due to a decrease under construction and maintenance, offset, in part, by a gain in logging. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 78; construction and maintenance, 363; and services, 231, of which 192 were of household workers. During the month 200 men and 86 women were placed in regular employment.

### New Brunswick

There was an increase of over 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick in September when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 13 per cent higher than in August, but nearly 26 per cent below September, 1935. A reduction in relief placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the decrease from September of last year, as a small gain in trade was offset by a loss in services, and other

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF September, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **760** | **28** | **901** | **710** | **286** | **423** | **2,086** | **398** |
| Halifax | 300 | 25 | 394 | 249 | 114 | 135 | 1,381 | 165 |
| New Glasgow | 228 | 3 | 265 | 234 | 152 | 76 | 326 | 198 |
| Sydney | 232 | 0 | 242 | 227 | 20 | 212 | 379 | 35 |
| **New Brunswick** | **770** | **8** | **921** | **756** | **274** | **482** | **989** | **485** |
| Chatham | 56 | 1 | 82 | 44 | 28 | 16 | 165 | 65 |
| Fredericton | 5 | 0 | 104 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 133 | 115 |
| Moncton | 381 | 7 | 379 | 379 | 213 | 166 | 92 | 168 |
| St. John | 328 | 0 | 356 | 328 | 33 | 295 | 599 | 137 |
| **Quebec** | **5,053** | **738** | **9,897** | **5,724** | **3,238** | **779** | **3,799** | **4,342** |
| Chicoutimi | 455 | 0 | 623 | 454 | 454 | 0 | 117 | 369 |
| Hull | 291 | 7 | 972 | 453 | 435 | 5 | 389 | 579 |
| Montreal | 2,597 | 448 | 5,340 | 2,475 | 1,229 | 455 | 2,207 | 1,945 |
| Quebec | 1,152 | 235 | 1,995 | 1,528 | 779 | 187 | 752 | 863 |
| Rouyn | 74 | 4 | 141 | 71 | 57 | 14 | 52 | 87 |
| Sherbrooke | 183 | 14 | 406 | 242 | 111 | 5 | 197 | 338 |
| Three Rivers | 301 | 30 | 420 | 501 | 173 | 113 | 85 | 161 |
| **Ontario** | **13,895** | **638** | **30,860** | **13,133** | **7,579** | **5,210** | **46,224** | **8,000** |
| Belleville | 313 | 0 | 202 | 312 | 236 | 76 | 385 | 92 |
| Brantford | 348 | 2 | 636 | 347 | 243 | 104 | 1,580 | 132 |
| Chatham | 377 | 0 | 423 | 376 | 271 | 105 | 494 | 168 |
| Ft. William | 357 | 0 | 466 | 348 | 237 | 111 | 822 | 124 |
| Guelph | 182 | 41 | 247 | 198 | 138 | 8 | 1,078 | 73 |
| Hamilton | 573 | 3 | 1,542 | 580 | 336 | 199 | 5,093 | 327 |
| Kingston | 641 | 27 | 865 | 617 | 529 | 88 | 356 | 609 |
| Kitchener | 146 | 10 | 326 | 157 | 87 | 55 | 923 | 82 |
| London | 562 | 31 | 1,013 | 631 | 394 | 160 | 1,879 | 1,293 |
| Niagara Falls | 252 | 6 | 242 | 245 | 78 | 165 | 1,397 | 246 |
| North Bay | 247 | 0 | 331 | 276 | 227 | 49 | 539 | 270 |
| Oshawa | 811 | 0 | 1,125 | 801 | 77 | 724 | 1,449 | 106 |
| Ottawa | 739 | 6 | 2,833 | 736 | 568 | 147 | 2,610 | 1,128 |
| Pembroke | 313 | 0 | 350 | 196 | 78 | 118 | 77 | 272 |
| Peterborough | 334 | 4 | 485 | 329 | 292 | 36 | 396 | 95 |
| Port Arthur | 553 | 0 | 553 | 532 | 510 | 22 | 383 | 560 |
| St Catharines | 477 | 23 | 702 | 455 | 199 | 256 | 2,179 | 257 |
| St. Thomas | 147 | 1 | 181 | 141 | 100 | 41 | 214 | 57 |
| Sarnia | 232 | 1 | 272 | 231 | 109 | 122 | 498 | 174 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 227 | 0 | 814 | 225 | 169 | 49 | 450 | 129 |
| Stratford | 135 | 0 | 333 | 132 | 88 | 44 | 1,009 | 76 |
| Sudbury | 380 | 0 | 889 | 349 | 293 | 56 | 278 | 139 |
| Timmins | 493 | 24 | 1,014 | 452 | 273 | 179 | 810 | 173 |
| Toronto | 4,341 | 423 | 12,133 | 3,777 | 1,561 | 2,095 | 16,653 | 992 |
| Windsor | 715 | 36 | 2,883 | 690 | 486 | 201 | 4,672 | 426 |
| **Manitoba** | **1,976** | **14** | **6,702** | **2,015** | **1,558** | **456** | **13,533** | **2,042** |
| Brandon | 171 | 8 | 292 | 158 | 135 | 23 | 669 | 291 |
| Winnipeg | 1,805 | 6 | 6,410 | 1,857 | 1,423 | 433 | 12,864 | 1,751 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **2,235** | **185** | **2,388** | **2,140** | **1,516** | **616** | **1,747** | **3,993** |
| Estevan | 48 | 18 | 61 | 29 | 27 | 2 | 78 | 39 |
| Moose Jaw | 540 | 53 | 508 | 528 | 374 | 146 | 470 | 913 |
| North Battleford | 26 | 5 | 50 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 30 | 254 |
| Prince Albert | 297 | 24 | 329 | 276 | 193 | 83 | 75 | 134 |
| Regina | 525 | 5 | 628 | 536 | 396 | 140 | 370 | 869 |
| Saskatoon | 264 | 7 | 326 | 266 | 214 | 52 | 599 | 817 |
| Swift Current | 161 | 46 | 149 | 132 | 79 | 53 | 116 | 652 |
| Weyburn | 116 | 10 | 111 | 105 | 48 | 57 | 7 | 169 |
| Yorkton | 258 | 17 | 226 | 247 | 170 | 77 | 2 | 146 |
| **Alberta** | **2,412** | **27** | **6,002** | **2,363** | **1,927** | **429** | **10,593** | **2,828** |
| Calgary | 651 | 2 | 2,946 | 608 | 498 | 110 | 4,644 | 1,157 |
| Drumheller | 87 | 6 | 350 | 72 | 33 | 39 | 241 | 408 |
| Edmonton | 1,372 | 14 | 2,257 | 1,379 | 1,259 | 113 | 4,755 | 920 |
| Lethbridge | 93 | 5 | 246 | 91 | 66 | 25 | 565 | 131 |
| Medicine Hat | 209 | 0 | 203 | 213 | 71 | 142 | 388 | 212 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,224** | **42** | **5,813** | **2,345** | **1,142** | **1,081** | **7,735** | **1,616** |
| Kamloops | 68 | 0 | 278 | 63 | 57 | 4 | 68 | 116 |
| Nanaimo | 366 | 0 | 385 | 361 | 303 | 58 | 139 | 309 |
| Nelson | 160 | 0 | 221 | 168 | 35 | 133 | 44 | 41 |
| New Westminster | 170 | 0 | 134 | 172 | 50 | 122 | 464 | 62 |
| Penticton | 65 | 7 | 132 | 80 | 31 | 20 | 106 | 215 |
| Prince George | 13 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 41 | – |
| Prince Rupert | 92 | 0 | 146 | 92 | 53 | 39 | 94 | 32 |
| Vancouver | 622 | 15 | 3,508 | 728 | 357 | 281 | 5,955 | 747 |
| Victoria | 668 | 0 | 987 | 667 | 243 | 424 | 824 | 94 |
| **Canada** | **29,325** | **1,680** | **63,484** | **29,186** | **17,520** | **9,476** | **86,706** | **23,946** |
| Men | 18,742 | 208 | 48,062 | 18,638 | 12,438 | 6,043 | 73,344 | 18,993* |
| Women | 10,583 | 1,472 | 15,422 | 10,548 | 5,082 | 3,433 | 13,362 | 4,953 |

* 242 placements effected by offices since closed.

groups showed nominal changes only. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 170 and in services, 534. Of the latter 430 were of household workers. There were 171 men and 103 women placed in regular employment.

### Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during September, was nearly 11 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 11 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 12 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a decline of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with September, 1935. A large decrease in placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from September of last year. There was also a small loss in trade. Services and farming showed the only gains of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 133; logging, 913; farming, 92; construction and maintenance, 150; trade, 93; and services, 2,619, of which 2,456 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,339 of men and 1,899 of women.

### Ontario

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during September called for over 13 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 16 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 20 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a decrease of over 16 per cent when compared with September, 1935. The decrease from September of last year was due to a large reduction in relief placements under construction and maintenance. A small loss, however, was also reported in farming. Of the gains in all other groups, those in services and logging were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 733; logging, 733; farming, 1,731; transportation, 150; construction and maintenance, 5,299; trade, 314; and services, 3,736, of which 2,490 were of household workers. There were 5,919 men and 1,660 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Manitoba

There was a decline of nearly 53 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during September, when compared with the preceding month, and of over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 51 per cent less than in August and nearly 20 per cent below September, 1935. A large decrease in farm placements, when compared with September of last year and small losses in services and trade accounted for the decline under this comparison. Increases were reported in all other groups, but none were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 55; logging, 77; farming, 393; construction and maintenance, 779; and services, 654, of which 527 were of household workers. During the month 1,249 men and 309 women were placed in regular employment.

### Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during September, were 58 per cent less favourable than in both the preceding month and also in the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 59 per cent when compared with August and of over 55 per cent in comparison with September, 1935. A substantial reduction in farm placements was responsible for the decline from September of last year, as, except for minor losses in logging, trade and mining, all other groups showed improvement. Of the latter, the largest gain was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 68; farming, 936; construction and maintenance, 264; and services, 785, of which 557 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,134 of men and 382 of women.

### Alberta

During September, positions offered through employment offices in Alberta were 5 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 32 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of 4 per cent when compared with August, but a decrease of over 31 per cent in comparison with September, 1935. A reduction in farm placements was mainly responsible for the decline from September of last year, although losses were also reported in construction and maintenance, trade and mining. The only gains of importance were in logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 1,263; mining, 66; construction and maintenance, 335; and services, 563, of which 419 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,601 of men and 326 of women.

### British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during September, were over 17 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 25 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. A considerable reduction in placements under construction and maintenance and farming, when compared with September, 1935, accounted for the decline under this comparison. These losses, however, were partly offset by gains in all other groups, the largest of which were in services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 88; logging, 90; farming, 193; construction and maintenance, 967; and services, 781, of which 502 were of household workers. There were 825 men and 317 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1936, the office of the Employment Service of Canada made 17,520 placements in regular employment, 9,537 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the office at which they were registered. Of the latter, 810 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 723 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 87 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the Railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour in Quebec during September originated at Hull and included the transfer of 50 bushmen, 38 of whom travelled to employment in the Pembroke zone and 12 to Sudbury. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during September, 595 persons were carried to provincial centres. The Port Arthur office was instrumental in transferring 324 bushmen, 12 saw-mill workers, 10 mine workers, 6 hotel employees and 2 painters to situations at various points in the same zone. For employment within their respective zones also the Fort William office despatched 146 bush workers, 3 mine workers, 2 taxi drivers, 1 carpenter and 1 hotel cook, and the Sudbury office 72 bush workers. At Timmins 4 miners secured certificates for Fort William and one miner for Sault Ste Marie. The Sault Ste Marie zone was also the destination of 4 carpenters shipped from Port Arthur. The 7 remaining transfers were of bushmen, journeying from North Bay to Timmins. Reduced rate certificates issued in Manitoba during September numbered 135 of which 98 were provincial and 37 interprovincial. All of these were granted at the Winnipeg office, the movement within the province being entirely of highway construction workers for employment in the territory covered by that city office. Of the persons going outside the province, 22 bush workers, 8 mine workers, 3 farm hands, 2 cooks and 1 labourer, were bound for the Port Arthur zone, while one farm hand was carried to Weyburn. In Alberta 23 persons availed themselves of reduced rate certificates during September, these going to provincial employment. The Edmonton office effected transfers of 6 farm hands, 6 mine workers, 5 labourers, 3 bushmen and one maid, and the Calgary office of 2 farm hands within their respective zones. Vouchers of transportation were granted by British Columbia offices during September to 7 persons travelling to centres within the province. From Vancouver one cannery worker was conveyed to Kamloops and 2 hotel workers within the Vancouver zone. Destined to the Kamloops zone also were two bush workers sent from Nelson. At the New Westminster office 2 apple sorters received certificates for transportation to Penticton.

Of the 810 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 296 travelled over the Canadian National Railways, 501 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one over the Northern Alberta Railway.

## Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1936

The value of the building authorized in 58 cities during September stood at $3,644,560; this was a seasonal decrease of $28,285 or 0·8 per cent from the total of $3,672,845 in August, 1936, but an increase of $312,645 or 9·4 per cent in the more significant comparison with September of last year, when the permits granted represented building valued at $3,331,915.

The value of the building authorized in the first nine months of the present year was $29,433,327; this was lower than the aggregate of $36,680,796 reported in the period January-September, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first nine months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

| Cities | Sept. 1936 | Aug. 1936 | Sept. 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| **Prince Edward I'd—** | | | |
| Charlottetown | 33,850 | 8,280 | 23,150 |
| **Nova Scotia** | 142,361 | 178,411 | 62,280 |
| *Halifax | 101,936 | 128,000 | 52,147 |
| New Glasgow | 2,075 | 440 | 4,800 |
| *Sydney | 38,350 | 49,971 | 5,333 |
| **New Brunswick** | 28,775 | 24,936 | 28,909 |
| Fredericton | 12,400 | 9,100 | 5,475 |
| *Moncton | 5,795 | 2,375 | 7,589 |
| *Saint John | 10,850 | 13,461 | 15,485 |
| **Quebec** | 893,827 | 839,479 | 583,517 |
| *Montreal—*Maisonneuve | 780,417 | 695,822 | 359,618 |
| *Quebec | 20,640 | 66,307 | 168,454 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 16,270 | 6,325 | 520 |
| *Sherbrooke | 31,700 | 17,300 | 16,300 |
| *Three Rivers | 18,050 | 9,100 | 2,225 |
| *Westmount | 26,750 | 44,625 | 36,400 |
| **Ontario** | 1,858,010 | 1,815,415 | 1,617,653 |
| Belleville | 3,800 | 8,200 | 900 |
| *Brantford | 6,330 | 16,195 | 17,948 |
| Chatham | 12,150 | 14,000 | 4,400 |
| *Fort William | 39,550 | 15,350 | 15,700 |
| Galt | 30,492 | 34,775 | 44,225 |
| *Guelph | 20,640 | 12,045 | 11,136 |
| *Hamilton | 80,700 | 119,810 | 142,974 |
| *Kingston | 16,900 | 29,020 | 18,648 |
| *Kitchener | 88,382 | 44,036 | 16,085 |
| *London | 102,885 | 88,315 | 51,965 |
| Niagara Falls | 18,645 | 17,555 | 43,375 |
| Oshawa | 8,977 | 27,745 | 16,780 |
| *Ottawa | 162,365 | 222,032 | 63,300 |
| Owen Sound | 12,260 | 3,625 | 7,000 |
| *Peterborough | 31,240 | 23,523 | 13,374 |
| *Port Arthur | 17,370 | 32,260 | 25,335 |
| *Stratford | 7,560 | 1,330 | 5,295 |
| **Ontario**—con. | | | |
| *St. Catharines | 16,529 | 185,954 | 31,278 |
| *St. Thomas | 8,375 | 475 | 14,300 |
| Sarnia | 16,266 | 32,845 | 8,460 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 29,465 | 27,050 | 10,490 |
| *Toronto | 835,838 | 555,014 | 630,271 |
| York and East York Townships | 172,250 | 203,745 | 126,366 |
| Welland | 11,925 | 20,317 | 3,862 |
| *Windsor | 70,705 | 62,565 | 287,175 |
| Riverside | 2,275 | 1,750 | 1,100 |
| Woodstock | 34,136 | 15,884 | 5,911 |
| **Manitoba** | 154,925 | 154,985 | 116,930 |
| *Brandon | 29,950 | 4,595 | 2,100 |
| St. Boniface | 15,275 | 20,140 | 30,180 |
| *Winnipeg | 109,700 | 130,250 | 84,650 |
| **Saskatchewan** | 71,538 | 144,332 | 493,870 |
| *Moose Jaw | 4,240 | 1,835 | 8,036 |
| *Regina | 37,273 | 121,122 | 479,094 |
| *Saskatoon | 30,025 | 21,375 | 6,740 |
| **Alberta** | 124,692 | 130,352 | 105,402 |
| *Calgary | 45,035 | 30,100 | 53,887 |
| *Edmonton | 64,200 | 54,880 | 42,210 |
| Lethbridge | 14,542 | 44,412 | 9,015 |
| Medicine Hat | 915 | 960 | 290 |
| **British Columbia** | 336,582 | 376,655 | 300,204 |
| Kamloops | 1,035 | 10,060 | 5,175 |
| Nanaimo | 17,323 | 7,610 | 3,479 |
| *New Westminster | 16,200 | 43,600 | 9,300 |
| Prince Rupert | 1,300 | 225 | 1,005 |
| *Vancouver | 272,370 | 261,690 | 246,495 |
| North Vancouver | 850 | 2,890 | 1,385 |
| *Victoria | 27,504 | 50,580 | 33,365 |
| Total—58 cities | 3,644,560 | 3,672,845 | 3,331,915 |
| *Total—35 cities | 3,176,084 | 3,154,912 | 2,974,572 |

other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials since 1931 have also been decidedly lower than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued about 360 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,135,000 and more than 1,800 permits for other buildings valued at about $2,170,000. In addition, two cities authorized engineering projects valued at $16,270. During August, permits were granted for the erection of about 350 dwellings and 1,500 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,500,000 and $1,850,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario reported moderate increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1936, that of $54,348 in Quebec being largest. In Manitoba, practically no change was indicated, while of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of $72,794 or 50·4 per cent in Saskatchewan was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1935, there was improvement in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The greatest gain of $310,310 or 53·2 per cent was reported in Quebec.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed larger totals of authorized building than in August, and the value in each case was also higher than in September. 1935; in Winnipeg, there was a decline in the first comparison, but an increase over September of last year. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke. There Rivers, Fort William, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert recorded increases as compared with both August, 1936, and September, 1935.

Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1936.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the period January-September of the years since 1920 are also given, (average 1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in September | Value of permits issued in first nine months | Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months, (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months, (Average 1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | | |
| 1936..... | 3,644,560 | 29,433,327 | 24·5 | 84·8 |
| 1935..... | 3,672,845 | 36,680,796 | 30·5 | 81·2 |
| 1934..... | 2,281,874 | 19,715,146 | 16·5 | 82·8 |
| 1933..... | 2,986,903 | 16,394,014 | 13·6 | 77·5 |
| 1932..... | 2,449,735 | 35,026,199 | 29·1 | 77·6 |
| 1931..... | 10,407,999 | 88,602,995 | 73·7 | 82·7 |
| 1930..... | 11,093,020 | 126,361,350 | 105·2 | 92·7 |
| 1929..... | 17,117,017 | 186,011,017 | 154·8 | 99·2 |
| 1928..... | 20,374,149 | 165,621,634 | 137·8 | 96·7 |
| 1927..... | 14,462,243 | 141,152,535 | 117·5 | 96·3 |
| 1926..... | 11,047,503 | 120,163,936 | 100·0 | 100·7 |
| 1925..... | 10,140,853 | 98,364,181 | 81·9 | 103·1 |
| 1924..... | 15,055,250 | 96,817,333 | 80·6 | 108·2 |
| 1923..... | 10,768,898 | 108,319,972 | 90·1 | 111·8 |
| 1922..... | 11,597,034 | 116,778,450 | 97·2 | 108·5 |
| 1921..... | 10,907,828 | 88,573,442 | 73·7 | 126·8 |
| 1920..... | 9,842,677 | 96,146,278 | 80·0 | 144·2 |

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was lower by 19·8 per cent than in 1935, but was substantially higher than in 1934 and 1933. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1931-1935, was considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during August and September, 1936, and September, 1935. The 35 cities for which data are available since 1910 are marked thus *.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows: —

Employment in September showed little change on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in September, 1935. There was an increase in employment between August 24 and September 21, in the woollen and worsted industry, pottery and earthenware manufacture, the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and motor vehicle industries, metal goods manufacture, the boot and shoe industry, the dressmaking and millinery trades, furniture making, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in employment in hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, the fishing industry, certain food preparation trades, and the building industry; there was also an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry

It is provisionally estimated that, at September 21, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,966,000. This was 5,000 more than at August 24, 1936, and 488,000 more than at September 23, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at September 21, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·4 as compared with 12·3 at August 24, 1936, and with 15·0 at September 23, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at September 21, was 12·2, compared with 12·1 at August 24, and with 14·7 at September 23, 1935.

At September 21, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,322,934 wholly unemployed, 232,122 temporarily stopped, and 69,283 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,624,339. This was 10,399 more than a month before but 334,271 less than a year before. The total of 1,624,339 included 1,266,428 men, 54,681 boys, 250,733 women, and 52,497 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,367,004 insured persons who were applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 136,695 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers), and 120,640 uninsured persons. Of the 1,367,004 applicants for benefit or allowances, 690,374 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, 592,382 had applications authorized for allowances at September 21; the balance of 84,248 included 50,034 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 6,779 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 27,435 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at September 21, 1936, was 1,689,715, as compared with 1,678,277 at August 24, 1936, and 2,032,221 at September 23, 1935.

### United States

Approximately 355,000 workers were returned to jobs between August and September 1936 in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Weekly pay rolls in September were more than $2,500,000 greater than in the preceding month.

#### Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment increased 1·8 per cent between August and September while pay rolls declined 0·1 per cent over the month interval. The expansion in employment raised the September index (90·6) to the highest level recorded in any month since June 1930. With the exception of the immediately preceding month, the September payroll index (81·0) stands above the maximum registered since October 1930. Comparisons with September of a year ago show gains of 8·2 per cent in employment and 13·0 per cent in pay rolls over the year interval.

The September advance in employment is seasonal, gains having been shown from August to September in 15 of the preceding 17 years for which information is available. Factory pay rolls during the September 15th pay period have been affected to some extent each year by shut-downs for the Labor Day holiday. The effect this year, however, was greater because Labor day occurred later in the month than usual and therefore affected a larger number of reports which covered a one-week period. Other religious and State holidays also affected pay rolls to some extent in the current report.

The gains in employment over the month interval were widespread, 69 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting more workers in September than in the preceding month. In 38 of these 69 industries, the gains ranged from 3·0 per cent to 112·2 per cent. The more pronounced increases in employment were seasonal in character, cottonseed oil-cake-meal mills reporting an increase of 112·2 per cent; fertilizers, 28·7 per cent; confectionery, 20·0 per cent; and canning, 19·4 per cent. Employment in the cash register industry increased 16·1 per cent, due largely to a resumption of operation in September, following vacation shut-downs in August. Seasonal gains were reported in jewelry, 11·7 per cent; lighting equipment, 10·3 per cent; and beet sugar, 9·1 per cent. Employment in the machine tool industry climbed to a new high for recent years following a slight recession in August which was due largely to vacation. The gain of 8·8 per cent in employment in this industry between August and September brought the September level of employment above that of any month since July 1930. Employment in the millinery industry increased 8·5 per cent (seasonal) and in the hardware industry, 7·9 per cent. The pottery and paper box industries reported gains of 6·2 per cent and 6·1 per cent, respectively, while carpet and rug firms reported a gain of 5·8 per cent, soap firms an increase of 5·7 per cent, and typewriter and parts plants a gain of 5·0 per cent. Twelve industries reported gains ranging from 4·0 per cent to 4·6 per cent, among them being industries of such major importance as electrical machinery, steam and hot-water heating apparatus, women's clothing, and furniture. Gains ranging from 3·0 per cent to 3·9 per cent were shown in 10 industries, among which were newspapers and periodicals, knit goods, chemicals, and shipbuilding. Smaller gains in employment over the month interval were reported in 31 industries among which are foundries and machine shops (2·1 per cent), blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills (1·4 per cent), steam railroad repair shops (0·8 per cent), sawmills (1·5 per cent), millwork (1·1 per cent), cement (1·7 per cent), cotton goods (1·6 per cent), silk and rayon (2·3 per cent), leather (2·1 per cent), cigars and cigarettes (1·2 per cent), paper and pulp (1·1 per cent), rubber tires (1·9 per cent), and petroleum refining (0·5 per cent).

Among the 21 industries in which decreased employment was shown from August to September the most pronounced and the most important decline (8·5 per cent) was in the automobile industry and resulted from temporary shut-downs due to changes in models. A seasonal decline was shown in ice cream (7·8 per cent). Declines were also shown in fur-felt hats (5·4 per cent), butter (4·6 per cent), and woollen and worsted goods (4·5 per cent). Employment in the electric and steam-railroad car building industry decreased 4·2 per cent and the agricultural implement industry showed a falling-off of 3·1 per cent. Seven industries showed declines ranging from 1·2 per cent to 2·9 per cent, and the remaining seven showed decreases ranging from 0·1 to 1·0 per cent.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied

by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. Reports were received in September 1936 from 23,144 establishments employing 4,157,747 workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest September 15 were $91,591,979.

*Manufacturing.*—Eleven of the 16 non-manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed gains in employment between August and September and 10 industries reported gains in pay-roll totals.

*Wholesale and Retail Trade.*—Employment in wholesale trade establishments increased 1·7 percent over the month interval, according to reports received from 14,021 wholesalers employing more than one quarter of a million workers in September.

Seasonal demands caused a sharp advance in employment in retail trade establishments. Reports received from 49,997 retail outlets employing 830,342 workers in September showed a net gain of 5·4 percent in employment over the month interval. Fall buying stimulated employment in September in many lines. In the general merchandising group of retail stores, which is comprised of department, variety, general merchandise stores and mail-order houses, a gain of 11·0 percent was shown. Apparel stores also showed a pronounced seasonal expansion, employment increasing 19·1 percent over the month interval. Among the other lines of retail trade in which gains were reported were furniture, lumber and building materials, jewelry, coal, hardware, and retail food. Establishments in the retail automotive group reported a decrease of 1·3 percent in employment from August to September.

*Public Utilities.*—Each of the three public utility industries surveyed reported a small gain in number of workers between August and September. Continuing the expansion which began in March of this year, a further increase in employment of 0·3 percent was shown in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry. The level of employment in this industry was above the maximum recorded in any month since September 1931. In the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry, an increase of 0·5 percent was shown between August and September and a further slight gain in employment (0·2 percent) was shown by reports received from telephone and telegraph companies.

*Service Industries.*—Two of the five service industries surveyed reported additional workers on their pay rolls in September. Dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a seasonal expansion of 3·7 percent in employment and year-round hotels also reported a seasonal gain of 0·8 percent. Insurance companies reported no change in number of workers from August to September, while in the remaining two industries, laundries and brokerage, decreases of less than one-tenth of one percent and 0·4 percent, respectively, were shown.

*Mining Industries.*—With the exception of a seasonal decline of one percent in employment in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry, gains in number of workers were shown in three of the remaining four mining industries surveyed. Increased activity resulted in a sharp seasonal advance in anthracite mining employment (15·9 percent), while bituminous coal mining reported a gain of 1·6 percent. A further gain in employment was shown in the metalliferous mining industry, the increase of 1·8 percent raising the September level of employment above that shown in any month since April 1931. Crude petroleum producing firms reported a small decrease in number of workers over the month interval (0·8 percent).

*Public Employment.*—During September more than 3,200,000 wage earners were employed on projects financed by The Works Program. Of this total 2,586,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress administration. Compared with August employment, this is an increase of approximately 100,000. The increase occurred on that part of the program operated by the Works Progress Administration and was accounted for wholly by additional employees in the drought area. Total pay-roll disbursements for all wage earners employed on projects financed by The Works Program were in excess of $165,000,000. The value of orders placed for materials in September was $57,000,000.

*Private Building Construction.*—Employment in the private building construction industry increased 2·2 percent over the month interval while pay rolls increased 1·5 percent. Employment in this industry in September 1936 was 23·2 percent above the corresponding month of last year and pay rolls were 36·6 percent greater than in September 1935. The reports supplied by 8,758 contractors in September 1936 covered 107,965 employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings. Employees on projects financed by the Public Works Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments are not included in the private building construction totals.

# FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wage conditions have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)*

Construction of a combined dwelling and light, fog gun house, barn and store shed and boat house at Point Enragee, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. John M. MacDonald, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, October 14th, 1936. Amount of contract, $10,168.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shinglers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician (inside wiremen) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a new operating house at the wireless station, Point Grey, near Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $11,000.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 62½ | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an ice protection pier on Lake St. Peter, in the River St. Lawrence, P.Q. Name of contractors, Manseau Shipyards, Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $12,163.89. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator (gas. or electric) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and trucks— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton truck | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton truck | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton truck | 2 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton truck | 2 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver fireman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger, etc | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |
| | per month and board | customary hours | |
| *Tug Crew*— | | | |
| Captain | $140 00 | " | |
| Mate | 100 00 | " | |
| 1st engineer | 125 00 | " | |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " | |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " | |
| Cook | 50 00 | " | |
| Scowman | 55 00 | " | |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Removal of a wreck lying in the Richelieu river, P.Q. Name of contractors, Manseau Shipyards, Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 28, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,075.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineer | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Acetylene burners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Stationary engineers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Construction of a bulkhead wall and two slipways at Jericho Beach Air Station, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $94,700.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 68¾ | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers with truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 3 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver foreman | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver men | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operator | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Wharf and dock builders | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of 5 married quarters (officers') at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $65,940.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators (gas. or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Driver, team and wagon | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam—three or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators (gas. or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators (gas.) | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters (ornamental) | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of married airmen's quarters (3 two-family buildings) at Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $40,-950.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas. and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel and patent | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, shinglers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, sheet metal | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters—ornamental | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| *Helpers* (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Waxers and polishers—floor | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

NOTE.—In any instance where no rate is quoted for "Helpers," such helpers shall not receive less than the minimum rate specified for labourers.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of water and sewage service connections for 18 airmen's married quarters at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,532.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Erection of a sergeants' mess building at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signal Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $37,666.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating (steam) (single or double drums) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating (steam) (three or more drums) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen (stationary) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and trucks— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton truck | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton truck | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton truck | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton truck | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators (gas) | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters (ornamental) | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of two magazines at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,525.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Bricklayers and masons | $0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator (gas) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Mason's helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairing and painting the roofs of the drill hall at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Ottawa Roofing & Supply Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,057.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Roofers, sheet metal | $0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters, spray | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a concrete conduit for the extension of the steam heating main to Seaplane Hangar S.1 at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1936. Amount of contract $4,765. A fair

wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators (gas or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of balustrades for concrete staircases in Barrack Block No. 3 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $580.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Ornamental iron workers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a dormitory wing and connecting archway at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Pigott Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, October 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $89,000.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators (gas or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam—three or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators (gas or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators (gas) | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters (ornamental) | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of steel water storage tank at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $13,500.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters and joiners | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating—1 or 2 drums | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—Gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of No. 4 Pepper Stoker in "C" Block, Tete de Pont Barracks, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor Mr. George Nobes, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $650.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a garage at the Permanent Force Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, October 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $18,648. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—gas or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Excavator— | | | |
| Bear Cat | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas shovel | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rod man | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman, stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel worker | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a three-masted wooden Auxiliary sailing schooner to be delivered at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Meteghan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Meteghan, N.S. Date of contract, October 6, 1936. Amount of contract, $57,508. The following clause and fair wages schedule were inserted in the contract:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours

shall not exceed eight hours a day, unless, for the protection of life or property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The following is the schedule of wages and working day hours:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 67½ | | 8 |
| Caulkers—wood | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Joiner | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Machinists | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Pipefitters | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Electricians | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Painters | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Shipwright | 0 67½ | | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supplying and setting of tile on the floors and walls of all toilets in Barrack Block No. 3, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur A. Sills, Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement finishers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator (gas.) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of pipe fittings, etc., for the extension of steam heating main to Seaplane Hangar S.1 at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto. Date of contract, October 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $7.715. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of toilet partitions in Landplane Hangar A.1 at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John J. Macnab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, October 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $460. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Alterations and repairs to the William Street Armoury at Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, October

27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $4,945. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiring) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of October, 1936, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Nature of contract | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Parachutes for aeroplanes | Irving Air Chute Co., Fort Erie, Ont. |
| Barrack room lockers | Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Cylinders, CO·2 (fully charged) | C. Kirkland McLeod, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Reconditioning and modifying Fairchild Monoplane | Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. |
| Aircraft | Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. |
| Transparent hoods and windshields for Atlas Aircraft | Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Aircraft | Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Aeroplane skis | Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Warm greatcoats | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Serge jackets, drab | Workman Uniform Co., L,dt. Montreal, P.Q. |
| Serge, drab | Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Parts for anti-gas respirators | B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Parts for anti-gas respirators | Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Parts for anti-gas respirators | Canadian Die Casters, Galt, Ont. |
| Horse rugs | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Whipcord, drab | Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Serge trousers, drab | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Tent cordage | Doon Twines Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Cloth, drab | Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Kahki drill | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Boundary marker sets | Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. |
| Dowty pedestals | B. J. Coghlin Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)*

Reconditioning the ferry wharf and the C.N.R. wharf at Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Foundation Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $9,788. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Burners and welders, elec. acetylene | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators, gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operators, steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operators, gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators, gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoise runner—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoise runner—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers (general) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—Reinforcing steel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Steam shovel cranemen | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators—gas | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger, etc. | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operators | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded in this work.

| | Per month and board | Customary hours |
|---|---|---|
| *Floating Derrick Crews—* | | |
| Engineer | $125 00 | " |
| Assistant engineer | 100 00 | " |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " |
| Oiler | 65 00 | " |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " |
| Watchman | 50 00 | " |
| *Tug Crews—* | | |
| Captain | 140 00 | " |
| Mate | 100 00 | " |
| 1st engineer | 125 00 | " |
| 2nd engineer | 100 00 | " |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " |
| Cook | 50 00 | " |
| 2nd cook | 40 00 | " |
| Watchman | 40 00 | " |
| Scowmen | 55 00 | " |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Repairing west wall of Pier No. 1, Princess Louise Docks, and construction of freight shed in Harbour, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Ogilvie Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $665,078. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Boatmen | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas and electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators, gas and electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators—steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators—gas and electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline operators—steam | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline fireman | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 84 |
| Drivers, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators, gas or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor spreaders and layers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor rubbers and finishers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor kettlemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor boat operators | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 ton truck | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton truck | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton truck | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipefitters (surface—temporary work) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick engineers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers (general) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—composition | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—felt and gravel and patent | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—sheet metal | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen* | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders and burners (on steel erection) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

*(Using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze.)

Reconditioning the substructure of Pier No. 2, Deep Water Terminal, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite and Waterproofing, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October, 1936. Amount of contract, $9,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement gun operator | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement gun nozzleman | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator (gas) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete finisher | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Jack hammer operator | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Air chipper operator | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourer | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipefitter (surface—temporary work) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Rigger | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger, etc.) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman helpers (men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Maintenance dredging in Deep Water Berths on west side of Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, The Saint John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John. N.B. Date of contract, September 28, 1936. Amount of contract, $26,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per month | with board and lodging |
| *Dredge Crew—* | | |
| Engineer master | $175 00 | " |
| Mate | 100 00 | " |
| Chief engineer | 150 00 | " |
| Second engineer | 125 00 | " |
| Ladder man | 75 00 | " |
| Oiler | 75 00 | " |
| Fireman | 65 00 | " |
| Deckhands | 60 00 | " |
| Cook—First | 75 00 | " |
| Second | 50 00 | " |
| *Tug Crew—* | | |
| Captain | 150 00 | " |
| Mate | 100 00 | " |
| Engineer | 125 00 | " |
| Fireman | 65 00 | " |
| Deckhands | 60 00 | " |
| Cook | 70 00 | " |
| *Navigable Barge or Scow—* | | |
| Captain | 150 00 | " |
| Engineer | 125 00 | " |
| Fireman | 65 00 | " |
| Deckhands | 60 00 | " |
| Cook | 70 00 | " |
| Scowman | 60 00 | " |
| *Derrick Scow—* | | |
| Operating engineer | 115 00 | " |
| Fireman | 65 00 | " |
| Deckhands | 60 00 | " |
| Motor boat operator | 80 00 | " |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Electricians | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 ton truck | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton truck | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton truck | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton truck | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipefitters (surface—temporary work) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders and burners (acetylene or electric) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)*

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Edgewood, Kootenay West District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank R. McCharles, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 22, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $8,209. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pile driver engineer | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and additions to Building No. 101, H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Leslie G. Scott, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $10,230.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers* | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers* | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, shingle (wood) | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers* | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

*Helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar or material).

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf extension at Durham, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, September 22, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $21,091.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineman—gas | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineman—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

Construction of a public building at Beausejour, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. R. Sigurdson, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $8,360.00 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons and brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' and brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters' helpers* | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers* | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers* | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

*(All men assigned to help tradesmen).

N.B.—The rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from payment of higher rates in any instance where higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of Royal Canadian Air Force Hangar at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $163,698.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam—single drum | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam—double drum | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Gasoline or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers* | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers* | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers' finishers and helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters' helpers† | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters—ornamental | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers† | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor layers and spreaders | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor rubbers and finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers* | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers† | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

*(Helpers continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar or material).

†(Helpers—all men assigned to help tradesmen).

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a fishing harbour at Petite Rivière Est, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Ltée, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $38,785.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 45 | 8 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 |
| Drill runners (machine) | 0 40 | 8 |
| Firemen (stationary) | 0 35 | 8 |
| Hoist operators—steam | $0 55 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 |
| Pile driver runners | 0 55 | 8 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 65 | 8 |
| Drivers, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: cross-cut saw, hammer, broad-axe, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 |
| Acetylene or electrical welders | 0 45 | 8 |
| Teamster | 0 30 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 |
| Motor truck driver and truck | 1 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater-wharf at Fort Resolution, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm C. Wells, Wilkie, Sask. Date of contract, October 2, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $32,157.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter and joiner | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—All persons taken to this work from outside points shall receive free transportation and sleeping accommodation both in and out, with meals. The full hourly rate of their classification shall be paid while travelling both in and out and they shall receive free board and lodging while employed. All local workmen who may be employed are also to receive board and lodging in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified. The same conditions shall apply to teams taken in from outside points, and if teams are hired locally, the contractor shall furnish feed and stable in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified.

Construction of repairs to the breakwater at Sidney, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie, Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 21, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,295.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pile driver foreman | $1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection work at Rivière Blondelle, Charlevoix-Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Henri Bourassa, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $1,759.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, cross-cut saw, auger) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of an addition to the lavatory building at the Graving Dock, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Brothers Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 25, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,475.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Boilermakers | $0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers and masons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' and masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians—inside wiremen | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, patent, felt and gravel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 44 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection work at Cap Chat, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October, 13, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,736.05. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinists | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger, etc.) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Drivers | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Reconstruction of the wharf at L'Islet, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Victor E. A. Belanger & Joseph Bertrand, both of L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $45,464. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze, interchangeably) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of wharf improvements at Tadoussac, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. E. Tremblay & H. Bouchard, LaMalbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, September 19, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,254. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Petite Vallee, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 29, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $19,019. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Isle aux Grues, Montmagny Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Henri Lemelin, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,317. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, cross-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Barachois, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Frechet, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, September 28, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,383.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, cross-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of protection work at Champlain, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Turcotte, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,874. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Driver, horse and cart | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a training pier extension at Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 1, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,860.63. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, auger, cross-cut saw) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runner | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Widening and repairing the wharf at Machins, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont & D'Amours Enr'g, Riviere du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, September 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $13,304.50. A fair wages schedule was inscrted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinist | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, cross-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of protection work at Notre Dame de Pierreville, Yamaska Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs, Belanger & Bertrand, L'Original, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,030.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Driver, horse and cart | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using inter changeably such tools as: broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a wharf at Levis, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs Belanger and Bertrand, L'Original, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $103,560. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tender | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runner—machine | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, cross-cut saw, auger, etc.) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Renewal of flooring, etc. at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Hastings Contracting Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 28, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,401.53. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick, and hollow tile layers' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete operator (steam) | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator (gas. and electric) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers (metal) | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers (wood) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Linoleum layers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters | 1 10 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble setters' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor spreaders and layers | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor rubbers and finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Mastic floor kettlemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Motor truck driver and 1 to 2 ton truck | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and 3 ton truck | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and 4 ton truck | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and 5 ton truck | 3 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 62½ | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—composition | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel, patent | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—sheet metal | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos) | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters (ornamental) | 1 12½ | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters' helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, horse and cart | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at St. Thomas, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Grayling, St. Thomas, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,750.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



Construction of an extension to the wharf at Paspebiac, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. M. Babin, J. T. Langlois and Jerome Denis, of Chandler, Port Daniel Centre and Paspebiac, P.Q. respectively. Date of contract, September 23, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $42,544.08. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver runner—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver runner—gasoline | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a wharf in Lanctot Basin, Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P. Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $36,803.07. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinist | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runner | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tender | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| Single or double drums | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| 3 or more drums | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas, or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders and burners (acetylene or electric) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver derrick engineer | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver derrick firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters—spray | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operator—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

NOTE.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a central heating plant in the Naval Dockyard at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 22, 1936. Amount of contract, $31,590.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 97½ | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boilermakers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of an extension to the Government wharf at Honey Harbour, Muskoka District, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. T. Bath, Wilfred E. Anderson and David G. Dobson, of Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,892.18. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operator—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tender | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| Single and double drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor boat operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver derrick engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver derrick firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: auger, adze, cross-cut saw, hammer, broad-axe) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a new west wall and pier, also dredging work at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $153,981. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Hoist engineer—steam, single or double drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—gas | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tender | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations to second floor of public building at St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. T. F. Jones & Sons, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $3-407.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters—ornamental | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of easterly end of the south pier at Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto. Date of contract, October 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $218,861.39. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators— | | | |
| Steam | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators—gas. or electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any fore noon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline operators—steam | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline firemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers, horse and cart | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers, team and wagon | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam— | | | |
| Single or double drums | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Three or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers on steel erection | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor boat operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 3 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe fitters, surface—temporary work | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineers | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver firemen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver derrick engineers | 0 67½ | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers—general | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Road grader operators— | | | |
| Horse drawn | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Road grader operators (including team) | 0 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators (gas.) | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchargeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze, etc.) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders or burners—acetylene or electric | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a close face cribwork wharf and dredging at Kingston Penitentiary, Portsmouth, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $23,352.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—steam— | | | |
| Single or double drum | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Three or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, cross-cut saw, broad-axe, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of Marine Wharf at Amherstburg, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. James McGill, of Harrow, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1936. Amount of contract approximately $23,917.79. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers* | 1 75 | – | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers—steam (single or double drums) | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationery | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver engineers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 55 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 05 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

*Half day's pay to be allowed for work done by diver in any forenoon or afternoon.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of high rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the north pier at Saugeen River, Southampton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. David G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1936. Amonut of contract approximately $15,387.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon) | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tenders | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor boat operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing therein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of ten steel discharge pipe pontoons for Dredge P.W.D. No. 12. Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry & Machine Works Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, July 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $13,000.00 A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Minimum rates of wages | Maximum hours |
|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day |
| Welder | $0 58 | 8 |
| Angle-smith | 0 58 | 8 |
| Blacksmith | 0 58 | 8 |
| Boilermaker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Chipper and caulker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Flanger | 0 58 | 8 |
| Coppersmith | 0 58 | 8 |
| Electrician | 0 58 | 8 |
| Loftsman | 0 58 | 8 |
| Machinist | 0 58 | 8 |
| Patternmaker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Steamfitter and pipefitter | 0 58 | 8 |
| Rivetter | 0 58 | 8 |
| Template-maker | 0 58 | 8 |
| Plater | 0 58 | 8 |
| Shipwright | 0 58 | 8 |
| Joiner | 0 58 | 8 |
| Moulder | 0 58 | 8 |
| Driller and reamer | 0 45 | 8 |
| Heater | 0 40 | 8 |
| Bolter-up | 0 40 | 8 |
| Holder-on | 0 45 | 8 |
| Rigger | 0 48 | 8 |
| Crane operator | 0 48 | 8 |
| Painters | 0 48 | 8 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 |

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert W. McKay, Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, September 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $12,600 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brickand hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians—inside wiremen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Demolition, etc.)*

Demolition of substation and office building in the vicinity of the Government Elevator near Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, Blake E. Clark and Milton M. Johston, Brockville, Ont. Date of contract, October 14, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Burner (Oxy-acetylene) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator (gasolene) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist runner—gas. and electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist runner—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Locomotive crane operator— | | | |
| Gas and electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 2 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction and erection of the steel superstructure, including reinforced concrete floor, of a new bridge, east of Valleyfield, P.Q., across the "Lost Channel" branch of the St. Lawrence River. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1936. Amount of contract, $8,410. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Structural steel workers | $0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel riveters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a concrete cut-off wall at Lock No. 14, on the Trent Canal, about two and a half miles northeast of Campbellford, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Lothian, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,380. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Air compressor operator (gas. or electric) | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operator, gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete finisher | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill-runner | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Pump operator | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and waggon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacturers of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of October, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber stamps, daters, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Yamaska Garments Ltd., Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Wilfred Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mail bag fittings | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | J. Spencer Turner Co., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Stamping machines, etc. | Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following contracts were awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of October, 1936, for various classes of equipment and supply, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Web revolver holsters | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Buttons and clasps | J. R. Gaunt & Son Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mechanics' overalls | Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Sam Brown equipment | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Fur caps | J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. |
| Horse blankets | Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Buttons and collar buckram | J. R. Gaunt & Son Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Broadcloth shirts | Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. |
| Felt hats | John B. Stetson (Canada) Co., Brockville, Ont. |
| Pea jackets | Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton Ont. |
| Bedsteads | Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue cloth caps | Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Field trousers | S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Pocketing | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

Dredging work at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $13,982.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1936. Amount of contract approximately $9,700.71. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Saugeen River (Southampton), Ont. Name of contractors, McLean Dredging & Construction Co. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $8,510.00 The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Louisdale, Cape Breton, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 5, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,750.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in the Saguenay River, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $244,440.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in Stokes Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. T. H. and W. A. McKenzie, Oliphant, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $4,200.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Stanstead, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Valley City Heating Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1936. Amount of contract, $875.19. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were included in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Cochrane, Ont. Name of contractors, The Valley City Seating Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,300.00. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were included in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Claresholm, Alta. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,162.00. The "B" labour conditions were included in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Okotoks, Alta. Name of contractors, A. B. Cushing Mills Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,250.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Watford, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $644.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Hollyburn, B.C. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,991.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Richmond Hill, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $737.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Innisfail, Alta. Name of contractors, W. H. Cushing Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, November 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,070.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Penticton, B.C. Name of contractors, A. B. Cushing Mills Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,650.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and delivery of metallic fittings for the new public building at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 16, 1936. Amount of contract $4,117.07. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

# RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE & PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS.

The agreement which came into effect June 24, 1934 and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 964, and renewal noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1153, was again renewed without change from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—BEAVER WOOD FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE BEAVER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937. If either party wishes a change, notice to be given 30 days before expiration date.

If any question of jurisdiction comes up between the labour unions, it shall be decided by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Only members of the Paper Makers' Union, assisted by swipers, sweepers and labourers to clothe and operate paper machines.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week.

Overtime for day workers except if called after regular hours for repair work, time and one-half; day workers called after regular hours for repair work to receive at least 4 hours pay.

A tour worker who is not relieved by the next tour man, to continue to work the second tour. If called on for overtime work at other than tour work, time and one-half to be paid. Work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday and work on Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, time and one-half.

Wages: the agreement provided that wage rates were to be decided later at a joint meeting. It was reported in the press that it was decided that from October 1, 1936, wage rates of under 45 cents an hour be increased by 10 per cent and those over 45 cents per hour by 5 per cent.

In making promotions or in reducing staff, preference to be given to men older in the service, when efficient.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the period of the agreement. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes through reference to the superintendent and union officers, and if necessary to a board of arbitration whose decision will be final.

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 90.

This agreement covers railway employees on the railway division operated by the Woods Department of the Company at Iroquois Falls, but does not include construction work.

The agreement was made May 1, 1934 to run to May 1, 1935 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Men working more than 30 days to be considered permanent employees and must belong to the union except mechanics and mechanics' helpers who belong to the International Association of Machinists. The Company will deduct $1 per month from each man's pay to be given to the Union to cover dues, if such man so authorizes them.

Hours: 6 per day, 6 days per week, a 36 hour week.

Overtime to be paid only to car repairmen at Iroquois Falls, car foreman, mechanics, mechanics' helpers and hostlers for time worked in excess of 8 hours in a day. Any man called to work one hour or more after work finished, if not previously notified, to be paid for at least 4 hours. All employees to be paid time and one-half for work on Sundays and on Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

Wages per hour: locomotive engineers, conductors, locomotive crane engineer 75 cents; locomotive firemen, brakemen, locomotive crane fireman 64 cents; section gang foremen 70 cents; section gang labourers 43 cents; gasoline mechanic and runner 69 cents: car foreman, mechanics 80 cents, car repairman at Iroquois Falls 69 cents; mechanics' helpers, hostlers, 55 cents.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes through reference to the management and union officers and, failing this, to arbitration. If a third member of the arbitration board cannot be agreed upon, the Minister of Labour will be asked to appoint one.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATING ENGINEERS.

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1934 and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1934, page 1148, has been

renewed from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice. Certain adjustments in wages have been made over those shown in the Labour Gazette, December, 1934.

Hourly wage rates, May 1, 1936 for those classes which have been changed: Wood room foreman, 61 cents, acid makers, 61 cents; digester house—cooks, 78 cents, cooks' helpers, 55 cents, liquor men, 61 cents; sulphite machine room foreman, 61 cents; groundwood mill foreman, 65 cents, other groundwood mill employees, 43 to 46 cents; mechanics, 69 to 73 cents, mechanics' helpers, 53 to 56 cents, apprentice mechanics, 43 to 53 cents; head painter, 64 cents, painter helper on gun work, 56 cents; alternate engineer in boiler house, 66 cents, turbine operators, 66 cents. In paper mill, beater engineer, 79 cents, machine tenders, 95 cents and $1.13, back tenders, 78 and 96 cents, third hand, 71 and 74 cents, fourth hand, 57 and 58 cents, fifth hand, 50 and 52 cents, clothing man, 68 cents; in finishing room—stack runners, 67 and 69 cents, head loader, 51 cents, assistant foreman, 61 cents; other employees, 43 to 51 cents.

Fort William, Ontario.—Great Lakes Paper Company, Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Preference of employment to be given union members; others employed permanently must join their respective union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime for day workers and for tour workers on other than tour work, time and one-half. Work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday and on Dominion Day, Labour Day, Christmas and New Year's Day, time and one-half.

No strike or lockout to occur during the time of the agreement. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes through the management and the union, or if necessary by arbitration.

If the third member of such arbitration board cannot be agreed upon, the Federal Minister of Labour will be asked to appoint him.

Wages per hour in paper mill: machine tenders, $1.56 and $1.68, back tenders, $1.39 and $1.51, third hand, $1.03 and $1.11, fourth hands, 65 cents, fifth hands, 55 cents, sixth hands, 45 cents; boss machine tender, 10 cents per hour per machine higher than the rate paid to the highest machine tender; clothing man, $1.03, rewinderman, 63 cents, rewinder helper, 45 cents, boss oiler, 71 cents, oilers, 54 cents, beater engineers, 77, 78 and 89 cents.

Wages per hour for pulp and sulphite workers: wood yard—tour foremen, 52 cents, others, 43 to 47 cents; groundwood mill—sharpeners, 57 cents, grindermen and screenmen, 46 cents, others, 43 cents; sulphite mill—cooks, 83 cents, lead burner, 71 cents, acid makers, 69 cents, cooks' helpers, 54 cents, deckerman, 48 cents, blowpit men, 45 cents, sulphur and stonemen, 44 cents; chipper—saw sharpener, 71 cents, labourers, 43 cents; beater room—broke beatermen, 44 cents; paper mill—cleaners, 43 cents; finishing room—truckers and crane operators, 49 cents; weighman, 47 cents, boss coreman, 46 cents; coreman, 43 cents, finishers, headermen, carmen, loader and checker, 45 cents, sampler and warehouseman, 43 cents; electrical department—operators, 73 cents, maintenance men, 71 cents, electrician's helper, 54 cents; yard—labourer, 43 cents; boiler house—shift engineers, 73 cents, repair man, 71 cents, electric boiler operators and fireman, 59 cents, filter pump house operators, 45 cents, coal and ash handlers, 44 cents; mechanical department—crane engineers, 72 cents, millwrights, roll grindermen, machinists, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, pipefitters, 71 cents; concrete man and painter, 60 cents, machinists' helpers, 59 cents, blacksmiths' helpers, pipefitters' helpers, millwrights' helpers, 54 cents, boss rigger, 49 cents, pipe machine man and crane fireman, 48 cents, oilers, 46 cents, riggers, 45 cents.

Kenora and Fort Frances, Ontario.—Kenora Paper Mills, Limited, Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Locals Nos. 238 (Kenora) and 306 (Fort Frances)

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937. This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1154, except for certain wage increases made in accordance with the standard rates which vary with the size and speed of the paper machines.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways:

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited, and Their Employees of the Street Car Operation, Street Car Maintenance, Electrical Distribution, Power House and Substation and Gas Departments.

### *General*

The agreement is in effect from June 1, 1936, to May 31, 1937, and thereafter until either party gives one month's notice of termination. Modification of this agreement may be made at any time by mutual consent. Such change to be written and signed by both parties.

Minimum wage rate for regular employees, 38 cents per hour, except employees kept as watchmen, messengers or at other work lighter than their original duties, for whom wage rates and hours to be decided by the Company.

Employees to be considered for promotion in the order of ability and seniority. Free transportation to be furnished employees after six months' service.

All employees after one year's service to have one week's holiday per year. For this week regular operators on the street railway will be paid $18, spare operators $13.50, trackmen and hillmen $12.50. Shops, light and power and gas departments to be paid 60 per cent of weekly pay, with a minimum of $13.50 (except gas department where minimum is $12) and a maximum of $16.50.

Officials of the Company will meet and treat with a duly authorized committee of the employees; such committee must always contain at

least one employee of the department, the affairs of which are being discussed. If such officials do not satisfy the committee they may appeal to the Manager or the Board of Directors. If the committee does not satisfy the Board of Directors or the Manager, they or he may call a general meeting of the employees and treat with them direct. All charges laid against any employee will be fully investigated by an official selected by the Company, and if the employee is found not guilty he will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

*Platform Employees*

Except in case of emergency, regular men will have one day off in every eight days in regular rotation.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one half for time in excess of the regular schedule run for regular men and time in excess of 9½ hours in any one day for spare man, but not to include the time cars are late. On Sundays and seven specified holidays, 10 cents per hour to be added to the regular rate of all men working.

Wages per hour for car operators: first year's service 46 cents, second year's service 48 cents, third year's service 53 cents, over three years' service 58 cents. Operators instructing new employees to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

The Company to pay half the cost of uniforms for employees with less than three years' service and the total cost of the uniforms for all other employees.

In case an employee is involved in a serious accident or his accident record indicates an investigation at the instance of the Company, it will be referred to a joint Committee whose report will be considered by the Manager.

*Car House and Machine Shop Employees*

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, but such employees as are regularly required will work longer hours at their straight time rate. Night men to work 8 hours with 20 minute allowance off for lunch, but one night foreman and such other employees as are regularly required will work at night for longer hours at their straight time rate.

Overtime: regular employees to be paid time and one half for time worked in excess of their regular day's work; double time for work on Sundays and holidays except for regular night men. If called for work after hours and before midnight, at least three hours' pay at the regular rate; if called after midnight at least four hours' pay at the regular rate.

Wages per hour in Car House: first class carpenters 69 cents, second class carpenters 63 cents, third class carpenters 57 cents, carpenters' helpers 50 cents, first class painters 69 cents, second class painters 63 cents, third class painters 57 cents, head repairman 69 cents, armature winders 74 cents; first class pitmen and special repairmen 65 cents, second class 63 cents, third class 58 cents; general utility man (experienced) 58 cents, second class 50 cents; car cleaners 50 cents, cleaners general 48 cents.

Wages per hour in machine shop: first class machinists 74 cents, second class 68 cents, third class 60 cents, welders 74 cents, blacksmiths 68 cents, blacksmiths' helpers 52 cents.

*Rail Attendants*

Regular hours for rail attendants to be not less than 8 hours per day, 7 days per week. Overtime to be paid at straight time. The Company to furnish rubber boots and weather proof clothing as required.

Wages: men engaged in cleaning, sanding and greasing the tracks and doing general attendance work on same to be paid 42 cents per hour on week days and 50 cents per hour on Sundays and holidays.

*Track Department*

Regular trackmen and chauffeurs to be paid 10 cents per hour extra on night jobs and for repair work on Sundays and seven specified holidays.

For work during wet and stormy weather, to be furnished with rubber boots and weather proof clothing as required.

*Power Receiving, Operating and Distributing Department*

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Any employee called after hours and before midnight to be paid not less than 3 hours pay at regular rate; if called after midnight not less than 4 hours at regular rate. Regular hours for troublemen to be from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. with one hour off for lunch, 7 days per week. Regular hours for switchboard operators 8 hours per day, revolving shift, with one day off in every 8 days in regular rotation.

Overtime: time and one half. Any employee, except regular seven day men and men relieving troublemen and switchboard operators, working on Sundays or on seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for power house, line and meter employees: first class linemen 74 cents, second class 68 cents, third class 63 cents; first class groundmen 53 cents, second class 47 cents; troublemen 74 cents, meter inspector 74 cents; first class metermen 68 cents, second class 63 cents, third class (with over one year's service) 58 cents; lamp repairmen 74 cents, switchboard operators 69 cents, switchboard electricians 79 cents; first class electricians 74 cents, second class 69 cents, third class 60 cents.

*Steam Department*

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Firemen's regular hours 8 per day, 7 days per week, revolving shift.

Overtime: time and one half. Any employee except regular 7-day men and men relieving firemen to be paid double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Any employee called outside regular hours to be paid 3 hours pay if he begins such work before midnight and 4 hours pay if he begins after midnight.

Wages per hour: masons and boiler repairmen 63 cents, senior steam helpers 61 cents, junior steam helpers 47 cents, ash handlers 50 cents, firemen 61 cents, assistant firemen 54 cents.

*Gas Department*

Hours: revolving shift men will work 8 hours per day, 7 days per week; other employees 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one half. Any employee, except 7-day men, working on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: first class fitters 74 cents, second class fitters 65 cents, fitters' helpers 58 cents, meter repairmen 58 cents, meter repairmen's helper 47 cents; blacksmith 63 cents, skilled labour 48 to 53 cents, common labour 38 to 47 cents, leading firemen 65 cents, firemen 57 cents.

### Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreement and amendment to an agreement have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article of this issue:

Printing Trades, Chicoutimi.

Fur Workers, Montreal (Amendment).

### Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in the article beginning on page 1080 of this issue:

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Hamilton.
Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Ottawa.
Electrical Workers, Ottawa.
Painters, Paperhangers and Glaziers, Ottawa.
Building Labourers, Ottawa.
Millinery Workers, Province of Ontario.

### Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedule has been made binding by an Order in Council and is summarized in the article beginning on page 1082 of this issue:

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Edmonton.

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## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension by Order in Council of an agreement affecting printing trades at Chicoutimi and an amendment to the Order in Council affecting fur workers in Montreal. In addition, requests for amendment to the Order in Council affecting glove cutters (fine gloves) throughout the Province and printing trades at Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of October 10, and for amendments to the Order in Council affecting building trades in Montreal and the men and boys' clothing industry throughout the Province in the issue of October 31.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 697. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Printing Trades, Chicoutimi.—An Order in Council, approved September 25 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 3, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain newspaper and job printers and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Im-

primeurs de Chicoutimi (The National Catholic Union of Printers of Chicoutimi). The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Chicoutimi, Lake Saint John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay.

The Order in Council is similar to the one formerly in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, page 867, with these exceptions:

Double time is to be paid for any work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

The regular wage rate for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders or stereotypers remains at 52 cents per hour with a 40 hour week, but it is now provided that the Joint Committee may fix a lower rate for any handicapped worker.

One apprentice allowed for the first three journeymen typographers or pressmen or fraction thereof and one apprentice for any additional three journeymen or fraction thereof.

Fur Workers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 25 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 3, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, June, page 548) by providing for wages and hours in Zone II, that is that territory of the jurisdiction which is 40 miles around and beyond Zone I. (Zone I consists of the Island of Montreal and ten miles from its limits).

All establishments in Zone II employing more than three workers to be governed by the same conditions as in Zone I. All establishments in Zone II with three or less workers may work 48 hours per week, with time and one half for overtime and the same weekly wage rates as in Zone I.

Lining makers shall be considered as second class female operators.

Female apprentices to be paid according to the Orders of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

### Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedules shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Hamilton.—An Order in Council, dated October 8, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 17, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule affecting the plumbing and heating trades in a zone which includes the City of Hamilton and surrounding district as defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from October 27, 1936, "during pleasure."

The provisions of the Schedules do not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments, who are engaged in manufacturing processes, or in the repair servicing or upkeep of the plant or equipment or on new installations, alterations or extensions of a minor nature in or to the plant or its equipment, nor does it apply to sprinkler fitting.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one-half hour for lunch, from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. In case of shift work, the night shifts to consist of 7 hours for which time and one-seventh the regular rate to be paid; no overtime allowed on shift work.

Work on Saturday before noon which is required for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts to be paid for at regular rates. All other work done outside the regular hours noted above and between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Saturday except as above noted, and on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 80 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, but whenever the Act does not govern the employment of fifth year junior mechanics, they shall be governed by this schedule except that the minimum wage rate is two-thirds of the journeymen's rate.

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Ottawa.—An Order in Council, dated October 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 17, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule affecting the bricklaying and stonemasonry trades in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from October 27, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments engaged in work in connection with repairing and maintaining the buildings of such plants, or on new structures, alterations or extensions of a minor nature in or to such plants or their equipment. The schedule does not apply on work contracted for and accepted before August 25, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch, or from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one-half hour for lunch) from Monday to Friday inclusive and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Night work of not more than 8 hours duration, which cannot be done during a regular day to be paid regular rate. Whenever shift work is being done, any 8 hours to be a regular working day, but work on the night shifts to be paid for at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work or 97 cents per hour. No overtime permitted when there is shift work.

Overtime: Work on Saturdays after 12 noon required for the pouring of concrete or on work necessary for the protection of life or property to be paid at the regular rate. Other overtime between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive and between noon and 5 p.m. Saturdays, time and one-half. All other overtime, including work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: 85 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Electrical Workers, Ottawa.—An Order in Council, dated October 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* October 17, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the electrical repair and construction trade in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from October 27, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not include regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants or establishments engaged in manufacturing processes, in the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of such plant or establishment, in work in connection with new installations, alterations or extensions, of a minor nature in or to such plant or its equipment, nor to those engaged in repairing or servicing electrical machines or appliances when the work is done in commercial establishments or when done by regular employees of manufacturers or their agents pursuant to the terms of a guarantee or contract accompanying the sale or installation of such machines or appliances. The schedule also does not apply on work contracted for and accepted before August 26, 1936.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one half hour for lunch) from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. Work on Saturday mornings that is immediately necessary for the protection of life or property to be considered as regular working hours. Work which cannot be done during regular working hours may be done at night at regular rates for 8 hours. Whenever shift work is being carried on, any 8 hours will be considered a regular working day, but those working on the night shifts to be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work or 80 cents per hour; no overtime permitted on shift work.

Overtime: overtime work after 5 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive and after noon on Saturdays to be paid at time and one-half. All work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen electrical workers: 70 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any person who is handicapped.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Painters, Paperhangers and Glaziers, Ottawa.—An Order in Council, dated October 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* October 17, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the painting, decorating, paperhanging and glazing trades in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from October 17, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not include regular employees of manufacturing plants while engaged in manufacturing processes or on the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and equipment of such establishment, or on new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one-half hour for lunch) from Monday to Friday inclusive, 4 hours on Saturdays (from 8 a.m. to 12 noon), a 44 hour week. Night work of not more than 8 hours' duration, which cannot be performed during a regular working day, will be considered as if performed during regular hours. Spray painting in industrial or manufacturing plants which cannot be done during the regular working periods without interfering with the operation of such plant, may be done on Saturday afternoon at the regular rate of wages provided that the hours of any painter on such work do not exceed 44 hours in the next week including such Saturday afternoon work. In case of shift work, any 8 hours is considered a regular day's work, and no overtime is permitted on shift work.

Overtime work between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive, time and one-half, except that no person may work more than 5 hours' overtime in any week. All other overtime, including work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 65 cents per hour; spray painting 80 cents per hour.

A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the Advisory Board for any person who is handicapped.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

BUILDING LABOURERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated October 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* October 17, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing common labourers in the building trades in a zone which includes the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from October 27, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not apply on work contracted for and accepted before August 25, 1936.

Hours: 50 per week. In case of shift work, no person may work on more than one shift of 9 hours in any 24 hours.

Minimum wage rate for common labourers in the building trades: 40 cents per hour. A special rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

MILLINERY WORKERS, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—An Order in Council, dated October 22 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* October 31, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule affecting the millinery industry throughout the Province of Ontario.

The Order in Council is in effect from November 10, 1936, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not apply to persons employed or engaged in any retail establishment on making alterations required in connection with the sale of headwear to individual customers, or in making up hats to the order of individual customers in retail custom millinery shops unless more than eight persons are employed in such retail custom millinery shop.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. or from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with one hour for lunch) from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. Sample makers may work 4 hours Saturday morning, but not more than four employees, including not more than one operator and one blocker may be so employed in any one establishment.

Overtime: no overtime permitted except that the Minimum Wage Board may issue to each employer forty overtime permits during each twelve month period from the date this schedule comes into force, each of such permits to be for one day only for a maximum period of 3 hours and the permits shall not be issued so that any employer may operate his establishment for more than 10 hours' overtime in any one week and 100 hours in the year. All overtime to be paid at time and one-half.

Minimum wage rates per week in Toronto and within 50 miles of its limits: class A (hand blockers) $32, class B (blockers, pouncers and buffers, operators, cutters) $19, class C (drapers) $19, class D (trimmers and preparers) $15. For establishments situated more than 50 miles from the limits of the city of Toronto, these minimum rates may be reduced by 12½ per cent. A special wage rate may be fixed by the Advisory Board for any employee whose skill and ability is found by the Board to be below the average. The Board may also fix a special wage rate for any employee performing more than one operation or who does work partially covered by this schedule and partially not so covered.

"Nothing in or concerning this schedule shall be so construed or applied as to imply the right of any employer, during the period in force hereof, to reduce or lower the scale of wages now being paid to any specific worker, nor to prejudice or affect any rights legal or equitable of any worker or group of workers under any collective bargain or other arrangement or agreement, whether now prevailing or later to be concluded, or in respect to any acts or conduct seeking to secure any such collective bargain, arrangement or agreement other than to the full extent to which any such collective bargain, agreement or arrangement purports to provide for lower wages or more or different hours of work than as herein set out and provided."

"Whenever any person, or firm, or corporation, whether retailer, jobber, contractor or manufacturer, shall give work to other persons, firms or corporations, whether to outside shops or otherwise, such person, firm or corporation so supplying work shall be deemed an employer of and shall be responsible for the paying of wages (according to the minimum standards provided by this agreement) to any person performing any of the operations covered by this agreement."

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

### Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta, may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such

schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, April, July and September, 1936.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated October 9 and published in *The Alberta Gazette* October 15, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours for all employees and employers engaged in the plumbing, steamfitting, gas fitting and pipe fitting industry in a zone which includes the City of Edmonton and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from October 25, 1936, to October 24, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) with one hour for lunch from Monday to Friday inclusive; not more than 40 hours per week except in cases of emergency.

Overtime: time and one half until midnight; after midnight, double time. Jobbing work and emergency work on Saturday mornings, however, to be paid for at single time. Saturday afternoons to 5 p.m., time and one half; all other work on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plumbers and steamfitters: 95 cents per hour.

For work out of town, transportation both ways and pay for travelling time for all journeymen to be paid by the employer. If when travelling at night a sleeping berth is provided, however, only the time of the ordinary working hours to be paid for. In addition, the employer will provide board for one journeymen plumber and one journeyman steamfitter on each out of town job.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being however somewhat higher than in September.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.24 at the beginning of October as compared with $8.28 for September; $7.93 for October, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.68 for October, 1929; $11.48 for October, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.99 for October, 1914. The cost of potatoes was substantially lower in October, 1936, than in the previous month and there were less important decreases in beef, mutton and pork. Advances were recorded in the cost of eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, flour and rolled oats. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of fods the total budget cost $16.87 at the beginning of October and $16.84 at the beginning of September. A seasonal advance occurred in the cost of United States anthracit coal and increases in rent were reported from several cities. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.42 for October, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for October, 1929; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.48 for October, 1914.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was slightly higher week by week than in September. The high point since the recovery in prices began in 1933 was reached in the second week of the month under review, since when a slight decline has occurred. Figures for the index number are 76·8 for the week ended October 30; 76·9 for the week ended October 23; 77·1 for that of October 16; 76·7 for that of October 9; and 76·7 for that of October 2. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for September, when the index was 76·4 as compared with 73·1 for October, 1935; 71·3 for October, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·8 for October, 1929; 99·6 for October, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·8 for October, 1914. The movement in grain prices continued to be an important factor in the changes in the index number. Grains advanced in price during the first half of the month, influenced by unfavourable crop conditions in Australia and then declined in the last half when export demand for Canadian grain became less. Non-ferrous metals also were substantially higher in price, copper being prominent in the movement in this group. In textiles the price of raw silk was considerably higher in both Japanese and American markets. In the animal products group live stock and meats were lower.

### Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed

houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since

*(Continued on page 1092)*

**CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936***

**(Average prices in 1913=100)**

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919 ... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| June 1936.... | 106 | 140 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| July 1936.... | 109 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Aug. 1936.... | 111 | 139 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Sept. 1936.... | 113 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 153 | 127 |
| Oct. 1936.... | 112 | 140 | 135 | 117 | 153 | 128 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Oct. 1914 | Oct. 1918 | Oct. 1920 | Oct. 1922 | Oct. 1926 | Oct. 1928 | Oct. 1929 | Oct. 1930 | Oct. 1931 | Oct. 1933 | Oct. 1934 | Oct. 1935 | Sept. 1936 | Oct 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs. | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 50·2 | 76·2 | 80·2 | 58·2 | 59·0 | 71·8 | 72·8 | 68·0 | 54·6 | 41·8 | 42·4 | 47·4 | 46·8 | 46·2 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 35·0 | 54·2 | 50·4 | 31·8 | 31·8 | 43·4 | 45·4 | 40·4 | 27·4 | 22·0 | 22·2 | 25·4 | 24·6 | 24·2 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15·7 | 18·1 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 18·7 | 19·9 | 23·9 | 24·9 | 22·8 | 16·4 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 13·2 | 13·3 | 13·3 |
| Mutton, roast.. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 21·4 | 36·4 | 36·3 | 27·2 | 29·3 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 28·2 | 23·0 | 17·9 | 18·5 | 20·8 | 22·4 | 21·1 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·4 | 38·0 | 42·3 | 30·0 | 30·8 | 31·0 | 31·4 | 29·8 | 20·0 | 17·2 | 20·5 | 22·7 | 22·4 | 21·7 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 38·0 | 70·0 | 74·4 | 53·8 | 56·6 | 55·0 | 55·4 | 54·2 | 40·4 | 31·6 | 38·6 | 41·0 | 40·6 | 40·2 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 26·9 | 51·1 | 60·1 | 41·6 | 44·4 | 42·5 | 40·9 | 39·8 | 26·0 | 21·3 | 36·2 | 31·8 | 30·8 | 30·6 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 37·4 | 74·2 | 74·4 | 45·4 | 49·0 | 45·8 | 43·4 | 42·2 | 26·6 | 26·2 | 29·0 | 36·0 | 31·4 | 31·4 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 35·3 | 60·7 | 75·0 | 41·7 | 49·8 | 51·0 | 51·3 | 42·7 | 32·4 | 29·2 | 32·6 | 35·8 | 33·5 | 35·5 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 31·5 | 55·0 | 68·3 | 37·4 | 44·3 | 45·6 | 45·1 | 38·0 | 27·5 | 22·7 | 27·3 | 30·1 | 28·5 | 29·6 |
| Milk..... | 6 qts. | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 54·0 | 75·6 | 92·4 | 69·6 | 69·6 | 72·6 | 74·4 | 72·0 | 63·6 | 57·0 | 60·0 | 61·2 | 61·2 | 61·8 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2 lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 59·0 | 101·2 | 125·8 | 76·8 | 75·4 | 85·6 | 85·2 | 69·6 | 46·6 | 42·2 | 43·4 | 47·0 | 50·8 | 51·6 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 34·7 | 55·7 | 69·1 | 43·0 | 41·2 | 47·4 | 46·9 | 38·7 | 26·8 | 24·2 | 24·6 | 27·1 | 29·6 | 29·3 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 22·0 | 33·3 | 41·2 | §27·6 | §30·6 | §33·8 | §33·0 | §30·7 | §22·9 | §19·7 | §19·8 | §19·9 | 21·7 | 22·4 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 20·3 | 31·4 | 38·6 | §27·6 | §30·6 | §33·8 | §33·0 | §30·7 | §22·9 | §19·7 | §19·8 | §19·9 | 21·7 | 22·4 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 67·5 | 118·5 | 144·0 | 102·0 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 120·0 | 106·5 | 91·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 96·0 | 97·5 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 38·0 | 69·0 | 80·0 | §45·0 | §53·0 | §51·0 | §54·0 | §43·0 | §30·0 | §33·0 | §34·0 | §34·0 | 37·0 | 38·0 |
| Rolled oats.... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 25·0 | 40·5 | 42·5 | 28·0 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 32·0 | 29·5 | 24·0 | 25·5 | 25·5 | 26·5 | 26·5 | 27·0 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 13·2 | 24·6 | 33·2 | §21·2 | §22·0 | §20·8 | §20·6 | §20·2 | §18·0 | §16·2 | §16·2 | §15·8 | 16·0 | 15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked..... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 13·6 | 33·2 | 23·4 | 17·4 | 15·6 | 19·0 | 23·6 | 18·4 | 11·2 | 9·0 | 9·4 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 12·2 |
| Apples, evaporated..... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 23·1 | 29·2 | 23·9 | 20·4 | 21·5 | 21·3 | 20·6 | 17·0 | 15·1 | 15·4 | 15·6 | 16·4 | 16·4 |
| Prunes, medium size..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 13·2 | 18·8 | 27·4 | 19·6 | 15·7 | 13·6 | 14·6 | 14·8 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 12·9 | 12·1 | 11·3 | 11·2 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 31·2 | 48·8 | 86·4 | 34·8 | 31·6 | 31·2 | 28·8 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 32·0 | 26·4 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 14·0 | 22·4 | 40·8 | 16·4 | 15·0 | 14·6 | 13·8 | 12·4 | 11·8 | 15·4 | 13·0 | 12·2 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·9 | 15·5 | 16·4 | §14·6 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §14·7 | §13·4 | §10·6 | §13·3 | §13·0 | 13·0 | 13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·8 | 14·8 | 17·0 | §14·6 | §18·0 | §17·8 | §17·6 | §14·7 | §13·4 | §10·6 | §13·3 | §13·0 | 13·0 | 13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ½ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 10·0 | 11·5 | 15·1 | 13·4 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 15·1 | 13·8 | 11·9 | 9·9 | 9·7 | 9·3 | 8·9 | 8·9 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅓ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 35·3 | 71·3 | 69·4 | 40·4 | 61·9 | 42·8 | 73·8 | 49·3 | 26·7 | 41·1 | 29·2 | 36·6 | 62·3 | 52·7 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods**..... | ..... | **5·48** | **5·96** | **6·95** | **7·34** | **7·99** | **13·54** | **15·83** | **10·23** | **10·93** | **11·28** | **11·68** | **10·32** | **7·84** | **7·24** | **7·54** | **7·93** | **8·28** | **8·24** |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 4·8 | 4·9 | 4·0 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 4·1 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 53·9 | 78·8 | 125·3 | 116·4 | 105·4 | 101·3 | 100·9 | 100·6 | 100·0 | 93·7 | 94·3 | 91·1 | 90·8 | 91·5 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 37·8 | 62·6 | 90·7 | 77·0 | 63·3 | 62·9 | 63·1 | 62·7 | 60·7 | 57·6 | 58·3 | 58·4 | 58·2 | 58·4 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·6 | 76·9 | 83·7 | 80·3 | 75·5 | 75·0 | 76·2 | 76·0 | 70·9 | 59·6 | 59·9 | 60·8 | 59·7 | 59·7 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·5 | 58·8 | 66·1 | 59·4 | 55·9 | 55·4 | 54·4 | 54·3 | 52·9 | 45·7 | 45·8 | 45·1 | 45·0 | 45·2 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 24·1 | 27·4 | 39·8 | 31·0 | 31·5 | 31·1 | 31·1 | 30·8 | 27·7 | 27·4 | 27·6 | 27·3 | 27·0 | 26·6 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Fuel and light**..... | ..... | **1·50** | **1·63** | **1·76** | **1·91** | **1·90** | **3·05** | **4·06** | **3·64** | **3·32** | **3·26** | **3·26** | **3·24** | **3·12** | **2·84** | **2·86** | **2·83** | **2·81** | **2·81** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Rent** ..... | ¼ mo. | **2·37** | **2·89** | **4·05** | **4·75** | **4·55** | **4·85** | **6·52** | **6·96** | **6·85** | **6·95** | **6·98** | **7·07** | **6·87** | **5·66** | **5·52** | **5·63** | **5·71** | **5·77** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **††Totals** ..... | ..... | **9·37** | **10·50** | **12·79** | **14·02** | **14·48** | **21·48** | **26·46** | **20·87** | **21·14** | **21·52** | **21·96** | **20·68** | **17·86** | **15·78** | **15·96** | **16·42** | **16·84** | **16·87** |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·70 | 13·78 | 16·21 | 10·42 | 10·99 | 11·16 | 11·68 | 10·60 | 8·30 | 7·38 | 7·76 | 8·07 | 8·17 | 8·20 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·74 | 11·90 | 14·05 | 9·11 | 10·27 | 9·92 | 10·24 | 9·84 | 7·93 | 6·92 | 7·20 | 7·56 | 7·98 | 7·91 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·66 | 13·26 | 15·51 | 10·14 | 10·96 | 10·99 | 11·60 | 10·57 | 8·15 | 7·46 | 7·64 | 8·06 | 8·31 | 8·35 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·41 | 13·19 | 14·96 | 9·75 | 10·09 | 10·47 | 10·63 | 9·63 | 7·30 | 6·54 | 6·87 | 7·27 | 7·54 | 7·59 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·78 | 13·58 | 15·75 | 10·14 | 11·00 | 11·31 | 11·65 | 10·34 | 7·78 | 7·29 | 7·64 | 8·05 | 8·40 | 8·29 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·36 | 12·84 | 16·34 | 9·72 | 10·29 | 10·92 | 11·51 | 9·66 | 7·33 | 6·75 | 7·16 | 7·48 | 8·31 | 8·17 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 8·63 | 13·51 | 16·09 | 9·95 | 10·84 | 11·45 | 12·02 | 10·06 | 7·39 | 6·84 | 7·27 | 7·43 | 8·04 | 8·03 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·38 | 13·27 | 15·70 | 9·77 | 10·77 | 11·48 | 12·00 | 10·08 | 7·46 | 7·00 | 7·28 | 7·53 | 8·01 | 7·98 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·35 | 14·39 | 16·83 | 11·61 | 11·89 | 12·35 | 12·88 | 11·30 | 8·84 | 8·17 | 8·33 | 8·72 | 9·21 | 9·16 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **23·1** | **18·7** | **17·1** | **12·1** | **10·0** | **13·3** | **21·1** | **21·7** | **20·1** | **30·6** | **33·9** | **53·2** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·0** | **19·0** | **16·5** | **12·5** | **10·9** | **12·4** | **18·0** | **21·4** | **20·0** | **28·2** | **31·4** | **49·4** |
| 1—Sydney | 27·3 | 22·3 | 18·9 | 15·2 | 11·5 | 14·3 | 18 | 23·8 | 20·3 | 28·4 | 31·4 | 49·4 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 25 | 20 | 17·7 | 13 | 10·7 | 12 | ..... | 23·3 | 22 | 27 | 30·6 | 49·7 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 16·5 | 14 | 12 | 10·7 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18·2 | 29·3 | 30·8 | 48·3 |
| 4—Halifax | 23·4 | 17·2 | 18·4 | 12·6 | 11·8 | 11 | 18 | 22 | 19·4 | 27·5 | 31·2 | 48·8 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 19 | 26·7 | 30·4 | 49 |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 20 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 30 | 34 | 51 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **20·0** | **18·0** | **16·0** | **12·0** | **12·0** | ..... | **18·0** | **22·0** | **20·7** | **28·0** | **32·3** | **51·7** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **26·9** | **20·4** | **18·2** | **13·2** | **10·7** | **12·8** | **22·5** | **21·7** | **20·0** | **29·6** | **33·7** | **53·2** |
| 8—Moncton | 26 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 10·8 | 15 | ..... | 21·3 | 19·7 | 32·5 | 35·5 | 54·1 |
| 9—Saint John | 26·9 | 19·9 | 17·6 | 12·6 | 10 | 12·2 | 25 | 22·1 | 18·8 | 27·4 | 30·7 | 53·8 |
| 10—Fredericton | 29·5 | 21·6 | 19 | 12·8 | 11·9 | 12 | 20 | 23·4 | 20·9 | 29·8 | 33·5 | 55·8 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 18 | 13·5 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 20 | 20·5 | 28·7 | 35 | 49 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **23·3** | **17·9** | **18·7** | **11·9** | **8·3** | **11·7** | **21·9** | **18·2** | **18·5** | **29·1** | **32·1** | **53·0** |
| 12—Quebec | 25 | 18·3 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 15·3 | 21·6 | 17 | 18·3 | 26 | 30·4 | 47·4 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 24·6 | 18 | 14·9 | 11·9 | 7·7 | 13·7 | 24·8 | 18·3 | 17·5 | 31·5 | 33·1 | 54 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 24·3 | 19·3 | 20·4 | 12·7 | 9 | 11·4 | 25·2 | 18·1 | 19·3 | 26·8 | 31·7 | 55·4 |
| 15—Sorel | 24 | 18 | 18 | 10·7 | 7·6 | 7 | 19 | 17 | 17·6 | 29 | 32·5 | 50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19 | 16 | 16·6 | 11·2 | 8·8 | 14·4 | 20 | 17·3 | 16·6 | 30·8 | 34·4 | 52·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | ..... | 20·7 | 22·3 | 12·7 | 7·3 | 13·7 | 25 | 18·7 | 19 | 30 | 31·4 | 53·6 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 15 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 19·4 | ..... | ..... | 55 |
| 19—Montreal | 24·3 | 18·6 | 21·7 | 10·5 | 8·2 | 8·9 | 21 | 19·5 | 19·3 | 29·1 | 31·5 | 54·9 |
| 20—Hull | 22 | 17·2 | 18·4 | 12·1 | 8·8 | 11 | 22·5 | 19·7 | 19·4 | 29·4 | 31·6 | 54 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·5** | **19·5** | **17·7** | **12·9** | **10·6** | **15·0** | **21·7** | **22·8** | **20·6** | **29·9** | **33·0** | **53·7** |
| 21—Ottawa | 27·1 | 20·2 | 20·7 | 14·4 | 9·8 | 13·4 | 23 | 20·9 | 20 | 30·1 | 33·5 | 55·9 |
| 22—Brockville | 25·7 | 20·7 | 17·5 | 11·8 | 9·7 | 12 | ..... | 21·2 | 20 | 28·8 | 31 | 54·9 |
| 23—Kingston | 21·9 | 17·4 | 16·9 | 12·2 | 9·2 | 12·1 | 20·7 | 21·6 | 18·1 | 27·8 | 31·6 | 53 |
| 24—Belleville | 19 | 15 | 16·5 | 11·2 | 8·7 | 14·7 | 19·3 | 20·2 | 18 | 29·4 | 33·4 | 50·1 |
| 25—Peterborough | 23·4 | 19·6 | 18·4 | 12·9 | 10·7 | 14·9 | 20 | 21·8 | 21 | 27·9 | 31·8 | 52·3 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21 | 19 | 19·4 | 12·7 | 11·6 | 14·9 | 24 | 22·4 | 19·8 | 29·9 | 32·2 | 54·8 |
| 27—Orillia | 21·5 | 18 | 19 | 12·1 | 11·4 | 16·1 | 24 | 25 | 20·2 | 30·7 | 34 | 52·4 |
| 28—Toronto | 25·4 | 20·3 | 19·6 | 13·1 | 12·1 | 14·4 | 19·8 | 22·8 | 21 | 30·6 | 35·1 | 55·9 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 24·5 | 20·6 | 16·7 | 13·5 | 12 | 16·8 | 19·7 | 22·8 | 18·5 | 29·2 | 32·5 | 53·9 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·7 | 19·6 | 17·3 | 13·2 | 10·4 | 14·3 | 22·7 | 23·4 | 22·3 | 28·6 | 31·1 | 52·6 |
| 31—Hamilton | 24·4 | 20·8 | 20·5 | 14 | 12 | 16·9 | 21·6 | 22·7 | ..... | 29·9 | 33·9 | 54·8 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·1 | 19·2 | 17·3 | 13·3 | 9·4 | 15 | 25·2 | 24·2 | 20 | 29·2 | 32·4 | 53·4 |
| 33—Galt | 26·2 | 22 | 19·2 | 14·1 | 13·2 | 16·5 | 24 | 23·7 | 18 | 29·5 | 33·3 | 53·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 21·7 | 18·7 | 18 | 12·3 | 12 | 16·7 | 20 | 20·4 | 21 | 29·2 | 32·7 | 53·5 |
| 35—Kitchener | 21·3 | 19·1 | 15·7 | 12·9 | 10·8 | 15·3 | 21·7 | 21·5 | 17·8 | 27·7 | 31·2 | 51·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 21·7 | 19·3 | 19·2 | 13 | 10 | 14·5 | 22 | 24 | 22·5 | 29·3 | 31·6 | 51·9 |
| 37—Stratford | 25·2 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 16·2 | 20 | 24·6 | 25 | 29·5 | 32·1 | 54·6 |
| 38—London | 24·8 | 20·5 | 18·5 | 12·9 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 20·6 | 23·4 | 22·4 | 29·9 | 33·7 | 53·8 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·9 | 19·5 | 17·7 | 12·7 | 9·9 | 15·4 | 23·5 | 23·4 | 19·3 | 30·6 | 33·1 | 55·1 |
| 40—Chatham | 22·5 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 13·6 | 9·2 | 16·9 | 18·3 | 22·8 | 20 | 30·5 | 32·6 | 53·3 |
| 41—Windsor | 23·1 | 18·7 | 17·6 | 12·7 | 11 | 15·4 | 24·2 | 23·2 | 20·5 | 28·1 | 30·2 | 55·7 |
| 42—Sarnia | 23·4 | 19·1 | 17·8 | 13·9 | 11·7 | 16·1 | 17·6 | 22·2 | 20·9 | 29·3 | 32·2 | 52·5 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·6 | 18·2 | 15·1 | 12·2 | 10 | 15·7 | 18·5 | 21·8 | 19 | 30·1 | 32·1 | 49·4 |
| 44—North Bay | 22 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 22 | 21·2 | 31 | 34 | 52·6 |
| 45—Sudbury | 23·2 | 20 | 17·2 | 13·4 | 10 | 14·7 | 24·7 | 25 | 21 | 30·3 | 33·5 | 55·4 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 22 | 14 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 24 | 31·2 | 33·2 | 51·7 |
| 47—Timmins | 27·6 | 22·5 | 18·6 | 14 | 11·5 | 16 | 23·3 | 25 | 22·1 | 30·5 | 34·3 | 54·2 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 25 | 20 | 17·6 | 12·7 | 9·6 | 14·6 | 22·5 | 23 | 20·4 | 30 | 32·9 | 53·3 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 23·2 | 18·5 | 17·9 | 12·3 | 10 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 23 | 22·5 | 33·7 | 36·7 | 57·5 |
| 50—Fort William | 23·3 | 18·9 | 16·9 | 12·7 | 11·8 | 14·9 | 25 | 25 | 21·2 | 33·9 | 38·2 | 58·3 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **20·3** | **16·5** | **15·8** | **10·8** | **8·8** | **11·9** | **21·1** | **21·7** | **20·8** | **33·5** | **37·3** | **52·5** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 21·9 | 16·9 | 16·3 | 10·8 | 8·8 | 10·5 | 19·1 | 23·3 | 20·8 | 33·1 | 37·1 | 53·6 |
| 52—Brandon | 18·7 | 16 | 15·2 | 10·8 | 8·7 | 13·2 | 23 | 20 | ..... | 33·9 | 37·5 | 51·4 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **19·1** | **15·0** | **13·5** | **9·2** | **7·4** | **9·3** | **17·3** | **19·7** | **19·7** | **35·5** | **39·1** | **54·0** |
| 53—Regina | 17·9 | 13·9 | 12·7 | 8·6 | 7·4 | 8·7 | 17·2 | 18·5 | 20 | 33·4 | 36·9 | 54·1 |
| 54—Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39·7 | 43·7 | 53·3 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 17·7 | 14·2 | 12·7 | 8·8 | 7 | 9 | 15·5 | 20·1 | 19·3 | 34·7 | 37·8 | 52·6 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 21·8 | 16·8 | 15·2 | 10·3 | 7·7 | 10·2 | 19·2 | 20·4 | ..... | 34·3 | 38 | 55·8 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **19·2** | **14·9** | **12·8** | **9·2** | **7·4** | **10·3** | **17·2** | **19·0** | **18·2** | **30·5** | **34·2** | **51·9** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 19 | 15·2 | 12·2 | 9·3 | 7·3 | 10 | 17·3 | 17·2 | 18·3 | 32·7 | 37·5 | 50·6 |
| 58—Drumheller | 18 | 13·7 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 17·5 | 20 | 17·5 | 28·9 | 31·7 | 53·3 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·3 | 13·7 | 12·2 | 8·5 | 6·7 | 9·6 | 18·8 | 17·1 | 16·7 | 28·9 | 32·4 | 50·4 |
| 60—Calgary | 20·9 | 16·4 | 15·2 | 10·3 | 9·2 | 11 | 15·6 | 22·4 | 18·5 | 32·8 | 36·1 | 53·2 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 20·7 | 15·4 | 12·6 | 9 | 7·7 | 9·8 | 16·8 | 18·4 | 20 | 29·3 | 33·3 | 51·9 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·7** | **19·9** | **17·5** | **11·9** | **11·5** | **13·5** | **23·1** | **23·9** | **21·6** | **34·5** | **38·0** | **55·1** |
| 62—Fernie | 20 | 18 | 14 | 10·5 | 11·2 | 11 | 21·5 | 22 | 20·7 | 34·2 | 37·5 | 55 |
| 63—Nelson | 23 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 33 | 37·7 | 60 |
| 64—Trail | 25·7 | 22·3 | 21 | 15·3 | 12·8 | 15·3 | 25·7 | 25·3 | 22·2 | 36·2 | 39·7 | 58·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24 | 20·7 | 17·1 | 11·6 | 12 | 13·6 | 23·7 | 23 | 21·7 | 32·9 | 36·7 | 54 |
| 66—Vancouver | 25·3 | 20·8 | 16·9 | 12·2 | 12·5 | 15 | 24·6 | 24·6 | 23·5 | 34·1 | 37·7 | 55·5 |
| 67—Victoria | 25·2 | 20·9 | 18·8 | 13·6 | 13 | 14·6 | 23·4 | 25 | 22·4 | 34·9 | 37·6 | 52·6 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25 | 21 | 18 | 11·7 | 11·2 | 15 | 24 | 23·3 | 22 | 34·4 | 39 | 53·3 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 21 | 17·5 | 16·5 | 10·5 | 8 | 11·5 | 23·5 | 25 | 20·6 | 36 | 37·7 | 52·5 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **16·5** | **23·4** | **16·4** | **12·3** | **48·5** | **18·1** | **17·1** | **21·5** | **15·7** | **35·5** | **29·6** | **10·3** | **25·8** | **29·3** | |
| **11·0** | **25·4** | ..... | ..... | **42·9** | **13·1** | **14·3** | **15·9** | **15·5** | **39·6** | **34·3** | **10·0** | **25·8** | **31·3** | |
| 8 | 21·2 | ..... | ..... | 44·6 | 13 | 13·9 | 15 | 16 | 41·6 | 33·8 | 10–12 | ..... | 30·2 | 1 |
| 15 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·9 | 15 | 18·9 | 15 | 37·7 | 32·2 | 11b | 26·2 | 30·8 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 15 | 14·8 | 16 | 38·5 | 33·7 | 8c | 26·6 | 32 | 3 |
| 10 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12 | 10·8 | 14·4 | 14·9 | 39·9 | 33·1 | 11·8a | 23 | 29·9 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·9 | 15 | 14·6 | 15·2 | 38·3 | 35 | 10c | 25 | 32 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·9 | 16·3 | 17·7 | 15·7 | 41·3 | 37·7 | 8 | 28·2 | 32·7 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·8 | ..... | **17·2** | **15·7** | **31·7** | **26·1** | 8·0–9·0 | **25·0** | **29·2** | 7 |
| **13·9** | **26·2** | **13·0** | ..... | **53·0** | **13·8** | **15·7** | **17·3** | **15·1** | **35·5** | **31·2** | **10·5** | **26·3** | **30·5** | |
| 13·3 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 14 | 14 | 14·7 | 15 | 41·5 | 34·8 | 10 | 27·8 | 30·6 | 8 |
| 13·3 | 25 | 13 | ..... | 44 | 13·6 | 13·2 | 21·3 | 14·6 | 37·3 | 31·2 | 12 | 25 | 30·8 | 9 |
| 15 | 29·5 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 14·7 | 16·7 | 18 | 16·9 | 32·3 | ..... | 10 | 28·7 | 30·9 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·8 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 31 | 27·7 | 10c | 23·5 | 29·7 | 11 |
| **12·8** | **26·2** | **15·1** | **9·3** | **52·5** | **16·3** | **16·5** | **15·0** | **15·1** | **36·4** | **30·1** | **8·6** | **25·2** | **27·6** | |
| 8 | 24 | 13·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18·6 | 19·1 | 15·3 | 36·8 | 28·3 | 9 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 12 |
| ..... | 27·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·7 | 19·5 | 14·8 | 35·7 | 31·4 | 9b | 25 | 27·7 | 13 |
| 16 | 30 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 14·3 | 14 | 38·5 | 31·1 | 9·1a | 24·8 | 27·3 | 14 |
| 11·2 | 27·5 | ..... | 10 | 55 | ..... | 15 | 10·9 | 14·5 | 34 | 29·8 | 7c | 25 | 27·3 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 13·3 | 14·6 | 34·5 | 30·4 | 7b | 26 | 28·2 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16·5 | 11·4 | 15·2 | 35·2 | 31 | 7–8c | ..... | 26·4 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 11·9 | 16·5 | 38 | 28·7 | 8 | 24·7 | 27·9 | 18 |
| 12·8 | 25·8 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 17·5 | 16·4 | 20·4 | 14·8 | 40·2 | 30·3 | 10–11 | 26·7 | 28·7 | 19 |
| 16 | 22 | 16·7 | 9 | 42·5 | ..... | 15·2 | 14·6 | 16·5 | 35·1 | 30·3 | 10 | 24·4 | 26·8 | 20 |
| **14·9** | **23·1** | **19·2** | **8·2** | **51·3** | **17·3** | **16·6** | **21·5** | **15·5** | **35·4** | **30·0** | **10·7** | **26·7** | **29·0** | |
| 17·3 | 27·4 | 18 | 8 | ..... | 18·8 | 15·7 | 26·9 | 15·2 | 37·2 | 32·5 | 11 | 26·5 | 29·1 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·7 | 15 | 19·1 | 15·2 | 30·4 | 25 | 9 | ..... | 27·6 | 22 |
| 12·5 | 21 | 19 | 8 | ..... | 15·7 | 15 | 21·3 | 15 | 31·9 | 26·5 | 10 | 23·8 | 27·8 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 21·8 | 15 | 30·8 | 26·8 | 9b | 30·4 | 28·4 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·8 | 17·2 | 31·7 | 27·8 | 11 | 25·5 | 28·6 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·7 | 16 | 35·5 | 28·5 | 11b | 25·5 | 29·1 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17·5 | 25·8 | 16 | 30·2 | 27·8 | 10 | 26·8 | 30·2 | 27 |
| ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·7 | 28·7 | 15·4 | 37·5 | 30·3 | 12 | 25 | 29·3 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·7 | 14·5 | 37·2 | 33·3 | 11 | 26·3 | 28·9 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 17 | 26·3 | 14·5 | 35·5 | ..... | 11 | 27·8 | 29·5 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·5 | 15 | 37·2 | 32 | 11·5a | 28 | 29 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 25·6 | 14·5 | 35 | 29·2 | 11 | 27 | 28 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 25·2 | 15·3 | 33·6 | 28·8 | 11 | 26·3 | 28·9 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·6 | 15·3 | 38·1 | 31·4 | 11 | 26 | 28·5 | 34 |
| 18 | 22 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 22·6 | 14·5 | 33·9 | 29·7 | 11 | 26·3 | 28·5 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 14·5 | 31·2 | 24·7 | 10 | ..... | 28·7 | 36 |
| ..... | 22 | 20·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 24·8 | 15·3 | 31·7 | 25·9 | 10 | ..... | 28·2 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 16 | 28·4 | 14·6 | 34·9 | 31·2 | 10 | 27 | 28·3 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 30·9 | 14·9 | 34·1 | 29·1 | 10 | 28·8 | 30·8 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 25 | 15·1 | 33·3 | 30 | 10 | 26 | 28·3 | 40 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | 24·9 | 13·8 | 35·5 | 30 | 12 | ..... | 27·9 | 41 |
| 11·5 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 16 | 25·2 | 14·8 | 35·6 | 29·3 | 10 | 27·3 | 28·8 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 21·5 | 14·4 | 28·1 | 26·3 | 10 | 27 | 28·6 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26·7 | 16·3 | 38·5 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 28·7 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 19·8 | 17 | 38·8 | 31·2 | 12 | ..... | 29·2 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 18·6 | 17·5 | 39·8 | 34·5 | 10b | ..... | 30 | 46 |
| ..... | 20 | 25 | ..... | 51·3 | 20·9 | 18·7 | 17·1 | 16·5 | 39 | 31·7 | 12·5a | ..... | 29·2 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 16·3 | 8·3 | ..... | 19 | 17·3 | 22·8 | 16·8 | 40·2 | 35·7 | 11 | 24·7 | 29·3 | 48 |
| 15 | 20 | 15·3 | 8·3 | ..... | 19·2 | 17·1 | 27 | 16·9 | 41 | 35·9 | 11 | 29·5 | 30·5 | 49 |
| ..... | 24 | 17·7 | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 16·2 | 27·2 | 16·9 | 44·1 | 33·5 | 11 | 26 | 30·8 | 50 |
| **19·5** | **23·3** | **14·3** | ..... | ..... | **21·5** | **17·7** | **23·9** | **16·0** | **30·8** | **24·4** | **9·2** | **22·6** | **26·9** | |
| 18 | 24·3 | 14·3 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18·4 | 27·6 | 15·6 | 33·3 | 25·8 | 10 | 22 | 26·4 | 51 |
| 21 | 22·3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 17 | 20·2 | 16·3 | 28·3 | 22·9 | 8·3a | 23·2 | 27·4 | 52 |
| **22·0** | **23·0** | **12·6** | **13·5** | ..... | **23·6** | **19·2** | **20·1** | **16·4** | **28·4** | **23·1** | **10·0** | **23·0** | **27·5** | |
| 23·2 | 24·4 | 12·5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 20·2 | 19·3 | 14·8 | 29·2 | 23 | 10 | 21·8 | 26·9 | 53 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 | 17·7 | 28·4 | 22·8 | 10 | 23·7 | 28·7 | 54 |
| 18·2 | 21·7 | 13·2 | 13·5 | ..... | 21·7 | 16·7 | 19·3 | 16·6 | 27·8 | 23·1 | 10 | 22·4 | 26·3 | 55 |
| 24·5 | 23 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 21·7 | 23·8 | 16·6 | 28 | 23·5 | 10 | 24 | 28·1 | 56 |
| **21·8** | **21·5** | **14·5** | **16·5** | ..... | **22·8** | **19·2** | **20·9** | **16·0** | **30·5** | **24·4** | **10·6** | **23·0** | **28·2** | |
| 21 | 20 | 13·5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19 | 16·2 | 17 | 25·5 | 19·8 | 11 | 21·8 | 28·2 | 57 |
| 25 | 22·5 | 14 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 19 | 15·9 | 16·4 | 29·5 | 25·7 | 10 | 23·1 | 29·1 | 58 |
| ..... | 21·2 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 20 | 19·3 | 15·6 | 33·3 | 25·9 | 10 | 23·2 | 27·5 | 59 |
| 21·4 | 23·3 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19·3 | 29·6 | 15·4 | 33·2 | 24·8 | 11 | 22·5 | 28·1 | 60 |
| 19·7 | 20·5 | 12 | 18 | ..... | 23·5 | 18·6 | 23·5 | 15·7 | 30·8 | 25·6 | 11 | 24·2 | 28·3 | 61 |
| **17·7** | **21·0** | **12·5** | **15·4** | ..... | **22·1** | **19·7** | **24·6** | **17·4** | **40·3** | **32·1** | **11·3** | **28·6** | **32·2** | |
| 22 | 25 | 12·5 | 21 | ..... | 23·2 | 23·3 | 24·1 | 17·5 | 39·3 | 32·5 | 10 | 25 | 31·7 | 62 |
| 20 | 25 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 23 | 21 | 25 | 18 | 42·3 | 32·7 | 12·5a | 28 | 32·7 | 63 |
| 21·3 | 24·7 | ..... | 18·5 | ..... | 24·4 | 21·3 | 32 | 18·3 | 42·9 | 37·7 | 12·5a | 28 | 32·4 | 64 |
| 15 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 | 25·7 | 15·7 | 37·9 | 33·3 | 10 | 29·7 | 31·4 | 65 |
| 14·8 | 17·5 | ..... | 12·5 | ..... | 22·3 | 18·1 | 24·4 | 15·5 | 38·4 | 25 | 10 | ..... | 30·8 | 66 |
| 13 | 21·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·5 | 20·7 | 24·4 | 16·1 | 39·4 | 31·8 | 11 | 31·3 | 32·4 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·5 | 18·2 | 39·7 | 33 | 10b | 29·3 | 33·1 | 68 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 25 | 18·5 | 23·9 | 20 | 42·2 | 30·8 | 14·3a | ..... | 33·1 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **22·4** | **6·5a** | **15·1** | **3·8** | **5·4** | **7·9** | **10·9** | **12·3** | **12·1** | **12·1** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **22·3** | **6·8** | **14·2** | **4·3** | **5·1** | **7·6** | **12·7** | **12·3** | **11·7** | **11·7** |
| 1—Sydney | 21·7 | 7·3 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 6·9 | 11·8 | 11·9 | 11·6 | 11·8 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 22·4 | 6·7–7·3 | ..... | 4·4 | 5 | 8 | 12·8 | 11·4 | 10·6 | 10·6 |
| 3—Amherst | 21·8 | 7·3 | 13·5 | 4·3 | 5·2 | 7·8 | 12·2 | 11·3 | 11·7 | 11·6 |
| 4—Halifax | 21·6 | 4–6·7 | 15·5 | 4·2 | 5·2 | 8·1 | 14 | 13 | 11·5 | 11·5 |
| 5—Windsor | 21·4 | 6·7–7·3 | 16·5 | 4·2 | 5 | 7·7 | 12·5 | 12·5 | 12 | 12·4 |
| 6—Truro | 24·7 | 6–7·3 | 13·6 | 4·4 | 5·2 | 7·3 | 12·8 | 13·7 | 12·6 | 12·1 |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | **21·7** | **8·0** | **16·5** | **4·1** | **5·1** | **8·0** | **13·3** | **13·3** | **12·1** | **12·1** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **22·6** | **7·4** | **15·4** | **4·1** | **5·1** | **7·5** | **13·6** | **12·8** | **11·5** | **11·3** |
| 8—Moncton | 23·2 | 8 | 16 | 4·1 | 5·3 | 8·4 | 14·2 | 12·4 | 12·1 | 11·5 |
| 9—Saint John | 22·4 | 6–6·7 | 17·4 | 4 | 5·2 | 7·3 | 12·7 | 12 | 10·6 | 10·7 |
| 10—Fredericton | 22·6 | 7·3 | 13 | 4·1 | 5·1 | 7·6 | 14·4 | 12·2 | 11·1 | 11·3 |
| 11—Bathurst | 22·2 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 4·9 | 6·8 | 13 | 14·5 | 12·2 | 11·5 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **19·7** | **5·4** | **13·0** | **3·7** | **5·3** | **6·0** | **10·7** | **11·8** | **11·6** | **11·3** |
| 12—Quebec | 22·4 | 4·5–8·5 | 13·9 | 3·7 | 5·2 | 6·3 | 10·7 | 12·1 | 11·7 | 11·5 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 19·3 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·6 | 3·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 13·1 | 11·4 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 20·1 | 5·3 | 12·3 | 3·4 | 5·1 | 5·5 | 11·2 | 12·1 | 11·7 | 12·2 |
| 15—Sorel | 18·5 | ..... | 13·7 | 3·5 | 5 | 5·5 | 9·9 | 11·4 | 11·2 | 10·8 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 19·1 | 4·7 | 12·8 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 10·7 | 12·4 | 12·6 | 11·7 |
| 17—St. Johns | 18 | 4·7–5·3 | 12·8 | 3·4 | 5·2 | 5·8 | 10 | 12 | 11·3 | 10·8 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 20 | 4·7 | 12 | 4·1 | 5·3 | 5 | 10·3 | 11·2 | 11·8 | 10·8 |
| 19—Montreal | 19·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 6·9 | 9·9 | 10·7 | 11 | 10·9 |
| 20—Hull | 19·6 | 5·3–6 | 12·3 | 4 | 5 | 6·2 | 11·3 | 11·7 | 10·3 | 11·2 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **22·1** | **6·1** | **14·6** | **3·4** | **5·2** | **8·6** | **10·9** | **12·0** | **11·9** | **11·8** |
| 21—Ottawa | 22·4 | 6·7–7·3 | 14·6 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·9 | 11 | 11·5 | 11 | 11·1 |
| 22—Brockville | 20·7 | 6 | 11·2 | 3·8 | 5 | 8·8 | 11·5 | 11 | 11·3 | 11·4 |
| 23—Kingston | 20 | 5·3–6 | 13·2 | 3·5 | 5 | 8·7 | 11·2 | 11·9 | 11·2 | 11 |
| 24—Belleville | 22·9 | 5·3 | 13·3 | 2·9 | 5 | 7·7 | 10 | 10·7 | 10·6 | 11 |
| 25—Peterborough | 20·9 | 6–6·7 | 14·6 | 3·3 | 5·1 | 8·3 | 10·8 | 11·3 | 12 | 11·2 |
| 26—Oshawa | 22 | 6·7 | 12·5 | 3·3 | 4·9 | 8·3 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 11·9 | 11·9 |
| 27—Orillia | 22·7 | 6b | 15·8 | 3 | 5 | 8·6 | 10·4 | 11·9 | 11·9 | 12·1 |
| 28—Toronto | 23·8 | 6·7 | 16·1 | 3·5 | 5·1 | 8·7 | 10·2 | 11·6 | 11·4 | 11·3 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 21·9 | 6–6·7 | 14·5 | 3·5 | 5·2 | 8·3 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·1 | 11·6 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·6 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·4 | 3·3 | 5·4 | 8·6 | 11·4 | 11 | 11·6 | 11·3 |
| 31—Hamilton | 26·6 | 6–6·7 | 14·3 | 3 | 5·1 | 8·2 | 9·6 | 12·2 | 11·9 | 12·8 |
| 32—Brantford | 22·7 | 6–6·7 | 15·7 | 3·1 | 5 | 9 3 | 10·2 | 12 | 11·9 | 11·7 |
| 33—Galt | 25·4 | 6–6·7 | 16 | 3 | 5·2 | 9·2 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 11·3 | 11 |
| 34—Guelph | 22·7 | 6 | 14·3 | 3·1 | 5·1 | 9·4 | 11·1 | 12 | 12·3 | 12·4 |
| 35—Kitchener | 22·7 | 6 | 14·3 | 3·1 | 4·9 | 9·4 | 10·6 | 11·5 | 12·1 | 11·7 |
| 36—Woodstock | 20·9 | 4·7–6 | 14 | 2·8 | 4·9 | 8·8 | 9·8 | 12·2 | 12·7 | 12·3 |
| 37—Stratford | 21·7 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 4·9 | 9·2 | 11·2 | 12·5 | 11·8 | 11·3 |
| 38—London | 21·9 | 6–6·7 | 15·7 | 3 | 5·1 | 8·5 | 11 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 12·1 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 21·2 | 4·7–5·3 | 16·6 | 3·1 | 5·2 | 8·9 | 12·4 | 12·3 | 12·7 | 12·1 |
| 40—Chatham | 22 | 5·3 | 15 | 3·1 | 5 | 8·4 | 10 | 11·6 | 12·6 | 11·7 |
| 41—Windsor | 19·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 13·9 | 3·3 | 5 | 7·5 | 9·6 | 11·2 | 11·2 | 11·2 |
| 42—Sarnia | 22·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·2 | 2·9 | 5·3 | 8·7 | 11 | 12·5 | 12 | 11·3 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 23·1 | 5·3 | 15·6 | 2·9 | 5 | 7·9 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 11 | 11·2 |
| 44—North Bay | 23·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 15 | 4·3 | 5·3 | 9 | 12·1 | 13·2 | 13·2 | 13 |
| 45—Sudbury | 19·9 | 6 | 12·6 | 4·3 | 6·2 | 8·8 | 13·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 11·9 |
| 46—Cobalt | 22 | 6·7 | ..... | 4·3 | 5·7 | 8·4 | 12·2 | 14·2 | 12·7 | 13·2 |
| 47—Timmins | 21 | 6·1 | 12·6 | 4·2 | 5·8 | 8·7 | 11·5 | 13 | 12·3 | 12·3 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 20·3 | 6–6·7 | 13·3 | 3·8 | 5 | 8·6 | 10·7 | 12·6 | 12·9 | 12·8 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 20·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·3 | 4 | 6·1 | 8·9 | 10·8 | 12·6 | 11·2 | 11·6 |
| 50—Fort William | 22·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 4·2 | 5·4 | 8·2 | 9·9 | 13 | 11·4 | 12 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **23·7** | **6·8** | **16·5** | **4·0** | **5·6** | **9·5** | **11·0** | **13·7** | **13·0** | **13·2** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 24·6 | 6–7·5 | 16·5 | 3·9 | 5·2 | 8·7 | 10·7 | 13·7 | 12·7 | 12·7 |
| 52—Brandon | 22·7 | 6·4–7·1 | ..... | 4 | 5·9 | 10·2 | 11·3 | 13·7 | 13·2 | 13·7 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **23·1** | **6·7** | **16·4** | **4·0** | **5·5** | **9·3** | **11·0** | **13·7** | **13·1** | **13·5** |
| 53—Regina | 23·4 | 6·4–7·2 | 15 | 3·9 | 5·6 | 9·3 | 9·9 | 13·6 | 12·9 | 13·1 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 22·8 | 5·6 | 17 | 4·2 | 5·6 | 8·6 | 11·8 | 14·1 | 13·7 | 14 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 22·5 | 7·2 | 17 | 4 | 5·7 | 9·5 | 11·1 | 13·5 | 12·5 | 13·3 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 23·5 | 7·2 | 16·5 | 4 | 5 | 9·7 | 11·2 | 13·5 | 13·3 | 13·5 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **24·6** | **6·9** | **16·9** | **4·0** | **5·9** | **7·6** | **11·1** | **12·8** | **13·0** | **13·1** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 24·9 | 7·2 | 15 | 4·1 | 5·9 | 7·5 | 10·7 | 12·8 | 13·3 | 12·9 |
| 58—Drumheller | 23·5 | 6·7 | ..... | 3·7 | 6·2 | 5·8 | 11·7 | 13 | 12·5 | 13·2 |
| 59—Edmonton | 23·3 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·8 | 4·1 | 5·9 | 8·1 | 11 | 12·5 | 12·9 | 13·1 |
| 60—Calgary | 24·9 | 7·2 | 20 | 4 | 5·5 | 7·8 | 10·9 | 12·7 | 13·3 | 13·1 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 26·2 | 7·2 | ..... | 4 | 6 | 8·7 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13·4 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **25·1** | **7·9** | **18·1** | **4·4** | **6·4** | **7·0** | **8·2** | **12·6** | **12·9** | **13·0** |
| 62—Fernie | 26·7 | 9 | 17 | 4·3 | 7 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 13·5 | 13·3 | 13·7 |
| 63—Nelson | 25 | 8·3 | 20 | 4·6 | ..... | 7·1 | 9·1 | 12·5 | ..... | 13·2 |
| 64—Trail | 23·3 | 8 | 16 | 4·5 | 8 | 7·6 | 8·1 | 12·2 | 14 | 13·7 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·5 | 6–8 | 20 | 4·2 | 5·6 | 6·1 | 8·1 | 12·1 | 12·2 | 12·3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·9 | 6–8 | 19·2 | 4·2 | 5·7 | 6·6 | 7·9 | 11·9 | 12·4 | 12·1 |
| 67—Victoria | 26·5 | 8 | 19·3 | 4·3 | 6·5 | 7·2 | 8 | 12·4 | 11·9 | 12·4 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25·6 | 8 | 18·5 | 4·4 | 6·2 | 6·6 | 8·5 | 12·5 | 12·8 | 12·8 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·1 | 7·5–8·3 | 15 | 4·6 | 5·9 | 6·5 | 8 | 13·7 | 13·4 | 13·6 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants, per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin. | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| **6·1** | **3·6** | **1·581** | **30·6** | **21·3** | **16·4** | **11·2** | **16·5** | **15·3** | **59·5** | **19·5** | **55·6** | **43·4** | |
| **6·0** | **3·5** | **1·228** | **23·7** | **17·1** | **14·0** | **11·5** | **16·0** | **15·3** | **62·5** | **18·8** | **57·1** | **46·4** | |
| 6 | 3·5 | 1·407 | 27·5 | ..... | 13·5 | 11·8 | 15·9 | 15 | ..... | 18·2 | ..... | 40·7 | 1 |
| 5·2 | 2·9 | 1·212 | 22·4 | 17·5 | 12·5 | 10·8 | 15·5 | 15·1 | ..... | 18·7 | 55 | 46·2 | 2 |
| 6·2 | 4·1 | ·90 | 19·7 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 12·4 | 15·4 | 15 | ..... | 18·2 | 50 | 51·7 | 3 |
| 6·2 | 3·6 | 1·393 | 26 | 19·1 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·7 | 16·2 | 67·5 | 19·3 | 62·5 | 47 | 4 |
| 5·6 | 3·8 | 1·35 | 25 | ..... | 12·5 | 12·7 | 16·7 | 15·5 | ..... | 19·1 | 58 | 47·5 | 5 |
| 6·6 | 3 | 1·108 | 21·7 | 16 | 13·9 | 9·8 | 15·8 | 15 | 57·5 | 19 | 60 | 45·4 | 6 |
| **5·7** | **3·8** | **·967** | **21·7** | **20** | ..... | **11·4** | **15·1** | **14·4** | ..... | **19·3** | **49·0** | **46·0** | 7 |
| **6·0** | **3·6** | **1·087** | **23·2** | **15·9** | **16·5** | **12·0** | **15·6** | **14·7** | **50·3** | **18·3** | **56·4** | **47·4** | |
| 6·2 | 3·3 | ·962 | 18·7 | 17·5 | 13·5 | 12·8 | 16·1 | 15·2 | 50 | 20 | 65 | 51·3 | 8 |
| 5·9 | 3·7 | 1·199 | 25·2 | 13·7 | 16·7 | 11·8 | 14·9 | 13·7 | ..... | 17·4 | 57·5 | 42·6 | 9 |
| 5·9 | 3·3 | 1·06 | 25·6 | 15·5 | 15·7 | 12·3 | 15·5 | 15 | 52 | 18·1 | 55·5 | 45·6 | 10 |
| 6 | 4·1 | 1·125 | 23·3 | 16·7 | 20 | 11 | 15·7 | 15 | 49 | 17·5 | 47·5 | 50 | 11 |
| **6·4** | **4·5** | **1·172** | **23·8** | **23·8** | **14·9** | **11·5** | **15·9** | **14·5** | **60·1** | **19·2** | **62·1** | **42·6** | |
| 6·6 | 4·1 | ·976 | 21·3 | 23·3 | 14·4 | 12·6 | 17 | 14·7 | 75 | 20·9 | 68·2 | 42·7 | 12 |
| 6·7 | 4·8 | 1·134 | 23·7 | 20·8 | 18·5 | 11·7 | 16 | 15·1 | 60 | 19·6 | 57 | 44·5 | 13 |
| 6·5 | 4·7 | 1·171 | 24·4 | 29·6 | 14·4 | 11·7 | 16·4 | 14·6 | 49 | 20·2 | 61·2 | 44 | 14 |
| 5·6 | 4·4 | 1·143 | 24·1 | ..... | 14·6 | 11·6 | 14·2 | 13 | 50 | 19 | ..... | 41·5 | 15 |
| 6·5 | 5·2 | 1·274 | 23·2 | 15 | 16·4 | 11·8 | 16·3 | 14·6 | 50 | 18·6 | 58·3 | 42·7 | 16 |
| 7·6 | 4·1 | 1·117 | 22·6 | 28·3 | 14·2 | 11·2 | 15·8 | 14·8 | 55 | 18·3 | 65 | 41·3 | 17 |
| 5·7 | 4·6 | 1·107 | 24·3 | 21·5 | 13·4 | 10 | 16 | 13·4 | 65 | 18·8 | ..... | 45 | 18 |
| 6·2 | 3·7 | 1·337 | 25·5 | 27·9 | 14·5 | 11·5 | 16·2 | 13·9 | 76·8 | 18·9 | 60 | 40·6 | 19 |
| 6·2 | 4·8 | 1·286 | 25 | 23·9 | 14·1 | 11·2 | 15·1 | 16 | 60 | 18·1 | 65 | 40·9 | 20 |
| **5·9** | **3·4** | **1·716** | **34·0** | **22·1** | **15·7** | **11·4** | **16·8** | **15·6** | **58·9** | **19·0** | **57·0** | **41·8** | |
| 6·7 | 4·8 | 1·356 | 28·4 | 25·9 | 15 | 11·8 | 16·5 | 16 | 64·8 | 19·8 | 59·2 | 41·9 | 21 |
| 5·3 | 3·8 | 1·525 | 30 | 23·7 | ..... | 9·6 | 16·6 | 15 | 49 | 17·2 | 57·3 | 43 | 22 |
| 5·7 | 4·1 | 1·813 | 35·2 | 22·7 | 12·5 | 11·9 | 16·7 | 15·5 | 49 | 18·3 | 59·3 | 42 | 23 |
| 6 | 4·2 | 1·925 | 36·8 | 20·8 | ..... | 11·4 | 16·1 | 15·4 | 45 | 18·4 | 45 | 41·1 | 24 |
| 6·3 | 3·2 | 1·725 | 35·5 | 23·2 | ..... | 12·1 | 16·8 | 15 | 60 | 20·6 | 57 | 41·8 | 25 |
| 5·9 | 3·1 | 1·665 | 33·6 | 31 | ..... | 12·4 | 16·2 | 15·5 | 65 | 20·2 | 62·5 | 40·7 | 26 |
| 5·5 | 3·3 | 1·787 | 36·4 | 24 | ..... | 11·5 | 17·4 | 15 | 69 | 18·2 | 56·3 | 42·2 | 27 |
| 5·7 | 3·2 | 1·583 | 31·7 | 22·9 | 12·5 | 10·4 | 16·2 | 15·1 | 60·5 | 18·5 | 59·6 | 42·2 | 28 |
| 6 | 2·6 | 1·625 | 32·3 | 17·5 | ..... | 10·8 | 16·8 | 15 | 59 | 16·2 | ..... | 42 | 29 |
| 6·8 | 3·4 | 1·658 | 33·3 | 21·8 | ..... | 10 | 17·7 | 15·5 | 60 | 16·7 | 53 | 41·4 | 30 |
| 5·9 | 3 | 1·586 | 32·1 | 22·5 | ..... | 10·5 | 16·9 | 14·2 | ..... | 16·4 | ..... | 39·4 | 31 |
| 5·5 | 2·6 | 1·701 | 32·6 | 19·9 | ..... | 12·6 | 16·4 | 14·6 | 55 | 18·3 | ..... | 39·9 | 32 |
| 5 | 2·8 | 1·625 | 31·9 | 18 | ..... | 10·5 | 16·4 | 16 | 65 | 20·2 | 58 | 41·6 | 33 |
| 6·2 | 3·5 | 1·59 | 33·5 | 21 | ..... | 9·6 | 17·6 | 15·9 | ..... | 19·7 | 59 | 41·4 | 34 |
| 5 | 3·3 | 1·475 | 30·4 | 16·7 | ..... | 10·9 | 16·5 | 14·8 | ..... | 19·2 | 65 | 39·7 | 35 |
| 5·5 | 2·5 | 1·55 | 32·8 | 16·5 | ..... | 12·2 | 15·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 39·3 | 36 |
| 6·1 | 2·9 | 1·717 | 32·1 | 21·3 | ..... | 11 | 16·7 | 15·4 | ..... | 19 | 61·3 | 39·5 | 37 |
| 5·3 | 2·6 | 1·768 | 34·5 | 16·1 | ..... | 10·8 | 15·7 | 14·8 | ..... | 17·7 | 57·5 | 40·3 | 38 |
| 5·1 | 2·9 | 1·882 | 36·3 | 19·6 | ..... | 11·9 | 16·8 | 15·1 | ..... | 21·5 | ..... | 40·9 | 39 |
| 5·2 | 2·6 | 1·825 | 35·8 | 23·7 | ..... | 11·8 | 15·9 | 15·4 | 46 | 19·4 | 56 | 39·8 | 40 |
| 5·5 | 3 | 2·08 | 33·4 | 18·9 | ..... | 10·4 | 15·9 | 15 | ..... | 18·1 | ..... | 40·8 | 41 |
| 5·8 | 3·4 | 1·873 | 35·4 | 18·2 | ..... | 11·7 | 17·4 | 15·7 | ..... | 19·7 | ..... | 39·6 | 42 |
| 5·7 | 2·5 | 1·65 | 31·6 | 20 | ..... | 10·2 | 17·2 | 15 | 60 | 19·2 | 64·5 | 40·7 | 43 |
| 7 | 3·7 | 1·662 | 38·2 | 30 | ..... | 12·7 | 18 | 17·2 | 61·3 | 20·2 | 60 | 44 | 44 |
| 6·3 | 3·9 | 1·435 | 32 | 30 | 16·7 | 12·5 | 17·4 | 17·2 | 63·4 | 19·8 | 56·7 | 46·7 | 45 |
| 6·8 | 4·5 | 1·933 | 37 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 19·3 | 18 | 60 | 19·7 | 57·5 | 48·3 | 46 |
| 6·8 | 4·7 | 2·058 | 44 | 26 | 15 | 12·9 | 16·3 | 16·6 | 67·1 | 19·5 | 52 | 43·5 | 47 |
| 6·3 | 3·7 | 1·718 | 33·5 | 23·3 | 16·7 | 11 | 16·2 | 15 | 63·3 | 18·7 | 55 | 43·7 | 48 |
| 6·2 | 3·9 | 1·825 | 34·5 | 29·3 | 17·2 | 11·7 | 17 | 17·2 | 56·7 | 20 | 48·4 | 43 | 49 |
| 6·1 | 3·2 | 1·862 | 35·1 | 15 | 15·7 | 12·1 | 16·7 | 18·2 | 58·5 | 19·8 | 51·9 | 44·1 | 50 |
| **6·9** | **3·6** | **1·820** | **34·7** | ..... | **16·5** | **10·8** | **17·3** | **15·8** | **62·2** | **19·1** | **48·4** | **43·4** | |
| 6·5 | 3·5 | 1·73 | 31·3 | ..... | 13·9 | 10·4 | 16·3 | 15·2 | 59·6 | 18·5 | 45·8 | 42·3 | 51 |
| 7·2 | 3·6 | 1·91 | 38 | ..... | 19 | 11·2 | 18·2 | 16·3 | 64·8 | 19·6 | 51 | 44·5 | 52 |
| **6·7** | **3·7** | **1·660** | **29·6** | ..... | **20·0** | **10·8** | **17·0** | **16·0** | **64·8** | **21·4** | **53·0** | **46·9** | |
| 6·2 | 3·5 | 1·59 | 27·2 | ..... | 22·5 | 10·6 | 17·7 | 15·5 | 67·7 | 20·6 | 50·4 | 46·8 | 53 |
| 6·6 | 4·3 | 1·33 | 24 | ..... | 17·4 | 10·6 | 17·8 | 16·4 | 65 | 24 | 54·7 | 47·4 | 54 |
| 6·3 | 3·4 | 1·75 | 31·4 | ..... | ..... | 10·2 | 17·1 | 15·8 | 65·2 | 20·7 | 53·2 | 46·4 | 55 |
| 7·5 | 3·5 | 1·97 | 35·6 | ..... | ..... | 11·9 | 15·5 | 16·2 | 61·2 | 20·3 | 53·7 | 46·8 | 56 |
| **6·5** | **3·1** | **1·572** | **30·0** | ..... | **17·2** | **10·6** | **16·7** | **16·3** | **61·8** | **21·9** | **53·0** | **45·0** | |
| 6·8 | 2·7 | 1·75 | 33·3 | ..... | 16·9 | 10·3 | 17·2 | 16·2 | 62·5 | 21·7 | 54·5 | 45·8 | 57 |
| 6·1 | 2·9 | 1·85 | 36·7 | ..... | 15 | 10·3 | 15 | 15·8 | 61·3 | 22·5 | 51·7 | 46·7 | 58 |
| 6·6 | 3·5 | 1·14 | 23·9 | ..... | 18 | 11 | 17·6 | 16·2 | 60·4 | 20·6 | 51·1 | 43·7 | 59 |
| 6·3 | 3·3 | 1·82 | 33 | ..... | 23 | 9·7 | 15·7 | 15·3 | 61 | 20·3 | 51·6 | 44·1 | 60 |
| 6·6 | 3·1 | 1·30 | 23·2 | ..... | 13 | 11·7 | 18·2 | 17·9 | 64 | 24·6 | 56·3 | 44·7 | 61 |
| **6·4** | **3·6** | **2·034** | **35·7** | ..... | **19·6** | **10·6** | **16·7** | **14·7** | **58·1** | **20·6** | **49·6** | **42·9** | |
| 6·7 | 3·3 | 1·98 | 32·5 | ..... | 18·3 | 11·5 | 17·4 | 17·5 | 60 | 22·3 | 60 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 7·1 | 3·8 | 1·90 | 35 | ..... | 25 | 12·5 | 17·7 | 15 | 62·5 | 25 | 55 | 47·5 | 63 |
| 7·8 | 3 | 2·20 | 36 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 62·5 | 24 | 50 | 45 | 64 |
| 5·8 | 3·6 | 1·70 | 30·8 | ..... | 18 | 10 | 15·5 | 13·7 | 53·7 | 20·5 | 43·8 | 37 | 65 |
| 5·4 | 3·5 | 1·87 | 33·7 | ..... | ..... | 9·9 | 15·5 | 13·8 | 56·1 | 16·1 | 43·1 | 38 | 66 |
| 5·8 | 3·6 | 1·84 | 36·2 | ..... | 19 | 10·3 | 16·2 | 13·5 | 56·2 | 18 | 46 | 40·9 | 67 |
| 6 | 4·2 | 2·09 | 33·5 | ..... | 17·5 | 10·6 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 51·6 | 18 | 50 | 41·5 | 68 |
| 6·2 | 4·1 | 2·69 | 47·5 | ..... | 19·2 | 10 | 17·6 | 15 | 62 | 20·5 | 49 | 45 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·6** | **52·1** | **20·2** | **13·7** | **2·7** | **38·6** | **48·3** | **11·6** | **4·8** | **14·647b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·0** | **5·8** | **40·2** | **48·9** | **19·8** | **9·8** | **2·9** | **40·0** | **39·4** | **11·9** | **4·9** | **14·000** |
| 1—Sydney | 6·1 | 5·9 | 41·4 | 50 | 22·1 | 11 | 3·3 | 41·3 | 42·5 | 12·4 | 4·9 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6·1 | 6 | 40·4 | 48·9 | 21·7 | 9·5 | 2·8 | 45 | 35·8 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 5·9 | 5·7 | 44 | 48·7 | 16·3 | 9·6 | 2·7 | 37·5 | 35·4 | 11·8 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·7 | 5·6 | 35·9 | 47 | 20 | 9·4 | 2·8 | 40 | 46 | 12·2 | 5·1 | 14·00 |
| 5—Windsor | 6 | 6 | 37 | 50 | 21 | 9·5 | 2·7 | 40 | 41·5 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·3 | 5·7 | 42·2 | 48·7 | 17·6 | 9·8 | 2·9 | 36 | 35·3 | 11·8 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown | **5·9** | **5·5** | **43·9** | **48·1** | **17·6** | **13·8** | **2·7** | **41·2** | **38·4** | **12·4** | **5·1** | **13·900** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **41·0** | **48·5** | **18·2** | **10·3** | **2·7** | **39·7** | **36·9** | **12·1** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 44·1 | 49·6 | 18·9 | 10·3 | 2·8 | 40·5 | 40·5 | 12·7 | 5 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 6 | 6 | 36·3 | 45·2 | 18·2 | 9·8 | 2·7 | 41·7 | 36·3 | 12·1 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6 | 5·9 | 41·4 | 49·3 | 17·4 | 11·6 | 2·5 | 36·4 | 33·2 | 11·7 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 6 | 42·2 | 50 | 18·3 | 9·6 | 2·8 | 40 | 37·5 | 11·7 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·8** | **5·5** | **34·8** | **52·7** | **20·7** | **13·0** | **2·7** | **42·8** | **51·4** | **10·4** | **4·7** | **13·875** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·6 | 34·1 | 56·5 | 21·5 | 14·5 | 2·6 | 39·5 | 60 | 10·2 | 4·6 | 13·50 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·7 | 34·6 | 60·1 | 22·4 | 15·3 | 3 | 47·8 | 56·7 | 12 | 4·4 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·5 | 5·4 | 33·2 | 54·7 | 19·7 | 11·7 | 2·9 | 46·4 | 45 | 10·4 | 4·7 | 15·00–15·50 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·9 | 5·6 | 34·6 | 51·7 | 19·4 | 11·3 | 2·3 | 37·5 | 50 | 10 | 4·7 | 12·50–13·50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·7 | 5·5 | 39·2 | 48·2 | 20·4 | 12·8 | 2·8 | 41·4 | 46·7 | 10 | 5·2 | 12·75 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·8 | 5·7 | 28·8 | 43·6 | 19 | 13·3 | 3 | 44·2 | 53·3 | 10 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·7 | 5·3 | 41·2 | 52·7 | 19·1 | 13 | 2·8 | 42·5 | 52 | 10 | 4·5 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·6 | 5·4 | 36·4 | 54·2 | 21·6 | 13·6 | 2·5 | 46·1 | 49 | 10·3 | 4·6 | 13·75–14·00 |
| 20—Hull | 5·9 | 5·6 | 30·9 | 52·3 | 23 | 11·6 | 2·8 | 39·4 | 50 | 10·3 | 4·7 | 14·50–15·00 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·0** | **5·9** | **35·4** | **55·5** | **19·9** | **11·7** | **2·5** | **37·1** | **47·9** | **10·9** | **4·8** | **14·534** |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·9 | 56·8 | 20·8 | 12 | 2·5 | 42·4 | 53·3 | 10·1 | 4·7 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·6 | 5·4 | 36·9 | 52 | 21 | 9·8 | 2·7 | 40 | 45 | 10·4 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·9 | 5·8 | 35·6 | 48·5 | 19·9 | 11·6 | 2·7 | 39 | 46 | 10 | 4·6 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 5·9 | 5·6 | 35·7 | 55 | 21 | 10·7 | 2·4 | 33·7 | 46·7 | 10 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 5·7 | 5·6 | 41·6 | 55 | 19·8 | 12·6 | 3·2 | 44·3 | 51 | 10·8 | 5·1 | 14·75–15·00 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35·9 | 58·2 | 20 | 9·8 | 3 | 42 | 50 | 10·8 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 5·9 | 5·9 | 34·8 | 53·8 | 20·5 | 9·7 | 2·3 | 36 | 50 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·7 | 5·4 | 39·8 | 53·8 | 20·7 | 11·3 | 2·5 | 39 | 45 | 10 | 4·5 | 13·75 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·7 | 5·7 | 37 | 56·2 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 2·4 | 37·5 | 40 | 10·4 | 4·8 | 12·25–13·25g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 5·8 | 5·8 | 34 | 61 | 18·6 | 11·1 | 2·5 | 36·5 | 50 | 10·2 | 4·8 | 13·50g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·6 | 5·4 | 34·9 | 55·9 | 20·2 | 10 | 2·2 | 33·9 | 47·5 | 9·9 | 4·4 | 13·50 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·9 | 5·8 | 37·9 | 56 | 19·2 | 10·6 | 2·6 | 38·7 | 46·4 | 10 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 5·9 | 6 | 35 | 51·9 | 19 | 10·8 | 2·3 | 41·4 | 55·3 | 10·7 | 4·9 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 6 | 6 | 35·4 | 55·4 | 18·5 | 10·2 | 2·4 | 40 | 50 | 10·9 | 4·8 | 14·50 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·7 | 5·7 | 31·8 | 55·8 | 19·5 | 10·1 | 2·7 | 33·7 | 42·5 | 10 | 4·2 | 14·50 |
| 36—Woodstock | 6 | 6 | 33·2 | 53·2 | 21·2 | 10 | 2·6 | 34·7 | 44·5 | 10·7 | 5·2 | 13·50 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·3 | 6·3 | 36·5 | 54·4 | 19·1 | 10·3 | 2·6 | 42 | 52 | 10·8 | 5·1 | 14·00 |
| 38—London | 6·2 | 6·1 | 37·2 | 56·1 | 17·4 | 11·4 | 2·3 | 32·2 | 41 | 10·5 | 4·8 | 14·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·3 | 6·2 | 37·8 | 56·4 | 18·1 | 11·3 | 2·5 | 40 | 48·3 | 10·5 | 5·1 | 14·00 |
| 40—Chatham | 6 | 6 | 36·9 | 54·5 | 19·8 | 12·2 | 2 | 35 | 52·5 | 10·3 | 4·5 | 14·50–15·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·9 | 5·9 | 32·1 | 50·5 | 17·8 | 10 | 2·1 | 32·1 | 50 | 10 | 4·5 | 14·75 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·4 | 6·3 | 33·7 | 54·4 | 18·5 | 10·4 | 2·1 | 34·2 | 46·5 | 10·5 | 5 | 15·00 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·7 | 5·7 | 35·7 | 51·3 | 18 | 9·7 | 2·4 | 32·8 | 38·3 | 10·2 | 4·6 | 14·50–14·75 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·6 | 6·2 | 40·2 | 62·2 | 21 | 13·7 | 2·7 | 33·3 | 53 | 11·8 | 4·5 | 15·75–16·50 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·3 | 6·2 | 34·7 | 60·8 | 23·5 | 13·6 | 2·7 | 36·3 | 60 | 13·2 | 4·7 | 16·25–16·50 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7 | 7 | 31·3 | 58·3 | 20 | 16 | 2·7 | 33·3 | 40 | 12·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·7 | 6·5 | 32·8 | 58·5 | 21·1 | 14·8 | 2·9 | 36·3 | 35 | 15 | 4·6 | 17·50 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 5·9 | 5·9 | 32 | 58·3 | 17·7 | 14·5 | 2·5 | 31·7 | 54 | 12·2 | 4·3 | 14·00 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6·1 | 6·1 | 29·6 | 57·4 | 23 | 16·6 | 2·7 | 40·7 | 50 | 12·7 | 4·8 | 15·25 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·4 | 6·3 | 35·3 | 53·8 | 21·3 | 15·4 | 2·5 | 40 | 53·7 | 12·6 | 4·8 | 15·25 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·5** | **6·5** | **31·9** | **48·4** | **20·4** | **13·4** | **2·7** | **34·6** | **50·6** | **13·0** | **4·8** | **19·750** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·4 | 6·5 | 32 | 47 | 19·3 | 12·2 | 2·6 | 35 | 49·4 | 11·8 | 4·8 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·6 | 6·5 | 31·7 | 49·8 | 21·5 | 14·5 | 2·7 | 34·2 | 51·7 | 14·2 | 4·8 | 21·00 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·6** | **6·7** | **33·9** | **51·0** | **20·7** | **19·3** | **2·9** | **39·1** | **58·1** | **14·2** | **5·0** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·5 | 7 | 32·5 | 50·9 | 18·8 | 17·3a | 2·8 | 36·5 | 60 | 13·5 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·9 | 6·7 | 33·6 | 50 | 19·4 | 20·2a | 3·2 | 41·1 | 55 | 14 | 5·2 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·6 | 6·7 | 33·3 | 51 | 21·2 | 19·6a | 2·7 | 37·5 | 59·2 | 14·4 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·3 | 6·4 | 36·3 | 52 | 23·5 | 20a | 3 | 41·2 | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·7** | **6·7** | **31·6** | **45·5** | **20·7** | **17·5** | **3·0** | **35·3** | **52·8** | **13·9** | **4·8** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·7 | 6·5 | 32·9 | 47·1 | 22·2 | 21a | 2·9 | 35·6 | 50 | 12·5 | 5 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 7 | 7 | 27·3 | 46 | 26 | 17·1a | 3·1 | 33·3 | 60 | 15 | 4 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·6 | 6·7 | 35·7 | 46·1 | 20·9 | 16·1a | 3 | 37·1 | 51·6 | 14·5 | 5·4 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·7 | 7 | 29·8 | 45·4 | 17·5 | 15·8a | 2·8 | 32 | 55 | 12·5 | 5·2 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·5 | 32·4 | 47·8 | 17·1 | 17·5a | 3·3 | 38·3 | 47·5 | 15 | 4·7 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·5** | **6·1** | **34·5** | **48·6** | **21·6** | **21·5** | **2·9** | **41·3** | **54·6** | **12·2** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·2 | 37·5 | 48·7 | 22·3 | 22·5a | 3·3 | 37·5 | 55 | 13·7 | 5 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 6·3 | 6 | 37·5 | 51·2 | 25 | 20a | 3·2 | 42·5 | ..... | 12·5 | ..... | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 7·2 | 7 | 35 | 52·5 | 22·5 | 25a | 3·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·9 | 5·7 | 30·4 | 44·7 | 18 | 20·6a | 2·8 | 43·3 | 50 | 12·2 | 6·3 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·5 | 5·5 | 32·6 | 46·4 | 20·3 | 18·7a | 2·6 | 34 | 55 | 10·7 | 4·4 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·5 | 6·1 | 34·3 | 48 | 22·3 | 20·7a | 2·8 | 40·5 | 55 | 11·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 6·2 | 5·9 | 35 | 47·6 | 20 | 21·7a | 2·4 | 51·7 | 55 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6·1 | 5·7 | 34 | 50 | 22 | 23a | 3 | 39·7 | 57·5 | 12·7 | 5 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·349** | **12·211** | **9·559** | **11·313** | **7·239** | 8·449 | **7·516** | **26·6** | **9·6** | **23·076** | **16·723** | |
| **7·925** | **9·675** | **6·500** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·4** | **9·8** | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50- 7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29·2 | 9·9 | 16·00-26·00 | 12·00-16·00 | 1 |
| 6·50 | 7·70 | 4·50 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00-25·00 | 10·00-15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75- 9·50 | 10·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 10 | 15·00-18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·00-10·25 | 11·00 | 8·00-10·00 | 9·00-11·00 | 6·00-7·00 | 7·00- 8·00 | 6·50 | ..... | 9·2 | 23·00-33·00 | 15·00-23·00 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00-25·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 9·8 | 18·00-25·00 | 15·00-17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50- 9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **25·6** | **10·0** | **18·00-25·00** | **10·00-15·00** | 7 |
| **10·156** | **11·583** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·6** | **9·8** | **22·875** | **17·125** | |
| 9·00-11·00g | 11·50g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30g | 10 | 20·00-30·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 8 |
| 10·75-12·00 | 11·50-12·00 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00- 8·00c | 28·1 | 9·6 | 18·00-25·00 | 16·00-20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00-11·00 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27·4 | 9·7 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 10 | 20·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **9·150** | **11·625** | **10·133** | **11·467** | **7·668** | **8·668** | **7·850** | **23·7** | **9·3** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 11·00 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 21·3 | 9·6 | 20·00-28·00 | ..... | 12 |
| 8·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00c | 6·00 | 7·00c | 8·00c | 26 | 9·1 | 18·00-27·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 13 |
| 9·25 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·5 | 9·5 | 20·00-26·00 | 18·00-22·00 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·2 | 9·4 | 14·00-15·00 | 7·00-10·00 | 15 |
| ..... | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 10·67c | 6·50c | 21·5 | 9·8 | 17·00-22·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·5 | 9·7 | 18·00-25·00 | 12·00-18·00 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 8·8 | 10·00-12·00 | 5·00- 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00- 8·50 | 10·50-11·00 | 10.67-12.00c | 12·00-13·33c | 7·00 | 8·00 | 10·00c | 26 | 9·2 | 18·00-28·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25·9 | 8·8 | 18·00-26·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 20 |
| **10·079** | **12·207** | **10·279** | **12·080** | **8·250** | **9·744** | **9·104** | **24·7** | **9·3** | **24·571** | **18·055** | |
| 10·25 | 11·50-12·50 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00- 9·00 | 23 | 9·2 | 20·00-30·00 | 16·00-22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50- 8·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·2 | 8·6 | 18·00-23·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 10·00c | 25 | 9·5 | 18·00-25·00 | 15·00-18·00 | 23 |
| 8·00-12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 23 | 9·6 | 18·00-26·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 23·2 | 9 | 18·00-28·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 25 |
| 10·50 | 11·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 19 | 9·5 | 20·00-30·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50- 9·75 | 13·00 | 8·00-8·50 | 9·50-10·50 | 6·00-7·00 | 7·00- 8·50 | ..... | 24·6 | 9·6 | 20·00-24·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·1 | 25·00-34·00 | 18·00-25·00 | 28 |
| 7·00- 9·00g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 21·3g | 8·8 | 20·00-28·00 | 16·00-22·00 | 29 |
| 8·00- 8·50g | 11·50g | g | g | g | g | g | 23·6g | 9·6 | 23·00-33·00 | 16·00-23·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9 | 24·00-35·00 | 15·00-24·00 | 31 |
| 9·00 | 12·50 | ..... | 14·00 | ..... | 12·00 | 8·25c | 24·8 | 9·5 | 23·00-27·00 | 15·00-23·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·2 | 20·00-27·00 | 16·00-20·00 | 33 |
| 9·50-10·00 | 12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ..... | 24·3 | 9·4 | 21·00-27·00 | 14·00-21·00 | 34 |
| 11·50 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ..... | 23 | 9·3 | 22·00-28·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 35 |
| 9·50-11·50 | 12·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 8·8 | 20·00-26·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 36 |
| 9·00-11·50 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 15·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | ..... | 23·7 | 9·8 | 20·00-27·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 37 |
| 11·00-12·00 | 11·00-12·00 | ..... | 12·00c | ..... | 9·75c | ..... | 25 | 9·4 | 22·00-32·00 | 16·00-24·00 | 38 |
| 10·00-11·50 | 12·00 | ..... | 14·00-16·00c | ..... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·4 | 9·8 | 20·00-25·00 | 15·00-18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·50-11·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 9·1 | 20·00-25·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 40 |
| 9·00 | 11·50 | ..... | 14·00-16·00c | ..... | 10·00-12·00c | 12·00-14·00c | ..... | 9·4 | 23·00-33·00 | 18·00-23·00 | 41 |
| 7·75- 8·25 | 12·00-13·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24·5 | 9·6 | 22·00-30·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·8 | 9·2 | 18·00-25·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 43 |
| 12·75 | 14·00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 9·6 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 9·00-13·50 | 13·50 | 12·50 | 13·50c | 8·50 | 9·00c | 9·00c | 28·2 | 10 | 30·00-40·00 | 25·00-30·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ..... | ..... | 10·50c | ..... | 8·25-10·50c | ..... | 31·7 | 9·4 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 11·50-14·00 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ..... | 35 | 9·5 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50-10·50 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·25 | 6·50c | 25 | 8·7 | 18·00-25·00 | 12·00-18·00 | 48 |
| 12·00-13·00 | 12·25 | 6·75 | 8·00c | 6·25 | 7·50c | ..... | 25·7 | 9·8 | 22·00-28·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 49 |
| 12·00-13·00 | 12·25 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ..... | 25 | 8·9 | 22·00-28·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 50 |
| **10·250** | **15·188** | ..... | ..... | **6·938** | **7·688** | **7·000** | **27·4** | **9·6** | **23·500** | **15·750** | |
| 9·75-12·75 | 14·25-17·00 | ..... | ..... | 5·50-8·50 | 6·50- 9·50 | 7·25 | 27 | 9·7 | 22·00-32·00 | 15·00-22·00 | 51 |
| 8·50-10·50 | 13·00-16·50 | ..... | ..... | 5·75-8·00 | 6·25- 8·50 | 6·50- 7·00 | 27·7 | 9·5 | 18·00-22·00 | 10·00-16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ..... | ..... | **5·250** | **7·469** | **8·500** | **28·4** | **10·0** | **24·250** | **17·500** | |
| 4·75-12·50h | 15·75f | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50- 9·00 | ..... | 25·4 | 9·9 | 22·00-35·00 | 18·00-22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00- 9·00h | 19·00 | ..... | ..... | 3·50-4·50 | 5·00- 6·00 | ..... | 29·5 | 10 | 20·00-25·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00- 8·75h | 17·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25-6·75 | 6·75- 9·50 | 7·00 | 30·3 | 9·9 | 20·00-27·00 | 14·00-20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00- 9·00h | 15·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8·00- 9·00c | 10·00c | 28·5 | 10 | 20·00-25·00 | 13·00-18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | **10·000** | ..... | ..... | **5·500** | **6·500** | **4·000** | **30·0** | **9·8** | **22·500** | **16·750** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 28·7g | 9·6 | 20·00-23·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28·3 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75- 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 31·1 | 9·7 | 18·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00- 6·50h | 10·00g | g | g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 4·00g | 38g | 9·5 | 18·00-28·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00- 5·75h | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4·00 | 27 | 10 | 20·00-25·00 | 14·00-18·00 | 61 |
| **9·886** | **11·100** | ..... | ..... | **6·531** | **6·911** | **4·894** | **32·6** | **10·1** | **22·313** | **16·375** | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35·3 | 10 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00-10·50 | 11·50 | ..... | ..... | 7·00-7·50 | 8·00- 8·50 | 5·00 | ..... | 10 | 20·00-30·00 | 16·00-20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50- 9·50 | 13·50 | ..... | ..... | 6·25-6·50 | 7·25- 7·50 | 6·50c | ..... | 10 | 25·00-31·00 | 18·00-25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50-10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30 | 10 | 16·00-22·00 | 12·00-16·00 | 65 |
| 9·50-10·50 | 10·75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6·50 | 4·25 | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00-24·00 | 15·00-18·00 | 66 |
| 8·75-10·75 | 9·00 | ..... | ..... | 4·50-5·50 | 6·20- 7·30c | 4·77c | 31·2 | 10·9 | 17·00-22·00 | 12·00-15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70- 8·20s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5·00 | ..... | 35 | 10 | 20·00-25·00 | 12·00-20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00-13·50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00-10.00i | 7·00-12·00i | ..... | 31 | 10 | 25·00-30·00 | 15·00-20·00 | 69 |

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Oct. 1926 | Oct. 1928 | Oct. 1929 | Oct. 1930 | Oct. 1931 | Oct. 1933 | Oct. 1934 | Oct. 1935 | Sept. 1936 | Oct. 1936‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 98·1 | 95·2 | 96·8 | 81·0 | 69·9 | 67·9 | 71·3 | 73·1 | 76·4 | 76·8 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 96·9 | 88·0 | 96·3 | 66·7 | 54·5 | 59·2 | 66·6 | 68·5 | 77·4 | 78·6 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 98·3 | 111·5 | 109·9 | 95·3 | 68·2 | 60·8 | 67·8 | 73·5 | 73·6 | 72·9 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 96·6 | 92·9 | 90·4 | 77·5 | 71·9 | 71·4 | 71·4 | 69·2 | 69·7 | 69·5 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 98·9 | 98·5 | 93·0 | 85·6 | 77·2 | 64·4 | 65·2 | 64·8 | 68·8 | 69·5 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 99·7 | 92·5 | 93·5 | 90·0 | 87·3 | 85·7 | 86·7 | 87·1 | 88·2 | 88·2 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 98·3 | 93·0 | 97·5 | 70·5 | 63·0 | 65·5 | 62·2 | 73·6 | 70·2 | 71·5 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 99·2 | 92·6 | 92·3 | 90·9 | 86·7 | 85·2 | 86·1 | 85·0 | 85·4 | 84·9 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 99·7 | 94·6 | 95·4 | 91·3 | 85·6 | 81·0 | 80·5 | 77·4 | 78·5 | 78·7 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 98·0 | 95·7 | 95·5 | 86·0 | 73·8 | 72·1 | 73·6 | 74·2 | 75·5 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 97·5 | 100·3 | 103·7 | 87·0 | 65·6 | 64·7 | 69·3 | 72·5 | 75·6 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 98·3 | 92·6 | 90·1 | 85·4 | 79·3 | 77·1 | 76·4 | 75·3 | 75·5 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 97·9 | 93·7 | 97·1 | 74·6 | 66·3 | 63·4 | 67·7 | 70·6 | 75·4 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 97·4 | 92·8 | 94·3 | 91·2 | 89·3 | 85·4 | 89·5 | 89·7 | 89·7 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 97·9 | 93·8 | 97·4 | 72·8 | 63·7 | 60·9 | 65·3 | 68·5 | 73·8 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 98·1 | 98·0 | 98·5 | 85·6 | 80·0 | 81·0 | 82·4 | 82·2 | 86·0 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 92·9 | 97·1 | 70·0 | 60·1 | 57·5 | 62·4 | 66·2 | 71·7 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 96·7 | 87·3 | 94·0 | 66·7 | 55·7 | 59·6 | 64·8 | 66·1 | 73·1 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 98·9 | 108·2 | 106·3 | 91·7 | 68·4 | 62·6 | 68·5 | 73·4 | 73·7 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 98·6 | 96·5 | 105·9 | 70·4 | 53·2 | 51·2 | 60·9 | 65·8 | 75·0 | 75·8 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 102·4 | 107·3 | 110·4 | 95·8 | 75·3 | 68·5 | 77·1 | 67·6 | 71·8 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 98·9 | 98·5 | 92·9 | 85·4 | 77·2 | 64·7 | 65·3 | 64·8 | 69·1 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 99·5 | 91·5 | 92·1 | 86·5 | 81·7 | 81·5 | 81·9 | 83·1 | 82·9 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 98·3 | 94·9 | 100·5 | 73·3 | 59·7 | 57·5 | 64·5 | 68·0 | 73·9 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 98·1 | 94·6 | 93·7 | 83·9 | 72·2 | 71·2 | 72·8 | 73·4 | 75·1 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended October 30, 1936, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 1084)*

1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

The movement in meat prices was slight but the tendency was downward, the principal decreases being in fresh pork roast which declined from an average of 22·4 cents per pound in September to 21·7 cents in October, mutton which declined from 22·3 cents in September to 21·1 cents in October and in sirloin steak which declined from 23·4 cents per pound to 23·1 cents. Egg prices were higher in most localities, fresh averaging 35·5 cents per dozen in October and 33·5 cents in September, and cooking averaging 29·6 cents per dozen in October as compared with 28·5 cents in September. Milk averaged fractionally higher, seasonal increases being reported from several localities. The price of creamery butter averaged lower in many cities, chiefly in Ontario, the Dominion average being down from 29·6 cents per pound to 29·3 cents, while dairy butter advanced from 25·4 cents per pound to 25·8 cents. Cheese averaged one-half cent per pound higher at 22·4 cents per pound. In-

creased bread prices were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price was 6·5 cents per pound in October as compared with 6·4 cents in September and 6·2 cents in August. Flour has advanced gradually from an average of 3·4 cents per pound in July to 3·8 cents in October. Canned tomatoes also advanced over this same period from 11·4 cents per tin in July to 12·3 cents in October. Dried beans again advanced in most cities, the Dominion average being about one-half cent per pound higher, while onions declined from 4·2 cents per pound to 3·6 cents. Potatoes were generally lower decreases being greatest in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Prices were, however, considerably lower in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec than in other parts of the Dominion. The average price was $1.58 per ninety pounds in October as compared with $1.87 in September and $2.17 in Auugst. United States anthracite coal was higher in several cities and the Dominion average price increased from $14.53 per ton in September to $14.65 in October.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, $14.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15; Sherbrooke, $15.85; St. Hyacinthe, $13; Montreal, $14; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Brantford, $16.50; Galt, $16; Sudbury, $17.50; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Sault Ste. Marie, $14; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette.

### Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 96·1 for September, an advance of 0·9 per cent for the month. Except for slight decreases in cotton and other textiles except wool, all groups showed small advances over the August level.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·1 at the end of September, an increase of 1·6 per cent for the month. The principal advances were in the vegetable food and the minerals groups.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 148 at October 1, an increase of one point for the month. There was a slight increase in the food index due to higher prices for milk and eggs. The fuel and light group also was slightly higher.

### France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 83 for September, an advance of 2·3 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in all the component groups except animal foods which declined.

### Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 104·4 for September, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month due to a decline in agricultural products, chiefly vegetable foods. All the other 12 groups were either higher or the same as the previous month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·4 for September, a decrease of 0·8 per cent for the month. A decrease in food prices was partly offset by slight advances in heat and light, clothing and sundries.

### United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 81·6 for August, an increase of 1·4 per cent over the July level. Every one of the ten main groups contributed to the general advance for the month.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 85·9 for September, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. "Living costs in September were 3·9 per cent higher than a year ago, and 19·8 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low during the depression. They were, however, still 15·0 per cent below the level of September, 1929."

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1936

The number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1936 was 288, there being 107 in July, 101 in August and 80 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1936, showing 235 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1936, page 762. In the third quarter of 1935, 262 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, November, 1935, page 1078). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 14 fatalities for the first half of 1936, and 2 fatalities for 1935.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1936 were as follows: agriculture, 47; logging, 18; fishing and trapping, 13; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 46; manufacturing, 32; construction, 37; electric light and power, 3; transportation and public utilities, 49; trade, 9; service, 34.

Of the mining accidents 30 were in "metalliferous mining," 14 in "coal mining," 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 3 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 3 in "leather, fur and products," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 6 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 2 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 14 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "railway construction," 15 in "highway and bridge," and 6 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 21 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 16 in "water transportation," 9 in "local transportation," and 2 in "storage."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1936 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| Cause | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electric Light and Power | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| B.—Working machines | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyers, etc.) | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 10 |
| D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc. | 4 | 1 | .... | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 8 | .... | 35 |
| E.—Striking against or being struck by objects | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 4 |
| F.—Falling objects | 3 | 5 | .... | 17 | 3 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 35 |
| G.—Handling of objects | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| H.—Tools | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc. | 14 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 7 | .... | 33 | 5 | .... | 12 | .... | 94 |
| J.—Animals | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 11 |
| K.—Falls of persons | 14 | 5 | .... | 2 | 3 | 12 | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | 50 |
| L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 30 |
| Total | 47 | 18 | 13 | 46 | 32 | 37 | 3 | 49 | 9 | .... | 34 | .... | 288 |

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 6 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 23 were in "public administration," 5 in "recreational," 2 in "personal, domestic and business," and 4 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in a very large number of fatalities during the period under review. Accidents causing the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

When a burning building suddenly collapsed following an explosion, four firemen lost their lives at Montreal, on August 16.

On August 15, a shift boss, a drill operator and a helper were killed when buried by a cave-in of a stope in a mine at Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Another three miners were drowned in Beresford Lake, Manitoba, on September 9, when a canoe upset.

A conductor and two brakemen were killed in a collision of a passenger train with a work train, at Novar, Ontario, on September 16.

Two fishermen were drowned when a gasoline fishing launch caught fire, near Michipicoten, Ontario, on August 7; and another two fishermen were drowned when a boat overturned on Isaac's Lake, Nova Scotia, on September 12.

Two miners were killed in a premature blast at Swastika, Ontario, on September 15.

### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1936 has been compiled which contains 14 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 2 in logging, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 2 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February, 3 in May and 9 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1935 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities, of which 1 was in manufacturing and 1 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in May and 1 in August.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Appeal Against Decision of New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board Dismissed

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick an appeal from a decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board may be made to the Supreme Court of the province with the permission of a judge of the Supreme Court upon any question as to jurisdiction of the Board or on any question of law. In a recent case, an appeal from the disallowance of a claim for benefit on account of the death of a workman employed in radio broadcasting was dismissed by the Court. The claim had been rejected by the Workmen's Compensation Board on the ground that radio broadcasting was not an industry within Part I of the Act under which compensation was payable in most industries.

The workman was employed as a radio electrician by a company engaged in a wholesale and retail hardware business. In the evenings he worked in the transmitter room of a broadcasting station operated by the employing company and it was there that he was killed. The company was assessed for purposes of compensation only on its hardware business and the Workmen's Compensation Board had no knowledge that it operated a radio broadcasting station. Since, in the opinion of the Court, broadcasting is not incidental to or immediately connected with the hardware business and had not been included within Part I of the Act, it followed that the deceased was employed at the time of his death in an industry outside the scope of that Part of the Act as the Workmen's Compensation Board had decided and as it was authorized to decide.

*Gilman v. Workmen's Compensation Board* (1936) 3 Dominion Law Reports 761.

### Assessment on Employer for Workmen's Compensation a First Lien on Property

In an appeal from the judgment of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court on a stated case involving the question of the priority of a lien under the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act over a security held by the Royal Bank, the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the judgment on June 17, 1936, holding that an assessment levied on an employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act is a first lien on all property of the industry and has priority over security to a bank.

The employing company in the case made an assignment of all its property to the Royal Bank on March 30, 1931. Later, the company entered into a logging contract and the contractor was assessed by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the amount due on his payroll under the Workmen's Compensation Act. When nothing was realized from an execution against the contractor, the Board took action against the company and obtained

judgment for the amount of the assessment. The Royal Bank undertook to pay the amount due if the Court should determine that the Board's claim had priority over that of the Bank.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the Bank Act, under which a bank may lend money on the security of industrial products, was a Dominion statute and, therefore, such security should rank before a tax levied under a provincial statute. On this point, it was held that there was no conflict between the two statutes. The Bank Act "itself creates no lien" unless by agreement between the bank and its customer. On the other hand, the Workmen's Compensation Act "directly creates a lien for a public tax or charge" for provincial purposes, which is a valid enactment by a province under the British North America Act.

*Royal Bank v. Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia* 1936, 4 Dominion Law Reports 9.

**Collective Agreements Act Gives Right Against Employer But Not Against Owner of Property**

In an action for the difference in the amount of wages paid and the amount due in accordance with an agreement legalized under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec, the defendant employer, Valiquette, did not appear and his whereabouts were unknown. The plaintiffs claimed, however, that they had a privilege for the amount of their claim against the buildings constructed under the agreement by the employing contractor.

The plaintiff workmen had entered into a "partnership" with the defendant authorizing him to represent them in all contracts, etc. Valiquette, thereupon, made a contract to do certain construction work for the fixed sum of $125. The amount was paid and the workmen were remunerated as had been agreed but at a lower wage than was stipulated in the building trades agreement from Montreal.

Chief Justice Greenshields of the Superior Court of Montreal gave judgment against the defendant, Valiquette, for the amounts claimed but held that the plaintiffs had no privilege upon the property of the owner. On the latter point, the court pointed out that a privilege is a creation of the law not of a contract, that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act on which they based their action gave them a personal claim against their employer for an amount in excess of that stipulated in their contract but the Act does not declare a privilege in their favour on the property of the owner who was not the employer. The costs of the claim against the owner were charged to the plaintiffs.

*Chagnon and others v. Valiquette and Durand, Mis-en-cause* (1936) 74 Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour Superieure, 385.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

Contrary to the movement indicated in industrial employment, on the average, during the last fifteen years, there was a further improvement in the general employment situation at the beginning of November, when the 10,054 firms furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,052,985 employees, as compared with 1,044,380 at October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the advance, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) increased from 110·1 in the preceding month to 111·0 at the date under review, as compared with 107·7 at November 1, 1935. At that date in the preceding fourteen years the index was as follows: 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9; 1927, 108·8; 1926, 104·0; 1925, 98·3; 1924, 94·1; 1923, 100·0; 1922, 97·0; and 1921, 91·3.

At the beginning of November, 1936, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,822 local trade unions with a membership aggregate of 184,259 persons. Of these, 20,322, or a percentage of 11·0, were out of work as compared with percentages of 10·9 at the beginning of October, 1936, and 13·3 at the beginning of November, 1935.

Reports received from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the work transacted during October, 1936, when a comparison was made with September, but a decline from that recorded during the corresponding month a year ago, with the exception of the number of applicants registered, which was slightly higher than in October, 1935. The industrial groups showing the most marked changes under the yearly comparison were farming, which registered a substantial gain, and construction and maintenance, which recorded a heavier loss. Vacancies in October, 1936, numbered 34,615, applications 73,390 and placements in regular and casual employment 32,266.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $16.96 at the beginning of November as compared with $16.87 for October, the increase being due mainly to a seasonal advance in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.54 for November, 1935; $16.03 for November, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.03 for November, 1929; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.36 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 77·2 for each of the last two weeks in November as compared with 76·8 for each of the preceding three weeks. On a monthly basis the index was 77·1 for October, the latest available; 72·7 for November, 1935; 71·1 for November, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·7 for November, 1929; 98·3 for November, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for November, 1914.

The table on page 1098 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business again advanced, being nearly four per cent higher in October than in the preceding month and sixteen per cent higher than in March, the low point since the beginning of 1936, while as compared with October, 1935, the advance was ten per cent. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index, mineral production, manufacturing, electric power output and imports were considerably higher in October than in September, while construction, carloadings and exports were lower. All of these factors were higher in the month under review than in October, 1935. Information available for November shows continuing improvement in employment, carloadings and in sugar manufactured, both as compared with the preceding month and with November, 1935. Contracts awarded were lower than in October, 1936, but higher than in November, 1935.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for November was 14, involving 1,264 workers and causing time loss of 11,327 man working days. A strike of coal miners at Cadomin, Alberta, which commenced in October was the only dispute causing considerable time

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

| — | 1936 | | | 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November | October | September | November | October | September |
| Trade, external aggregate..... $ | ..... | 178,189,343 | 142,565,370 | 141,274,755 | 144,073,870 | 123,535,305 |
| Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $ | ..... | 65,186,563 | 52,982,972 | 55,958,033 | 52,751,020 | 44,689,463 |
| Exports, Canadian produce... $ | ..... | 110,998,708 | 88,894,179 | 84,114,990 | 90,526,150 | 77,258,615 |
| Customs duty collected..... $ | ..... | 8,706,724 | 7,379,731 | 8,016,961 | 7,951,499 | 6,839,075 |
| Bank debits to individual accounts..... $ | ..... | 3,328,225,661 | 3,133,564,540 | 3,021,511,117 | 2,907,516,367 | 2,425,895,084 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... $ | ..... | 117,971,877 | 116,282,712 | 130,526,762 | 126,468,158 | 131,747,122 |
| Bank deposits, savings..... $ | ..... | 1,510,319,426 | 1,500,864,504 | 1,474,122,395 | 1,465,301,708 | 1,444,330,569 |
| Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $ | ..... | 707,850,681 | 687,836,073 | 856,839,840 | 855,599,556 | 839,277,861 |
| Security Prices, Index Numbers— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks..... | 131·8 | 126·9 | 119·5 | 105·8 | 96·1 | 93·6 |
| Preferred stocks..... | 91·1 | 86·8 | 83·8 | 72·5 | 69·5 | 69·2 |
| (1) Index of interest rates..... | 71·8 | 72·2 | 69·9 | 80·8 | 85·4 | 88·3 |
| (2) Prices, wholesale, Index number..... | †77·2 | 77·1 | 76·4 | 72·7 | 73·1 | 72·4 |
| (2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $ | 16·96 | 16·87 | 16·84 | 16·54 | 16·42 | 16·16 |
| Index, retail sales, unadjusted... | ..... | 88·5 | 76·3 | 80·1 | 80·9 | 69·6 |
| (3) Index, retail sales, adjusted..... | ..... | 76·8 | 76·9 | 72·5 | 73·0 | 72·5 |
| (3) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures..... | 111·0 | 110·1 | 107·1 | 107·7 | 106·1 | 102·7 |
| (3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).... | 11·0 | 10·9 | 10·8 | 13·3 | 13·0 | 14·2 |
| Railway— | | | | | | |
| (5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars | 211,573 | 233,339 | 230,917 | 196,700 | 219,833 | 210,857 |
| Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $ | 16,151,674 | 18,786,278 | 17,956,964 | 15,253,708 | 17,825,909 | 15,901,121 |
| Operating expenses..... $ | ..... | ..... | 12,836,809 | 10,957,846 | 12,018,206 | 11,718,407 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $ | ..... | 14,249,421 | 14,312,165 | 11,859,007 | 14,198,209 | 13,445,654 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $ | ..... | 9,846,238 | 10,889,280 | 8,403,598 | 9,948,866 | 10,155,436 |
| Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... | ..... | ..... | 3,055,488,195 | 2,240,117,939 | 2,936,676,940 | 2,713,920,043 |
| Building permits..... $ | ..... | 4,120,416 | 3,644,560 | 3,315,001 | 4,030,318 | 3,331,915 |
| (7) Contracts awarded..... $ | 13,840,400 | 14,957,200 | 16,558,500 | 8,291,000 | 14,925,000 | 14,743,000 |
| Mineral Production— | | | | | | |
| Pig iron.....tons | 74,337 | 75,051 | 51,892 | 64,562 | 45,521 | 54,360 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....tons | 98,534 | 98,330 | 86,077 | 94,074 | 95,016 | 90,952 |
| Ferro-alloys.....tons | 5,950 | 5,253 | 5,027 | 4,693 | 9,653 | 4,513 |
| Lead.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 29,128,356 | 32,545,947 | 32,986,982 | 26,471,867 |
| Zinc.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 31,133,738 | 28,911,026 | 27,575,751 | 27,125,462 |
| Copper.....lbs. | ..... | ..... | 36,155,266 | 34,524,933 | 35,421,463 | 33,927,147 |
| Nickel.....lbs. | ..... | 334,080 | 15,871,633 | 12,181,930 | 13,399,099 | 12,936,881 |
| Gold.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 330,820 | 293,317 | 300,866 | 281,533 |
| Silver.....ounces | ..... | ..... | 1,328,661 | 1,616,355 | 1,323,659 | 1,347,904 |
| Coal.....tons | ..... | 1,761,711 | 1,433,483 | 1,601,464 | 1,558,683 | 1,123,453 |
| Crude petroleum imports.....gal. | ..... | 158,760,000 | 134,050,000 | 137,400,000 | 133,730,000 | 127,020,000 |
| Rubber imports.....lbs. | ..... | 6,966,000 | 5,361,000 | 9,832,000 | 1,819,000 | 3,594,000 |
| Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 16,543,000 | 9,263,000 | 13,814,000 | 10,770,000 | 5,857,000 |
| Wool, raw, imports.....lbs. | ..... | 1,472,000 | 1,422,000 | 9,832,000 | 1,636,000 | 1,053,000 |
| Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft. | ..... | 311,562,616 | 263,861,906 | 239,343,552 | 264,727,232 | 241,351,243 |
| Flour production.....brls. | ..... | 1,701,267 | 1,516,123 | 1,603,803 | 1,824,754 | 1,535,189 |
| (6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs. | 141,335,351 | 101,692,741 | 78,496,030 | 129,825,202 | 74,056,391 | 71,183,208 |
| Footwear production.....pairs | ..... | 1,927,901 | 2,106,081 | 1,706,149 | 1,911,713 | 1,982,451 |
| Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h. | ..... | 76,723,000 | 68,055,000 | 71,444,000 | 69,761,000 | 63,974,000 |
| Sales of insurance..... $ | ..... | 28,839,000 | 26,784,000 | 34,767,000 | 30,184,000 | 26,442,000 |
| Newsprint production.....tons | ..... | 301,110 | 269,780 | 262,850 | 266,520 | 223,890 |
| Automobiles, passenger, production. | ..... | 4,592 | 2,481 | 12,020 | 7,128 | 3,819 |
| **Index of Physical Volume of Business**..... | ..... | 119·8 | 115·3 | 110·0 | 107·2 | 101·9 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION..... | ..... | 123·8 | 117·6 | 113·5 | 109·5 | 102·5 |
| Mineral production..... | ..... | 180·9 | 167·8 | 146·3 | 169·6 | 144·7 |
| Manufacturing..... | ..... | 122·2 | 115·4 | 118·5 | 105·4 | 100·0 |
| Construction..... | ..... | 50·9 | 55·4 | 37·0 | 50·7 | 49·3 |
| Electric power..... | ..... | 225·5 | 211·0 | 204·3 | 205·1 | 195·9 |
| DISTRIBUTION..... | ..... | 108·8 | 108·8 | 100·2 | 100·7 | 100·1 |
| Trade employment..... | ..... | 130·2 | 129·1 | 124·1 | 122·8 | 123·6 |
| Carloadings..... | ..... | 74·5 | 79·3 | 66·8 | 71·0 | 69·6 |
| Imports..... | ..... | 100·0 | 87·0 | 93·7 | 85·4 | 77·6 |
| Exports..... | ..... | 110·6 | 118·8 | 86·5 | 94·3 | 110·5 |

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended November 27, 1936.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 28, 1936, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 31, October 3, and September 5, 1936; November 2, October 5 and September 7, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

loss. In October there were 17 disputes, involving 2,222 workers and a time loss of 12,733 days. In November last year there were 16 disputes, involving 1,113 workers and time loss of 8,781 days, the most important dispute being that involving longshoremen, etc., at Vancouver, B.C. Of the fourteen disputes recorded for November, eight were recorded as terminated, one resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer affected, two being partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the result of two recorded as indefinite. Six disputes, involving approximately 640 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department has received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. One application for the establishment of a Board was also received. The text of the Board reports and other information pertaining to proceedings under the Act are given in the section commencing on page 1104.

**Placements Under Farm Improvement and Employment plan**

On December 5, placements under the Dominion-Provincial farm improvement and employment plan totalled 22,361. This total is divided provincially as follows: British Columbia, 73; Alberta, 3,484; Saskatchewan, 14,926; Manitoba, 2,878; Quebec, 1,000.

The plan has been adopted by New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but in Nova Scotia and Ontario the problem of the single unemployed is not considered of such urgency as to warrant participation.

As outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October (page 855), the arrangement between the Dominion and provincial governments provides that each unemployed single man placed on a farm will receive $5 a month plus a bonus of $2.50 a month if he remains on the farm until March 31, 1937.

**Establishment of local Home Improvement Plan Associations**

Initiating a movement having as its objective the establishment of local committees to stimulate interest in the Dominion Government's Home Improvement Plan (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 988-89) a meeting was held on December 3, 1936, in Ottawa, for the purpose of selecting a local body to co-operate with the National Employment Commission.

Addresses were delivered, which were broadcast over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman of the National Employment Commission, and Professor W. A. Mackintosh, a member of the Employment Commission.

Announcing the details of the Committee organization, Mr. Purvis stated that throughout Canada Provincial Committees are being established with prominent citizens as chairmen.

The chairmen appointed were announced as follows: Edmund I. Higgs, Charlottetown; Ralph P. Bell, Halifax; A. H. Wetmore, Saint John; C. E. Gravel, Montreal; W. H. Carter, Winnipeg; A. E. Whitmore, Regina; H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton; and George Kidd, Vancouver. The duties of these provincial chairmen will involve the organizing of local committees to be entrusted with the duty of actively promoting the adoption of the plan in their respective districts.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, recapitulated the financial details of the plan and indicated the facility with which loans could be obtained from local chartered banks. Commenting on this phase of the plan, Hon. Mr. Dunning observed:—

"Already the banks and other approved lending institutions have given many concrete evidences of their real desire to co-operate. Despite winter conditions and the fact that the details of the Plan were not widely familiar, the banks have reported to us that in the first two weeks the Plan has been in operation—that is to say, during the first half of November—not less than 865 loans for an aggregate value of $325,000 were made by them. As the Plan becomes better known and as local community effort is increasingly organized, the number and volume of these loans will show a rapid increase, and I have every confidence that by the end of another year we will have reached the objective which the sponsors of the Plan had in mind."

The Hon. Mr. Lapointe emphasized that "the Home Improvement Plan has been arranged in order to help the small owners so hard hit by the depression." Continuing, he added "we must put to work organized means to create work. That is why the National Employment Commission has been created." The Minister commended the Commission and urged the co-operation of all concerned in contributing to the success of this plan.

"The plan provides Canadian citizens with an obligation as well as an opportunity," declared Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour.

"Our opportunity as home-owners is matched by our obligations as citizens. In every city, town and village of Canada there are men on relief or unemployed who are able and anxious to use their idle hands in the improvement of our homes. These men are our neighbours and our countrymen. Many of them are skilled mechanics.

"Their craftsmanship and experience are a national asset which must not be wasted," Mr. Rogers emphasized. "Most of them have families dependent on them. Many of them have had no work for the entire period of the depression.

"An opportunity was owed these unemployed workers in the building trades to re-establish themselves in their chosen calling.

"Our opportunity to improve our homes is their opportunity to recover independence, self-respect and a livelihood. To the extent that work is created by the home improvement plan, relief rolls will be reduced, the tax burden will be lessened and, most important of all, the welfare and happiness of our people will be increased beyond measure."

Professor W. A. Mackintosh, a member of the National Employment Commission, outlined the duties of local committees and emphasized the necessity of their doing everything possible to facilitate wide adoption of the scheme.

Although he had expected to be present at the meeting, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, at the last moment, found it impossible to attend. A letter from the Prime Minister was read, endorsing the plan as a means of affording employment to many workers and an opportunity for Canadians to rehabilitate their homes.

As a result of the keen interest at this representative meeting, which was presided over by His Worship Mayor Stanley Lewis, a local committee was formed to work in co-operation with the National Employment Commission.

**Re-organization of provincial services in Alberta**

Changes in the administration of certain acts in Alberta were made effective by Orders in Council published in the November 14 issue of the Alberta Gazette. Administration of The Bureau of Labour Act, The Minimum Wage Act, The Factories Act, The Boilers Act, The Labour Disputes Act, The Employment Offices Act, The Trade Schools Regulation Act, and the Theatres Act (concerning inspection and licensing)—all formerly assigned to the Commissioner of Labour—has been allocated among other departments and services. This transference of administration, together with the resignations of three senior officers—Mr. Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour; Mr. E. F. Howard, Industrial Standards Officer; and Mr. G. W. Keddy, Chief Clerk—practically results in the abolition of the Provincial Bureau of Labour.

The Factories Act was amended at the special session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 997) whereby the section dealing with hours was deleted, and such regulations now are under the new Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 995).

It is understood that all mechanical inspection activities under The Factories Act and The Boilers Act are transferred to the Workmen's Compensation Board, and that the two minimum wage acts, the Industrial Standards Act and the Labour Disputes Act are now to be administered by the new Industrial Relations Board.

The Male Minimum Wage Act, enacted during the first session in 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 998), and the Minimum Wage Act (applying to women) were proclaimed in effect from November 2, 1936.

Other changes involve the transference of the inspection of theatres to the Department of the Provincial Secretary; the administration of the Employment Offices Act by the Department of Public Health; and the administration of the Tradesmen's Qualification Act and all licensing regulations by the Department of Trade and Industry.

**Personnel of Alberta Board of Industrial Relations**

The personnel of the Board of Industrial Relations of Alberta was announced in the Alberta Gazette of November 14 to comprise: Mr. Clayton Adams, chairman; Mr. W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry; and Dr. Victor Wright, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Under the provisions of the Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 995) the Board is authorized to inquire into and fix hours of Labour, but the Act does not apply to farm labourers or domestic servants.

**Commission to make survey of Workmen's Compensation in Nova Scotia**

Announcement was made recently of the appointment of a commission by the Government of Nova Scotia to make a survey of the operations of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Province. The Commissioners appointed

are: J. A. Hanway, K.C., of Amherst; Dr. W. D. Forrest, Halifax, and Howard Cunningham, Mining Engineer, Bear River. The purpose of the Commission will be to review and if found necessary, recommend revisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Commissioners will be required to study what methods are being used in other provinces and compare them with those in Nova Scotia.

According to a statement made by the Hon. Michael Dwyer, Minister of Labour "the Commission will give attention to the manner in which the present Act affects both employer and employee in all classes of labour coming within its jurisdiction. They will investigate the rates of compensation now paid and the ability of industry to pay, and they will consider also the question of administration from the standpoint of efficiency and economy."

**New York State Unemployment Insurance Act declared valid**

On November 23, 1936, the Supreme Court of the United States, upheld the constitutionality of the New York Unemployment Insurance Act. (Labour Gazette, January, 1936, page 5, and Novem- 1936, page 981). The New York Act is designed to supplement the federal social insurance statute, and has been used as a model for similar legislation enacted in other states.

It has been estimated that in New York State alone, 76,000 employers have contributed to a fund covering more than 2,500,000 employees, and that to date about $22,000,000 has been paid in to this fund.

Under the New York Unemployment Insurance Act employers of more than four persons, with certain exceptions, pay 1 per cent of their pay rolls into the fund during 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent thereafter. Benefits go from the fund to the unemployed workers, on a basis of 50 per cent of the full-time weekly wage, with a minimum of $5 and a maximum of $15 weekly, up to sixteen weeks.

Unemployment compensation laws are now operating in sixteen states and the District of Columbia, it being estimated that about 8,000,000 workers are affected by these laws.

**Unemployment insurance statistics in Great Britain**

The total number of persons insured (aged 14 and under 65 years) against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Act of Great Britain is estimated in the November issue of the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, at approximately 13,980,000. This figure does not include those insurable under the Agricultural Scheme. The corresponding total for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated at 14,285,000, at July 6, 1936, compared with 14,002,500 in July, 1935, an increase of over 282,000. Of this increase, over 207,000 was accounted for by boys and girls of 16 and 17 years of age, and is considered a reflection of the sharp rise in the birth rate since the war.

Benefits recently became payable under the British Agricultural unemployment insurance scheme which was introduced by the British Government early this year. Details of this scheme were reviewed in the Labour Gazette for March, 1936, page 222.

Since May of this year, masters and men in the farming industries have been paying contributions at the rate of 4½d. each week and now those men who are unfortunate enough to be unemployed can claim benefit under the scheme. It is reported, however, that there will not be much unemployment in the farming communities of England this winter, and that the difficulty in most districts has been to get enough men to keep pace with seasonal harvesting activities.

**Old Age Benefits to be paid Under U.S. Social Security Act**

The setting up of initial wage records and the assignment of social security account numbers to an estimated 26,000,000 American workers, for whom federal old-age benefits will begin to accrue in January under the Social Security Act (Labour Gazette, September, 1935, page 801) was carried out by the Post-office Department in co-operation with the Social Security Board during November. The Social Security Act provides for old-age benefits in the form of retirement payments to workers qualifying at 65. The setting up of wage records and the assignment of social security account numbers involved the filling out of an application form by the individual employee, the making of a permanent office record based on the application, and the return to the individual worker of a card certifying that an account has been set up in his name.

It has been estimated that pension collections will amount to 14,000 million dollars within 15 years, and 45,000 million dollars by 1975. On January 1, 1937, a two per cent tax on all payrolls becomes effective. This tax is to be met equally by employers and employees at one per cent each. Through a period of several years the collection will increase gradually to six per cent.

Pensions ranging from $10 to $85 a month after January 1, 1942, will become payable by the Social Security Board. In the meantime contributions will be allowed to accumulate

in the Treasury in a special "old age reserve account," the Treasury secretary, as set out in the pension law, investing "such portion of the amounts credited to the account as is not in his judgment required to meet current withdrawals." Such investments "may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States."

**Compensation Regulations Governing Employees of U.S.A. on Security Wages**

Rules and regulations governing compensation and medical expenses for employees of the United States receiving security payments have recently been published in a bulletin issued by the United States Employees Compensation Commission. As pointed out in the bulletin Section 2 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 provides compensation for the disability or death of a person receiving from that appropriation security payment (wages) for services rendered as an employee of the United States, provided such disability or death results from traumatic injury sustained while in the performance of duty. The compensation benefits authorized by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1916 are extended to such persons subject to the limitations and conditions specified in the Act approved February 15, 1934.

As defined in the regulations, "employee" includes only persons receiving from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 for services rendered as employees of the United States, security payments (wages) in accordance with schedules established by the President.

The term "injury" means only traumatic injury by accident causing harm or damage to the physical structure of the body and shall not include disease in any form except as it shall naturally result from such injury.

The regulations stipulate that the total aggregate compensation in any individual case shall not exceed $3,500, and that the monthly compensation "shall not in any event exceed the rate of $25, both exclusive of medical costs." A special schedule of compensation for death or injury ("in lieu of all other compensation in such cases") is to be established by the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

**March of Recovery Reviewed by International Labour Office**

Industrial production is rapidly improving in the great majority of countries and unemployment is being reduced without any marked rise in prices, according to the latest review of the world economic situation by the International Labour Office. This is stated in a report on economic developments in 1936 which the Office submitted to the Seventy-seventh Session of the Governing Body held at Geneva in November.

Other features to which the report calls attention are: unemployment has not been reduced to the extent that industrial production has recovered, nor is there any comparable improvement in international trade; recovery closely coincides with the adoption of expansionist measures; and to a great extent the improvement in production is due to an increase in the output of investment rather than of consumption of goods.

After examining the indices of industrial production for 12 representative countries, the report concludes that industrial production, which during the depression declined more than 30 per cent, is now running at a higher level than in the corresponding months of 1935 and is above the 1929 level.

In the United States, the production of investment goods is rapidly recovering and the movement of the consumption goods index is likewise upwards, although there is still some distance to go for the 1929 level to be attained in either category.

The production of consumption goods in Japan is some 30 to 40 per cent above the 1930 level and at present almost stationary. But the production of investment goods is approximately twice what it was in 1930, and continues to rise rapidly.

The unemployment index shows a steady decline, but is still some 50 per cent above what it was in 1929. The situation in 1935 was already better than that in 1934, and there has been a further advance in the current year. The progress made in Australia, Great Britain, Canada, Germany and the United States is particularly noticeable.

Except in France, the changes in the cost of living and wholesale prices in 1936, as compared with the previous year, are insignificant.

Finally, the quantum of world trade, says the report, is still some 20 per cent short of the 1929 position. An upward trend is discernible in Japan, the United States and Canada, but in Japan the rapid rise in the value of exports over the last few years appears to be tailing off.

In addition to surveying recovery in industry the I.L.O. deals similarly with the advance in agriculture stating that "in agriculture there are evident signs of recovery" and that "in recent months agricultural income has risen in most countries and for all kinds of products."

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According to a press report, the Western Clock Co., of Peterboro, Ontario, planned to distribute approximately $20,000 in wage bonuses to 461 employees on December 15. It was planned that the bonus should take the form of two weeks' pay at the hourly rate for each employee who has been with the company one year or more and all others who have worked less than one year were to be given a bonus in proportion to the number of calendar months' service. The bonus payment is in keeping with the wage payment principles of the company. Other benefits long established are group life insurance, vacations with pay, and athletic club privileges.

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The ship and boat building industry, including alterations and repairs, and the trade of servicing and repair of current-consuming electrical appliances have been added to Schedule A of the Apprenticeship Act of British Columbia, according to a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of November 5, 1936.

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A wage increase of approximately 7½ per cent was announced recently by the Proctor Gamble Company, to take effect December 1, 1936. A bonus to factory workers and clerks amounting to 4 per cent of their 1936 earnings, to be distributed soon after January 1, 1937, was also announced.

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## Report of Department of Pensions and National Health, 1935-36

According to a report for the fiscal year 1935-36 issued by the Department of Pensions and National Health including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court and the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, pensions and associated expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, amounted to $53,741,996.

Net cash payments for Great War pensions were $41,521,576, a reduction as compared with $41,953,036 in the preceding 12 months.

War veterans' allowances of $2,531,489, unemployment assistance of $2,365,579 sheltered employment costing $52,132, and hospital allowances amounting to $1,315,347 brought the total cash payments to $47,786,123.

Indirect payments by way of hospital treatment amounting to $2,760,866 and other charges for transportation and otherwise amounted to $2,982,348.

Expenditures including returned soldiers' insurance, militia pensions and other items amounted to $2,973,525.

### Canadian Pension Commission

A statement of operations of the Canadian Pension Commission indicated there were 97,299 pensions in force at the end of the fiscal year, compared with 96,645 on March 31, 1935. These were divided into 79,124 disability pensions and 18,175 pensions for dependents. During the fiscal year, 1,233 pensions were awarded, 709 reinstated and 1,041 discontinued.

Examination of a table of ages for disability pensioners draws attention to the passage of years since the war. The great majority of pensioners are now over 40 years of age. There are a few as young as 34, and one is 91. The largest group is listed as 40 years old, the number being 4,440. The average age is 48·75 years.

Cost of administration in the pensions section of the Department was $2,242,098, divided among departmental salaries and general expenses, $1,065,497; Canadian Pension Commission, $538,196; Veterans Bureau, $185,072; Pension Appeal Court, $38,223; and payments to the comptroller of the treasury, $415,110.

### Pensioners' Workmen's Compensation

The provisions under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry was continued during the year under review. During the fiscal year 1935-36, there were 279 claims made in comparison with 180 during the previous year. The expenditure however, was only $27,138.47 compared with $36,419.

The report of the National Health Division gives a comprehensive account of the work involved in the analysis of food and drug products. Tabular summaries are given of the results of the examination of the more important foods and the ultimate disposal of imports of food shipments examined.

The Narcotic Division section of the report deals with the campaign waged against illicit drug trafficking, detailing the important prosecutions.

Reports are also presented with reference to the Public Health Engineering Service, engaged in the protection of the health of tourists and the travelling public, and the marine hospital service for sick and injured sailors.

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

ON November 30 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, at Cadomin, Alberta, and its employees being members of Cadomin Local No. 7296, United Mine Workers of America. This dispute relates to the interpretation of a clause in the wage agreement entered into on April 1, 1936, providing for equalization of work for the miners, approximately 350 men being directly affected by the controversy. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the dispute was dealt with in the first instance by a joint committee of miners and officials. The efforts of this committee proving ineffective, the dispute was then referred to an independent chairman who was named by the Minister of Labour at the request of the disputants. The decision of the independent chairman did not prove acceptable to the employees, and a strike occurred on October 28. Both parties to the dispute requested the conciliation services of the Western Representative of the Department of Labour, who proceeded to Cadomin and conferred with the executive committee of the local union. It was finally agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the decision of such Board, it is understood, to be final and binding upon both parties during the term of the present wage agreement. The employees resumed work immediately and both the employer and employees applied for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation towards the end of November. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Dr. A. E. Cameron, Professor of Mining Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members; Mr. George Kellock, of Coleman, Alberta, nominated by the company; and Mr. Angus J. Morrison, of Calgary, Alberta, nominated by the employees.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and Its Stationary Engineers and Operators

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and its stationary engineers and operators, members of Local Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers, presented to the Minister of Labour on November 21 a unanimous report, to which was attached a signed agreement between the parties concerned. The agreement reached as a result of the efforts of the Board provides for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour to twenty-four different classifications of labour. The members of the Board were as follows: Mr. H. H. Ward, of Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. L. B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

The text of the report of the Board and of the agreement follows.

### Report of Board

The Honourable Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

*Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*
*and*
*Re Difference between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited and certain of its employees, being stationary engineers and operators, members of Local 700, of the International Union of Operating Engineers.*

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to inquire into the dispute between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Limited and their employees met in Hamilton on November 11 and continued their sittings until November 19. The parties to the reference were represented by:

For the Company.—T. P. Pinckard, General Manager; H. G. Henry, Assistant Comptroller; L. A. Miller, General Superintendent.

For the Employees.—Frank H. Healey, International Vice-President; W. J. Burr, Business manager of Local 700; John Cauley, Secretary of Local 700; E. L. Moore, one of the employees.

At the beginning of the inquiry, and after reading the reference, and having an informal discussion with both parties, the members of the Board felt that this was a case in which the conciliatory features of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act should be largely followed. The efforts of the Board were directed along these lines.

At first it did not seem possible to bring the parties together, but after listening to each side present their arguments in a more formal manner, during which written documents were filed, the Board, at an opportune moment, again suggested that the parties meet together and see if they could arrive at a settlement.

The first attempt at a settlement in which an offer was made, was unsuccessful, but later new offers were made with the result that both parties agreed, and finding themselves in agreement, found a successful formula which they reduced to writing in the form of an agreement.

The representatives of both parties presented their side of the argument with vigour and forcefulness, but at all times friendly, which shows that the relations between employer and employee have been and are very friendly. The members of the Board received the agreement which was signed, and herewith attach the agreement between the parties to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, this 19th day of November, A.D. 1936.

(Sgd.) H. H. Ward,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Lynn B. Spencer,
Member of Board.

(Sgd.) Fred Bancroft,
Member of Board.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

November 18, 1936.

This is an Agreement between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 700, of Hamilton, Ontario, which shall be effective beginning October 1, 1936, and ending October 1, 1937. If either party does not notify the other party in writing at least thirty days previous to October 1, 1937, of its intention to terminate this Agreement on October 1, 1937, this Agreement shall remain in force until October 1, 1938.

In this Agreement, "employee" shall mean a skilled workman permanently employed upon plant operation at a wage rate per hour and shall not include a foreman, an unskilled workman, a temporary employee or an employee who is paid wages at other than a wage rate per hour.

*Section 1*

The company shall not require an employee to work more than eight hours in one period of twenty-four hours, except:

(*a*) Where such employee is required to work overtime owing to the failure of the relief employee.

(*b*) Where such employee requests of the company and is granted a definite period of time off and his fellow employee or employees consent to work in his place.

(*c*) Where such employee is allowed a relief of at least eight hours before he is required to report for work, after he has already worked one period in that day.

*Section 2*

The company shall not require an employee to work more than six days in any one period of seven consecutive days, except:

(*a*) Where such employee is required to work overtime owing to the failure of the relief employee.

(*b*) Where such employee requests of the company and is granted a definite period of time off and his fellow employee or employees consent to work in his place.

(*c*) Where such employee is allowed a relief of at least eight hours before he is required to report for work after he has already worked one period in that day.

*Section 3*

The company may require an employee to work more than eight hours in any one period of twenty-four hours at a time other than those hereinbefore mentioned and for such other times, the company shall pay the standard or regular wage rate of the company for that kind of work, plus 50 per cent of that standard or regular wage rate.

*Section 4*

The company shall not permanently increase the amount of work which an employee is normally required to do without first discussing the matter with the employee and the Grievance Committee.

*Section 5*

No cessation of labour to take place until the highest authority in the company and the Grievance Committee have met and endeavoured to reach an amicable settlement.

*Section 6*

A Grievance Committee shall be formed from the employees covered by this Agreement and officials of Local 700 to adjust any misunderstandings between the employees and the company which may present themselves. This committee shall first discuss any grievance with the plant superintendent before discussing it with any higher executive of the company.

*Section 7*

The company shall not directly or indirectly discriminate against any member of the Union and the Union shall not discriminate in any way, shape or form, against the company.

In the event of dismissal or shifting of a member of Local 700 to a less remunerative position, an investigation may be conducted jointly by the Grievance Committee and officials of the company.

*Section 8-A*

An increase of 5 cents per hour over their present hourly wage rates shall be paid to the employees who are members of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 700, and

employed in the following company classifications of labour:

1. Relief flueman and pusherman.
2. Assistant benzol operator.
3. Circulation operator.
4. By-product engineer.
5. Back door machine operator.
6. Sulphate operator.
7. Crane operator.
8. Quenching engineer.
9. Relief electrician and helper.
10. Electrician.
11. Pusherman.
12. Gas holder engineer.
13. Relief by-product engineer and circulation operator.
14. Yard locomotive engineer.
15. Relief yard locomotive engineer, yard switchman and quenching engineer.
16. Main boiler house engineer.
17. Relief holder engineer and main boiler house engineer.
18. Oven charging car operator.
19. Coal mixing bin operator.
20. Coal mixing table operator .
21. Relief back door machine operator and charging car operator.
22. Relief coal mixing table, coal mixing bin, and coke screen operator.
23. Yard locomotive switchman and locomotive fireman.

*Section 8-B*

An increase of 4 cents per hour over his present hourly wage rate shall be paid to the

1. Plant oiler.

*Section 8-C*

An increase of 5 cents per hour over his present hourly wage rate shall be paid to the

1. Relief switchman and fireman on the crane and locomotive

while he is employed as a skilled workman and he shall be paid the hourly wage rate applying to an unskilled job while he is employed as an unskilled workman.

Signed

For the—
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, Local 700.
By G. H. Tinley.
By John F. Cauley.

For the—
HAMILTON BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS, LIMITED
Signed
By T. P. Pinckard,
Vice-President and General Manager.
By H. Henry,
Assistant Secretary.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Pursers and Stewards Staffs Engaged in Pacific Coast Steamship Service.

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on December 3 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its pursers and stewards staffs engaged in Pacific Coast Steamship Service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The Board, which was composed of Mr. R. O. Campney, formerly of Vancouver, B.C., and now of Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Captain B. L. Johnson, of Vancouver, nominated by the company, and Rev. C. D. Clarke, of Prince Rupert, nominated by the men, was successful in bringing about an adjustment of the dispute respecting wages and working conditions, agreements based generally on the recommendations formulated by the Board being reached covering employees in the Stewards Department, as well as the supervisory officers of the Pursers and Stewards Departments.

### Report of Board

*Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation (Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Cap 112) in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (employer); and its pursers and stewards staffs engaged in Pacific Coast Steamship Service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (employees).*

Application having been made pursuant to the provisions of the Act by the members of the Pursers and Stewards Staffs of the Canadian National Pacific Coast Steamship Service on the 6th day of March, A.D. 1936, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and a statement in reply having been transmitted by the Canadian National Railways to the Registrar on the 20th day of March, A.D. 1936, a Board was duly established on the 1st day of June, A.D. 1936, consisting of the following members:

R. O. CAMPNEY,
*Chairman,*
Capt. B. L. JOHNSON,
*Nominee of Employers,*
Rev. C. D. CLARKE,
*Nominee of Employees.*

Immediately after appointment the Board met, organized, laid down the procedure it proposed to follow, and on June 10 met the representatives of the parties and commenced its hearings.

Objection was taken by the employer to the presence of representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Employees' Committee and to the fact that the Employees' Committee was a joint committee made up of and representing both Supervisory Officers and Ratings.

In support of these objections the employer stated that it was quite willing to discuss at any time with committees composed of supervisory officers actually in service any grievances which those officers might have and with committees representing ratings actually in service any grievances which the ratings might have. It maintained, however, that to deal with joint committees of supervisory officers and ratings and to seek to adjust differences by common agreement or schedule affecting both groups was impracticable and undesirable as being prejudicial to the maintenance of proper discipline aboard ship. The employer also took the ground that representation of the employees before the Board should be drawn from men actually in service, and should not include representatives of labour organizations not being employees engaged in the employer's steamship service.

After hearing representations on behalf of both parties and giving the matter careful consideration the Board pointed out that under Section 40 of the Act it was open to the employees to select such representatives as they might desire within the limitations to that section and that in selecting representatives who were known to be officials of labour organizations they were acting quite within their rights. The Board further suggested that, so far as the Board and its proceedings were concerned, and so far as the employer's objection was concerned, the presence of any such persons on the Employees' Committee was to be construed, not as a recognition of their presence as representing a labour organization, but rather as the direct representatives of the employees concerned with the matters in dispute. The Board's views on this point were finally accepted by both parties.

As to the second objection of the employer, namely, that the employer should not be compelled to consider grievances affecting supervisory officers and those affecting ratings with a joint committee representing both groups, the representatives of the employees voluntarily expressed their willingness to agree, for the purpose of facilitating negotiations, to the principle of two committees, each committee to deal with the matters in dispute as affecting its respective group. This preliminary point was thus amicably settled without necessitating a finding by the Board. A committee representing the supervisory officers, that is to say pursers and their assistants, chief and second stewards, and chief cooks, and a committee representing the ratings, that is to say store-keepers, printers, night saloonmen, waiters, bedroom stewards, stewardesses, bellmen, messmen, porters, page-boys and galley staff were accordingly appointed. The employer then expressed a desire to meet such committees immediately, apart from the Board, in an endeavour to work out directly an amicable settlement of the points in dispute.

The Board thereupon adjourned to permit the carrying on of direct negotiations and on the understanding that daily reports would be made by the parties to the Board as to progress made.

Direct negotiations continued during the week following June 10, and on June 17, the parties having indicated that they had progressed as far as they believed possible without the assistance of the Board, the Board again resumed its sittings.

At the resumed hearings it was found that, while many matters had been adjusted and so removed from the field of controversy, little or no progress had been made in respect of many of the important points at issue.

To clarify the situation therefore the Board directed the Employees' Committees to prepare draft schedules for submission to the employer and adjourned until June 24 when the parties were directed to again appear before the Board for the purpose of indicating the points on which agreement had been reached, and of submitting full representations on the points on which agreement might be found to be impossible.

Hearings were resumed on June 24 and continued for some days during which all points in dispute were thoroughly investigated by the Board and full representations submitted by both parties. As a result agreement was reached on a number of outstanding matters but a substantial number of points still remained on which mutual agreement seemed entirely unlikely.

The Board therefore deemed it advisable to consider such matters privately and after giving careful consideration to the representations at a number of private sittings, the Board was able to formulate unanimous recommendations to the parties as to the settlement of the disputed points.

These recommendations, as well as those matters on which the parties had themselves reached agreement, were embodied in two

schedules prepared by the Board covering the supervisory officers and the ratings respectively and were submitted to both parties for consideration, with a request that the parties indicate their acceptance or rejection by July 27, 1936.

In accordance with the Board's request the ratings prior to July 27 indicated their acceptance of the Board's recommendations as did the supervisory officers subject to a request for further consideration of a number of minor matters. The employer asked for and was granted further time in which to consider the draft schedules, and subsequently asked leave to meet the Board with the Employees' Committees to discuss the draft schedules in detail. Further hearings were accordingly arranged and the Board resumed sittings on August 17 and continued its hearings until August 21. As a result of these sittings the parties were finally brought together and agreement reached on all outstanding matters.

A schedule was accordingly prepared by the Board embodying the agreement between the employer and the ratings, which schedule was duly executed by the parties in the presence of the Board on September 1st, 1936. A copy of the schedule thus adopted is appended hereto.

The Committee representing supervisory officers and the employer, having agreed to adjust their differences amicably without embodying the terms of their agreement in a formal schedule, on September 2 filed with the Board a letter signed by representatives of both parties certifying that all matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted and that the services of the Board were no longer required. A copy of said letter is appended hereto.

The Board is therefore pleased to be able to report that it has succeeded in bringing the parties together and amicably adjusting their differences by mutual agreement.

Twenty-four sittings in all were held by the Board in connection with the adjustment of this dispute.

In conclusion the Board wishes to express its deep appreciation of the straightforward manner in which each party presented its case, of the willingness with which all material requested by the Board was prepared and submitted and of the general desire evidenced by both parties at all times to be helpful to the Board. The Board also wishes to commend the sympathetic attitude shown by the employer's representatives towards the welfare of its employees and the conciliatory spirit and loyalty to their employer evidenced by the Employees' Committee throughout the proceedings.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 30th day of November, A.D. 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) R. O. CAMPNEY, *Chairman.*
B. L. JOHNSON, *Member.*
C. D. CLARKE, *Member.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS (PACIFIC) AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT, C.N.S.S. AS ENUMERATED HEREIN.

*Article 1*

SCOPE

The following rules shall govern the service of employees, Canadian National Steamships (Pacific) as set forth in this article.

(*a*) Storekeepers, Linenkeepers, Printers and Night Saloonsmen.
(*b*) Waiters, Bedroom Stewards, Stewardesses and Bellmen.
(*c*) Messmen.
(*d*) Porters.
(*e*) Page Boys.
(*f*) Galley Staff.

*Article 2*

PROMOTION AND SENIORITY

(*a*) Seniority will be established from the date an employee first entered the service, and in the filling of vacancies and permanent new positions, including those of more than two months' duration, merit and ability being sufficient, seniority shall govern. Seniority will date from the expiration of six months accumulative service, provided such accumulated service does not extend beyond the third year from date of first employment.
(*b*) Employees who have been discharged shall if not re-employed within one year be regarded as new employees, and employees who have resigned from the service of the Company shall lose all previous seniority.
(*c*) Employees now filling or promoted to official positions with the Company will retain their seniority rights and rank, and continue to accumulate seniority provided that same are asserted within thirty days after release from such employment.
(*d*) Seniority lists will be supplied to employees' committee on request.
(*e*) Employees enumerated herein will be given consideration in filling official positions with the Company.
(*f*) Employees laid off on account of reduction of forces shall be given preference if available to re-employment on the same staff when force is again increased. Employees failing to report for duty, or to give satisfactory reason for not doing so, shall be considered as out of the service.

*Article 3*

DISCIPLINE AND GRIEVANCES

(*a*) Should any employee consider he has a grievance he shall have the right to appeal to the officers of the ship in order of their rank, and failing adjustment thence in

writing to the higher officers of the Company in their regular order. An employee may have the assistance of a fellow employee in the presentation of his grievance.

(*b*) No discrimination will be made in the employment, retention in the service or conditions of employment of employees covered by this agreement because of membership in employees' organization.

*Article 4*

TRAVELLING AND TRANSFER TIME

(*a*) An employee appointed to a position necessitating travelling from one point to another on the British Columbia Coast to assume that position, shall be provided board and living quarters, and shall be on full pay from the time of leaving the starting point. This shall not apply to new employees or to employees exercising their seniority right.

(*b*) When, due to steamer going out of commission, employees are signed off ship's articles in any other port in British Columbia than Vancouver, these employees shall be deadheaded or worked to Vancouver at the expense of the Company, and shall be on full wages and sustenance until arrival at Vancouver.

(*c*) When employees are transferred from one ship to another at the Company's convenience, where such necessitates a lay-over period awaiting ship, such employees shall be compensated at their regular rate of wages during such lay-over.

(*d*) Employees assigned to duty on a vessel in drydock at North Vancouver shall be provided with the necessary Ferry tickets.

*Article 5*

TRANSPORTATION AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(*a*) Employees will be granted free transportation (in accordance with the Company's regulations) and leave of absence without pay to attend their meetings and conventions, such leave will only be granted when it will not interfere with the requirements of the traffic and the service, and provided the Company is not put to any additional expense.

*Article 6*

OVERTIME

(*a*) During the summer season employees mentioned in Article 1 hereof shall be paid 2½ hours overtime per day at a rate computed pro rata to the monthly rate of pay of each of said respective employees based on 9 duty hours per day within 16 consecutive hours.

(*b*) Overtime outside of summer service, when worked, will be paid in addition by time off or otherwise.

*Article 7*

TIME OFF

All employees shall be granted twenty-four consecutive hours clear of the ship in each week, in the employees home port, where ship calls at such home port, and where the ship does not call at such home port, then the port of Vancouver, B.C., shall be considered as the home port, providing that home port of Vancouver, B.C., shall only apply to ships in service. Where sailing schedules and ships requirements do not allow twenty-four consecutive hours free of the ship as provided above, then this time shall accrue to the employee, and be accorded him as and when opportunity offers.

*Article 8*

PRESERVATION OF RATES

Employees will be paid the rate applicable to the position they occupy.

*Article 9*

UNIFORMS

(*a*) All employees with established seniority having 5 years or more accumulated service, required to wear uniforms, shall be provided with same (not to exceed 1 per year) by the company free of cost.

All employees with established seniority having less than 5 years accumulated service, required to wear uniforms, shall be provided with same (not to exceed 1 per year) by the company and the employee shall pay to the company 50 per cent of the cost thereof.

All employees without established seniority required to wear uniforms shall be provided with same by the company at the the expense of the employee.

(*b*) Butchers will be supplied with freezer coats of heavy material for use when working in refrigeration chambers, at the company's expense. These coats will remain the property of the company.

(*c*) All company whitewear to be laundered at the company's expense.

(*d*) Present practice not to be disturbed except as aforementioned.

*Article 10*

APPLICATION OF MARINE LAW

It is understood that nothing in this agreement shall conflict with Marine Law as set out in the Canada Shipping Act and in case of conflict the provisions of said Act shall govern.

*Article 11*

CRUISES

When extra hands are employed on cruises they shall receive one day's pay for each day on which they work.

*Article 12*

The following wage scales shall be in effect:

*SS. Prince Robert*

| | Per month |
|---|---|
| Storekeeper | $100 00 |
| Linenkeeper (and waiter) | 70 00 |
| Printer (and waiter) | 75 00 |
| Night Saloonsman | 65 00 |
| 2nd Night Saloonsman | 60 00 |
| Head Waiter | 95 00 |
| Waiters and Bedroom Stewards | 60 00 |
| Stewardess | 55 00 |
| Steerage Steward | 60 00 |
| Deck Steward | 60 00 |
| Mess Steward | 40 00 |
| Bellmen | 60 00 |
| Janitor | 40 00 |
| Porters (inexperienced first year) | 35 00 |
| Porters (all others) | 40 00 |
| Page and Bell Boys | 25 00 |
| 2nd Cook | 115 00 |
| 2nd Cook (Relief) | 110 00 |
| 3rd Cook | 90 00 |
| Roast and Grill Cook | 85 00 |
| Mess Cook | 85 00 |

*S.S. Prince Robert*—Concluded.

| | Per month |
|---|---|
| Vegetable Cook | 90 00 |
| Baker | 115 00 |
| 2nd Baker | 65 00 |
| Pantryman | 75 00 |
| 2nd Pantryman | 45 00 |
| Butcher | 100 00 |
| Dishwasher | 45 00 |
| Sculleryman | 45 00 |

SS. *Prince Rupert* and SS. *Prince George*

| | Summer Per month | Winter Per month |
|---|---|---|
| Storekeeper (and waiter) | $65 00 | $60 00 |
| Linenkeeper (and waiter) | 65 00 | 60 00 |
| Printer (and waiter) | 65 00 | 55 00 |
| Night Saloonsman | 65 00 | 60 00 |
| 2nd Night Saloonsman | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Day Saloonsman | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Waiters and Bedroom Stewards | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Steerage Steward | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Stewardess | 55 00 | 50 00 |
| Deck Stewards | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Bellman | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Messroom Stewards | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Messroom Stewards and Janitor | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Porters (inexperienced 1st year) | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Porters (all others) | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Page and Bell Boy | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| Second Cook | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| Third Cook | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Mess Cook | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Vegetable Cook | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Night Cook | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| Baker | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| Butcher | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| Pantryman | 60 55 | 55 55 |
| Dishwashers | 45 00 | 40 00 |

SS. *Prince Charles*

| | Summer Per month | Winter Per month |
|---|---|---|
| Night Saloonsman | $60 00 | $55 00 |
| Waiters and Bedroom Stewards | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Steerage and Mess Steward | 60 00 | 55 00 |
| Mess Room Stewards | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Porters (inexperienced 1st year) | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Porters (all others) | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Page and Bell Boy | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| 2nd Cook | 72 50 | 72 50 |
| 3rd Cook and Butcher | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Pantryman and Asst. Cook | 52 50 | 52 50 |
| Dishwashers | 45 00 | 40 00 |

SS. *Prince John*

| | Per month |
|---|---|
| Saloonsman | $ 67 50 |
| Night Saloonsman | 45 00 |
| Waiters and Bedroom Stewards | 55 00 |
| Steerage Steward | 45 00 |
| Mess Stewards | 40 00 |
| Porters (inexperienced 1st year) | 35 00 |
| Porters (all others) | 40 00 |
| 2nd Cook | 70 00 |
| 3rd Cook and Messman | 60 00 |
| Pantryman | 50 00 |

During the period in which the Alaska service is being operated by the Company the following bonuses shall be paid:

SS. *Prince Rupert* and SS. *Prince George*

| | Per month |
|---|---|
| 2nd Cook, 3rd Cook, Pantryman, Baker, Vegetable Cook, Mess Cook, Night Cook, Butcher | $ 10 00 |
| Porters—(Galley) | 5 00 |

SS *Prince Charles*

2nd Cook and 3rd Cook, $2.50 and $5 per month respectively.

SS. *Prince John*

| | Per month |
|---|---|
| 2nd Cook | $ 2 50 |
| 3rd Cook | 5 00 |

All the above rates and bonuses subject to existing temporary reduction of 10 per cent and any amendments thereto.

No time shall be paid for twice.

*Article 13*

GENERAL

When questions are submitted to the management by the employees committee, in respect of interpretations of this agreement, such interpretations when negotiated shall be signed jointly by the proper officer of the Company, and the committee representing the employees.

*Article 14*

DURATION OF AGREEMENT

This agreement and schedule of rates of pay shall become effective the 15th day of June, 1936, and shall remain in effect until reviewed or superseded on sixty days notice from either party.

Signed on behalf of the employees C.N.S.S. (Pacific):

(Sgd.) ARTHUR COLLINS,
JOSEPH H. WHITFIELD,
L. A. ROBINSON.

For the Management Canadian National Steamships (Pacific):

(Sgd.) THOS. LOUDEN,
Supt. of Steamships.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., September 1, 1936.

*In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between the Supervisory Officers of the Pursers and Stewards Departments of the Canadian National Steamships (Pacific) and the Canadian National Railways.*

VANCOUVER, B.C.,
September 2nd, A.D. 1936.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation:*

The Supervisory Officers of the Pursers and Stewards Department of the Canadian National Steamships (Pacific), i.e., the Pursers and their Assistants, Chief and Second Stewards, and the Chief Cooks, and the Management of the Canadian National Railways desire to advise the Board that since the parties last met with the Board they have as suggested by the Board held meetings together privately in an effort to amicably adjust their differences.

The parties are now pleased to be able to advise the Board that as a result of said conferences all outstanding matters have been adjusted and settled and the further services of the Board are therefore not required.

The parties wish to thank the Board for the assistance rendered throughout the proceedings which have resulted as above indicated in an amicable settlement of the issues involved.

Signed on behalf of the Supervisory Officers of the Pursers and Stewards Departments, Canadian National Steamships (Pacific):

(Sgd.) F. H. CORAM,
A. HARTLEY,
J. BARROWCLOUGH.

For the Management, Canadian National Steamships (Pacific):

(Sgd.) THOS. LOUDEN,
Supt. of Steamships.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 396, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### Case No. 174—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

This case concerned the dispute in regard to the change in classification and rate of pay of three employees on the relief car ferry S.S. Scotia No. 1, Mulgrave,, N.S., which is tied up in dock except when the regular car ferry is undergoing annual repairs.

Prior to January 1, 1936, three men classified as firemen at a rate of 54 cents per hour were employed on Scotia No. 1, in dock, but at that time the classification of one of the firemen was changed to handyman at 69 cents per hour and the classification of the other two firemen to watchmen at 42 cents per hour.

The employees contended that the management had violated the spirit and intent of Article 11, Rule (d) of the Schedule by arbitrarily changing the classification and rate of pay for these employees. The employees also contended that the changes made did not bring about any improvement in so far as the proper maintenance of the Scotia was concerned; and further that the changes were prompted by the desire of the supervising officer to retain the services of a certain junior employee, classified as handyman. In order to prevent this particular employee "from being displaced by a senior fireman" the supervising officer was alleged to have recommended that his classification be changed from fireman to handyman and this was done. The employees claimed that such procedure was contrary and irregular to the rules governing seniority and promotion.

After reviewing the circumstances under which the handyman was appointed and the allocation of duties among the three employees involved in the dispute, it was finally contended "that the classification of fireman should be re-established at the schedule rate of 54 cents per hour, and the employees whose rates were improperly reduced paid in full the difference between 42 and 54 cents per hour since January 1st the date on which the change became effective.

"In conclusion we submit that the setting up of the classification of handyman is irregular and improper inasmuch as it is used to deprive employees the right to employment at work they have performed under the classification of fireman for a period of years. Under the circumstances the classification of fireman should be re-established and the senior qualified employee assigned to the position."

The railways contended that prior to February 1934 the three employees were classified and paid as fireman. "At that time connections were made with the boiler in the power house at the Ferry dock and since then the boat has been heated from the power house except during periods of very cold weather when one boiler on the boat was used. It has not been necessary this winter to use the boiler at any time as the heating system has been increased to avoid the necessity of this. Inasmuch as the services of those employees are not required as fireman their classification as such was changed. Effective January 1, 1936, one position of handyman was created and rate of pay increased from 54 cents to 69 cents per hour. This employee is a qualified mechanic with many years marine experience and assists the machinist who is employed on the day shift making repairs. The classification of the other two firemen was changed to watchmen and their rate of pay reduced from 54 cents to 42 cents per hour which is the schedule rate for watchmen. These two employees are used on the other two shifts and work eight hours. Besides acting as watchmen they do other work which they have heretofore performed, such as scaling, cleaning and painting, shovel snow off dock, sponge boiler tubes once, turn main engine over by hand once a week, and adjust heaters. They are not required to do any firing and the work they perform is that of common labourers."

The case was heard on March 17, 1936, additional evidence being submitted by both parties to the dispute, and as no decision could be reached the case was referred to an Arbitrator under Clause 6 of the Agreement constituting the Board. The decision of the Arbitrator was that the claim of the employees be sustained.

### Case No. 181—Operating Department (Central Region)

This dispute concerned the grievance of passenger station employees, Montreal, with respect to the filling of the position of Assistant Depot Master. During the summer of 1935 a certain employee was assigned to supervise the Red Caps employed at Bonaventure Station, Montreal, and when he was assigned to this position he was placed on the payroll as a station cleaner at 42 cents per hour. At the same time a station cleaner covered by the schedule was laid off. Action was taken by the employees and an investigation made, resulting in the reclassification of the position on the payroll as Assistant Depot Master at $115 per month. Two employees other than the one mentioned above, submitted written applications for the position. The employees maintained that the placing of an employee other than one of these two men represented an infraction of the "letter, spirit and intent of Item No. 6 of the Memorandum" being that the position should have been filled by the senior qualified applicant.

The officers of the Central Region did not submit any contention claiming that as the position of Assistant Depot Master, Bonaventure, was an excluded one, the case did not properly come before the Board. However, both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. The evidence submitted failed to show that there had been a violation of the schedule in the appointment of the first mentioned employee to the position of Assistant Stationmaster, as the other applications were given due consideration.

The claim of the employees was denied.

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### The Furniture Industry in Canada

A preliminary report dealing with "The Furniture Industry in Canada, 1935," indicates that the industry is centred in southwestern Ontario. Out of a total of 404 establishments in 1935, 215 were located in Ontario. The distribution for the remaining provinces being as follows: Quebec, 90; British Columbia, 48, Manitoba, 32, Alberta, 10, Nova Scotia, 5, and New Brunswick, 4.

Capital employed in these concerns in 1935 was reported at $26,060,887, a slight decrease from the previous year. The value placed on lands, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools was $15,287,117; materials, stocks in process and finished products on hand were valued at $6,182,854; and cash, trading and operating accounts totalled, $4,590,916.

The average number of employees in 1935 was 8,827 as compared with 8,423 in 1934. The number of salaried employees was 1,320 and the payments for salaries during the year totalled $1,789,353. The monthly average number of wage-earners was 7,507 while the wage payroll amounted to $5,164,744.

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Under section 6 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick, the Board has power to exclude any establishments from coming within the scope of the Act when not more than a stated number are employed. Under the authority of this section the Board made regulations published in the October 21 issue of the Royal Gazette, New Brunswick. Earlier regulations of the Board were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1933, page 40.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for November, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

| Date | Number of disputes | Number of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov., 1936 | 14 | 1.264 | 11,327 |
| *Oct., 1936 | 17 | 2.222 | 12,733 |
| Nov., 1935 | 16 | 1,113 | 8,781 |

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

In the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of workers involved and in the time loss for November, decreases appear when compared with figures for October, but except in the number of disputes the figures were somewhat greater than in November last year. The only dispute involving a large number of workers for a considerable time was a strike of 340 coal miners at Cadomin, Alberta, which commenced in October and lasted until November 21. In October there were no disputes causing considerable time loss, and in November last year the most important disputes involved longshoremen and certain other water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., and at neighbouring ports.

Five disputes, involving 517 workers, were carried over from October, and nine disputes commenced during the month. Of these fourteen disputes, eight terminated during the month; one resulting in favour of the workers affected, one in favour of the employer involved, two were partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the results of two were recorded as indefinite. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., coal miners, Nacmine, Alta., furniture factory workers, Listowel, Ont., longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., longshoremen, Point Edward, Ont., and restaurant employees, Hamilton, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A strike of glass workers at Wallaceburg, Ont., commencing on August 20, was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE as having terminated on August 26, the strikers being replaced. Information received subsequently indicates that the establishment has been picketed and that nine of the pickets have been arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, etc., and released on bail pending trial. A number of workers are reported by the union to be still on strike against the same company at Hamilton, Ont., and at Redcliff, Alberta, as well as at Wallaceburg, Ont.

A strike of coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., on October 23 was recorded in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November as terminated on October 26, a dispute as to cutting bars having been settled and negotiations as to an increase in wages having been arranged. Later information indicates that the negotiations did not result in a settlement and the mine has been closed and the equipment removed. The Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia and officials of the provincial Department of Labour have met the parties to the dispute but a settlement has not been reported.

A dispute involving two employees of one hotel at Regina, Sask., at the beginning of November has been reported, the establishment being picketed. The union claims that the employees were dismissed for union activity but the manager stated that they were dismissed for cause and that it was not known that a union had been organized.

A minor dispute, causing a cessation of work for one hour by ten truck drivers engaged in connection with road construction at Kaministiquia, Ont., occurred on November 12. The men demanded an increase in wages from $1.25 per hour for two ton trucks to $1.50 and this was conceded.

A minor dispute occurred in one cleaning and dyeing establishment at Toronto, Ont., resulting in a cessation of work by twenty-five employees for two hours on November 21. On the previous day one employee had been dismissed and when two members of the union requested reinstatement they were dismissed also. As a result of the strike all three were reinstated.

A cessation of work by thirty coal miners at a mine near River Hebert, N.S., on November 30 has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Cadomin, Alta.—This strike of employees in one colliery on October 26 against the acceptance of an arbitration award regarding equal distribution of work, as provided for in the agreement in force, was terminated through the mediation of the western representative of the Department of Labour on November 23, work being resumed next day. It was arranged that the dispute would be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—In connection with this dispute, which began on August 11, owing to the refusal of certain fur manufacturers to negotiate for agreements with the fur workers' union, the provincial government on November 13 appointed a commissioner under the Manitoba Evidence Act to inquire into the dispute. During the strike, a number of employers signed agreements with the union and work was resumed in their establishments. The investigation began on November 23 and the attempts of the union to enter into negotiations with the employers before the strike were reviewed. At the end of the month a settlement of the dispute had not been reported. The appointment of the commission is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dress Cutters), Montreal, P.Q.—This dispute involving seven cutters in one establishment, who ceased work on October 12 in protest against the discharge of one worker, alleged to be for union activity, is recorded as having lapsed. It appears that the strikers have been replaced.

Bag Factory Workers (Cotton and Burlap), Walkerville, Ont.—As stated in the November issue of the Labour Gazette a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour mediated, at the request of the Trades and Labour Council of Windsor, early in November. As a result negotiations between the parties were resumed and a settlement was reached on November 19, providing for wage increases for certain classes of work, operations to be resumed on November 23.

Hotel Employees, Windsor, Ont.—As stated in the Labour Gazette for November, at the request of the Trades and Labour Council, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour dealt with the dispute early in November and a settlement was reached. It was agreed that wages paid were not in any instance below the provincial minimum scale and that in many instances the rates were much above it. It was arranged that wage increases would be made in some cases and that employees who were charged for meals should secure them elsewhere in future; also that all on strike would be taken back by December 1.

Coal Miners, Nacmine, Alta.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 25 owing to a dispute as to payment for grey coal. At the end of the month the dispute was not settled as the miners had refused to resume work pending negotiations between union officials and the management.

Bakery Employees, Hamilton, Ont.—A number of bakers and helpers in one establishment ceased work on November 9 in protest against the dismissal of one baker following complaints that they were required to work more than fifty-six hours per week, the maximum permitted under provincial law. Wage increases were also demanded. Officials of the provincial Department of Labour investigated the dispute and, the management having satisfied the union representative that the man was not dismissed for the cause alleged, that the statutory hours would be observed, and that there would be no discrimination against union employees, work was resumed on November 13. Wages for one man were increased and negotiations for an agreement were reported to be in progress.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 11 when one worker was dismissed for a minor infraction of rules. The management agreed to reinstate him and work was resumed after one-half day.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Cloaks and Suits) Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment were involved in a

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1936*

| Industry, occupation and locality | Number of workers involved | Time loss in working days | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to November, 1936** | | | |
| MINING, ETC.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Cadomin, Alta..... | 340 | 6,000 | Commenced Oct. 26, 1936; against arbitration decision *re* equal division of work; terminated Nov. 21, 1936; indefinite. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Fur, Leather, etc.*— | | | |
| Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man..... | 100 | 2,000 | Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated. |
| *Textiles, etc.*— | | | |
| Women's clothing factory workers (dress cutters), Montreal, P.Q..... | 7 | 30 | Commenced Oct. 12, 1936; against dismissal of one employee; lapsed during November, 1936; in favour of employer. |
| Bag factory workers (cotton and burlap), Walkerville, Ont..... | 36 | 700 | Commenced Sept. 28, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 21, 1936; partially successful. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Hotel workers, Windsor, Ont.. | 34 | 300 | Commenced Oct. 8, 1936; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 12, 1936; partially successful. |
| **(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1936** | | | |
| MINING, ETC.— | | | |
| Coal miners, Nacmine, Alta..... | 140 | 700 | Commenced Nov. 25, 1936; *re* payment for grey coal; unterminated. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | |
| *Vegetable Foods*— | | | |
| Bakery employees, Hamilton, Ont..... | 6 | 24 | Commenced Nov. 9, 1936; alleged discrimination against union worker *re* observance of statutory hours; terminated Nov. 12, 1936; compromise. |
| *Textiles, Clothing, etc.*— | | | |
| Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont..... | 25 | 100 | Commenced Nov. 4, 1936; against contracting out of work; lapsed by end of November; indefinite. |
| Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont..... | 60 | 30 | Commenced Nov. 11, 1936; against discharge of worker; terminated Nov. 11, 1936; in favour of workers. |
| *Other Wood Products*— | | | |
| Furniture factory workers, Owen Sound, Ont..... | 116 | 60 | Commenced Nov. 5, 1936; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated Nov. 5, 1936; compromise. |
| Furniture factory workers, Listowel, Ont..... | 85 | 43 | Commenced Nov. 30, 1936; to maintain equal division of work; unterminated. |
| TRANSPORTATION— | | | |
| *Water*— | | | |
| Longshoremen, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., B.C..... | 200 | 1,000 | Commenced Nov. 23, 1936; sympathy with strike of longshoremen in U.S.A. and for recognition of union; unterminated. |
| Longshoremen, Point Edward, (Sarnia), Ont..... | 100 | 100 | Commenced Nov. 30, 1936; for increased wages; unterminated. |
| SERVICE— | | | |
| *Business, etc.*— | | | |
| Restaurant employees, Hamilton, Ont..... | 15 | 240 | Commenced Nov. 12, 1936; against discharge of worker; unterminated. |

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

cessation of work on November 4 owing to a dispute as to contracting out work, alleged to be contrary to the agreement with the union. The employer is reported to have closed the establishment and retired from business.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 5, demanding recognition of the union and increases in wages. The management had agreed to negotiate an adjustment of the wage scale with a committee and negotiations were resumed during the strike and resulted in a settlement providing for increases of one cent to five cents per hour for about forty employees. Union recognition was refused. Work was resumed next morning.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, LISTOWEL, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on November 30, demanding the reinstatement of two workers laid off and claiming that this was a violation of a clause in the agreement stipulating that work should be divided equally. Early in December it was arranged that work would be divided as much as possible, and operations were resumed on December 2.

LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, ETC., B.C.—Members of the locals of the International Longshoremen's Association at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster declared a strike on November 23 in sympathy with the strike of water transportation workers on the Pacific Coast in the United States. The members of these unions had been employed to some extent on work for coastal shipping since the strike which terminated in December, 1935, but had very little work for ocean going ships as this was done since the strike by members of independent unions which have agreements with the Shipping Federation of British Columbia. The unions involved in the strike of 1935 had been affiliated with the Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada and to a great extent ceased to exist after the strike but the Coastwise Longshoremen's Union at Vancouver and those at Victoria and New Westminster later became locals of the International Longshoremen's Association. From time to time the members of these unions have attempted to obtain a greater proportion of the work in the ports and have been supported by the crews of United States ships, these on some occasions having refused to work the ship if loaded or unloaded by members of other unions. In some cases cargoes were not handled and in other cases compromises were reached. In the present strike the members of these unions are demanding jurisdiction over all longshore work in the ports and have been picketing the docks. Large quantities of cargoes to and from United States ports, carried by the railways, have been handled at British Columbia ports owing to the strike in the United States. The shipping companies have, therefore, been employing about 1,400 longshoremen, almost twice the normal force. Some time ago the coastal shipping employers joined the Shipping Federation and notified the longshoremen to join the unions with which the Federation had agreements. Some of them did so and are not involved in the present dispute.

LONGSHOREMEN, POINT EDWARD (SARNIA), ONT.—A number of employees ceased work on November 30 demanding increases in wages from 35 cents per hour to 45 cents for day work and 50 cents for night work. Gradually the strikers were replaced until navigation closed on December 11.

## Appointment of Commission to investigate Fur Workers' Dispute in Winnipeg

The Government of Manitoba on November 13 appointed by Order in Council, under the Manitoba Evidence Act, a commissioner to inquire into a dispute between the fur manufacturers and fur workers in the Greater Winnipeg area.

As stated from month to month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, a strike of employees (reported as numbering 350, in some thirty-five establishments), began early in August, the employers having refused to recognize the local of the International Fur Workers' Union and sign agreements providing for the 40 hour week, increases in the wages, etc. From time to time, it has been reported, several of the employers entered into agreements with the union and work was resumed in their establishments. The other employers claimed that most of the employees in their establishments did not wish to work under such an agreement and were not on strike to any great extent. Efforts of the provincial Department of Labour, as well as of the municipal and federal authorities, to bring about a settlement were unsuccessful (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1936, p. 876).

The Order in Council (Manitoba Gazette, No. 21, 1936) provides for an inquiry into the following:—

(1) What are the reasons for the strike among workers engaged in the fur industry?

(2) Did any disputes or differences between employers and employees in the fur industry exist prior to August 2, 1936?
(3) How many of the workers engaged in the fur industry in Greater Winnipeg were members of the International Fur Workers' Union prior to the time of the strike?
(4) What was the number of the workers engaged in the fur industry at the time of the strike and what proportion of them was desirous of an agreement being negotiated between the employers and the employees?
(5) What efforts were made by representatives of workers to secure an agreement with the employers?
(6) What is the number of employers engaged in the fur industry and what proportion of them entered into an agreement with the representative of the employees?
(7) What are the terms of said agreement?
(8) At the time of the strike how many workers were engaged in the plants of the employers who entered into such an agreement?
(9) What are the reasons offered by employers for refusing to enter into an agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union?
(10) Has any coercion or intimidation been used by employers or union representatives or others to prevent or compel fur workers joining the union?
(11) What is the general condition of the fur trade in Greater Winnipeg in respect to:—
(*a*) Seasonal work;
(*b*) Hours of labour;
(*c*) Wages paid;
(*d*) Observance of law regarding minimum wages?

The commissioner, Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., is to report to the Minister of Labour and to the Attorney General. Mr. D. Grant Potter, K.C. was appointed as counsel.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in October was 82 and 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 102 disputes in progress during the month, involving 38,500 workers with a time loss of 148,000 working days for the month. Of the 82 disputes beginning in October, 17 were over demands for increases in wages, 17 over other wage questions, 3 over questions as to working hours, 23 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 11 over other questions of working arrangements, 7 over questions of trade union principle and 4 were due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached during the month in 76 disputes, of which 18 were settled in favour of workers, 35 in favour of employers and 23 resulted in a compromise. In 7 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The longshoremen's strike at Glasgow which was mentioned in the last issue of the Labour Gazette was terminated October 28 on the employers' terms.

### France

During the latter part of November, a new series of strikes broke out in various districts, in which the strikers occupied the factories, refusing to work or to leave the premises. At Maubeuge and surrounding district, 20,000 metal workers were on strike and at Lille, 8,000 other metal workers were out on strike.

### United States

A strike of 4,000 workers in an automobile accessories manufacturing plant at South Bend, Indiana, for a union closed shop lasted from November 18 to November 25, during the first six days of which time several hundred of the strikers occupied the plant. Negotiations after all the strikers had left the plant brought about the settlement, through which recognition of the union as the bargaining agency for its members was conceded, although closed shop was not granted.

Strikes of over 7,000 workers in plate glass manufacturing plants at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Ottawa, Illinois, and 1,200 steel products workers at Detroit, Michigan, were seriously affecting the automobile manufacturing industry at the beginning of December.

Following a twenty day strike, 9,000 celanese yarn manufacturing workers at Cumberland, Maryland, were successful early in December in securing a 12½ per cent wage increase and collective bargaining.

The strike of longshoremen which was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continued into December. Continued efforts by federal government conciliators had succeeded only in releasing traffic to and from Alaska, but further meetings were being arranged both on the western and eastern coasts. On the east coast and the Gulf of Mexico ports, the strike was begun by seamen who had left the International Seamen's Union and who were later joined by certain other marine unions. Although originally going out on strike in sympathy with strikers on the western coast, the eastern strikers later put forward demands for increased wages, shorter hours and other demands. The International Seamen's Union who have an agreement with ship owners continued to supply crews for certain vessels on the eastern coast.

## Training in Industry

Embodying the results of inquiries conducted between 1931 and 1934 by the Association for Education in Industry and Commerce (Great Britain) a report entitled "Training in Industry" has recently been published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited, London.

As pointed out in the introduction "Early in 1931 the Council of the Association for Education in Industry and Commerce (now a constituent of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education) attempted to make some differentiation between what may be called the internal and the external sides of training for business purposes. Much public attention was then being given to such questions as the qualifications of recruits to industry, the methods of training, and the kind of education best suited to develop these recruits for the ultimate occupation of responsible posts."

Along such broad lines, the inquiry was apparently conducted, although "no attempt was made to define the exact type of training being investigated" . . . . . it being understood that "those responsible for the Inquiries had in their minds all forms of training likely to furnish evidence of suitability (or otherwise) for a business career, which are also intended to develop the faculties and create the mental attitude deemed to be essential for the ultimate assumption of business responsibility."

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A warning that minimum wage regulations applicable to restaurants must be obeyed was reported issued recently by Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board. His statement followed the conviction of one Montreal restaurant proprietor with the further announcement that action will be pressed in several other cases.

Under a plan now being put into effect by the Dominion Department of Fisheries thoroughly qualified instructors will aid the fishermen in different Atlantic areas in determining how best the principles of various types of economic group action can be applied to the solution of their problems. Arrangements have been made by the Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Michaud, to have this educational program carried on by the Extension Department of the University of St. Francis Xavier. At the present time this work is being carried out in northeastern New Brunswick.

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Approximately 250 employees of the Stratford and Montreal factories of the Kroehler Manufacturing Company, received wage increases recently according to an announcement made by the vice-president and general manager of the company in Canada. It was estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the total day and piece workers in both plants would receive a 10 per cent increase, and the remaining 25 per cent would receive a 5 per cent increase.

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In a bulletin entitled "The Leather Industry of Canada, 1935," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that the tanning of hides and skins now forms one of the most important manufacturing industries in Canada. In 1935, the number of tanneries in operation in the Dominion was 85; capital investment was valued at $22,982,210; and the value of production amounted to $20,497,553. The number of persons employed in the industry during 1935 was 3,967, an increase over the preceding year of 387, the total wages and salaries paid being $3,920,106 compared with $3,483,301 in 1934.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

## Administrative Activities during Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1936

Reflecting an eventuful year, particularly in respect to social and economic measures, the annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, details the department's activities in connection with the administration of the legislation under its jurisdiction. The Acts administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour during the period covered by the report are: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Combines Investigation Act (first half of the fiscal year); the Relief Act, 1935; and Government Annuities Act.

It should be pointed out that the Department is also charged with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, and with certain duties arising out of Canadian Membership in the International Labour Organization, League of Nations.

As the basic features underlying most of the above measures have been presented repeatedly in similar annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE over a period of years, and since a summary of 1934-35 annual report appeared in the January issue of this publication, it is not the intention in the present article to again cover the entire field of the department's activities.

### Employment and Wage Trends

A statistical summary of the employment trend during the year covered is given by the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, in a general preface to the report. The deputy's analysis of statistics compiled by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated a fairly substantial net improvement in the employment situation during the fiscal year.

The figures of unemployment among members of trade unions reporting to the department show that the percentage of the membership unemployed was 14·5 per cent at March 31, 1936, compared with 16·7 per cent at March 31, 1935, a net decrease of 13·2 per cent between the two dates. A monthly comparison between the two years shows approximately the same situation. The employment index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stood at 97·4 on April 1, 1936, in comparison with 93·4 on April 1 a year earlier. These index numbers are based upon returns submitted by over 9,000 firms throughout Canada, employing an aggregate of more than 900,000 workers. The index number average for the year ending with March 31, 1936, was 100·7 points, an increase of 3·5 points over that of the preceding year.

The index number of changes in the cost of living maintained by the department showed little variation during the fiscal year, though slightly higher at the end of the twelve months than at the beginning, prices of food having advanced nearly 10 per cent.

Wages rates in 1935 moved generally upward, the increases being slight in metal trades, printing trades, electric railways, and coal mining, and from 2 to 5 per cent in other industries. In building trades and lumbering rates were still about 20 per cent below 1930 levels, while in coal mining they were only 2 per cent lower than the 1930 levels.

Strikes and lock-outs were less numerous in 1935 than during the preceding year and involved smaller number of workers with substantially less time loss. There were 120 disputes, involving 33,269 workers, with a time loss of 288,703 man working days.

### Relief Situation

A further important reference to the social-economic situation was contained in the deputy ministers' summary of relief activities. After referring to the decision of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of December, 1935, in the matter of securing more complete details respecting relief recipients and the subsequent classification, the deputy's statement continues:

"As indicated by tabulations already made from the classification of direct relief recipients submitted by the provinces, 1,326,057 persons on an average were on direct relief administered by the municipalities and/or the province, to which the Dominion Government contributed, during the months December, 1935, to March, 1936, inclusive. Of the total number of relief recipients 69·53 per cent were employable persons over 16 years of age and dependents of employable family heads, i.e., wives, children under 16 years of age and children over 16 years of age at school full time; 4·97 per cent were unemployable persons over 16 years of age and dependents of unemployable family heads; and 25·50 per cent were farmers and their families. The average number of employable persons on relief during the same months was 342,703, these persons being either totally unemployed or under-employed. During the above four-

month period the average number of unemployable persons over 16 years of age was 33,919, and the average number of farmers, 69,806.

Complete details, both of the Dominion disbursements under the Relief Act and the classification of direct relief recipients, are presented in tabular statistics.

### Labour Legislation

At the conclusion of the period, covered by the report (March 31, 1936) two measures, introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, were in process of enactment. These were the National Employment Commission Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 601) and the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 601).

Another relief matter that was also then in the transition stage was the closing of the relief camps (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1936, page 219, and July, 1936, page 608).

The deputy's prefatory survey also included the social legislation—the Acts implementing Draft conventions of the International Labour Organizations and the Employment and Social Insurance Act—which (at the close of 1935) were referred to the Supreme Court for a judicial determination (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 585). Following the Supreme Court decisions, the measures were appealed before the Privy Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 679).

*Fair Wages and Hours Legislation.*—New legislation respecting fair wages and hours of labour in relation to public works and contracts was enacted on June 28, 1935. This measure, entitled The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, repealed The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, but re-enacted a number of sections of that Act and added new provisions to comply so far as possible with certain of the recommendations of the Price Spreads Commission, which had made its report in April, 1935.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, continues the policy set out in the former Act with respect to wage rates and an eight hour day on works of construction, remodelling, repair and demolition undertaken by the Government of Canada directly or by contract. The new features make provision for a forty-four hour week on such works, and extend the policy of fair wages and a forty-four hour week to works towards which federal aid is granted by way of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The Act came into force on May 1, 1936.

### Arbitration and Conciliation

Reporting on the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the conciliation service, the deputy minister observed:

"Although for the first time in seven years a cessation of work occurred despite proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the strike was not of a serious nature. The industry in which this threatened strike was not averted as a result of board proceedings was coal mining. While ten coal operators and 1,350 miners in the Drumheller, Rosedale, and Wayne districts in Alberta were involved in the dispute, only 370 men employed in three mines went on strike, the board's recommendations being accepted in the case of the seven other mining companies and their employees.

"Thirty applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were dealt with during the year. In only seven cases, however, was recourse to formal procedure under the Act necessary.

"Numerous requests were received in the Department of Labour during the year from employers and workpeople for assistance in settling industrial controversies, and the very able efforts of the conciliation officers in this connection were rewarded with an excellent measure of success."

Chapters in the report detail the administrative proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and also the Mediation work conducted under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

### Canadian Government Annuities

A noteworthy feature in connection with the administration of the Government Annuities Act was the outstanding increase in the purchase by the public of this form of security. There were 6,357 contracts issued during 1935-36 as compared with 3,930 in 1934-35, 2,412 in 1933-34, and 1,375 in 1932-33, while purchase money received totalled $21,281,981.31, as against $13,376,400.02 in 1934-35, $7,071,439 in 1933-34, and $3,547,345.03 in 1932-33. This shows an increase of 362·3 per cent in the number of contracts issued during 1935-36 as compared with 1932-33, and of 500 per cent in the purchase money received.

### Canada Regained Seat on Governing Body of I.L.O.

The most important development during the year in Canada's relationship with the International Labour Organization was the regaining of the Canadian Government's seat

on the Governing Body. This position was lost in the previous year when the revised list of the eight countries of chief industrial importance was adopted at the sixty-ninth session of the Governing Body, the United States and Russia replacing Canada and Belgium. With the resignation of Germany from the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization, effective in October, 1935, Canada was designated by the Governing Body at its seventy-third session to take the seat previously filled by Germany. At this session, also, Dr. W. A. Riddell, the Canadian Representative, was unanimously elected chairman of the Governing Body.

## NATIONAL RELIEF REGISTRATION

### Numbers of Relief Recipients in Canadian Cities Over Twenty-five Thousand Population

A reduction of 3·97 per cent in the total number of persons receiving direct relief last September in twenty-two Canadian cities, as compared with September, 1935 is shown in preliminary figures issued on November 25, 1936, by the National Employment Commission. Reduction from September, 1934 figures works out at 7·44 per cent.

This announcement included comparative figures of direct relief recipients in all Canadian cities of twenty-five thousand or over, with the exception of Saint John and Moncton, New Brunswick. Owing to the application of Dominion grants-in-aid to public works rather than direct relief in New Brunswick during part of this year, figures were not included for cities in that province.

The figures include only direct relief to which the Dominion and provinces contribute. They are applicable only to relief looked after in the first instance by municipal corporations except in Vancouver, where certain Provincial relief cases are also included.

The twenty-two cities covered in the statement and tabular matter issued by the Commission, have heretofore represented approximately 63 per cent of direct relief, other than farm relief, it is estimated. In September, 1935 the same cities accounted for 51·27 per cent of all direct relief recipients, including those on farm relief. The eight largest cities, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Quebec, Ottawa and Windsor, returned approximately 82 per cent of those receiving direct relief in the twenty-two cities covered.

These figures are the first to be issued following the September registration of direct relief recipients carried out for the Commission. They are necessarily preliminary and subject to minor revision. As available, additional figures will be given out. It is to be noted that all heads of families and individual persons on relief from the cities enumerated are included in the table, regardless of whether they are employable or unemployable.

The tabular matter, which includes comparison with figures for the same cities for September, 1935, and September, 1934, is as follows:

COMPARISON OF TOTAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS OF ALL CLASSES ON DIRECT RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER, 1934, 1935 AND 1936

| City | Sept., 1934 | Sept., 1935 | Sept., 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia— | | | |
| Halifax | 10,127 | 6,400 | 6,695 |
| Quebec— | | | |
| Hull | 4,574 | 5,004 | 4,980 |
| Montreal | 158,903 | 168,237 | 160,872 |
| Quebec | 14,452 | 14,156 | 18,296 |
| Sherbrooke | 2,561 | 2,119 | 2,492 |
| Three Rivers | 6,858 | 5,628 | 5,726 |
| Verdun | 9,306 | 9,945 | 10,106 |
| Ontario— | | | |
| Brantford | 6,616 | 4,818 | 4,926 |
| Fort William | 1,949 | 1,878 | 2,215 |
| Hamilton | 24,956 | 18,337 | 16,577 |
| Kitchener | 3,303 | 2,925 | 2,425 |
| London | 6,674 | 6,130 | 4,816 |
| Ottawa | 16,392 | 18,903 | 17,042 |
| Toronto | 92,582 | 86,968 | 76,336 |
| Windsor | 28,161 | 23,816 | 20,961 |
| Manitoba— | | | |
| Winnipeg | 29,985 | 28,830 | 26,165 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | |
| Regina | 9,662 | 9,787 | 9,879 |
| Saskatoon | 7,323 | 6,052 | 5,303 |
| Alberta— | | | |
| Calgary | 9,664 | 9,435 | 10,034 |
| Edmonton | 8,495 | 8,118 | 9,273 |
| British Columbia— | | | |
| Vancouver— | | | |
| Municipal | 25,765 | 23,580 | 18,005 |
| Provincial | ..... | ..... | 9,667 |
| Victoria | 3,075 | 2,929 | 2,799 |
| | 481,383 | 463,995 | 445,590 |

# OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS IN CANADA

## An Analysis of the Distribution of the Gainfully Employed Population, 1881-1931

DURING the past half-century the occupational pattern of Canada has undergone a marked transformation. Even for several decades after Confederation, the Dominion remained basically agrarian, and the majority of the population won its living from the land. As late as 1891, the population of Canada was nearly seventy per cent rural. With the turn of the century, however, began the rapid diversification of the national economy which was to bring about so great a degree of urbanization that by 1931 less than half of the Canadian people lived in rural areas. Huge quantities of outside capital flowed in to make possible the exploitation and development of the country's rich and varied natural resources. Great new industries came into importance, while specialization and the increasing use of machinery proceeded apace. Large numbers of workers found employment in entirely new occupations, while older occupational groups showed corresponding declines. As a consequence of these developments, the present distribution of Canada's gainfully occupied population among the various occupational groups differs radically from that which existed in the early days of the Dominion.

Any analysis of occupational trends in Canada must first take into consideration the growth of the total population of the Dominion. In the past seven decennial census years the total population of Canada has been as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 3,689,257 | 100·00% |
| 1881 | 4,324,810 | 117·23% |
| 1891 | 4,833,239 | 130·98% |
| 1901 | 5,371,315 | 145·56% |
| 1911 | 7,206,643 | 195·30% |
| 1921 | 8,788,483 | 238·17% |
| 1931 | 10,376,786 | 281·21% |

From the foregoing, moreover, it is obvious that such a study of occupational trends in Canada must be based upon the relation between the total population and the total number gainfully employed. In other words, comparative tables must be on a percentage basis. Otherwise, many occupations would show a continued increase; whereas some have declined considerably in relation to the total population. The accompanying table (I) is based upon Dominion decennial census figures.

TABLE I—TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY DECENNIAL CENSUS YEARS

| Year | Population ten years of age and over | Total Employed | Percent Employed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 3,162,122 | 1,377,585 | 43·56 |
| 1891 | 3,611,882 | 1,606,369 | 44·47 |
| 1901 | 4,063,943 | 1,782,832 | 43·87 |
| 1911 | 5,514,388 | 2,723,634 | 49·39 |
| 1921 | 6,671,236 | 3,173,169 | 47·56 |
| 1931 | 8,159,059 | 3,927,591 | 48·14 |

For census purposes, a gainful occupation is an occupation by which the person who pursues it earns money or money equivalent, or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Young children helping at home or women doing housework in their own homes without wages, and having no other employment, are not included among the gainfully employed. A gainfully occupied person may be an employer, a worker on his own account, a wage-earner, or an unpaid family worker (such as a storekeeper's or a farmer's son) who fills the place of a wage-earner.

An examination of Table I reveals that the percentage of the Canadian population finding gainful occupations has averaged well over four units higher during the present century than in the closing decades of the preceding century. The average percentage of the population ten years of age and over gainfully employed in 1881, 1891, and 1901 was 43·97 per cent, whereas the average percentage for 1911, 1921, and 1931 amounted to 48·36 per cent. This rise has coincided with the steady increase of the percentage of gainfully occupied females and the progressive decrease in the number of dependents in the average family.

Table II records the distribution of the gainfully occupied population of Canada among the various occupational groups in the decennial census years of the past half-century. Unfortunately, it is impossible to include the figures for 1911 in this table, owing to the fact that the census returns of that year have not been classified and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on an occupational basis comparable with the returns of other census years. This omission, however, does not prevent the detection of the occupational trends of Canada through the years, which in the main are unmistakable.

TABLE II—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN CANADA

| Occupation Group | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Agriculture..... | 53·07 | 45·51 | 39·85 | 32·82 | 28·82 |
| Manufacturing... | 12·74 | 14·73 | 16·60 | 12·83 | 12·10 |
| General unskilled labour..... | 7·03 | 7·22 | 7·18 | 9·63 | 11·13 |
| Service..... | 7·27 | 9·15 | 9·26 | 8·12 | 10·13 |
| Trade..... | 5·01 | 5·26 | 5·28 | 8·39 | 7·99 |
| Transportation... | 3·08 | 3·80 | 4·61 | 6·34 | 7·67 |
| Construction..... | 4·96 | 5·37 | 4·98 | 5·11 | 5·17 |
| Professions..... | 3·19 | 3·68 | 4·36 | 5·38 | 5·63 |
| Clerical work.... | 0·34 | 1·49 | 3·09 | 6·87 | 6·59 |
| Fishing, hunting, and logging.... | 2·66 | 2·65 | 2·44 | 2·14 | 2·34 |
| Mining..... | 0·51 | 0·95 | 2·06 | 1·52 | 1·49 |
| Finance and insurance..... | 0·14 | 0·19 | 0·29 | 0·85 | 0·94 |
| All occupations | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The accompanying chart presents the above material in graphic form.

The first significant point to appear in the above table is the steady decline in the percentage of people who find employment in agriculture. Although agriculture still gives employment to a greater number of workers than any other single occupation, the 1931 percentage had dropped to 54 per cent of the figure of half a century before. Large-scale farming and the mechanization of agriculture have materially contributed to this decline. Within the period under review, the size of the average Canadian farm has more than doubled. In the closing decades of the past century, during which the agricultural industry remained fairly stable, the average Canadian farm occupied slightly less than 100 acres; now it occupies more than 200 acres. Until the turn of the century, moreover, the exportable surplus of Canadian agricultural products was comparatively small. Within three decades of the present century, however, this surplus has increased more than tenfold and has established itself as easily the most important item in the national economy. Fewer farms have tended to produce a continually increasing output; and, moreover, the trend has been for proportionately fewer workers to be required in this operation. Consequently there has been a decreasing percentage of the Canadian population directly engaged in agriculture.

This constant diminution in the percentage of agricultural workers has been a major contributing factor in the urbanization of the Canadian population. The marked shifting of emphasis from the rural to the urban has been accompanied by the complication of the problems of adjustment within the occupational groups other than agriculture. Rural Canada has continually fed a supply of workers to these groups, in many cases a greater supply than they could absorb. At the same time, technological advance has affected other industries in the same way that it has affected agriculture, that is, by substantially increasing the output of each worker and thus lessening the demand for workers within the industries. It is to be observed that in the period under review the percentage of Canadian workers in the general unskilled labour group has been continually increasing. In preparing Table II, allowance has been made for the fact that in 1881 agricultural labourers were included in the general labour group, and the two percentages involved have been adjusted accordingly in order to put them on a comparable basis. Subsequent to 1881, the general unskilled labour group has consisted mainly of odd job workers and all unskilled labourers other than agricultural, mining and logging workers. This group, its numbers constantly swelled by workers no longer required in the operation of agriculture and other increasingly mechanized industries, constitutes one of the most serious factors in Canada's unemployment problem.

It will be noted that the percentage of the working population finding employment in the fishing, hunting, and forestry occupational group, while registering a slight decline, has remained fairly constant. This group, like agriculture, consists largely of workers who might be termed primary producers.

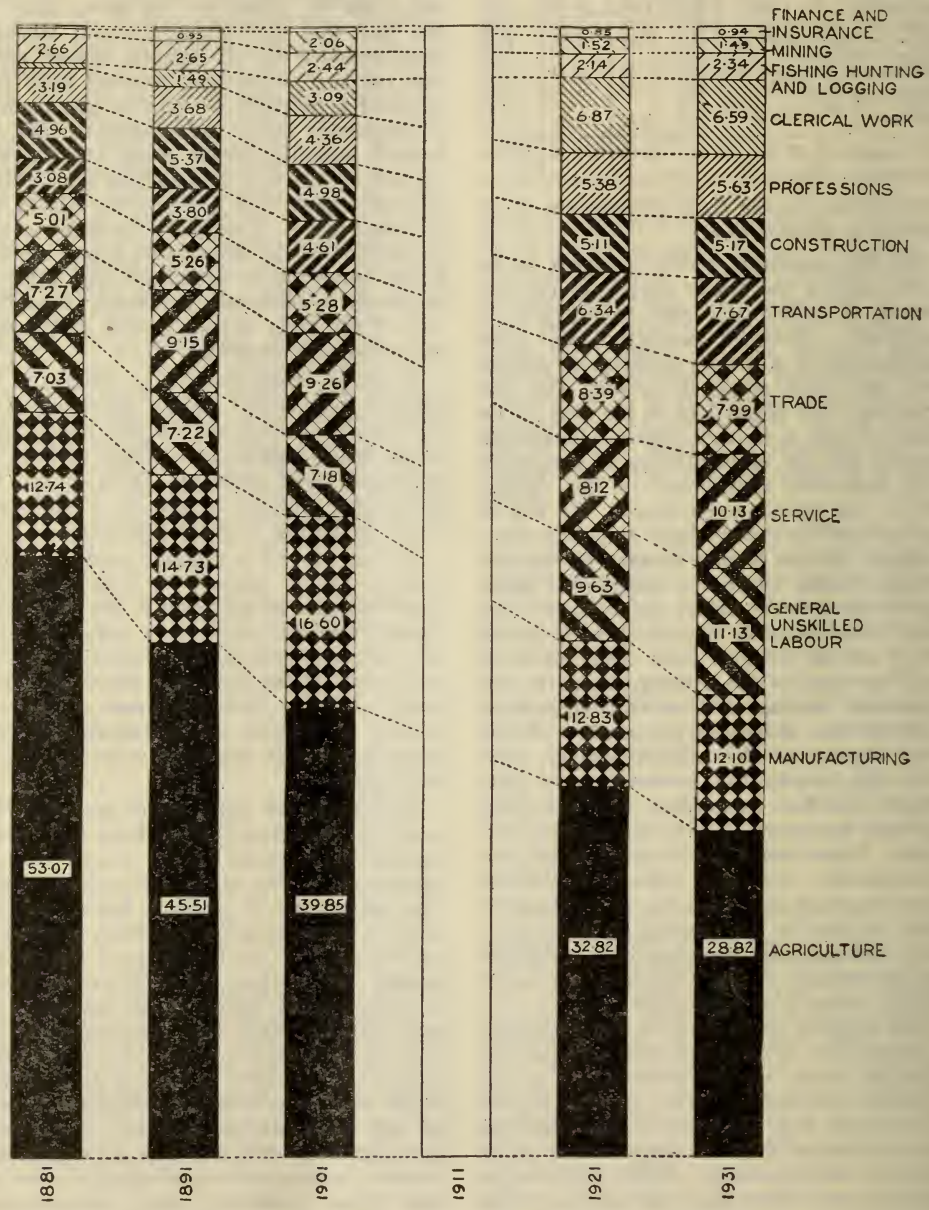
Mining, the other primary producing occupational group, reached its peak percentage about the turn of the century. In very recent years, however, considerably more attention has been and is being focussed upon the development of the mining industry, and it is highly probable that the trend of the percentage of workers within the mining occupational group is becoming definitely upward once more.

Throughout the years under review, manufacturing (including electric light and power) has on the average ranked second only to agriculture in size as an occupational group. The percentage of workers finding employment in manufacturing industries reached its highest point at the beginning of the present century. Since then, the machine has tended to replace hand labour to an increasing extent, with the result that proportionately less workers have been required, while industrial output has continued to expand. It is perhaps within the manufacturing industries most of all that mechanization and scientific research have increased efficiency and correspondingly reduced man-power requirements. At the same time, however, while research and human ingenuity tend to close certain avenues of employment to the worker, the same forces

are constantly engaged in seeking and revealing new fields of endeavour, new potential industries which will therefore give employment and also further the progress of humanity towards a better standard of living. Thus in the long run a balance, or a partial balance, may be struck between the conflicting effects upon the employment field of these interacting forces.

The percentage of workers engaged in construction has been close to five per cent in every census year of the period reviewed.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF PERSONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN CANADA, CENSUS OF 1881, 1891, 1901, 1921 AND 1931




In the census of 1911 the gainfully employed population was classified mainly by industry

Thus it would appear that this percentage is the maximum proportion of the nation's gainfully occupied population that can find steady employment within this occupational group.

The transportation, trade, and finance-insurance groups all have registered continual and substantial growth throughout the past half-century, growth which is indicative of the diversification and increasing complexity of the Canadian economy. The percentage of workers employed in transportation (including communications, warehousing, and storage) increased continually, and in 1931 was 250 per cent of the 1881 figure. Growth within the trade group was also marked but more uneven, with great acceleration being shown in the first two decades of the present century. The percentage increase of workers in the finance-insurance group has been fairly continuous, and this small but important division in 1931 gave employment to about one per cent of Canada's gainfully occupied population.

Professional pursuits in 1931 gave employment to some 225,000 persons, as compared with some 45,000 in 1881. This was a marked increase, in comparison with the growth of the total population and of the total number of gainfully occupied. Within the period under review the percentage of professional workers, by far the most highly specialized and most highly educated of all the occupational groups, nearly doubled itself, while the actual number of professionals in 1931 was five times the number in 1881.

The trend has also been upward in the service group, which includes domestic and personal service, custom and repair, laundering, cleaning, dyeing, and pressing. It is in this occupational group, which in 1931 gave employment to one-tenth of all Canadian workers, that the problem of an adequate wage is usually most serious. Morever, the problem becomes still graver in years of depression, as the ranks of the service group (domestic service, especially) are then swelled by workers who cannot find employment in their usual occupations.

The most striking growth was recorded in a strictly urban occupational group, the clerical workers. This group includes office clerks, stenographers, office appliance operators, and bookkeepers. In 1881 only 0·34 per cent of the gainfully occupied population of Canada was engaged in clerical work; by 1931 the percentage had risen to 6·59, an increase of 1838 per cent or nearly twenty-fold. Office work in 1931 gave employment to a quarter of a million Canadians, and it is significant to note that during the most recent depression the "white-collar" worker suffered considerably less unemployment than did the wage-earner in any other occupational group. On June 1, 1931, for instance, the percentage of all wage-earners out of work in Canada was 18·29; the percentage of clerical workers out of work on that date, however, was only 8·48.

An examination of the distribution of the gainfully occupied women of Canada among the various occupational groups discloses an occupational pattern that differs considerably from that of the gainfully occupied population as a whole. No figures are available for 1881, but in the succeeding decennial census years the occupational distribution of gainfully employed women has been as shown in Table III.

Table III—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN CANADA

| Year | Total number of females ten years of age and over | Total number of females gainfully employed | Percentage of females gainfully employed |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | % |
| 1891 | 1,770,877 | 195,990 | 11·07 |
| 1901 | 1,981,790 | 237,949 | 12·01 |
| 1911 | 2,548,743 | 364,821 | 14·31 |
| 1921 | 3,209,998 | 490,150 | 15·27 |
| 1931 | 3,906,522 | 665,919 | 17·05 |

It is evident from the above table that the trend of the percentage of gainfully occupied women in Canada has been progressively upward, whereas the peak percentage for the gainfully occupied population as a whole was reached in 1911, as shown in Table I.

There were in 1931, the figures for which year are the latest available, 660,000 gainfully occupied females in Canada. One-third of this total, 220,000, was engaged in domestic and personal service—by far the largest single occupational group for women. Next was the professional group, with 118,000 workers, 18 per cent of the gainfully occupied females. Included among the female professionals were 65,000 school teachers, 33,000 nurses and nurses-in-training, 10,000 nuns and other religious workers, and 5,000 musicians and music teachers. Closely following the professional group was the clerical group, with 116,500 female workers, constituting 17 per cent of all gainfully occupied women. Within this group were 65,000 stenographers and typists, 29,000 office clerks, 21,000 bookkeepers and cashiers, and 1,500 office appliance operators. Manufacturing gave employment to some 85,000 women, about seventy per cent of whom were textile workers. Of 54,000 women employed in the trade group, 45,000 were engaged as saleswomen behind the counters of retail stores. About 24,000 women were following agricultural pursuits, and about the same number was employed within the transportation-communication group. Of the latter

number, over 14,000 were telephone operators and about 8,000 were employed as packers, wrappers, and labellers in the warehousing and storage subdivision. Approximately 9,000 female workers were engaged in laundering, cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, while nearly 12,000 were listed as general unskilled labourers. Practically no women were employed in fishing, hunting, forestry, mining, construction, finance or insurance.

It is apparent, therefore, that women have penetrated many branches of the employment field to an increasing extent. This trend has been so marked in the case of certain occupational groups that women are now in the majority.

Apart from the entry of women into many avenues of employment, several other significant facts are revealed by the preceding analysis. In the first place, the urban worker has come to outnumber the rural worker. Secondly, the proportion of our gainfully occupied engaged in primary production has dwindled, while the percentage of those employed in secondary production and still more in the auxiliary occupations, has continued to rise.

The paramount fact to emerge from any analysis of occupational trends in Canada is the growing diversification of the national economy; and this development, finding its roots in the increasing use of the machine and the specialization of labour, has been accompanied by a substantial elevation of the general standard of living. Unfortunately, however, the striking advance in technological method which has taken place in the period under review has been offset by widespread unemployment during the depression and these unemployed are as yet denied most of the benefits which should accompany such an improved standard of living, and the betterment of their lot constitutes one of the major problems of government to-day.

NOTE.—The population section of the 1937 *Canada Year Book* will contain a complete occupational analysis of the 1931 decennial census figures.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at September 30, 1936

The accompanying table gives a statistical summary to September 30, 1936, of the chief factors—numbers of pensioners and amount of Dominion disbursements—in the operation of old age pensions in Canada under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42), and under concurrent Acts by the provinces participating in the scheme.

In order to avoid the duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

The present summary was prepared in the Department of Finance.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

| — | Number of Pensioners | Average Monthly Pension | Dominion Government Contributions July 1st to Sept. 30th, 1936 | Dominion Government Contributions from inception of Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Alberta | 8,644 | 17 99 | 344,954 96 | 5,761,207 95 |
| British Columbia | 10,480 | 19 16 | 450,521 87 | 9,024,144 12 |
| Manitoba | 11,281 | 18 60 | 477,587 60 | 9,727,442 57 |
| New Brunswick | 8,728 | 13 11 | 254,378 25 | 254,378 25 |
| Nova Scotia | 13,410 | 14 42 | 440,103 76 | 4,084,169 10 |
| Ontario | 54,960 | 18 04 | 2,190,660 85 | 44,229,516 24 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,693 | 10 60 | 40,183 44 | 431,018 42 |
| Saskatchewan | 11,259 | 16 49 | 430,445 52 | 8,821,240 50 |
| North West Territories | 7 | 18 98 | 405 41 | 10,418 59 |
| | 120,462 | – | 4,629,241 66 | 82,343,535 74 |

# LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC AND BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1936

THE Legislatures of British Columbia and Quebec have both held second sessions in 1936. (The labour legislation enacted at the earlier sessions of their Legislatures was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, page 408, and for July, page 606.) A number of laws of labour interest which were enacted are summarized below.

## Quebec

The Quebec Legislature, which sat from October 7 to November 12, passed a law providing for a Department of Health, repealed the Forest Operations Commission Act and amended statutes relating to collective labour agreements, trade unions, workmen's compensation, stationary enginemen, pressure vessels and old age pensions.

### Collective Agreements

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was amended to provide that where a joint committee takes action to enforce an agreement several claims against the same employer may be joined in the same suit and that several employees may join in the same suit against the same employer. In such actions the joint committe is to be deemed to be a third party for the purposes of the evidence and not as one subrogated for or as the representative of any employee.

Persons violating the wage terms of an agreement are now brought under the penalty provisions of the Act and in addition to paying to the joint committee, as before, a sum equal to 20 per cent of the wage claim as liquidated damage, they are also liable to a maximum fine of $10 and costs for a first offence and $50 and costs for a subsequent offence.

The amending Act adds two clauses relating to the building industry. These amendments are designed to remedy weaknesses revealed by judicial decisions involving the application of the statute.

Subject to the exemptions for workmen permanently employed in the maintenance of religious or charitable institutions or manufacturing establishments, as provided for in the 1935 amendment to the Act, a collective labour agreement made obligatory in the building industry is to be binding not only upon employers and workmen belonging to that industry, but upon every person, association or corporation employing workmen in building either casually or permanently. An agreement must enumerate exceptions where it is not to apply. The Minister of Labour may recommend, however, that the agreement shall not affect work done by members of the same family. Contractors ordinarily engaged in the work of demolition are to be considered members of the building industry and subject to the provisions of a collective agreement.

An Act respecting the Extension of the Collective Labour Agreement ratified by Order in Council No. 1723 of June 28, 1935, and Order in Council No. 1131 of April 15, 1936, validates two agreements affecting longshoremen in Montreal connected with inland and coastal navigation.

### Professional Syndicates

The Professional Syndicates Act was amended by the addition of a section providing that actions arising out of a collective labour agreement under this statute are prescribed by six months. Actions which have arisen prior to the coming into force of the amending Act (November 12, 1936) are still, as they have been in the past, subject to one year's prescription where the engagement was for less than one year and to two years' prescription in all other cases.

### Workmen's Compensation

Two Acts amending the Workmen's Compensation Act were passed. One restores a provision, repealed in 1933, giving the workman the right to choose his own physician. The other amending Act permits an injured workman, his dependants or his representatives to take action at common law against any person other than his employer notwithstanding the fact that compensation may have been obtained under the Act.

### Forest Operations

The Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act passed in 1934 was repealed. This Act required all timber limit holders and contractors cutting timber on Crown Lands, before starting operations, to send to the Commission established under the Act certain information including the wages or salaries of employees, the methods used in their calculation, the mode of payment, particulars of deductions, fines, etc., prices charged for articles sold to employees and for transportation, medical and other services, hours of labour, sanitary conditions, food, and work hazards. The employer was required to keep the above information posted at the camp and an employee paid lower wages than those reported to the Commission might claim the difference in a civil action.

### Miscellaneous Legislation

The Pressure Vessels Act and the Stationary Enginemen's Act were amended to provide for the appointment of the employees necessary for their administration and for the payment of the salaries and expenses of such employees.

The Quebec Old Age Pensions Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The Provincial Government may enter into any agreement with the Government of Canada respecting old age pensions, instead of being restricted to co-operation under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act with the condition that the Parliament of Canada should contribute 75 per cent of the cost. The payment of a pension to any person legally entitled to it is now made obligatory under the conditions laid down in any Dominion Act or regulations relating to old age pensions. Formerly, the Act provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might authorize the payment of pensions to such persons.

Application for a pension may be made either to the Commission or to the official appointed under the Act for the territory in which the applicant resides. Prior to the amendment, application was to be made to the municipal council. If the official refuses to investigate a claim for a pension within a reasonable time, the applicant may petition a district magistrate to do so. An applicant may appeal from any decision of the Commission to a judge of the Superior Court, whereas formerly the Commission's decisions were final. No fee may be collected by the prothonotary or clerk in connection with appeals under the last two provisions given above. Decisions of the Commission on applications for pensions are to be based upon the conditions laid down in any Act of the Parliament of Canada respecting old age pensions and the regulations thereunder with consideration for the rules of the Civil Code relating to alimentary pensions. The Minister may take the usual legal proceedings against a pensioner and especially he may take action as provided for under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act.

Another Act provides for the setting up of a Department of Health and defines the Ministers' powers and duties.

## British Columbia

The British Columbia Legislature which was in session from October 27 to November 20, 1936, enacted new statutes to regulate trade schools and to define "residence" for the purposes of relief, health and welfare services. Amendments were made in the laws relating to workmen's compensation, metalliferous mines, minimum wages, factory inspection, hours of labour for municipal firemen, apprenticeship and unemployment relief.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act were amended by the addition of special provisions relating to silicosis. These new sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act apply only to the metalliferous mining industry which includes work underground or in ore-crushing or rock-crushing operations except where such operations are carried on in water or a chemical solution. The Workmen's Compensation Board, however, is authorized to bring other industries within the scope of the silicosis provisions.

A workman disabled from silicosis, whether complicated by tuberculosis or not, on or after January 1, 1936, is entitled to compensation provided he has been a resident of the Province for at least five years last preceding his disablement and has actually been exposed to dust containing silica in employment in the metalliferous mining industry of the Province for periods amounting in all to at least five years preceding his disablement. Three months of such employment must have been in the three-year period last preceding disablement. If it can be shown that the workman had silicosis or tuberculosis before being exposed to it in the metalliferous industries of British Columbia, he is not entitled to compensation and if he has been exposed to silica dust elsewhere before his exposure to it in the Province the compensation is to be reduced by the proportion that the period of exposure elsewhere bears to the total period of exposure. A workman who is no longer employed in the metal-mining industry must file his claim for disability within two years from the time of leaving, or within three years from the time when his last examination showed him to be free of silicosis and tuberculosis, or within six months after the passing of the Act, or his claim is completely barred.

The Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to maintain a separate fund to meet the cost of compensation under these provisions. The "Silicosis Fund" is to be made up by assessments on the pay-rolls of employers in the metalliferous-mining industry and in such other industries as the Board may determine that there is liability for silicosis. The rates of assessment may be varied by the Board according to the hazard in the different kinds of employment in the silicosis class and, where the hazard in any plant or

occupation is considered to be greater than the average of the class a special rate of assessment may be imposed.

The Schedule of industrial diseases to be compensated under the Act is further amended by the addition of infected blisters due to employment in any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration causing blisters or abrasions.

Another amendment to the Act provides that members of the Board may be removed from office on reaching the age of 70 years.

The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act was amended to require that, unless otherwise permitted by the Workmen's Compensation Board, every workman whose employment takes him into any mine or into any ore-crushing or rock-crushing operation of a mine, must, except where the ore or rock is kept constantly moist, be examined by a physician at the expense of the employer at least once in twelve months. If the physician finds the workman to be free from diseases of the respiratory organs and fit for underground work, he is to give him a certificate to that effect, which, if so required by the manager of the mine is to remain in his custody during the time the workman is in his employ. No workman may be employed in connection with such operations for more than two months unless he has the required certificate or has been exempted by the Board. The Board is to prescribe the nature of the examination and generally make rules for the carrying out of these provisions.

### Minimum Wages

The Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act were amended by the addition of three clauses, the same in both statutes. The first of these clauses defines the term "conditions of labour and employment" as used in the section of the Act giving the Board of Industrial Relations power to inquire into conditions of labour and employment and to regulate them. The term includes all matters affecting employers and employees in respect of the employment relation, including charges made by employers to employees for meals, lodging, accommodation, light, water, fuel, goods or services or for uniforms or other articles of apparel and the repair, laundering or similar service connected with their upkeep, or any other charges, as well as the method of paying wages and all provisions connected with the working of short time and overtime, rest periods and arrangements affecting the health and welfare of employees where such are within the control of the employer. The second clause provides that conclusive evidence of an Order of the Board may be given by production of a copy of the British Columbia Gazette purporting to contain a copy of the Order. The third clause provides that every person falsely representing himself to be an inspector for the Department of Labour, or a person authorized by the Board of Industrial Relations or its chairman for the purposes of the Act, or making wrongful use of any badge or writing so as to make any person believe that he is an inspector or authorized person, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than $50 or more than $100.

In addition to the above three clauses, several amendments were made in the Male Minimum Wage Act. The definition of "employee" was amended by striking out the word "adult," thus making it apply to all male persons in receipt of or entitled to compensation for labour or services performed for another. Accordingly, the clause was deleted which enabled the Board to inquire into wages and conditions of labour and employment of persons under 21 years of age and to make orders fixing minimum wages for such persons. In line with this change, the section setting forth the powers of the Board was amended to enable it to prescribe conditions of labour and employment in respect of all or any employees for whom a minimum wage is fixed.

The amendments to the Male Minimum Wage Act, including those common to that Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act, are not to be deemed to render void or affect any Order of the Board made before their enactment.

The list of persons who are ex-officio members of the Board of Industrial Relations no longer includes the chairman of the Economic Council.

### Hours of Labour for Fire Departments

An amendment to the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act makes that Act apply to any place in which there is a paid fire department whereas formerly it applied only to the municipalities of Victoria, Vancouver, South Vancouver, Point Grey, and New Westminster. In each municipality or place to which the Act applies, officers and employees of the fire department must have two full days off duty in each week in addition to the periods off duty under the Fire Department's Two-Platoon Act. Formerly, only one day off duty was granted.

### Factories

The Factories Act was the subject of a number of amendments. Except with the written permission of an inspector, no factory is to be kept open or person employed on any of the

following holidays: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Remembrance Day, or any day appointed by Proclamation and declared to be a public holiday for the purposes of this provision, nor on Good Friday or Easter Monday. But where a factory is closed on Good Friday or on Easter Monday in any year, the granting of a holiday on the other of those days is at the option of the employer. Formerly it was unlawful for any factory to be open or any person employed therein on a holiday as defined by the "Interpretation Act" which included, in addition to the above, Sundays, the day following Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the birthday or the day fixed by Proclamation for the celebration of the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, any day fixed by Parliament or by Proclamation of the Governor General in Council as a day of fasting or thanksgiving or as a general holiday throughout the Dominion, and any day appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as a holiday.

Any person employing a young girl or woman so that her health is likely to be permanently injured, is now liable to a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $100 and in default of immediate payment of fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than three months. Formerly the penalty for this offence was a fine of not more than $100 and, in default of payment of fine and costs, imprisonment for a maximum period of six months.

The clause declaring it unlawful to employ a young girl or woman for more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week unless a different apportionment of daily hours was made to secure a shorter day's work on Saturday, was amended to provide that such shorter day's work may be given on some other day of the week.

Part II which is added to the Act and deals with home-work is similar in its provisions to sections added to the Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in 1936 and given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1936, at page 411. Both employers giving out work to be done at home and workers must obtain permits from the factory inspector by making written application for them. Permits may be issued only to those employers who satisfy the inspector that they are likely to comply with the Minimum Wage Acts and the Hours of Work Act and only to workers who can meet the conditions as regards health and sanitation. They may be cancelled by the inspector for violation of the Act or of the wages and hours regulations or for reasons of public health. Registers of home-workers must be kept by employers, and inspectors have power to inspect such registers and the workers' homes. If there is any risk to the public health articles may be seized and premises disinfected. A maximum fine of $100 may be imposed on any person convicted of violating this part of the Act.

### Apprenticeship

The Apprenticeship Act was amended to provide for the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship to take over the powers and duties of the Inspector provided for in the principal Act. The definition of "apprentice" was amended to apply to a person at least 16 years of age instead of to a minor 16 years of age or over.

### Unemployment Relief—Residence Qualifications

The Unemployment Relief Fund Act, 1934, was amended to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Finance, to direct the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Unemployment Relief Fund of such amounts as may, from time to time, be considered expedient. These sums are to be in addition to moneys appropriated for unemployment relief under any Act or vote of the Assembly and are to be considered either as an appropriation for unemployment relief or as a repayable advance.

The Residence and Responsibility Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, provides that where, under any Act of the Legislature or regulations made pursuant to it, the authority of a local area is required to grant relief, health, or welfare services or to contribute to the cost of these services, such assistance is to be given only to residents of the area and the responsibility of the local authority is to be limited by the terms of the Residence and Responsibility Act. The services include those provided for unemployment, indigency, mothers' pensions and institutional care of various kinds.

An adult who is single or the head of a family is deemed to be a resident of a local area if he has resided in that area for a continuous period of one year or more without receiving relief from any public authority or from a private charitable agency or other source designated by the Board of Arbitration appointed under the Act; or if, being unable to fulfil the above condition, he has resided continuously in the area for three years or more; or if, being unable to fulfil either of the above conditions, he has last resided continuously in the Province for one year or more without receiving relief as aforesaid and has resided in that local area longer than in any other within the preceding year; or if, being unable to fulfil any of the above conditions, he has last resided con-

tinuously in the Province for three or more years and has resided longer in that local area than in any other during that period. Time spent in an institution supported by public funds or in a monastery, convent or similar institution or in a foster home where he is maintained at public expense is not to be deemed to be a period of residence within the area. This last provision does not apply, however, to an employee of an institution nor to the first three months of a period during which such person is a patient in a hospital. A person who becomes a resident of a local area, in accordance with the above provisions, is deemed to remain a resident of that area until he becomes a resident of another local area or until he has resided outside the Province for a period of one year.

The residence of a married woman is that of her husband. If, however, she is separated from him, she is to be deemed a resident of the same local area until she has been separated from him for one year when her residence is determined as in the case of a single adult.

A minor, until he has gained a residence in his own right, is deemed to be a resident of the same local area as his parents or of the surviving parent or the one having his actual custody. Parents by adoption are deemed to be parents of a minor. An illegitimate child is deemed to reside in the same area as his mother. In the case of the death of both parents or of the mother of an illegitimate child or of the temporary or permanent separation from his parents by order of a court under the Infants Act, a minor is to be deemed to be a resident of the local area where he was residing at the time of such death or separation. A minor may become a resident of an area without reference to his parents if a male, by marrying and living apart from his parent or parents for a year or more, when his residence is determined as though he were an adult; or, if a female, by marrying, in which case her residence is deemd to be that of her husband; or by being employed for one year for wages, in which case residence is determined as for an adult unless the minor is serving an apprenticeship or undergoing training or is wholly dependent on his parent or parents for support.

A person who has moved from the local area in which he is a resident to live temporarily or permanently in another area is to be granted relief in the same manner as a resident and the costs and the expenses of his return to his residence are to be payable by the local authority of the area in which he resides. Where a person is an inmate of a mental hospital, tuberculosis institution, hospital, or other public institution or is receiving public assistance under the Mothers' Pensions Act or the Infants Act and is a resident of a municipality which is liable to contribute to the cost of the services and assistance which such person is receiving, responsibility for contributions in respect of such person is to be based on existing residence.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a Board of Arbitration to determine disputes arising under the Act. The Board is to consist of three members, one of whom is to be nominated by the Provincial Secretary, one by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and the third by the other two members. Nothing in the Act is to affect the jurisdiction of any judge or magistrate to decide any question under the Act arising incidentally in any cause or matter lawfully before him. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations not inconsistent with the Act, to define more clearly the residence of any person, and to make provision to discourage the undue removal of destitute persons from one area to another.

### Trade Schools

The Trade Schools Regulation Act which will come into force on January 1, 1937, is similar to the Trade Schools Regulation Act of Alberta enacted in 1931 and amended in 1936. Both Acts require trade schools to be registered and provide for their inspection. Before granting a certificate of registration the Minister of Labour must be satisfied that a school is provided with competent instructors and sufficient equipment for the teaching of any specified trade or trades and is furnishing instruction at reasonable rates. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations fixing minimum hours of instruction and maximum fees designating any callings or vocations as trades within the meaning of the Act, providing that in the case of any specified trade school no certificate shall be issued to any person who has not submitted to an examination prescribed by Order in Council for that school or class, and, generally, make regulations as to the conduct of trade schools and examinations to be held.

The British Columbia Act contains some additional provisions. Regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe the security to be provided by the keeper of a trade school for the performance of his contracts, the amount to be received for any article produced or for the material used or for the services of any employee or student of a trade school, limiting the articles to be produced to prevent unfair competition with the production of similar articles in a factory

or shop, and fixing the times during which the public may obtain service in a trade school. The provisions of the Act and regulations made under its authority are to be in addition to any requirements of other statutes and are to govern in case of conflict.

### Bills Not Passed

Bills to amend the Trade Unions Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act and the Weekly Half-holiday Act were introduced but failed to pass.

The Trade Unions Bill to revise the earlier Act was designed to prevent discrimination against trade unionists, to protect pickets and facilitate collective bargaining while re-enacting the provisions of the former Trade Unions Act. Under the terms of the Bill, a strike or lockout would be deemed to exist if, excluding the officials and clerical staff, 50 per cent or more of the workmen employed by an employer within a radius of two and one-half miles from any place of employment or 60 per cent or more of such workmen as are members of any craft or trade ordinarily considered a separate craft or trade, ceased to work or were suspended or prevented from working by the closing of the place of employment or by a refusal of the employer to continue to employ them in consequence of a dispute respecting wages, hours or conditions of employment. An employer who refused to hire or who discharged or discriminated against a workman because the workman was a member of a trade union would have been guilty of an offence against the Act.

Another section, taken from the British Trade Disputes Act, 1906, declared it lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or a place of business merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or persuading any person to work or abstain from working. An employer would be guilty of an offence if he neglected or refused to discuss any question of wages, hours or working conditions when requested to do so by representatives of his workmen or of workmen who had been in his employment prior to the occurrence of a strike or lockout. The Bill required employers to report immediately in writing to the Minister of Labour for the province any strike or lockout between him and his workmen stating what steps had been taken to prevent or end such dispute. The Minister was to allow inspection of every such statement by the representative of any trade union or newspaper in the province.

Two Bills to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act also failed of enactment. The first of these would have raised the minimum age for employment of boys underground in coal mines from fifteen to eighteen years and the minimum age for employment at the surface from fourteen to sixteen years.

The second Bill was designed to amend the rule prohibiting the taking into a mine of matches, pipes, tobacco, etc., by forbidding any person to search a workman for such articles until such person had himself been searched by two workmen and no prohibited article had been found upon him.

A Bill to amend the Weekly Half-holiday Act would have provided that in the case of certain public holidays the Board of Industrial Relations, on being satisfied that it would be in the public interest or that special circumstances required it, might have allowed any or all shops to remain open on a weekly half-holiday in the week before or the week after or the week in which such public holiday occurred. An employer keeping his shop open on such conditions would have been required to pay the wage-rate fixed for overtime work under the Minimum Wage Acts. The Bill would also have added the day after Christmas to the list ofholidays on which shops are required to be closed.

### Resolutions

On November 17, 1936, the following Resolution concerning unemployment was agreed to by the Legislature:—

> Whereas the problem of employment for all our citizens is of great concern to the State as a whole; and
>
> Whereas, notwithstanding very decided improvement in business and industrial conditions, a considerable number of our people have been unable to obtain employment;
>
> Therefore be it Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that a generous program of public undertakings of various character should be undertaken, not only to provide employment for our people, but also to serve the needs and requirements of public service. And that special consideration should be given to the planning of adequate measures to ensure that the youth of our country shall have opportunit-- for advancement and progress in every avenue of human endeavour—economic and cultural.

On November 18 a resolution relating to fair wages on public works was agreed to in the following terms:—

> Whereas it has been the policy of the Department of Public Works to embody into all Government contracts a clause commonly known as the "fair-wage" clause; and
>
> Whereas it has been brought to the attention of the Government that in some cases this clause has not been applied to articles specially manufactured in connection with contracts;
>
> Therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the "fair-wage clause" shall be taken as applying to all work in the making, manufacturing, or preparation by artisans of all fixtures, fittings, or furnishings which are all specifically made for work covered by contract.

# MINIMUM WAGE ORDER GOVERNING COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

A new order applying to commercial establishments has been gazetted by the Quebec Minimum Wage Board to become effective on February 6, 1937. The order is a revision of earlier orders governing retail stores, including department and chain stores. The revised order applies also to wholesale establishments. Certain other important changes are made, in particular, a new provision against overtime and one safeguarding the weekly wage of persons working for less than the regular hours.

Minimum wage-rates remain the same for places above 10,000 population. The minimum hourly rates formerly applicable to places betwen 5,000 and 10,000 are changed to minimum weekly rates applying to a 54-hour week in places between 4,000 and 10,000 and provision is made in the new order for minimum wages in municipalities of less than 4,000 population. As in the old order, minimum rates and the number of working hours to which they apply vary according to the size of the municipality but in the new order punitive rates are fixed for overtime beyond the specified number of hours for women or girls in places with a population of 4,000 or over. Time and a half must be paid for hours worked in excess of the specified number of hours. In cities or towns of over 10,000 population where the punitive rate must begin after 48 hours, it applies only to females earning $15 a week or less. In places with less than 4,000 population, the minimum rates apply to a maximum of 60 hours a week or to the number of hours usually worked in the establishment if less than 60. Under the Commercial and Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec, 60 hours is the maximum that may be worked by females without a special permit in commercial establishments in places of over 10,000 population.

Another distinguishing feature of the new order is the provision for short time in cities of over 10,000 popualtion. In such places the minimum rates apply to a period of from 40 to 48 hours. In stores employing not more than two female employees, the minimum wage applies to a working week of from 40 to 54 hours and overtime rates begin at the fifty-fifth hour. Formerly, the minimum wage in places of this size applied to a 48-hour week and those employed for a shorter week were paid proportionately less. Under the revised order, part-time employees are those working less than 40 hours per week. As before, part-time employees must be paid a bonus of 12½ per cent above the regular wage for the hours worked. In municipalities with more than 10,000 population, special provision is also made for "extra employees." The latter are defined as persons who work exclusively on Fridays and Saturdays or occasionally on any other two days in the week. Minimum hourly rates are fixed for "extra employees" and they are entitled to at least three hours' pay for each call to work.

The provisions of the order follow:—

ORDER No. 18 (REVISED A).—*Governing female employees, or males when replacing females, in Commercial Establishments.*

1. DEFINITION.—This Order governs the wages of all female employees in Departmental Stores, Chain Stores and all Retail and Wholesale Stores; no matter what their occupation, but it shall not apply to employees who are governed by any other Order of the Minimum Wage Board. Population is the population according to the latest decennial census of the Dominion Government.

2. MINIMUM.—No wage shall be less than is set forth in the following schedule:—

*Zone 1—Montreal and Islands of Montreal*

Regular Staff (full and part time employees)

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | $ 7 00 |
| 20 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | 10 00 |
| 70 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | 12 50 |

Extra Staff not less than 25 cents per hour.

*Zone 2—Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and Cities Over 25,000 Population*

Regular Staff (full and part time employees)

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | $ 6 00 |
| 20 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | 9 00 |
| 70 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | 11 00 |

Extra Staff: not less than 20 cents per hour.

*Zone 3—Cities and Towns of from 10,000 to 25,000 Population*

Regular Staff (full and part time employees)

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | $ 6 00 |
| 50 per cent at not less than.. .. .. | 10 00 |

(*a*) These percentages apply to all regular or part-time employees. Extra employees shall not be included in these percentages. The experience of the employees must be considered when they are classified into the different percentage groups: furthermore, an employee can only occasionally be transferred from a superior group to an inferior one. All stores operated in the same zone or city, by the same person, firm or corporation, shall be considered as one unit and the percentages shall apply to the total number of their regular employees.

(*b*) These minimum rates apply to a period of 40 to 48 hours per week, that is to say, the time during which the employees is at the disposal of the employer, and obliged to be present. All overtime (after 48 hours) must be paid time and a half of the regular wage of the employee. This to apply to all employees whose weekly wage is not over $15.00.

(*c*) In stores employing not more than two female employees, these minimum wages shall

apply to a working period of not more than 54 hours per week, but the employee must be paid her full salary when she has reached 40 hours of work in a week. Overtime will be due and payable beginning with the 55th hour.

(*d*) Employees working less than 40 hours per week may be considered as part time employees, and in this case they shall be entitled to a bonus of 12½ per cent over and above their regular wage. However, employees losing time of their own volition cannot claim this bonus.

(*e*) Extra employees are those engaged exclusively on Fridays and Saturdays or occasionally any other two days in the week. These employees shall be paid the uniform rates fixed for each respective zone, without consideration of their experience. They must receive at least, three hours pay for each call to work.

*Zone 4—Cities, Towns and Municipalities of From 4,000 to 10,000 Population*

Regular Staff

50 per cent at not less than.. .. .. $6 00
50 per cent at not less than.. .. .. 9 00

Extra Staff: not less than 16 cents per hour.

In zone 4 minimum rates are for a maximum of 54 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 54 hours. All overtime (after 54 hours) must be paid time and a half of the regular wage of the employee.

Zone 5.—Municipalities of Less than 4,000 Population.

Regular Staff

50 per cent at not less than .....$6 00
50 per cent at not less than ..... 8 00

Extra Staff at not less than 14 cents per hour.

In zone 5 minimum rates are for a maximum of 60 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment of less than 60 hours.

3. Commercial Establishments where only members of the same family are employed are exempted from this Order.

4. COMMISSION EARNINGS.—The weekly earnings of an employee working on a commission basis or guarantee rate plus commission or bonus, must not fall below the prescribed minimum rate as set forth in the schedule.

5. HOW SALARY SHALL BE PAID.—The employee's wages shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said wages shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the dates of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who pays the employee.

6. UNIFORMS.—If a special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee.

7. DEDUCTION FOR ABSENCE.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

8. WAITING TIME.—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

9. EXEMPTION.—The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions.

10. DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES.—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are strictly confidential.

11. REFERENCE.—No employer shall refuse to give employees a letter of reference when they leave their employ, if request is made for same.

12. POSTING.—This Order must be posted where it can be easily read by the employees.

13. PENALTIES.—Any violation of any regulation of this order is punishable by fine or imprisonment. (See Section 12 of the Act.)

14. ENFORCEMENT.—This order replaces previous orders No. 18 (*Quebec Official Gazette*, of June 30th, 1934); No. 18*a* (*Quebec Official Gazette* of February 16th, 1935); No. 18 revised (*Quebec Official Gazette* of March 30th, 1935); and shall be effective from February 6th, 1937.

GUS. FRANCQ, *Chairman.*
OMER BRUNET,
C. J. GRIFFIN,
EUG. RICHARD.

To facilitate the application of the Order a table was appended, showing how the number of employees in an establishment may be distributed in the three wage groups.

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The appointment of Mr. Arthur MacNamara as deputy Minister of Public Works and Labour is announced in November 21 issue of the Manitoba Gazette.

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The Division of Labor Standards, of the United States Department of Labor, has issued a bulletin entitled "Recent Changes in the Painters' Trade." The bulletin contains a study describing the change both in materials and methods that have taken place in the painters' trade during the last twenty years and the effect of these developments upon the health of the workers.

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Rules and Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Home-Trade, inland and minor water vessels, are published in the Canada Gazette under date of November 14, 1936. The rules and regulations are divided into various sections under the following headings: general instructions, qualifications for the different grades (inland and minor waters), rules for estimating service, conduct of examination, and fees.

Another Order in Council also published in the same issue of the Canada Gazette sets forth rules and regulations relating to the examination of masters and mates in the mercantile marine for foreign-going certificates of competency.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN NOVA SCOTIA

The Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia has issued a new Order (No. 9) governing employment of women in offices in the cities and towns of the province.

This order, which became effective on November 5, governs all those engaged in Office Work, including stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, filing and billing clerks, cashiers, cash-girls, checkers, invoicers, comptometers-operators, auditors, ticket sellers, attendants in physicians' offices, dentists' offices, and all females employed in similar services.

The provisions of the Order which is subject to annual revision, are as follows:—

1. *Wages.*—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in the Cities and Incorporated Towns in Nova Scotia, at "Office Work" for less per week, for the recognized working period of the establishment, than is set forth in the following table:—

| Group Population | Workers Experienced | Inexperienced adults over 18 years | Inexperienced young girls under 18 years |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cities and towns 17,000 population and over | $11 00 | 6 months at $ 9 00<br>6 months at 10 00<br>Then 11 00 | 6 months at $ 8 00<br>6 months at 9 00<br>6 months at 10 00<br>Then 11 00 |
| All towns under 17,000 population | $10 00 | 6 months at $ 8 00<br>6 months at 9 00<br>Then 10 00 | 6 months at $ 7 00<br>6 months at 8 00<br>6 months at 9 00<br>Then 10 00 |

No worker who begins as a young girl shall after reaching the age of eighteen years receive less than the wage prescribed for an inexperienced adult. A person shall be deemed to be an experienced worker when such person has been employed in the industry for one year, after attaining the age of seventeen years, and in other cases when such person has been employed in the industry for eighteen months.

2. *Hours of Work.*—(*a*) The above rates are for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48.

(*b*) Work in excess of 48 hours will be counted as overtime, and paid for at the hourly rate, fixed by this Order.

3. *Diploma.*—An office worker presenting a diploma from an accredited Business College or the Commercial Department of a High School shall be entitled to work only three months, in order to qualify for the full minimum wage.

4. *Discharge of Employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of the Act. All complaints are treated strictly confidential.

In addition there are the usual provisions respecting penalties, posting, etc.

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"Employment Conditions in Department Stores in 1932-33" is the title of a bulletin issued recently by Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The purpose of the survey was to secure authentic data regarding the employment of women in department and general merchandise stores—their wages and hours, basis of lay-offs, and the practices of spreading employment among women, also personal information as to age, marital status and time with the firm, etc.

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In an interim report issued in London, by the Overeas Settlement Board, it is predicted that assisted migration to various parts of the Empire will soon be resumed. The Board was appointed last February to consider and advise the government upon specific proposals for Empire Migration schemes. The report states that a preliminary view of the situation encourages the Board to believe that improvement in economic conditions overseas, and evidence that the idea of Empire migration is being viewed with growing favour in the Dominions points to the probability that certain overseas governments may be prepared to co-operate in the scheme for a gradual revival of assisted migration in the reasonably near future.

# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTALISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1935

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report entitled "Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1935," divided into four sections: independent retail stores, chain stores, wholesale trade and motion picture theatres.

The section on independent retail stores covers establishments dealing in the various classes of goods, groceries, clothing, hardware, etc.; also motor vehicles, automobile accessories, tires and batteries, gasoline filling stations, garages, coal and wood yards, brewers' warehouses, taverns and restaurants. Department stores are included in this section. The chain store section includes all companies operating four or more units in the same or similar lines of trade.

Forms of inquiry were sent to each independent retail store shown in the census of 1931 as having had an annual business of $20,000 or more in 1930, and also to a number of smaller establishments, including some which commenced business since 1930. The number of full-time male employees in all independent retail stores in 1930 was 136,926, with female employees 60,264. The stores covered in the 1935 inquiry reported 74,782 full-time male employees and 33,949 female employees. The figures as to weekly earnings in 1935, therefore, are available for 54·6 per cent of the number of full-time male employees in 1930, and 56·3 per cent of the female employees. As the number employed in this section of trade is estimated to have decreased fifteen per cent between 1930 and 1935, the data for 1935 covers about 65 per cent of those employed.

For the chain stores, reports were secured from all companies in this line of business and included earnings of store managers, clerks, delivery men, cashiers and any other store employees. Head office staff and warehouse and transportation employees were not included.

In the wholesale trade, reports were secured from all the larger wholesale dealers and for a number of sales offices and distribution branches maintained by manufacturers.

For motion pictures theatres, reports were secured from all operators of such establishments in Canada.

The reports were secured during March and April, 1935, each firm being requesed to furnish the figures for the latest week for which figures were available. The figures were to be for the actual earnings during a week, not the wage rate or possible earnings. Data as to proprietors, firm members or partners were not to be included but all employees on salary, on wages or on commission were to be included. The figures were obtained separately for full-time and part-time employees, the latter being defined as those who regularly worked part of the normal day or part of the normal week. The figures were compiled and analyzed to show separately earnings of full time employes and part time employees, male and female, except in wholesale trade where very few part-time employees were reported.

The tabulation shows for each kind of business the percentage of employees whose earnings fell within specified ranges: under $6, $6 to $6.99; etc., up to $30 and then by $5 ranges up to $50. Average earnings for all employees in each class of business are given, as well as earnings by quartile groups. All figures are given for the Dominion and for each province.

In the independent retail store group the average earnings for full-time male employees in the Dominion were $20.02, the lowest figure being $13.10 for the fruit and vegetable stores, and the highest $25.75 for household appliance stores. For restaurants, the average was $14.12, for filling stations, $16.96, garages, $17.60, motor vehicle dealers, $22.37, department stores, $24.38; coal and wood yards, $21.02. For female employees, full-time, the average weekly wage was $13.52, the lowest figure ($10) appearing for country general stores and the highest, ($15.60) for accessory tire and battery establishments. In restaurants the average earnings were $10.29 and in department stores, $14.31. Of the full-time employees reported, 68·8 per cent were shown as male and 31·2 per cent as female. Of the part-time employees, 58·2 per cent were male and 41·8 per cent female. Of all male employees 85·1 per cent were full-time and 14·9 per cent part-time. Of all female employees, 78·3 per cent were full-time and 21·7 per cent part time.

In chain stores, the average weekly earnings of full-time male employees were $20.33. Out of 21,387 employees there were 7,225 in grocery and combination stores, in which the average earinngs were $17.15. In filling stations there were 2,057 whose earnings averaged $18.85. For 7,908 full-time female employees, earnings averaged $13.11, and of these 2,785 were in variety stores, their earnings averaging $12.17. There were also 1,182

in food stores (grocery, combination stores and meat markets), their earnings averaging, $12.95. Out of 26,268 male employees in chain stores, 81·4 per cent were full-time and 18·6 per cent were part-time, and among 13,052 female employees, 60·6 per cent were full-time and 39·4 per cent were part time. There were 29,295 full-time employees, of whom 73 per cent were male and 27 per centa female, and 10,025 part time employees, of whom 48·7 per cent were male and 51·3 per cent female.

In wholesale trade figures were reported for 28,985 full-time male employes and 5,905 full-time female employees, the average weekly earnings being $26.86 and $16.24. respectively. The lowest averages were for waste material establishments, $18.45 for males and $8.92 for females. The kind of business employing the largest numbers was that of petroleum products, 5,747 males, whose earnings averaged, $32.08, and 701 females, whose earnings averaged $21.09, these being among the highest for both sexes.

In motion picture theatres there were reported 3,222 full-time male employees, whose earnings average $24.49, and 909 full-time female employees whose earnings averaged $11.46. There were also 942 part-time male employees and 493 part-time female employees.

Summary tables of earnings by kinds of business, sex, provinces, etc., it is expected, will be given in the Supplement to the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada for 1929, 1935 and 1936.

## SAFETY CONFERENCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

THE ninth annual Industrial Safety Conference of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents was held in Montreal on November 18 and 19, representatives from leading industrial firms and other provincial safety associations being in attendance.

The conference was officially opened by Acting Mayor McKenna of Montreal who welcomed the delegates, and expressed appreciation of the work being carried on in industry by the association.

The guest speaker at the opening luncheon was Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, the subject of his address being "Responsibility." Mr. Morley emphasized the fact that acident prevention in industry has been made a responsibility or function of management, if for no better reason than the effect accidents have on operating costs. If management must accept 100 per cent of other production problems then accident prevention as a management problem must be accepted on the same basis by managers, Mr. Morley contended.

Industrialists from all parts of Quebec attended the luncheon meeting, 364 being present. Various awards of shields and diplomas were made to firms who had established No-accident Records over a period of years.

An Open Forum immediately followed the luncheon and was attended by 417 industrialists in supervisory positions. The subject under discussion was "Supervise for Safety" and was presented under three main headings, "The Need," "The Value" and "The Application of Supervision."

In the evening of the opening day of the conference two Safety Rallies for Workers were held, one in French and the other in English. Total attendance at these two gatherings was 1,782, and programs consisted of safety talks, moving pictures on safety and entertainment.

The second day of the conference was devoted to "First Aid as an Adjunct to Safety." In the morning, practical demonstrations were made of treatments of minor injuries, 207 first aiders taking part in the general discussion.

An All Congress luncheon was held at noon on the second day, with Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, as the guest speaker, whose subject was "What is First Aid."

Practical demonstrations in competitive team tests in First Aid were given by teams from The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Dominion Textiles team from Magog, No. 51 Brigade and the Nursing Division. The demonstration consisted of treatment of accidents presumably having occurred on a construction job, on the highway, in the plant, and while skiing. An interested group of 85 cadets from the Montreal Police school attended this session of the conference.

The Conference was brought to a close with a Joint Conference dinner atended by 572 representatives of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, the St. John Ambulance Association and the Province of Quebec Safety League. The guest speakers were Mr. W. H. Cameron, Managing Director, National Safety Council, Chicago, and Mr. J. Edouard Labelle, K.C., Montreal.

# UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

## District 26

### Proceedings of Sixteenth Convention

The first biennial and sixteenth convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, was held in Truro, N.S., October 26 to November 7, 1936, with sixty delegates present, representing over 12,000 members. President Morrison introduced the Mayor who welcomed the delegates to the town of Truro.

In the report of the officers, mention was made of the increased membership and of the efforts put forth to maintain wage contracts throughout the district. Under the heading "The Unemployment Problem," the officers recalled the many submissions that had been made to the Government and the number of times representatives had appeared before commissions with the ultimate aim of having coal production stabilized, thereby giving steady employment to coal miners. Reaffirming the organization's former stand, the executive stated "that it is the duty of Governments to provide employment for its people when such can be done, and surely no one will deny that it can be done in the coal mining districts of this province. Canadian statesmanship has no greater task before it, no responsibility so grave, and no duty of more immediate importance than to bend its energies of thought and action towards relieving thousands from wasting in unemployment."

Reference was also made to the presentations made to the Government, in accordance with instructions of the last convention, among which were requests for amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and Mothers' Allowance Act, and the enactment of legislation providing for a five-day week and a six-hour day.

It was the opinion of the officers that some form of a tribunal should be established in the district to which unsettled grievances could be referred. This tribunal, according to the report, might be composed of one member representing the district, one representing the Department of Labour of the province, and one representing the operator or operators affected, or an umpire might be agreed upon. If better co-operation was to exist between all concerned the executive felt that some more satisfactory method of adjusting these grievances must be found.

The work carried on by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University was commended.

Special tribute was paid to the leadership of John L. Lewis, president of the organization, and gratitude expressed for the assistance received from the international officers. The report expressed the hope that the services of these officers will be made available to the district in the negotiations of a new wage agreement.

In addressing the delegates, Hon. Michael Dwyer, Provincial Minister of Mines, stated that "the mining industry was the most important industry in the province." He was convinced that coal produced here must go farther west in order to provide work for the miners. He would like to see the organization take up the matter of selling coal.

Three members of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish—Rev. Dr. M. M. Coady, Professor A. B. McDonald, Dr. D. F. MacDonald—addressed the delegates with reference to various phases concerning the development of study clubs and co-operative organizations. Subsequently the convention endorsed the co-operative movement sponsored by the university.

The committee appointed to deal with matters pertaining to workmen's compensation recommended a number of amendments to the Act. After the adoption of the report a further resolution on the question was adopted which requested the Provincial Government to appoint a commission to investigate complaints on compensation and that the commission be composed of three men, one of whom would be a representative of employees.

The report of the policy committee was taken up clause by clause and adopted after some clauses were amended. One of the recommendations of this committee read as follows: "That the incoming executive would give every assistance to the formation of a broad united labour party for the province of Nova Scotia."

Among the recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were:—

Inclusion of silicosis and antricosis under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Requesting the Dominion Coal Company to give free coal to aged ex-employees and widows.

Cancelling of arrears for rent and coal contracted during slack time and sickness.

Discontinuing the practice of burning emery splint.

Amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act to cover underground hoisting engineers.

Paying machine runners for time lost repairing machines.

Approving of the seniority system of employment, and asking that same be enforced.

Demanding same pay for certificated miners working at the same job, thus eliminating the practice of designating one as a helper.

Supplying tools free to carpenters by employer.

Requesting a draeger outfit for River Hebert Joggins district.

Demanding the Government to immediately increase the amount of relief in the district.

Asking the Dominion Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company to furnish at least two properly equipped motor ambulances, centrally located, and available at short notice when necessary.

Requesting the Provincial Government to establish a central sanitorium in Cape Breton Island.

Adequate pensions for all men retired through age or disability.

Investigation of fatal accidents conducted by a legally appointed coroner and jury.

Demanding that the Coal Company immediately hire enough capable men for house repair work in the district, and that the Provincial Minister of Health send an impartial committee to investigate the housing conditions in and around the various collieries, such committee to be accompanied by the mine committee from each district.

Seeking the displacement, as far as possible of imported anthracite coal by Nova Scotia semi-coke or coalite.

Requesting John L. Lewis, international president to send at least two international executive board members to assist the district executive in negotiating the next wage agreement.

Having the established shift changed so that work period will be from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. instead of from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Abolishing the collecting of income tax through the colliery office.

Organizing of the steel workers.

Supplying miners with screened coal for domestic purposes.

Urging the members of the government to have the British Empire Steel Corporation open another colliery at Reserve Mines.

Favouring the establishment of trades and labour councils where possible within the province.

Calling for the establishment of a Nova Scotia Federation of Labour, as an integral part of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Condemning the action of the American Federation of Labor in suspending ten international unions and demanding their reinstatement.

Inviting the coal miners of Minto, N.B., to become part of the United Mine Workers of America.

Requesting the International Union to send a statistician to assist the district officers in negotiating the new wage contract.

Seeking a government investigation into the prices paid for foodstuff by the consumers of the district.

Calling for the support of the membership to prevent the closing of No. 10 colliery and the notifying of the company that abandoning of this colliery will result in the entire membership being called on strike.

Demanding that miners be given the right of handling their money and paying their debts.

Having the Provincial Government assume the responsibility of securing employment for the unmarried in the towns in which they live.

Assisting in organizing the unemployed of Nova Scotia.

Referring the yearly election of district officers to a referendum vote of the membership.

Enactment of an Old Age Pension Act containing the following provisions: Voluntary retirement at 60 years, and compulsory at 65 years; monthly rate of $50 to married men and widowers with dependents, and $40 per month to all single men; contributions—by the government of Nova Scotia 45 per cent; employer, 45 per cent; and employee, 10 per cent; property not to be confiscated on receipt of pension.

A large number of resolutions presented dealt with rates of wages and working conditions at various points throughout the district.

Glace Bay was selected as the next place of meeting.

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Recent press reports contain the announcement of wage increases of 7½ per cent for all employees in the Sydney Steel and Coal corporation and subsidiary plants in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. It is estimated that the increase, which becomes effective on December 16, and which includes salaried employees, will affect approximately 3,600 workers in the Sydney steel plant and 4,200 subsidiary plant employees.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

## Summary of Proceedings of the 56th Convention

THE fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, was held at Tampa, Florida, commencing November 16, 1936.

In his annual address Mr. William Green, President, after expressing the opinion that the days of distress were definitely left behind, declared "we are now putting our house in order and American labour stands at the threshold of this new day, strong, erect, courageous, determined to take advantage of the economic improvement, to build a higher wage level and a more tolerable condition of employment in the United States of America." He added that "the steady flow of earnings into the hands of the favoured few must be diverted into the hands and the homes and the lives of the working people of the nation." Dealing with the question of unemployment he considered the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week as the real and practical remedy. Reference was made to the employment of children in industry, and the strong stand taken by the labour movement against this practice. The suggested remedy was to give the Congress of the United States power to prohibit child labour in every state throughout the nation. In dealing briefly with the legislative policy of the Federation, President Green informed the delegates that it was the intention to press for the enactment of legislation designed to make labour free and accord it the widest opportunity to organize and unite its economic strength upon the industrial field, so that it can occupy an equitable position in its bargaining relationship with industry. The president reviewed at some length the controversy which had taken place within the movement and stressed the importance of solidarity and unity. He referred to the policy as laid down at the previous convention and stated "if this executive council has done any one thing during the year 1936, that stands out pre-eminently above every other act, it is that it heroically and courageously carried out the instructions you gave them at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor." In closing, President Green called upon the membership of the Federation, in co-operation with sympathetic groups to assist in restoring the morale of the people which had become so greatly impaired during the past few years.

A message expressing his regret at not being able to attend the convention was received from the United States President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The report of the credential committee showed that there were 485 accredited delegates present, representing 88 international and national unions, 4 departments, 34 state branches, 125 central bodies, 77 local trade and federal labour unions and 3 fraternal delegates.

### Executive Council Report

In their report, the executive officers reiterated their belief that unemployment must be met through the application of the shorter work day and shorter work week in industry.

The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer showed a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year (August 31, 1936) of $569,405.99, although the expenditures for the year exceeded the receipts by $53,548.54. A deficit was also noted in the defence fund where the amount expended in strike benefits to local unions amounted to $151,656.02 as against $125,701.45 credited to this fund. Charters were issued to 3 international unions, 19 central bodies, 175 local trade unions and 41 federal labour unions, the affiliates of the Federation at the close of the fiscal year being 4 departments, which comprise 522 local departments or councils, 49 state federations of labour, 111 national and international unions, 734 city central bodies. 914 local trade and federal labour unions, and 32,906 local unions of national and international unions. The total membership of the Federation at August 31, 1936, was 3.586,567 an increase over the previous year of 541,250 members.

Referring to the formation of the Committee for industrial organization, (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1088 and August, 1936, page 680) the executive stated that all official correspondence, press statements, charges, declarations and findings of special session of the executive council on charges filed, together with a detailed statement of the present status of the case, had been submitted in an endeavour to clarify the entire controversy. In addition, a review of the efforts made by the special committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with the C.I.O., with the view of restoring peace within the organization was set forth in the report, the whole history of the case being submitted to the delegates for their consideration and action.

Mention was also made to the issuing of charters to the United Automobile Workers International Union and the United Rubber

Workers of America, both of which subsequently accepted membership with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

An explanation of the features of the Social Security Act was given in detail, and the report showed particularly just what groups were eligible under its several provisions. It also detailed the requirements which are stipulated for state participation in federal funds set aside for this purpose; the procedure which must be followed and the several agencies charged with the administration of the law; the amount of appropriations provided, etc. Attention was drawn to the responsibility of Labour to see that required legislation was enacted in the several states in order to assure the participation of the state in the federal social security provisions.

A section of the executive report dealt with the efforts put forth to reach a settlement in certain jurisdictional disputes affecting affiliated organizations.

Under the heading "National Legislation" the report contained a list of measures enacted which were favourable to labour, among which were: Establishing prevailing rates of wages on government contracts and on all relief work; prohibiting the transportation of professional strike breakers in interstate commerce; inclusion of workers employed on public works under state compensation laws; inclusion of employees in the aeroplane industry under the Railway Labour Board; adoption of minimum manning and wage scales by subsidized shipping corporations; development of vocational education and direct work relief on useful projects; extension of the retirement law for railroad employees.

Among other subjects dealt with in the report of the executive were; Minimum wage law; child labour amendment; workmen's compensation; educational qualifications in civil service; Relief; National Labour Relations Board; unemployment health insurance; consumers co-operatives; machine displacement; housing for wage earners; vocational education; international labour organization; Pan-American Federation of Labor.

### Address of Secretary of Labor

In addressing the delegates, the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, stated that the co-operation of organized labour had been of inestimable value in the development of such programs of the administration, which have made for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of all the people of the United States. The secretary further abserved that unless the labour group progress, unless they have enough to bring them within the pattern of modern civilization, there will be no progress for all the other groups that go to make up the modern way of life. Mention was made of the many helpful recommendations that came from the conference of labour officials with the administration held in March 1933, which was later to develop into the "New Deal." The delegates were informed that under the terms of the Walsh-Healey Act, which became effective on September 29, 1936, over $2,000,000 worth of contracts of the United States Government have already been let since the first of October. Certain complaints had been received concerning the carrying out of the provisions of these contracts, necessitating a hearing to determine if there had been any violations. The full participation and co-operation of the various labour organizations in these hearings was urged by the Secretary. It was further recommended that organized labour continue to study a program for the stability of employment, as well as programs for the stability and continuity of incomes, now that a period of recovery has commenced. Concrete evidence of this recovery was shown by figures quoted by the speaker in regard to employment, there being more than 6,000,000 who were jobless in March 1933, now working in private employment. The assistance and co-operation of the government was proffered to maintain sound and practical standards of apprentice training, so as to avoid flooding the market with half trained workers.

In the opinion of the Secretary of Labor, one of the immediate and important tasks of the Federation was the bringing into line the twelve states which had not yet endorsed and ratified the child labour amendment.

### Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

After the presentation of informative reports by the Committee of Education and the Committee on organization, the convention received the address of the fraternal delegates.

Messages of greeting from the British Trades Union Congress were delivered by William Kean, J. P., general secretary of the National Union of Gold, Silver and Allied Trades, and by George Gibson, general secretary of the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union.

Speaking as the representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, George Brunet, past president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, referred to the many industrial and economic problems which were identical in both countries. Mention was made of the perfect harmony and peace that had existed between the two nations for over a century, and the speaker considered that the maintenance of these conditions was due, to

a large extent, to the close relations of the workers through their membership in their respective international unions. Mr. Brunet also referred to the social and labour legislation which had been passed by the Federal Government in 1935, and which had been submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for final ruling as to its constitutionality.

**Reports of Committees**

*Committee on Industrial Relations.*—To the committee on Industrial Relations was submitted a number of resolutions dealing with industrial disputes involving certain employers, who, it is alleged, have and still are refusing to recognize "collective bargaining" on the part of their employees. The report of the committee drew attention to the fact that "the right of employees in any industry to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing without discrimination or coercion of any sort, is recognized as one of the important principles of our American Government and has been enacted into laws of this country."

*Committee on Legislation.*—In its report, the Committee on Legislation drew particular attention to that part of the executive report dealing with the La Follette resolution which has for its object the investigation of the invasion of free speech and assembly, and of interference with rights of organization. The committee recommended that the executive be instructed to give attention to the whole subject of fair conditions in government contracts, and that it endeavour to strengthen existing legislation and, if necessary, to secure the introduction and enactment of further statutes for this purpose. These recommendations were adopted.

*Committee on International Labor Relations.*—In this report the executive was commended for its report on the work of the International Labour Organization with special reference to the 20th session. The need for the early appointment of a labour delegate to the next annual conference was stressed and the committee's recommendation that President Green be the representative of the American Federation of Labor was unanimously adopted by the convention. Another adopted recommendation was one urging a continuance of conversations with the view of a closer co-operation between the American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Trade Unions. The convention pledged its continuance of a relentless opposition to the spread of dictatorships throughout the world. The report of this committee was adopted.

*Committee on Shorter Work Day.*—After reading the report of the executive on this subject and re-affirming the declarations made by previous conventions of the Federation, this committee made a brief survey of the present economic, industrial and general business conditions.

The following recommendations of the committee were adopted:—

Re-affirming endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour work day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay.

Declaring this issue to be the paramount objective of the convention and urging the executive to enlist the widest support possible for this program.

Instructing the executive council to take such action as will result in the introduction of a five-day week, six-hour day bill in the next session of Congress and that they devote their best effort to secure its enactment into law.

*Committee on Resolutions.*—To this committee was referred that part of the executive report dealing with the Committee for Industrial Organization, as well as twenty resolutions on the same subject, submitted by various organizations. After reviewing the whole case at considerable length the committee made the following recommendations:—

1. That this convention approve of all actions taken, decisions reached and rulings made by the Executive Council as hereinbefore noted and referred to. We specifically recommend approval of the suspensions noted, and all actions and decisions and rules relating thereto. Lest there be fear that this recommendation may be interpreted to mean permanent suspension or complete severance, let it be understood that the suspension noted shall remain in effect until the present breach be healed and adjusted under such terms and conditions as the Executive Council may deem best in each particular case or in all cases combined.
2. That the Special Committee appointed to discover a basis of settlement be continued with the full faith and confidence of the convention.
3. In event that by action of the suspended union they make the present relationship beyond bearing and create a situation that demands a more drastic procedure, that the Executive Council be authorized and empowered to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, at such time and place it may deem best, to take such further steps and actions as the emergency of the situation may then demand. We counsel this procedure and delegation of authority in the sincere desire to avoid any possible future and permanent serverance unless such permanent separation comes as the choice of those who would permanently divide and bring warfare instead of peace and unity into the ranks of labour.

After a discussion which took up the greater part of three sessions, the report, as presented by the Resolution Committee, was adopted on a roll call vote—21,679 in favour to 2,043 against.

### Other Adopted Resolutions

The recommendations contained in some of the resolutions adopted were as follows:—

Endorsing the policy and program of the Federal Committee on apprentice training.

Favouring the manufacture of war munitions and naval vessels in United States arsenals and navy yards.

Opposing displacement of civil service workers by emergency workers.

Calling for investigation of alien situation on the Panama Canal.

Re-financing of farm mortgages.

Re-affirming the previous declarations of conventions, which called attention to the destruction of human liberty and a democratic form of government by Fascism, Nazism and Communism.

Favouring enactment of Federal legislation against lynching.

Insisting on labour representation on all legally created bodies appointed for the administration of laws relating to labour's welfare.

Endorsing the continuation of the several government agencies on work relief until the 30-hour week or its equivalent, with no reduction in wages, is established on a national scale.

Granting voting representation to the residents of the District of Columbia.

Urging the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law for District of Columbia.

Proposing amendments to income and other tax laws to exempt investments in home building and renovation.

Undertaking a study of the base and structure of taxation.

Training youth in trade union philosophy.

Condemning the activities of terroristic organizations.

Urging co-operation of international unions in securing affiliation of local unions with central bodies.

Opposing the activites of fraudulent advertising publication.

Favouring Federal legislation to penalize unfair practices of employment agencies.

Supporting legislation to provide:—

1. Medical aid for children.
2. Adequate relief to overcome malnutrition.
3. Facilities for advanced education at public expense.
4. Work opportunities, and relief at union rates for unemployed youth.

Affirming the action of previous conventions in placing a boycott upon Germany because of her continued persecution of the Jews.

Proposing examination board under W.P.A. for skilled workers.

Maintaining of adequate school facilities throughout the nation.

Supporting the organization drives in the mass production industries and to initiate similar action in the food industry.

Favouring a living wage for all public school teachers, and the enactment in the several states of legislation which shall provide that teachers shall not be dismissed except for just cause and in a manner established by law.

Approving of school training in money management.

Urging an eight-hour day for fire-fighters.

Licensing of business firms and corporations.

Pressing for a Federal food and drugs act.

Protesting policy of bureau of Federal prisons in employing prison labour.

Instructing executive council to make a careful study and prepare a statement on the credit union and its policies, such information to be distributed to affiliated organizations.

Seeking removal of alleged discriminations against agricultural workers in United States Federal Law.

Urging support of labour press.

Protecting labour organizations from application of anti-trust laws.

Endorsing eight-hour day for hospital nurses and attendants.

Favouring expansion of Federal relief for unemployed and elimination of means test.

Opposing residence relief requirements for migratory workers.

Urging permanent works program for unemployed white collar workers.

Re-iterating approval of the child labour amendment and urging affiliates to press for ratification of this legislation by the remaining twenty-four state Legislatures.

Declaring fealty to the democratic principles of government.

Securing of uniform workmen's compensation legislation.

Urging a careful study of the development in consumers' co-operation.

### Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; second vice-president, Thomas A. Rickert, New York; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; fourth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton, Washington; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; tenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; eleventh vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; twelfth vice-president, William D. Mahon, Detroit; thirteenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight, Kansas City; fourteenth vice-president, George E. Browne, New York; fifteenth vice-president, Edward Flore, Buffalo; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, Washington.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, W. C. Birthright, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, and J. J. Ryan, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, R. A. Heming, International Association of Machinists.

Denver, Colorado, was selected as convention city for 1937.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT END OF NOVEMBER, 1936

## Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

The Employment situation at the end of November was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were engaged in general chores, as well as the cutting of firewood. Many were late with fall ploughing and as a result a large acreage of land was left unfinished, for early frosts had handicapped their activities; those along the Miramichi River were preparing for smelt fishing. Logging was progressing slowly, little or no work being available until the arrival of colder weather. Fishing was only fair, due to storms and gales, which drove vessels into port for shelter. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to six days, with one mine idle all week. Manufacturing showed little change, nearly all producers reporting a seasonal average. Building construction under way was progressing favourably, while nearly all road work was finished for the season. Transportation was active by rail and water, a particularly heavy flow of freight, both east and west, being noted at Moncton. Trade was becoming more brisk as the Christmas season advanced. A number of requests were received for housemaids and charworkers and placements were made.

A decrease in farm orders was listed in the Province of Quebec. Logging and mining also were quiet. Various manufacturing centres reported as follows: Chicoutimi, volume of business unchanged; Hull, a few orders received and filled; Montreal, slightly more work was recorded in the metal and the boot and shoe industries, with clothing also fairly busy; Quebec City, leather quiet, but clothing and fur factories busier; Three Rivers, favourable situation, with some improvement noted over last year's output. Much activity prevailed in Montreal, as a result of relief works undertaken by the Provincial Unemployment Commission, in co-operation with the Federal Government, nearly 10,000 men, mostly labourers, having been put to work since the beginning of October. Construction and relief works under way in Quebec district, although on a lesser scale, registered an increase, 2,000 persons having been hired there during the past month. Much road construction was also in progress about Hull, but Chicoutimi reported conditions quiet. Three Rivers likewise noted improvement, both in building and repairs. Transportation was more active and trade was better, owing to the approaching holidays. The call for hotel and restaurant employees was fairly good, with many placements effected in all branches of domestic service.

As fall farm work was about completed in Ontario, the demand for farm labour was slack. Several men were dispatched to husk corn and load sugar beets, but in some districts a good percentage of the applicants placed during the year was still being retained in employment. With the coming of snow and colder weather, the call for bushmen was more centralized, cooks, blacksmiths, hookmen and log makers being supplied to various operators. About Sudbury, vacancies in this line were fewer, as all camps were filled to capacity and not many men were leaving their positions after having obtained them. No calls were listed for miners, although there was noticeable activity in the Long Lac area. Employment in manufacturing concerns remained very steady, the number of persons working being considerably in excess of that of last year, with prospects bright for 1937. Automobile plants, however, were not up to full production, but foundries were busy. Although a number of construction jobs was being completed, the greater amount of work now under way consisting of repairs, renovating and house building, contractors, in general, were in an optimistic mood and felt that more building would be undertaken throughout the coming months than was the case a year ago. Road work was slowing down for the winter, but was still being carried on in some sections. Movement of freight by rail continued brisk and there was also much activity in shipping. Trade was good, with prices firm. Few positions were available for female help in factory or office, although some women found temporary positions as sales clerks during the Christmas rush, but there existed a shortage of good household domestic workers.

The demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces remained steady, nearly all orders listed being those under the Government Farm Plan. Continued mild weather in some districts had been of great benefit to the farmers, as it enabled them to conserve their feed supply. Logging and mining, both, were rather quiet, with few calls for men, nor was any change expected in this line until the advent of colder weather. Manufacturers at Winnipeg reported activity, but elsewhere quietness prevailed. Building construction was slack and little road or sewer work was being done. Trade was better, due to pre-Christmas shop-

ping. Practically no change was listed in the Women's division, for experienced help was still hard to obtain and farm domestics were scarce.

Farming operations in British Columbia were mostly confined to winter feeding of stock. Numerous unfilled orders were on hand under the Government Farm Plan, but there was difficulty in filling these, as the men preferred to wait for forestry work. A few orchards had started pruning, however no vacancies were listed for this kind of employment. Logging camps and saw and shingle mills were operating steadily, although there did not appear to be much movement of labour in this industry, except that of the usual transient canvassing for work at the various locations. The cutting and shipping of Christmas trees continued. There was no call for miners, nevertheless the few prospectors, who had returned, reported having had an average season. Little building construction, other than repair work, was in evidence and much of the mining trail and road construction was completed for the season, although in some sections of British Columbia, highway work was still being carried on. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert and Victoria, with waterfront work also slack at Prince Rupert, but active at Vancouver and Victoria, strike conditions at United States ports having diverted a number of ships to British Columbia harbours. Trade was gradually increasing, owing to Christmas buying. A number of applicants from out of town were registering for domestic service in the Women's division, and those who were experienced were easy to place, but few wished to take positions outside the city.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 10,054, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,052,985 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,822, having an aggregate membership of 184,259 persons, 11·0 per cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1936, as Reported by the Employers

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at November 1 than in any other month since November 1, 1930. The 10,054 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,052,985, compared with 1,044,380 at October 1, 1936, while the index (1926=100) rose from 110·1 in the preceding month, to 111·0 at the first of November, as compared with 107·7 at November 1, 1935. The increase of 8,605 persons at the latest date is larger than that recorded in five of the six previous years in which the indicated trend of employment at November 1 has been favourable; in the remaining Novembers for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined, in most cases substantially, so that the average change in the index from October 1 to Novem-

ber 1 in the period, 1921-1935, is a moderate reduction. As a consequence of the upward movement at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 105·0 at October 1, 1936, to 106·6 at the beginning of November, when it was higher than in any other month since the opening of 1931.

In the sixteen years of the record, the unadjusted index at November 1 has been as follows:—1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9; 1927, 108·8; 1926, 104·0; 1925, 98·3; 1924, 94·1; 1923, 100·0; 1922, 97·0 and 1921, 91·3.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November, 1936, in logging, while mining, shipping, highway construction and trade also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, services, communications, transportation, railway construction and manufacturing showed declines that in most cases were of a seasonal character. Within the last-named division, animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants recorded increased activity, but there were losses in vegetable food, lumber, leather and some other factories.

For November 1 of last year, 9,482 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,012,-103, an increase of 14,803 persons as compared with their October 1, 1935, returns. The additions to the working forces were then most pronounced in logging, but highway and building construction, mining and manufacturing as a whole had also shown improvement.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was seasonally downward in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while heightened activity was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. The employment afforded by leading firms in four of the five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in any other year since 1930; the exception was the Prairie area, where the index, though lower than at November 1, 1935, was higher than at that date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a further increase in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces at November 1, 1936, being the eighth advance in as many months; most of the gain at the latest date took place in logging, but manufacturing, mining, shipping and trade also reported improvement. Within the factory group, additions to staffs were recorded in food, tobacco, and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were seasonally slacker. Construction also released employees, the losses being considerable. Returns were received from 706 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 86,051 workers on their payrolls, or 1,015 more than at the beginning of October. A decrease had been indicated at November 1, 1935, by the 660 firms whose statistics were then tabulated, and who had reported 79,290 persons in their employ; this was a decline of 1,284 from their October 1, 1935, staffs. The index was then over eight points lower than at the latest date, when it was 119·4.

*Quebec.*—Firms in Quebec showed another large increase; this took place chiefly in logging, which was decidedly more active, while there were also gains in mining, trade, shipping, building and highway construction. On the other hand, manufacturing, railway transportation and construction registered curtailment; within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, textile, clay, glass and stone, electric current and other divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character. The 2,372 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 12,054 persons, bringing them to 305,550 at November 1; the experience of the last fifteen years shows that, on the average, employment has been in rather smaller volume at November 1 than at October, 1, so that the substantial increase occurring at the latest date is of particular interest. Employment was brisker than at November 1, 1935, when a gain of 5,393 workers was reported by the 2,244 establishments whose data were received, their payrolls had then included 289,363 persons.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed further improvement, which compared favourably with the general decline indicated, on the average, at November 1 in the years since 1920. The tendency had also been upward at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was lower by between two and three points than at the date under review, when it was 112·8. There was a substantial advance in logging at the latest date; mining, building construction and trade also afforded employment to a considerably larger number of workers than at October 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, pulp and paper, beverages and iron and steel showed heightened activity, the gains in the last-named being marked; lumber, vegetable food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were especially pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. A combined working force of 437,780 persons was employed by the 4,462 firms whose data

were tabulated, and who had 436,583 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

For November 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 4,190 employers having 421,522 workers, compared with 414,197 at the beginning of October of last year. Expansion had then been indicated in logging, metallic ore mining, highway construction, retail trade and manufacturing.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was a seasonal decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces at November 1, 1936, following six months of advancing activity. Returns were compiled from 1,461 firms having 134,681 employees, as against 138,015 at October 1, 1936. Logging, coal-mining, trade and manufacturing afforded considerably more employment, but there were declines in services, transportation and construction and maintenance. Most of the large gain in manufactuirng occurred in pulp and paper, textile and food factories. The general curtailment in the Prairies compares unfavourably with the increase recorded at November 1, 1935, when the index was rather higher, standing at 108·1, as compared with 106·0 at the latest date. Statements had been compiled for November 1 of last year from 1,381 employers of 136,640 men and women; this was an increase of 6,842 over their October 1, 1935, staffs.

*British Columbia.*—A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,053 employers furnishing returns aggregated 88,923, compared with 91,250 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories; communications and highway and railway construction also showed declines. On the other hand, logging, shipping and retail trade were rather more active. Employment generally was brisker than at November 1 of last year, when 1,007 establishments had reported a total working force of 85,288 persons, compared with 88,761 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 101·8, as compared with 105·4 at the latest date.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.**

### Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in most of these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November, 1935.

*Montreal.*—A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at November 1, when 1,257 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,362 co-operating firms, who employed 142,-101. Retail trade and shipping showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction and railway operation. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, iron and steel and leather factories, while paper and printing, electrical appliance and some other plants reported advances. An increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then nearly three points lower. Statements had been received for November 1, 1935, from 1,303 establishments providing work for 137,370 men and women.

*Quebec City.*—Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 172 employers of 12,924 persons, compared with 13,052 at October 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather plants. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1935, when the 164 co-operating firms had employed 13,176 workers, or 174 more than at October 1, 1935.

*Toronto.*—There was a further increase in the payrolls of 1,501 firms in Toronto, who had 131,249 persons in their employ, a number greater by 609 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade, services and construction. Printing and publishing and iron and steel plants were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, textile, non-ferrous metal and some other factories released employees. A general gain had also been registered at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index then was over four points lower; the 1,400 employers making returns for

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1, 1921 | 91·3 | 102·6 | 83·4 | 92·7 | 101·9 | 83·7 |
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 97·0 | 102·9 | 88·4 | 101·1 | 104·3 | 88·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1923 | 100·0 | 106·8 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 98·5 | 91·1 |
| Nov. 1, 1924 | 94·1 | 93·9 | 92·6 | 96·3 | 93·4 | 90·6 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 98·3 | 96·0 | 96·4 | 99·8 | 98·4 | 98·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1926 | 104·0 | 97·2 | 105·4 | 103·7 | 106·9 | 102·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1927 | 108·8 | 100·1 | 110·2 | 109·8 | 110·7 | 104·2 |
| Nov. 1, 1928 | 118·9 | 109·5 | 114·8 | 121·1 | 128·6 | 112·1 |
| Nov. 1, 1929 | 124·6 | 124·6 | 122·8 | 126·5 | 129·5 | 113·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1930 | 112·9 | 110·1 | 111·9 | 111·6 | 125·8 | 105·4 |
| Nov. 1, 1931 | 103·0 | 116·6 | 96·2 | 98·1 | 128·2 | 98·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1932 | 84·7 | 86·8 | 83·6 | 84·2 | 91·6 | 77·8 |
| Nov. 1, 1933 | 91·3 | 90·2 | 92·2 | 91·4 | 94·6 | 84·0 |
| Nov. 1, 1934 | 100·2 | 104·9 | 98·0 | 103·6 | 96·5 | 94·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 99·0 | 91·3 | 98·0 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 100·1 | 89·5 | 100·2 | 89·2 | 89·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 98·6 | 91·3 | 103·5 | 87·2 | 91·9 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 95·8 | 85·9 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 91·8 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 97·4 | 89·7 | 101·7 | 87·9 | 92·6 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 101·6 | 93·8 | 101·6 | 92·2 | 96·6 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 106·7 | 94·8 | 102·7 | 96·3 | 99·5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 106·7 | 97·2 | 102·4 | 98·7 | 106·8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 107·0 | 99·3 | 103·9 | 100·5 | 108·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 103·1 | 108·1 | 102·7 | 106·0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 111·1 | 105·0 | 110·0 | 108·1 | 101·8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 107·5 | 103·8 | 107·0 | 101·3 | 99·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 108·1 | 95·5 | 102·7 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 102·2 | 95·2 | 102·4 | 93·7 | 94·1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 101·7 | 95·1 | 103·8 | 95·1 | 92·4 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·8 | 91·4 | 103·4 | 90·5 | 95·9 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 103·4 | 96·4 | 103·4 | 92·7 | 99·0 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 99·8 | 104·7 | 97·7 | 102·2 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 111·7 | 101·6 | 106·2 | 101·9 | 104·8 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 113·9 | 101·3 | 107·1 | 103·9 | 107·9 |
| Sept. 1 | 107·1 | 114·4 | 103·0 | 108·1 | 107·4 | 109·3 |
| Oct. 1 | 110·1 | 117·9 | 106·0 | 112·6 | 108·6 | 108·1 |
| Nov. 1 | 111·0 | 119·4 | 110·3 | 112·8 | 106·0 | 105·4 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 8·2 | 29·0 | 41·6 | 12·8 | 8·4 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

November 1, 1935, had reported staffs aggregating 124,246, compared with 123,397 in the preceding month.

*Ottawa.*—In Ottawa, curtailment, was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber division; services and construction were also rather slacker, while trade was more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 199 establishments furnishing data employed 14,336 workers, as against 14,603 at October 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1935, when the trend had also been downward, according to data from 177 firms with 13,403 employees.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at November 1, when the 286 co-operating firms had 32,303 employees, or 750 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel, vegetable food and textile groups; other industries showed little general change. A somewhat smaller gain had been reported at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was slightly higher. The November 1, 1935, payrolls of the 274 employers furnishing data had aggregated 32,501.

*Windsor.*—Activity in Windsor showed a further advance; 175 establishments reported 17,194 persons on their payrolls, compared with 16,393 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A marked increase had also been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level. Statistics for November 1, 1935, had been tabulated from 171 employers, whose staffs totalled 15,633.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment declined in Winnipeg, according to 482 firms employing 40,713 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 40,874 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, the gains occurring

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 93·8 | ..... | 101·9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101·8 | 82·2 |
| Nov. 1, 1923 | 100·4 | ..... | 99·2 | 110·5 | 94·4 | ..... | 90·7 | 85·4 |
| Nov. 1, 1924 | 93·6 | 101·4 | 96·1 | 100·6 | 83·8 | ..... | 86·2 | 89·6 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 100·6 | 100·5 | 99·1 | 103·1 | 92·3 | 92·5 | 94·7 | 97·0 |
| Nov. 1, 1926 | 104·7 | 104·3 | 103·4 | 103·6 | 103·6 | 96·8 | 106·1 | 101·6 |
| Nov. 1, 1927 | 109·4 | 123·9 | 109·5 | 113·1 | 106·3 | 81·4 | 108·2 | 99·7 |
| Nov. 1, 1928 | 115·1 | 126·6 | 119·3 | 118·9 | 115·7 | 155·9 | 115·4 | 106·6 |
| Nov. 1, 1929 | 121·8 | 133·6 | 125·0 | 125·0 | 130·4 | 134·9 | 115·8 | 111·6 |
| Nov. 1, 1930 | 112·6 | 135·3 | 115·5 | 124·6 | 102·0 | 116·5 | 108·6 | 110·4 |
| Nov. 1, 1931 | 95·4 | 120·0 | 105·6 | 118·6 | 96·3 | 67·7 | 93·5 | 101·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1932 | 84·8 | 98·5 | 92·5 | 94·1 | 77·8 | 62·5 | 84·3 | 87·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1933 | 86·4 | 94·7 | 91·5 | 95·5 | 79·5 | 76·7 | 81·5 | 85·1 |
| Nov. 1, 1934 | 87·3 | 96·5 | 97·2 | 98·6 | 86·3 | 76·1 | 86·4 | 89·0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84·8 | 88·9 | 95·8 | 97·5 | 83·0 | 88·4 | 85·6 | 88·7 |
| Feb. 1 | 81·6 | 90·0 | 93·0 | 98·2 | 84·6 | 109·1 | 82·6 | 88·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 86·3 | 94·0 | 94·0 | 99·0 | 85·8 | 127·0 | 83·3 | 90·0 |
| April 1 | 83·8 | 93·4 | 94·8 | 99·3 | 87·7 | 132·6 | 83·5 | 89·7 |
| May 1 | 86·3 | 96·7 | 96·7 | 101·3 | 90·3 | 133·5 | 85·5 | 93·4 |
| June 1 | 87·2 | 95·8 | 97·9 | 103·5 | 93·5 | 123·5 | 87·0 | 96·5 |
| July 1 | 86·8 | 99·0 | 97·9 | 106·2 | 93·9 | 113·4 | 89·1 | 99·9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87·2 | 100·9 | 97·2 | 104·3 | 95·4 | 106·6 | 90·6 | 101·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88·7 | 102·8 | 98·7 | 103·9 | 95·2 | 105·2 | 90·1 | 105·7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91·5 | 101·8 | 101·1 | 105·6 | 100·1 | 106·8 | 91·1 | 103·5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91·7 | 100·5 | 101·7 | 104·0 | 101·4 | 115·4 | 91·4 | 101·3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91·9 | 99·0 | 100·8 | 103·6 | 100·4 | 118·7 | 94·1 | 100·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86·4 | 93·5 | 100·6 | 103·2 | 95·7 | 116·4 | 91·9 | 97·2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87·6 | 92·0 | 96·4 | 99·5 | 96·8 | 120·0 | 91·2 | 97·8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87·5 | 93·3 | 97·8 | 101·4 | 97·1 | 117·7 | 94·1 | 96·9 |
| April 1 | 88·3 | 91·7 | 98·7 | 103·1 | 96·8 | 131·2 | 88·1 | 100·1 |
| May 1 | 92·7 | 95·8 | 100·2 | 107·7 | 98·1 | 136·1 | 87·3 | 101·9 |
| June 1 | 93·7 | 96·8 | 101·1 | 108·2 | 97·6 | 123·2 | 90·9 | 103·8 |
| July 1 | 93·5 | 94·5 | 101·4 | 110·0 | 99·4 | 113·0 | 92·7 | 106·0 |
| Aug. 1 | 92·2 | 96·5 | 101·3 | 107·4 | 99·8 | 115·1 | 93·8 | 109·2 |
| Sept. 1 | 94·3 | 97·9 | 103·4 | 111·2 | 97·7 | 106·9 | 92·9 | 110·0 |
| Oct. 1 | 95·6 | 98·1 | 105·5 | 110·9 | 98·0 | 120·3 | 95·3 | 109·1 |
| Nov. 1 | 94·6 | 97·1 | 105·9 | 108·8 | 100·4 | 126·1 | 94·9 | 107·0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1936 | 13·5 | 1·2 | 12·5 | 1·4 | 3·1 | 1·6 | 3·9 | 3·3 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

mainly in food factories, and trade also showed improvement, while transportation and construction released help. Figures furnished by 460 employers at the first of November of last year showed that their payrolls had included 39,175 men and women, or 170 more than at October 1, 1935; however, employment was then in lesser volume than at the date under review.

*Vancouver.*—There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 441 establishments had 34,442 persons on their staffs, or 671 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the first-named occurring mainly in food factories. On the other hand, shipping and trade afforded more employment. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by the 422 co-operating firms, whose employees had numbered 32,238, a decline of 720 from October 1, 1935.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Employment by Industries

*Manufacturing.*—Employment in manufactures showed a contraction, the first to be indicated since the opening of the year. The 5,838 co-operating establishments reported 546,031 employees, or 6,081 fewer than at October 1, while the index declined from 109·0 in the preceding month to 107·7 at November 1. This reduction, which was of a seasonal character, involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll that was smaller than the average loss indicated in the experience of the years since 1920. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 106·1 at the beginning of October to 106·6 at the date under review; this seasonally-corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the summer of 1930.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

| — | All industries | Manufacturing | Logging | Mining | Communications | Transportation | Construction | Services | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1, 1921 | 91·3 | 87·8 | 107·8 | 102·6 | 89·8 | 102·0 | 85·5 | 80·1 | 92·3 |
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 97·0 | 94·9 | 119·1 | 109·3 | 87·8 | 105·9 | 94·0 | 80·7 | 93·1 |
| Nov. 1, 1923 | 100·0 | 98·7 | 113·0 | 110·3 | 90·4 | 107·9 | 97·7 | 90·6 | 92·4 |
| Nov. 1, 1924 | 94·1 | 91·3 | 129·4 | 105·1 | 95·6 | 99·9 | 88·9 | 91·2 | 93·1 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 98·3 | 96·5 | 119·9 | 101·7 | 97·3 | 103·0 | 94·6 | 93·9 | 99·2 |
| Nov. 1, 1926 | 104·0 | 102·7 | 99·6 | 106·5 | 102·2 | 105·2 | 111·2 | 99·1 | 103·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1927 | 108·8 | 104·9 | 136·3 | 111·4 | 106·2 | 106·5 | 122·1 | 107·9 | 111·9 |
| Nov. 1, 1928 | 118·9 | 115·1 | 139·3 | 121·2 | 114·1 | 113·4 | 137·4 | 120·8 | 121·3 |
| Nov. 1, 1929 | 124·6 | 117·2 | 173·3 | 128·0 | 125·8 | 113·8 | 153·6 | 131·6 | 130·7 |
| Nov. 1, 1930 | 112·9 | 104·6 | 90·9 | 121·9 | 119·9 | 106·0 | 148·8 | 126·9 | 129·2 |
| Nov. 1, 1931 | 103·0 | 88·8 | 63·7 | 107·9 | 102·4 | 95·4 | 165·4 | 117·5 | 122·8 |
| Nov. 1, 1932 | 84·7 | 81·7 | 37·9 | 101·2 | 89·6 | 84·5 | 77·9 | 106·5 | 115·4 |
| Nov. 1, 1933 | 91·3 | 86·5 | 110·3 | 109·7 | 81·1 | 81·4 | 94·6 | 107·9 | 115·6 |
| Nov. 1, 1934 | 100·2 | 92·8 | 171·9 | 121·2 | 80·7 | 83·9 | 111·0 | 114·9 | 121·3 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94·4 | 87·4 | 181·3 | 119·1 | 78·6 | 76·2 | 87·9 | 115·2 | 130·6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94·6 | 90·1 | 183·4 | 120·3 | 77·8 | 76·2 | 87·2 | 111·9 | 116·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96·4 | 92·7 | 166·9 | 118·8 | 77·5 | 76·5 | 94·2 | 111·7 | 116·7 |
| April 1 | 93·4 | 93·9 | 104·3 | 117·7 | 77·7 | 76·3 | 80·2 | 111·4 | 117·4 |
| May 1 | 95·2 | 95·6 | 93·9 | 116·2 | 77·5 | 80·1 | 84·7 | 116·4 | 119·3 |
| June 1 | 97·6 | 98·4 | 96·0 | 119·2 | 79·2 | 79·9 | 89·5 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| July 1 | 99·5 | 98·5 | 82·2 | 121·5 | 80·8 | 82·7 | 101·1 | 123·6 | 122·1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101·1 | 99·8 | 79·0 | 125·2 | 81·6 | 85·4 | 104·7 | 127·9 | 120·7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102·7 | 100·8 | 77·7 | 128·6 | 82·1 | 85·8 | 110·9 | 127·8 | 121·8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106·1 | 103·3 | 115·8 | 129·5 | 82·1 | 86·4 | 117·4 | 120·5 | 123·8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107·7 | 103·5 | 158·4 | 132·5 | 81·4 | 84·5 | 119·9 | 117·1 | 124·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104·6 | 101·4 | 183·5 | 131·1 | 81·0 | 84·0 | 95·9 | 116·3 | 131·1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99·1 | 96·8 | 183·4 | 129·9 | 79·3 | 77·9 | 74·8 | 118·0 | 135·9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 173·1 | 129·4 | 77·2 | 78·2 | 74·4 | 116·4 | 121·6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98·9 | 99·5 | 147·0 | 129·1 | 77·7 | 78·9 | 78·2 | 117·5 | 123·1 |
| April 1 | 97·4 | 101·1 | 102·6 | 128·2 | 77·7 | 78·5 | 71·8 | 118·5 | 121·0 |
| May 1 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 88·6 | 127·4 | 78·4 | 82·8 | 79·4 | 120·4 | 123·3 |
| June 1 | 102·0 | 103·4 | 94·1 | 132·1 | 80·0 | 85·4 | 87·0 | 123·0 | 127·1 |
| July 1 | 104·6 | 104·7 | 93·4 | 134·1 | 82·4 | 87·1 | 97·4 | 131·7 | 127·3 |
| Aug. 1 | 105·6 | 104·9 | 85·0 | 137·9 | 84·1 | 88·7 | 102·9 | 135·8 | 126·3 |
| Sept. 1 | 107·1 | 105·9 | 82·7 | 140·2 | 86·0 | 89·4 | 109·0 | 137·5 | 126·3 |
| Oct. 1 | 110·1 | 109·0 | 141·7 | 147·9 | 84·6 | 88·3 | 103·9 | 127·4 | 129·6 |
| Nov. 1 | 111·0 | 107·7 | 206·9 | 151·8 | 83·1 | 87·1 | 99·6 | 124·9 | 132·0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as as at Nov. 1, 1936 | 100·0 | 51·8 | 5·6 | 6·7 | 2·1 | 9·9 | 11·2 | 2·6 | 10·1 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

There were large increases at November 1, 1936, in iron and steel plants, these being of more than ordinary interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the begnining of November in the last fifteen years. The animal food, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical industries also afforded more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, vegetable food, lumber, leather, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic factories released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920: 1936, 107·7; 1935, 103·5; 1934, 92·8; 1933, 86·5; 1932, 81·7; 1931, 88·8; 1930, 104·6; 1929, 117·2; 1928, 115·1; 1927, 104·9; 1926, 102·7; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·3; 1923, 98·7; 1922, 94·9 and 1921, 87·8.

The situation in manufacturing continues better than at the same date of 1935; the index was also higher than at November 1 in any preceding year since 1929, when it was, of course, considerably higher than at the latest date. The records show that for November 1, 1935, 5,585 manufacturing establishments had employed 520,601 men and women, as compared with 519,513 in the preceding month. Considerable gains had then been indicated in iron and steel, textile, rubber and some other industries, while the food, lumber and certain other classes had shown seasonal curtailment.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Meat preserving plants greatly increased activity, but seasonal curtailment was indicated in fish canneries. Statistics were received from 296 manufacturers, employing 25,608 persons, as compared with 25,001 in the preceding month. This advance, in which all provinces except British Columbia shared, compared favourably with the decline registered at the corresponding date

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

| Industries | [1]Relative Weight | Nov. 1, 1936 | Oct. 1, 1936 | Nov. 1, 1935 | Nov. 1, 1934 | Nov. 1, 1933 | Nov. 1, 1932 | Nov. 1, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing* | 51·8 | 107·7 | 109·0 | 103·5 | 92·8 | 86·5 | 81·7 | 88·8 |
| Animal products—edible | 2·4 | 132·8 | 129·0 | 120·5 | 111·9 | 104·8 | 98·2 | 101·0 |
| Fur and products | 0·2 | 87·6 | 87·3 | 100·4 | 91·1 | 91·7 | 87·0 | 84·5 |
| Leather and products | 2·1 | 109·0 | 112·4 | 106·3 | 96·0 | 96·1 | 89·3 | 89·0 |
| Boots and shoes | 1·4 | 107·6 | 114·3 | 107·2 | 95·1 | 101·0 | 94·5 | 95·6 |
| Lumber and products | 4·1 | 81·4 | 85·3 | 76·2 | 67·9 | 61·5 | 54·7 | 66·5 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2·3 | 72·5 | 79·2 | 66·5 | 56·9 | 49·7 | 40·9 | 51·7 |
| Furniture | 0·7 | 88·8 | 87·3 | 86·6 | 78·9 | 76·3 | 75·8 | 98·0 |
| Other lumber products | 1·1 | 103·7 | 102·9 | 97·8 | 93·7 | 86·8 | 80·4 | 86·8 |
| Musical instruments | ·2 | 55·9 | 56·0 | 51·8 | 55·2 | 44·3 | 48·0 | 66·7 |
| Plant products—edible | 3·8 | 136·9 | 161·4 | 126·5 | 114·4 | 116·2 | 111·7 | 109·4 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6·1 | 105·8 | 104·7 | 98·6 | 95·3 | 89·0 | 88·0 | 94·0 |
| Pulp and paper | 2·8 | 98·3 | 97·6 | 88·6 | 85·7 | 77·4 | 73·8 | 83·1 |
| Paper products | ·9 | 127·1 | 125·5 | 117·8 | 107·8 | 101·7 | 101·4 | 99·4 |
| Printing and publishing | 2·4 | 108·4 | 106·8 | 105·1 | 103·9 | 100·0 | 102·3 | 106·7 |
| Rubber products | 1·2 | 101·5 | 103·2 | 96·3 | 91·7 | 87·0 | 82·0 | 95·9 |
| Textile products | 9·9 | 121·5 | 122·0 | 118·9 | 110·0 | 105·4 | 99·2 | 94·6 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3·8 | 132·7 | 132·7 | 134·8 | 122·3 | 116·2 | 106·2 | 94·9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1·8 | 94·7 | 93·7 | 93·3 | 88·5 | 81·6 | 78·0 | 74·1 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | ·8 | 145·3 | 146·6 | 145·8 | 121·8 | 130·0 | 112·5 | 99·1 |
| Silk and silk goods | ·9 | 512·0 | 516·2 | 534·8 | 476·6 | 425·5 | 366·0 | 273·8 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2·0 | 128·0 | 126·5 | 127·2 | 118·5 | 122·5 | 115·2 | 106·6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3·2 | 113·5 | 115·0 | 105·8 | 100·3 | 92·9 | 91·8 | 92·8 |
| Other textile products | ·9 | 101·3 | 103·1 | 97·7 | 89·7 | 83·4 | 75·9 | 80·8 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1·5 | 114·1 | 112·4 | 122·3 | 110·9 | 117·4 | 109·6 | 114·6 |
| Tobacco | ·7 | 91·9 | 91·9 | 106·2 | 101·3 | 113·4 | 103·0 | 102·9 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | ·7 | 147·3 | 141·8 | 144·6 | 124·6 | 124·1 | 118·9 | 132·3 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | ·1 | 138·6 | 145·3 | 145·5 | 125·5 | 122·7 | 117·7 | 98·3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1·1 | 144·2 | 141·0 | 134·8 | 125·1 | 113·4 | 108·1 | 112·8 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | ·9 | 84·0 | 87·5 | 80·1 | 73·8 | 62·1 | 61·1 | 96·8 |
| Electric light and power | 1·4 | 121·1 | 123·2 | 117·6 | 116·2 | 109·1 | 111·6 | 129·8 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1·6 | 126·3 | 126·3 | 131·2 | 111·6 | 95·1 | 108·0 | 132·6 |
| Iron and steel products | 11·1 | 89·8 | 87·2 | 88·7 | 71·3 | 63·0 | 57·6 | 68·8 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1·4 | 117·8 | 113·7 | 116·7 | 89·2 | 72·4 | 61·2 | 67·6 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1·1 | 109·4 | 109·0 | 95·8 | 82·9 | 67·4 | 62·4 | 84·3 |
| Agricultural implements | ·4 | 44·9 | 45·3 | 55·9 | 39·6 | 30·2 | 21·9 | 22·9 |
| Land vehicles | 4·8 | 83·7 | 79·7 | 85·4 | 67·9 | 63·0 | 55·3 | 61·6 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1·7 | 127·4 | 111·5 | 131·5 | 71·2 | 60·0 | 47·5 | 51·2 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | ·2 | 63·7 | 65·8 | 62·9 | 45·3 | 44·8 | 64·3 | 71·2 |
| Heating appliances | ·5 | 126·8 | 121·3 | 113·1 | 100·1 | 89·9 | 82·4 | 100·4 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | ·5 | 89·5 | 90·7 | 86·8 | 63·9 | 51·9 | 52·6 | 93·4 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | ·5 | 102·1 | 94·8 | 97·4 | 72·5 | 64·8 | 66·5 | 76·3 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1·7 | 94·1 | 94·1 | 88·5 | 78·6 | 69·9 | 67·9 | 86·8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2·1 | 141·1 | 142·7 | 126·8 | 111·7 | 93·8 | 82·9 | 98·7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1·4 | 143·3 | 145·9 | 139·8 | 134·3 | 127·8 | 119·0 | 123·2 |
| Miscellaneous | ·6 | 133·6 | 134·9 | 124·6 | 120·9 | 103·7 | 101·0 | 105·8 |

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

last year, when activity was at a generally lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a falling-off in employment in this group at November 1, mainly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 300 firms furnishing data reported 22,195 workers, as against 22,793 at October 1. The index was rather higher than at the same date in 1935, when a larger decline had been noted.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal reductions, involving slightly more employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in greater volume than in November, 1935. The losses at the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and vehicle works showed improvement. A combined working force of 43,204 persons was reported by the 859 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 45,261 at the beginning of October. The most pronounced decreases were in Ontario, but the tendency was generally downward.

*Musical Instruments.*—Little general change was indicated in musical instrument factories, 35 of which employed 1,596 workers, or practically the same number as at October 1. Employment was somewhat more active than at the beginning of November, 1935, although an increase had then been recorded.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported very marked seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery plants showed small advances. The forces of the 490 co-operating firms aggregated 39,911 persons, or 7,004 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but improvement was noted in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, involved a much greater number of workers than that registered at the corresponding date last year; however, the index number was then over ten points lower than at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Additions to staffs were reported by employers in this group, 605 of whom had 64,423 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 63,681 at the beginning of October. Improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, and in the manufacture of pulp and paper and paper products. The tendency was favourable in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but there were moderate declines in Quebec and the Maritimes. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, when the index was over seven points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a decrease at November 1; data were compiled from 52 firms with 12,938 employees, as against 13,150 in their last report. The level of activity was higher than at November 1, 1935, although improvement had then been noted.

*Textile Products.*—Hosiery and knitting, cotton and some other textile factories reported heightened employment, but the production of garments, headwear and some other lines showed a falling-off; 1,041 textile manufacturers reduced their payrolls from 104,826 at October 1 to 104,537 at the date under review. The decreases took place chiefly in Quebec. A large gain had been shown at the beginning of November last year, but the index was then a few points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Little general change was recorded in tobacco works, while improvement was noted in beverage factories, according to the 186 establishments furnishing statistics in this group, which employed 15,517 persons, as compared with 15,262 at October 1. Most of the gain mentioned occurred in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. An increase had also been indicated at the corresponding date last year, when employment was brisker.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A considerable advance was recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 198 plants employing 11,846 persons, or 273 more than in their last report. Activity was decidedly greater than in the autumn of 1935, when the tendency had also been upward.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—A seasonal falling-off was noted in building material plants in most provinces; employment generally was at a higher level than at November 1, 1935, when rather more extensive losses, on the whole, had taken place. The forces of the 204 employers from whom information was received, declined since October 1 by 358 persons, to 9,278 at the beginning of November, 1936.

*Electric Light and Power.*—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 266 workers being released from the forces of the 96 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 15,305 persons. Similar declines had been indicated in this industry at November 1 of last year, when the index was rather lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—No general change was reported in electrical apparatus works, 127 of which had 17,366 employees. A gain had occurred at the same date in 1935, and employment was then in greater volume.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The personnel of automobile works showed important increases, while the crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, foundry and machine shop divisions of the iron and steel industry also reported heightened activity. The general additions to staffs were smaller than those indicated at November 1, 1935, but they compare favourably with the declining employment that has been the average change at that date in the fifteen preceding years of the record.

Statements were received from 861 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 117,056 persons, as compared with 113,602 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in all provinces except Quebec. As already mentioned, improvement on a larger scale had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, but employment then was rather quieter than at the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Data tabulated from 169 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 22,476 workers, or 249 fewer than at October 1. The decrease occurred mainly in the manufacture of lead, tin, zinc and copper products. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date of 1935, although a gain over the preceding month had then been indicated.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 142 of which released 281 persons, bringing their staffs to 14,411 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than at November 1 of last year, when a similar reduction had been noted.

### Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 339 firms employing 58,706 men, or 18,429 more than in the preceding month. This advance exceeded that noted at November 1 of any other year for which information is available, being, in fact, greater than in any other month on record. The index, at 206·9, was higher than at the beginning of November of preceding years since 1920. There were increases at the date under review in each of the five economic areas, the largest being in Quebec.

### Mining

The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores afforded much more employment, according to statements from 405 mine operators, with 70,079 employees, or 1,824 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded at the date under review, 25,849 belonged in the coal-mining, 35,016 in the metallic ore and 9,214 in the non-metallic mineral group. A smaller gain, on the whole, had been indicated at the same date in 1935, and the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

### Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed moderate seasonal contractions; the companies and branches making returns had 22,010 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 402 since October 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at November 1, 1935, when a smaller falling-off had been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a reduction in activity in local transportation, according to 236 firms whose staffs aggregated 27,128 at the beginning of November, as compared with 27,578 in the preceding month. The decline occurred chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was at a higher level than at the corresponding date in 1935, although the loss then reported had been slighter.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 101 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls were reduced by 1,653 persons, to 60,321 at November 1. The largest contractions were in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was rather brisker than at the beginning of November, 1935, when a smaller decline had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—An increase was noted in water transportation, 111 companies employing 17,097 workers, as compared with 16,523 in the preceding month. There was improvement in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. A loss had been shown at November 1 last year, when the index stood at 89·8, compared with 94·8 at the date under review.

### Construction

*Building.*—There was a reduction in building, 172 persons being released from the forces of the 744 co-operating contractors, who had 24,955 employees, a number considerably smaller than that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1935; the trend had then been favourable. There were advances at the date under review in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, while elsewhere curtailment was indicated.

*Highway.*—Work on highways and streets decreased in the Maritime and Western Provinces, but there was an important advance in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 375 employers, whose staffs, standing at 61,689 were larger by 1,896 persons than at October 1, 1936.

The index, at 165·1 at the beginning of November, was much lower than at the same date in 1935, when gains on a considerably greater scale had been made.

*Railway.*—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was generally recorded, the most marked reductions occurring in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 34 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 37,958 persons at October 1, to 31,127 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was much greater than that registered at the corresponding date in 1935, but the level of employment then was lower.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry cleaning establishments were seasonally quiet, while the fluctuations in other branches of services were slight, according to 474 firms employing 27,236 persons, or 545 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 124·9, was 7·8 points higher than that of November 1, 1935, when larger declines, on the whole, had been indicated.

### Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again upward, 2,016 workers being added to the forces of the 1,311 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 106,606. The increase took place in the retail division, wholesale houses showing little general change in employment. The index stood at 132·0, compared with 124·6 at November 1, 1935, when the reported gains had been on a smaller scale. The advance this year was greater than the average indicated in the years since 1920, partly on account of a general revival in business and partly because the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end. Further pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1936

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

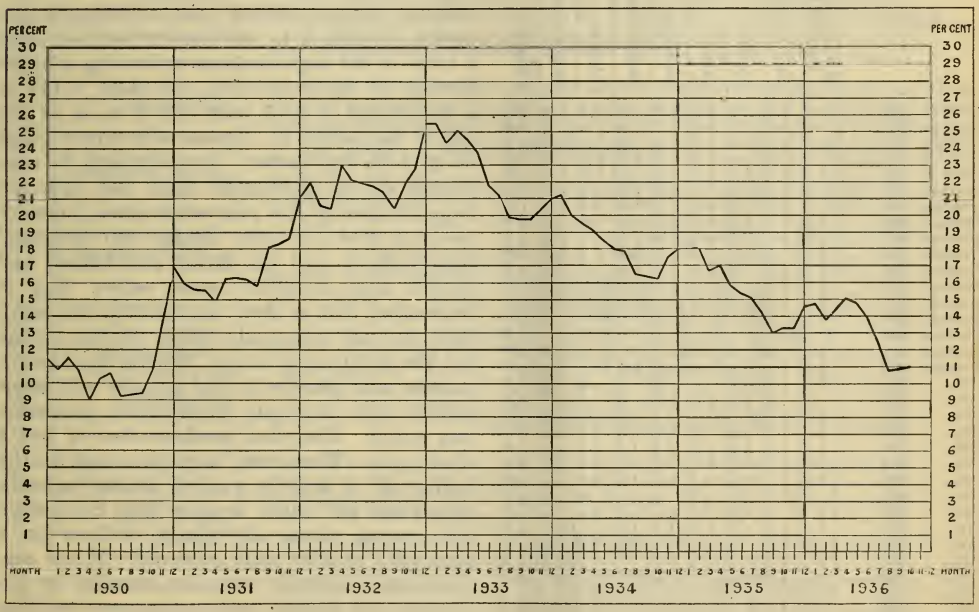
There was practically no change in the percentage of unemployment reported by Local Trade Unions in Canada, as a whole, at the close of October when contrasted with the returns for the previous month, though fluctuations were evident in the various provinces and industries. This was apparent from the reports forwarded by 1,822 labour organizations with a total of 184,259 members, 20,322, or 11·0 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 10·9 in September. The employment situation was, however, somewhat more favourable than in October, 1935, when 13·3 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Alberta unions showed a gain in activity of nearly 4 per cent from September, the coal mines mainly accounting for this improvement, while in Nova Scotia and Ontario the tendency was upward though the changes were quite small. Some falling off in activity, however, was recorded by Saskatchewan unions, and in Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba employment was very slightly retarded. From New Brunswick the same percentage of idleness was reported as in September. Apart from Nova Scotia all provinces reflected a better employment volume available during October than in the corresponding month of last year. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showing gains of around 3 per cent followed by increases of 2 per cent in Manitoba and Alberta, and improvement of less than one per cent in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. In Nova Scotia the variation was very slight though adverse.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax members were considerably better engaged during October than

in the preceding month, and in Edmonton the employment advances recorded were also rather noteworthy. In Saint John, Toronto and Winnipeg the tendency was toward greater activity, though the variations from September were very small. On the contrary Regina unions showed moderate curtailment in work afforded, and in Montreal and Vancouver lesser declines occurred. When compared with the returns for October last year employment gains on a substantial scale were noted by Edmonton, Toronto, Saint John and Montreal unions during the month reviewed, and improvement of somewhat lesser proportions was evident among Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver unions.

of whom were idle at the end of the month as compared with percentages of 10·9 in September and 14·2 in October, 1935. Fur, glass and jewellery workers, whose combined membership was rather small, reported a noteworthy percentage increase in activity over September. Gains of moderate degree were reflected by cigar and tobacco workers, and bakers and confectioners, and a slightly better employment tendency was evident among leather, textile and carpet, and wood workers, and pulp and paper makers. On the other hand, hat, cap and glove, and brewery workers suffered pronounced losses in the employment volume afforded, and activity for general labourers, iron and steel, and

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS




Appearing with this article is a chart which indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1930, to date. The curve at the close of October showed very little variation in level from either of the two previous months, almost stationary conditions being shown. The change noted in the curve from October a year ago was in a favourable direction, employment tending upward during the period surveyed.

In the manufacturing industries activity eased off very slightly during October from the preceding month, though the situation showed improvement over October a year ago. This was evident from the returns received from 511 labour organizations with 62,376 members, 7,206, or a percentage of 11·6,

garment workers, and printing tradesmen subsided slightly. The textile and carpet trades particularly, showed important employment recovery during October from the corresponding month of last year, and among garment, cigar and tobacco, and leather workers improvement of considerably lesser degree, though noteworthy, occurred. Iron and steel, and fur workers recorded more moderate advancement and the trend for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen and jewellery workers was also toward increased employment, though the changes were small. On the contrary, hat, cap and glove, and brewery workers were decidedly less active than in October last year. Woodworkers indicated

contractions in available work of much lesser degree, and among pulp and paper makers, glass workers and general labourers employment was but slightly retarded.

Coal mining, on the whole, employed larger working forces during October than in the preceding month, as shown by the reports tabulated from 45 unions including a membership of 14,616 persons. Of these, 673 or 4·6 per cent were idle at the close of the month in contrast with a percentage of 8·8 in September. An almost unchanged employment volume was indicated from October last year when 4·7 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. The better situation obtaining in the Alberta mining areas during October was the determining factor in the improvement recorded over September, though in Nova Scotia also, a slight rise in activity was noted. There was some falling off in employment, however, among British Columbia miners. Compared with the returns for October, 1935, conditions in both the Alberta and British Columbia mines were more favourable during the month reviewed, but this improvement was almost offset by the recessions evident in Nova Scotia. The changes throughout, however, were slight. A number of miners continued to be reported as working at greatly reduced time.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average 1919..... | 3·1 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 2·0 | 7·9 | 3·4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1·8 | 2·0 | 7·2 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 4·9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11·3 | 8·5 | 16·6 | 9·7 | 8·5 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 23·5 | 12·7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7·1 | 4·3 | 8·6 | 5·0 | 8·9 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 7·1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3·0 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·7 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 4·9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5·1 | 4·0 | 10·9 | 6·1 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 7·[illegible] |
| Average 1925..... | 5·0 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 8·4 | 5·7 | 7·2 |
| Average 1926..... | 7·8 | 2·1 | 6·8 | 4·2 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 5·0 |
| Average 1927..... | 3·7 | 1·9 | 6·8 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 4·1 | 5·5 | 4·1 |
| Average 1928..... | 4·0 | 1·2 | 6·1 | 3·5 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 4·9 |
| Average 1929..... | 4·0 | 1·6 | 7·7 | 4 3 | 7·1 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·5 |
| Average 1930..... | 5·4 | 3·7 | 14·0 | 10·4 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 13·3 | 11·6 | 11·7 |
| Average 1931..... | 8·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 | 17·2 | 15·7 | 15·6 | 19·4 | 17·6 | 16·1 |
| Average 1932..... | 9·6 | 14·4 | 26·4 | 23·7 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 22·6 | 21·6 | 22·8 |
| Average 1933..... | 16·0 | 13·0 | 25·2 | 24·4 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 21·7 | 20·8 | 22·0 |
| Average 1934..... | 8·7 | 7·9 | 22·8 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 17·8 | 20·2 | 18·3 |
| Average 1935..... | 6·9 | 8·6 | 20·9 | 14·3 | 12·6 | 9·8 | 15·4 | 16·4 | 15·2 |
| Oct., 1919..... | 3·2 | 1·4 | 2·5 | ·8 | 1·3 | ·6 | ·9 | 5·0 | 2·4 |
| Oct., 1920..... | ·3 | ·4 | 9·5 | 3·0 | 3·3 | ·3 | ·8 | 15·7 | 6·0 |
| Oct., 1921..... | 2·8 | 5·6 | 10·7 | 5·7 | 4·2 | 3·3 | 4·0 | 14·8 | 7·1 |
| Oct., 1922..... | 1·3 | 2·4 | 5·9 | 1·9 | 5·2 | 1·4 | 2·5 | 10·6 | 3·4 |
| Oct., 1923..... | 4·3 | 3·2 | 9·5 | 2·8 | 2·2 | 1·8 | 3·1 | 3·1 | 4·9 |
| Oct., 1924..... | 2·5 | 4·3 | 10·5 | 4·5 | 6·1 | 3·2 | 8·1 | 8·9 | 6·8 |
| Oct., 1925..... | 3·9 | 2·1 | 10·6 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 3·7 | 4·4 | 5·8 |
| Oct., 1926..... | 1·2 | 1·1 | 3·6 | 2·3 | ·4 | 1·4 | ·8 | 5·6 | 2·1 |
| Oct., 1927..... | 1·1 | ·9 | 5·6 | 3·2 | 4·2 | 1·8 | 4·4 | 4·9 | 3·6 |
| Oct., 1928..... | 1·1 | 1·0 | 5·7 | 1·8 | 1·7 | 1·5 | 1·4 | 5·8 | 3·9 |
| Oct., 1929..... | 2·3 | 2·3 | 7·8 | 4·4 | 9·3 | 4·0 | 7·2 | 6·9 | 6·1 |
| Oct., 1930..... | 4·1 | 4·6 | 14·5 | 11·2 | 8·8 | 7·7 | 9·2 | 10·5 | 10·0 |
| Oct., 1931..... | 8·6 | 9·2 | 23·6 | 18·3 | 17·7 | 12·7 | 16·4 | 19·7 | 18·8 |
| Oct., 1932..... | 11·5 | 16·7 | 27·6 | 22·7 | 21·4 | 13·4 | 21·7 | 21·1 | 22·3 |
| Oct., 1933..... | 12·5 | 9·8 | 25·1 | 20·3 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 16·5 | 21·7 | 19·0 |
| Oct., 1934..... | 4·7 | 6·7 | 22·2 | 16·5 | 13·9 | 9·7 | 11·0 | 19·9 | 16·8 |
| Nov., 1934..... | 5·3 | 7·9 | 25·7 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 11·7 | 10·7 | 21·3 | 17·2 |
| Dec., 1934..... | 4·7 | 7·2 | 24·5 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 13·1 | ·9·0 | 24·6 | 18·5 |
| Jan., 1935..... | 7·0 | 7·1 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 15·5 | 12·3 | 11·2 | 22·6 | 18·0 |
| Feb., 1935..... | 6·4 | 8·2 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 15·1 | 11·8 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 18·1 |
| Mar., 1935..... | 6·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 15·7 | 20·8 | 16·2 |
| April, 1935..... | 5·2 | 13·1 | 20·7 | 16·6 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 20·8 | 19·7 | 17·7 |
| May, 1935..... | 5·9 | 8·4 | 22·2 | 12·9 | 14·1 | 10·2 | 21·8 | 17·2 | 15·0 |
| June, 1935..... | 12·2 | 8·1 | 21·9 | 12·0 | 13·7 | 9·4 | 20·1 | 13·2 | 15·9 |
| July, 1935..... | 8·1 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 14·3 | 11·6 | 7·5 | 23·2 | 12·6 | 15·4 |
| Aug., 1935..... | 8·3 | 8·1 | 18·3 | 13·3 | 10·7 | 7·9 | 18·4 | 13·1 | 14·1 |
| Sept., 1935..... | 6·0 | 8·7 | 20·4 | 10·4 | 8·1 | 6·2 | 13·7 | 14·0 | 13·2 |
| Oct., 1935..... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 21·5 | 11·3 | 10·2 | 8·9 | 7·9 | 13·4 | 13·0 |
| Nov., 1935..... | 4·1 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 11·3 | 10·4 | 9·9 | 9·4 | 13·4 | 13·3 |
| Dec., 1935..... | 7·8 | 7·5 | 20·6 | 13·4 | 13·1 | 11·6 | ·9·6 | 15·9 | 14·3 |
| Jan., 1936..... | 7·4 | 6·7 | 19·3 | 14·0 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 14·6 |
| Feb., 1936..... | 7·2 | 6·8 | 16·3 | 14·1 | 12·4 | 13·1 | 11·0 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| Mar., 1936..... | 7·7 | 6·6 | 19·3 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 12·0 | 17·5 | 14·9 | 14·8 |
| April, 1936..... | 8·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 18·0 | 12·5 | 15·5 |
| May, 1936..... | 7·4 | 8·7 | 19·6 | 15·0 | 9·9 | 7·7 | 15·7 | 11·6 | 14·1 |
| June, 1936..... | 6·7 | 7·8 | 19·0 | 13·3 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 17·2 | 10·5 | 13·8 |
| July, 1936..... | 6·2 | 6·8 | 19·2 | 9·9 | 8·3 | 7·4 | 14·4 | 9·7 | 12·9 |
| Aug., 1936..... | 6·8 | 7·7 | 16·7 | 8·4 | 7·8 | 7·1 | 10·7 | 8·3 | 10·5 |
| Sept., 1936..... | 6·2 | 8·0 | 17·1 | 9·0 | 8·0 | 5·8 | 9·5 | 8·5 | 10·8 |
| Oct., 1936..... | 5·2 | 8·0 | 18·3 | 8·6 | 8·2 | 8·2 | 5·9 | 9·8 | 11·9 |

Employment in building and construction trades was maintained at much the same volume during October as in the previous month, according to the reports received from a total of 203 organizations embracing a membership of 19,719 persons. Of these, 6,436 or a percentage of 32·6 were out of work at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 32·3 in September. Improvement in conditions on a substantial scale was reflected from October of last year when unemployment stood at 42·8 per cent. Bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers and lathers and roofers were decidedly more active than in September, but as their membership was small they did not materially affect the percentage for the group as a whole. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stone cutters also, moderate employment expansion was noted. Electrical workers showed but a slight gain. There was, however, a noteworthy falling off in activity evident among painters, decorators and paper hangers from September, and among steam shovelmen declines on a somewhat smaller scale occurred. Minor contractions in activity were also recorded by carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, and plumbers and steamfitters. The situation for carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, and steam shovelmen was decidedly more favourable than in October, 1935, and among painters, decorators and paper hangers important gains occurred. The level of activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers was also above that of October last year, though the variation was slight. Considerable increases in slackness, however, were registered by granite and stone cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers, while plumbers, and steamfitters showed a nominal adverse tendency.

From unions in the transportation industries 804 reports were forwarded to the department

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

| Month | Fishing | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals | Clay glass and stone products | Mineral products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping and stevedoring | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone operation | Trade (retail shop clerks) | Services | Governmental | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October, 1919 | 0 | .... | 0 | 2·1 | 1·4 | ·7 | ·2 | 1·1 | .... | ·1 | ·6 | ·1 | ·9 | .... | ·4 | 3·9 | 1·4 | 1·6 | 0 | .... | 5·4 | 1·1 | 2·6 | ·6 | 1·9 | ·3 | ·3 | .... | ·7 | 1·8 | ·1 | 2·9 | 2·0 |
| October, 1920 | 1·4 | .... | ·1 | 8·8 | 2·9 | 2·2 | 2·2 | 2·2 | .... | 7·9 | 33·3 | ·6 | 49·2 | .... | 0 | 3·3 | 3·6 | ·5 | 0 | 7·0 | 3·7 | 1·0 | 8·9 | ·6 | ·5 | ·2 | ·2 | .... | ·5 | 1·9 | ·0 | 3·4 | 6·1 |
| October, 1921 | 25·6 | 32·0 | 3·4 | 10·9 | 11·2 | 6·0 | 3·5 | 7·1 | .... | 6·8 | 14·2 | 4·2 | 17·9 | .... | 9·6 | 12·0 | 13·0 | 33·5 | .... | 3·7 | 12·7 | 3·0 | 3·6 | 3·0 | 3·2 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·1 | 5·3 | 3·7 | 8·1 | 7·4 |
| October, 1922 | 37·7 | .... | ·7 | 5·5 | 7·9 | 2·5 | ·2 | 3·5 | .... | 4·0 | 4·1 | 2·6 | 4·6 | .... | 12·6 | 7·2 | 27·9 | 15·1 | 0 | ·2 | 6·0 | 1·9 | 11·2 | 1·8 | ·3 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·4 | 3·0 | 2·2 | 4·7 | 3·9 |
| October, 1923 | 4·1 | 0 | 4·0 | 9·6 | 3·6 | 3·1 | ·5 | 4·5 | .... | 9·4 | 23·3 | 3·6 | 30·1 | 0 | 3·5 | 5·9 | 6·9 | 3·2 | 0 | 18·4 | 6·5 | 1·8 | 3·3 | 1·4 | 3·2 | ·4 | ·4 | .... | ·5 | 1·8 | 1·2 | 3·5 | 4·8 |
| October, 1924 | 0 | 0 | 16·5 | 11·0 | 2·1 | 6·7 | 1·9 | 9·3 | .... | 9·7 | 17·2 | 31·3 | 16·0 | 1·9 | 7·4 | 12·1 | 26·4 | 25·0 | 0 | 2·0 | 13·1 | 2·9 | 5·2 | 3·4 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·5 | 1·7 | ·5 | 5·3 | 6·8 |
| October, 1925 | 13·4 | 0 | 5·3 | 9·0 | 2·4 | 2·5 | ·2 | 3·6 | .... | 7·4 | 24·2 | 22·1 | 25·0 | 2·4 | 2·2 | 6·7 | 28·4 | 8·1 | 0 | 5·5 | 11·4 | 2·4 | 9·3 | 2·5 | ·1 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | ·0 | 2·2 | ·5 | 6·2 | 5·1 |
| October, 1926 | 5·2 | 2·4 | ·3 | 3·7 | 3·1 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 2·4 | .... | 10·1 | 6·9 | 12·8 | 5·9 | 16·2 | 2·1 | 2·4 | 16·8 | 3·6 | 0 | 3·6 | 7·8 | 1·6 | 9·3 | 1·6 | 0 | ·1 | ·1 | 0 | ·0 | 1·8 | ·2 | 5·3 | 2·6 |
| October, 1927 | 3·5 | 0 | 2·8 | 5·0 | 2·8 | 3·8 | 5·5 | 3·0 | .... | 11·2 | 2·0 | ·8 | 1·8 | 7·7 | 6·6 | 6·2 | 1·0 | 13·0 | 0 | 3·1 | 10·0 | 3·0 | 37·4 | 2·5 | ·2 | ·1 | ·2 | 0 | ·3 | 1·6 | ·0 | 5·7 | 3·9 |
| October, 1928 | 4·0 | 12·6 | 1·2 | 4·5 | 3·2 | 4·3 | 6·6 | 3·2 | .... | 13·9 | ·8 | ·7 | ·5 | 6·1 | 5·0 | 4·2 | ·8 | 9·5 | 0 | 12·5 | 5·1 | 2·3 | 28·4 | 1·3 | ·2 | ·0 | ·0 | 0 | ·7 | 2·3 | ·2 | 5·1 | 3·1 |
| October, 1929 | 2·9 | 1·9 | 2·6 | 7·8 | 1·5 | 2·2 | 1·0 | 2·9 | .... | 6·7 | 14·4 | 2·4 | 14·7 | 50·0 | 15·1 | 7·5 | 9·9 | 17·4 | 0 | 18·7 | 10·4 | 5·1 | 14·7 | 5·3 | 1·5 | ·3 | ·3 | 0 | ·1 | 2·6 | 1·1 | 4·5 | 6·0 |
| October, 1930 | 2·3 | 8·6 | 1·9 | 10·7 | 6·6 | 8·9 | 13·9 | 6·4 | .... | 26·0 | 14·4 | 4·3 | 14·6 | 40·0 | 15·4 | 7·3 | 16·4 | 13·0 | 0 | 57·9 | 31·5 | 6·5 | 23·0 | 7·0 | ·7 | 4·5 | 4·6 | 0 | ·1 | 6·6 | ·2 | 13·3 | 10·8 |
| October, 1931 | 15·6 | 34·1 | 6·2 | 21·0 | 10·0 | 12·8 | 15·3 | 11·7 | .... | 49·3 | 17·1 | 26·8 | 17·0 | 7·5 | 8·9 | 25·4 | 65·9 | 41·9 | 0 | 37·3 | 49·7 | 10·9 | 24·3 | 12·3 | 1·6 | 5·2 | 5·3 | 0 | 2·8 | 9·9 | 2·2 | 19·5 | 18·3 |
| October, 1932 | 21·3 | 36·3 | 13·3 | 24·3 | 10·1 | 16·2 | 18·5 | 15·3 | 0 | 29·2 | 32·9 | 35·0 | 31·9 | 57·1 | 9·3 | 27·3 | 28·3 | 43·5 | 0 | 44·7 | 59·6 | 12·9 | 26·9 | 14·7 | 2·0 | 14·0 | 14·2 | 0 | 2·0 | 11·1 | 5·3 | 20·8 | 22·0 |
| October, 1933 | 24·8 | 24·3 | 8·1 | 20·9 | 12·0 | 15·6 | 18·1 | 14·4 | 0 | 28·4 | 5·4 | 21·0 | 3·5 | 13·6 | 23·3 | 25·6 | 20·0 | 38·7 | 0 | 57·9 | 65·4 | 12·6 | 44·4 | 12·9 | ·9 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | ·5 | 7·4 | 1·6 | 17·2 | 19·8 |
| October, 1934 | 72·4 | 45·6 | 6·1 | 16·7 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 13·3 | 10·3 | 0 | 23·1 | 16·6 | 21·4 | 18·0 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 20·0 | 9·6 | 46·6 | 0 | 53·9 | 55·1 | 9·1 | 42·4 | 9·1 | ·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 11·0 | 6·5 | 2·4 | 15·2 | 16·2 |
| November, 1934 | 83·3 | 38·8 | 6·2 | 18·6 | 5·9 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 10·4 | 0 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 16·8 | 27·2 | 18·0 | 9·2 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 9·5 | 100· | 63·1 | 61·6 | 10·4 | 54·3 | 10·0 | 1·0 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 1·2 | 15·4 | 17·5 |
| December, 1934 | 88·8 | 50·6 | 4·7 | 17·8 | 7·9 | 9·3 | 7·9 | 10·4 | 0 | 42·0 | 24·4 | 4·3 | 23·2 | 33·0 | 10·2 | 19·6 | 15·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 52·0 | 58·6 | 11·3 | 74·3 | 10·9 | ·9 | 11·5 | 11·8 | 0 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 3·8 | 15·4 | 18·0 |
| January, 1935 | 91·8 | 47·6 | 7·3 | 17·1 | 6·9 | 10·5 | 11·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 36·7 | 23·0 | 12·7 | 20·9 | 31·8 | 10·6 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 13·3 | 0 | 53·4 | 61·6 | 10·6 | 53·3 | 11·0 | ·7 | 12·4 | 12·7 | 0 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | 15·6 | 13·1 |
| February, 1935 | 88·5 | 46·3 | 9·7 | 16·0 | 11·2 | 10·8 | 11·8 | 10·1 | 0 | 41·5 | 14·4 | 15·0 | 13·2 | 20·5 | 12·4 | 17·8 | 23·0 | 55·8 | 0 | 59·3 | 65·1 | 9·9 | 41·6 | 10·7 | 1·0 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 0 | 3·8 | 6·8 | 2·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 |
| March, 1935 | 61·2 | 5·8 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 10·0 | 0 | 26·4 | 6·1 | 14·0 | 6·2 | ·8 | 8·8 | 17·5 | 16·7 | 9·4 | 0 | 48·0 | 59·2 | 10·4 | 62·0 | 10·7 | 1·8 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 0 | 7·3 | 6·5 | 2·0 | 15·4 | 16·7 |
| April, 1935 | 17·4 | 8·2 | 14·6 | 13·5 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 0 | 31·6 | 8·3 | 19·2 | 8·0 | 7·4 | 7·4 | 15·4 | 15·9 | 18·9 | 0 | 56·1 | 61·1 | 9·9 | 47·7 | 10·0 | 1·5 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 0 | 11·5 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| May, 1935 | 3·4 | 9·2 | 15·7 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 8·9 | 8·6 | 9·1 | 0 | 7·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 21·0 | 9·7 | 16·3 | 15·6 | 15·9 | 50·6 | 0 | 44·9 | 45·5 | 9·0 | 42·9 | 9·2 | ·8 | 10·9 | 11·1 | 0 | 13·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 15·1 | 15·9 |
| June, 1935 | 1·2 | 5·1 | 18·2 | 19·9 | 10·2 | 7·3 | 4·3 | 9·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 23·4 | 16·8 | 24·7 | 10·0 | 14·4 | 15·6 | 17·6 | 47·3 | 0 | 44·9 | 14·5 | 7·7 | 27·2 | 8·6 | ·8 | 11·3 | 11·5 | 0 | 10·3 | 6·9 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 15·4 |
| July, 1935 | ·9 | 7·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 11·6 | 7·1 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 0 | 4·5 | 24·5 | 23·0 | 22·0 | 57·2 | 14·0 | 15·5 | 10·1 | 15·6 | 0 | 35·2 | 46·3 | 6·7 | 28·0 | 7·2 | ·7 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 0 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 | 12·8 | 15·1 |
| August, 1935 | ·0 | 7·2 | 14·3 | 14·0 | 13·0 | 7·1 | 3·1 | 10·4 | 0 | 19·4 | 13·3 | 25·8 | 13·3 | 8·8 | 13·0 | 17·9 | 12·6 | 49·3 | 0 | 26·1 | 44·1 | 6·9 | 31·9 | 7·4 | ·8 | 10·0 | 10·3 | 0 | 12·3 | 9·8 | 3·0 | 22·0 | 14·2 |
| September, 1935 | 16·7 | 6·9 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 8·4 | 7·4 | 4·1 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 21·5 | 4·3 | 8·9 | 27·1 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 34·1 | 0 | 35·2 | 41·5 | 6·3 | 34·3 | 6·7 | ·9 | 11·1 | 11·3 | 0 | 10·4 | 9·2 | 2·9 | 19·4 | 13·0 |
| October, 1935 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 5·1 | 14·2 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 2·6 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·0 | 17·1 | 21·7 | 17·1 | 16·0 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 7·5 | 35·1 | 0 | 39·3 | 42·8 | 7·2 | 40·7 | 7·4 | 1·1 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 2·7 | 10·9 | 13·3 |
| November, 1935 | 31·6 | 12·1 | 5·7 | 13·6 | 16·5 | 6·2 | 3·4 | 8·6 | 0 | 55·7 | 17·2 | 17·5 | 14·3 | 32·8 | 21·3 | 12·9 | 4·3 | 10·7 | 0 | 29·1 | 42·5 | 7·5 | 30·3 | 8·0 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 1·8 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 13·3 |
| December, 1935 | 35·9 | 15·1 | 6·4 | 15·1 | 8·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 10·1 | 0 | 9·4 | 20·2 | 6·1 | 18·0 | 32·4 | 31·8 | 14·3 | 9·9 | 16·3 | 0 | 40·9 | 45·1 | 8·7 | 30·6 | 9·6 | ·9 | 10·5 | 10·8 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·9 | 3·2 | 10·4 | 11·6 |
| January, 1936 | 49·3 | 11·6 | 8·8 | 15·4 | 10·2 | 8·0 | 4·3 | 11·4 | 0 | 27·8 | 22·1 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 33·6 | 23·2 | 13·3 | 14·2 | 17·5 | 0 | 39·6 | 41·5 | 9·2 | 51·3 | 9·9 | 1·3 | 10·6 | 10·9 | 0 | 3·7 | 5·7 | 2·1 | 11·5 | 14·8 |
| February, 1936 | 37·3 | 14·0 | 8·1 | 13·9 | 8·9 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 11·7 | 0 | 30·6 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 7·9 | 52·0 | 38·6 | 13·0 | 13·6 | 17·0 | 0 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 8·4 | 39·1 | 9·5 | ·6 | 11·0 | 11·2 | 0 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 5·0 | 10·4 | 13·8 |
| March, 1936 | 1·7 | 12·1 | 13·5 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 7·6 | 4·4 | 10·3 | 0 | 32·0 | 4·4 | 15·1 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 19·2 | 14·3 | 15·5 | 10·9 | 0 | 42·3 | 44·3 | 9·0 | 41·1 | 10·0 | ·9 | 11·7 | 11·9 | 0 | 2·0 | 6·6 | 4·0 | 10·4 | 14·5 |
| April, 1936 | ·7 | 16·1 | 20·2 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 7·3 | 2·8 | 11·2 | 0 | 28·4 | 8·9 | 16·8 | 7·1 | 20·5 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·6 | 18·2 | 0 | 39·1 | 44·8 | 9·0 | 43·7 | 9·3 | 1·8 | 11·4 | 11·6 | 0 | 4·4 | 8·9 | 3·2 | 16·9 | 15·1 |
| May, 1936 | ·8 | 8·4 | 18·1 | 15·5 | 10·8 | 5·8 | 3·0 | 8·2 | 0 | 18·1 | 31·2 | 4·9 | 33·9 | 43·7 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 0 | 33·8 | 40·5 | 7·1 | 32·1 | 7·7 | ·9 | 10·2 | 10·5 | 0 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 2·3 | 9·5 | 11·8 |
| June, 1936 | 1·7 | 3·8 | 18·4 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 5·4 | 2·1 | 8·3 | 0 | 10·3 | 25·5 | 2·9 | 27·7 | 39·4 | 17·9 | 10·9 | 24·5 | 39·5 | 0 | 34·7 | 40·5 | 6·3 | 35·6 | 6·4 | ·6 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 2·0 | 10·2 | 13·9 |
| July, 1936 | ·8 | 2·0 | 16·3 | 11·2 | 9·1 | 4·9 | 2·1 | 7·4 | 0 | 10·9 | 13·7 | 5·2 | 14·4 | 20·5 | 17·0 | 11·2 | 11·1 | 18·1 | 0 | 35·3 | 37·4 | 6·3 | 38·9 | 6·2 | 1·3 | 9·4 | 9·6 | 0 | 4·7 | 5·2 | 1·8 | 10·2 | 12·5 |
| August, 1936 | 4·2 | 1·5 | 12·1 | 10·8 | 8·9 | 6·5 | 3·2 | 9·3 | 0 | 6·8 | 12·6 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 14·5 | 14·7 | 9·8 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 0 | 41·3 | 29·9 | 5·3 | 37·1 | 5·4 | ·9 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 4·7 | 6·5 | 3·7 | 10·2 | 10·8 |
| September, 1936 | 6·3 | 1·9 | 12·0 | 10·9 | 9·6 | 6·2 | 3·7 | 8·4 | 0 | 9·9 | 9·0 | 5·9 | 10·0 | 5·4 | 16·3 | 12·0 | 10·7 | 49·1 | 0 | 38·4 | 32·3 | 5·8 | 29·8 | 6·1 | 1·1 | 9·5 | 9·7 | 0 | 5·3 | 4·7 | 2·2 | 8·0 | 10·9 |
| October, 1936 | 25·9 | 2·3 | 7·7 | 11·6 | 10·5 | 6·1 | 2·9 | 8·9 | 0 | 8·7 | 13·1 | 4·4 | 10·7 | 41·2 | 12·8 | 12·6 | 6·1 | 37·0 | 0 | 39·9 | 32·6 | 6·1 | 18·7 | 6·7 | 2·2 | 9·2 | 9·5 | 0 | 4·8 | 5·3 | 1·6 | 9·8 | 11·0 |

during October showing a total membership of 59,241 persons, 3,642 or 6·1 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 5·8 in September and 7·2 in October, 1935. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed but a fractional drop in the volume of work afforded from September, and among street and electric railway employees activity was also slightly curtailed. Navigation workers. however, were considerably better engaged than in September and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a small employment rise. As in the previous comparison, the navigation division showed employment recovery on a substantial scale during the month reviewed, when compared with the returns for October, 1935, and slight gains were apparent among steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs. Street and electric railway employees alone recorded recessions in activity which were, however, of minor importance.

The situation for retail shop clerks varied slightly during October from either the previous month or October, 1935, though the trend in each comparison was favourable. This was manifest by the returns compiled from 5 associations with a membership aggregate of 1,418 persons, 4·8 per cent of whom were out of work at the close of the month as compared with percentages of 5·3 in September and 5·1 in October, 1935.

Reports were furnished for October by 82 associations of civic employees covering a membership of 8,742 persons, 139, or 1·6 per cent of whom were out of work on the last day of the month contrasted with 2·2 per cent in September and a percentage of 2·7 in October a year ago.

Minor contractions in employment were evident in the miscellaneous group of trades during October from the preceding month as manifest by the reports received from 134 organizations involving 7,200 members. Of these, 707 were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of 9·8 contrasted with 8·0 per cent of inactivity in September. Conditions, however, were nominally better than in October of last year when 10·9 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Increased slackness among stationary engineers and firemen was mainly responsible for the less favourable situation noted in the group as a whole, from September, though barbers and unclassified workers showed fractional recessions. A slightly improved employment trend was, however, noted by theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees. Compared with the returns for October, 1935, in the miscellaneous group of trades, hotel and restaurant employees recorded important advances in work afforded during the period under survey and moderate gains were also reflected by theatre and stage employees. Barbers showed heightened activity on a small scale. There was, however, a noteworthy slackening off in employment among stationary engineers and firemen from October last year, and unclassified workers showed but a nominally adverse trend.

Pronounced curtailment of activity was apparent among fishermen during October from the previous month as represented by the returns received from 3 unions with a membership numbering 588 persons. Of these, 152 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 25·9 compared with 6·3 per cent of idleness in September. Employment gains, on a small scale, were noted from October last year when 28·6 per cent of unemployment was registered.

Among lumber workers and loggers during October a fractional decline in the volume of work accorded was reflected from the previous month but conditions were considerably improved when compared with October, 1935. This was evident from the reports tabulated from 2 unions with a total of 1,165 members, 2·3 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 1·9 in September and 9·9 in October a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive and for each month from October, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

## (3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1936

During the month of October, 1936, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain of 15 per cent in the average daily placements effected over those of the preceding month, but a decline of over 4 per cent from those of the corresponding period last year. Although vacancies and placements were lower during the month under review than in October, 1935, applications received were considerably higher. In comparison with September, 1936, all industrial divisions, except manufacturing and trade, showed increases, the largest being in farming, construction and maintenance, logging and ser-

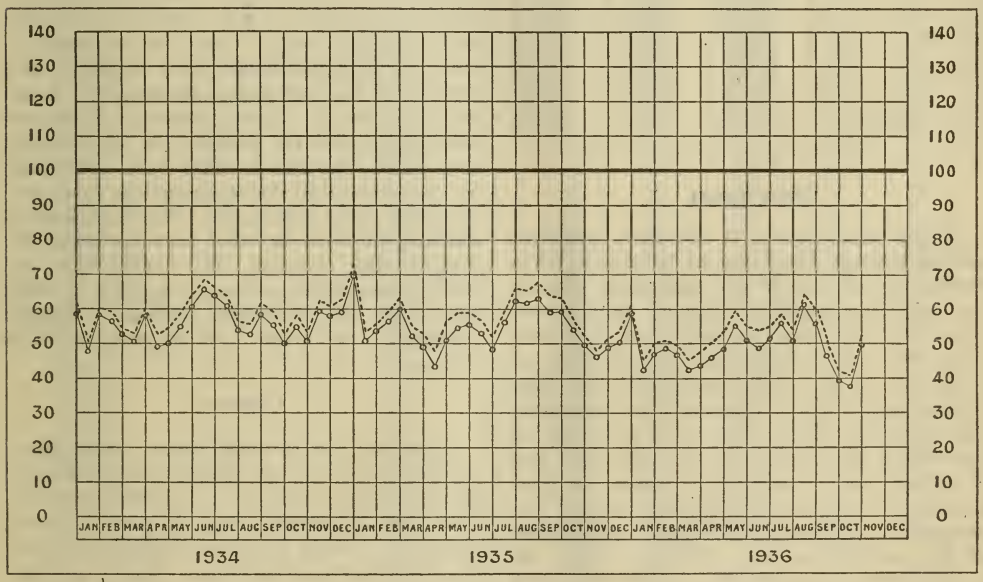
vices and the greater decrease in manufacturing. When compared with October, 1935, construction and maintenance recorded a heavy loss, augmented by smaller declines in manufacturing, trade and mining, while farming showed a substantial gain, increased by noteworthy advances in logging and services and a nominal gain, only, in transportation. These expansions, however, were not great enough to entirely offset the contractions recorded above.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but followed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the period under review and at the close of October, 1936, had attained practically the same level as that shown at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 41·2 during the first half and 52·4 during the second half of October, 1936, in contrast with ratios of 56·8 and 52·2 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 37·6 and 49·6, as compared with 53·8 and 49·9 in the corresponding month of 1935.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1936, was 1,332, as compared with 1,173 in the preceding month and with 1,364 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 2,823, in comparison with 2,540 in September, 1936, and with 2,512 during October last year.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT




The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during October, 1936, was 1,241, of which 904 were in regular employment and 337 in work of one week's duration, or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,080 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,298 daily, consisting of 881 in regular and 417 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1936, the Offices of the Employment Service referred 34,077 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,266 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,492, of which 18,309 were of men and 5,183 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,774. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,155 for men and 10,460 for women, a

total of 34,615, while applications for work numbered 73,390, of which 56,088 were from men and 17,302 from women. Reports for September, 1936, showed 29,325 positions available, 63,484 applications made and 26,996 placements effected, while in October, 1935, there were recorded 35,464 vacancies, 65,300 applications for work and 33,737 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

| Year | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Casual | Totals |
| 1926 | 300,226 | 109,929 | 410,155 |
| 1927 | 302,723 | 112,046 | 414,769 |
| 1928 | 334,604 | 135,724 | 470,328 |
| 1929 | 260,747 | 137,620 | 398,367 |
| 1930 | 187,872 | 180,807 | 368,679 |
| 1931 | 175,632 | 295,876 | 471,508 |
| 1932 | 153,771 | 198,443 | 352,214 |
| 1933 | 170,576 | 181,521 | 352,097 |
| 1934 | 223,564 | 182,527 | 406,091 |
| 1935 | 226,345 | 127,457 | 353,802 |
| 1936 (10 months) | 170,955 | 97,737 | 268,692 |

### Nova Scotia

During the month of October, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 27 per cent more than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 33 per cent when compared with September and of over 13 per cent in comparison with October, 1935. The only increase in placements of importance over last year was in services and although the changes in other groups were small, the majority showed improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 60; construction and maintenance, 467, and services, 345, of which 269 were of household workers. There were 362 men and 103 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### New Brunswick

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during October called for 14 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but were 9 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 16 per cent in placements, when compared with September, but a decrease of over 6 per cent in comparison with October, 1935. Except for a substantial decline under construction and maintenance and a minor loss in trade, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over October of last year. These increases, however, were insufficient to offset the reduction in relief placements on highway construction. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 33; construction and maintenance, 104, and services, 698, of which 456 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 120 of men and 94 of women.

### Quebec

There was a gain of nearly 69 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during October when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 41 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 91 per cent when compared with September and over 47 per cent in comparison with October, 1935. There was a large decrease in bush placements when compared with October of last year and moderate losses in services and trade. Farm placements, however, were higher, but the increase for the province, as a whole, was due to relief work undertaken by the Provincial Government on road construction, parks, sewers, etc. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 85; logging, 670; farming, 93; construction and maintenance, 4,241, and services, 2,504, of which 2,334 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 5,145 of men and 1,789 of women.

### Ontario

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during October, were nearly 16 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 18 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 14 per cent when compared with September and of over 18 per cent in comparison with October, 1935. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably less than during October of last year and accounted for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. There were moderate losses also in farming and manufacturing. The only gain of importance was in logging, but the majority of the remaining groups showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 575; logging, 1,450; farming, 1,334; trade, 283; construction and maintenance, 3,257; transportation, 113, and services, 3,832, of which 2,480 were of household workers. During the month 5,330 men and 1,509 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1936

| Offices | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | | Regular placements same period 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled at end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placed | | Unplaced at end of period | |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| **Nova Scotia** | **962** | **27** | **1,159** | **951** | **465** | **475** | **2,195** | **351** |
| Halifax | 469 | 22 | 645 | 449 | 251 | 198 | 1,481 | 185 |
| New Glasgow | 224 | 5 | 237 | 233 | 193 | 29 | 327 | 145 |
| Sydney | 269 | 0 | 277 | 269 | 21 | 248 | 387 | 21 |
| **New Brunswick** | **878** | **3** | **966** | **878** | **214** | **664** | **1,046** | **400** |
| Chatham | 29 | 0 | 87 | 29 | 1 | 28 | 219 | 39 |
| Fredericton | 13 | 0 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 132 | 126 |
| Moncton | 492 | 3 | 493 | 493 | 181 | 312 | 92 | 151 |
| St. John | 344 | 0 | 365 | 344 | 29 | 315 | 603 | 84 |
| **Quebec** | **8,528** | **589** | **15,484** | **9,017** | **6,934** | **734** | **4,788** | **4,465** |
| Chicoutimi | 515 | 0 | 771 | 514 | 500 | 14 | 130 | 410 |
| Hull | 245 | 9 | 886 | 342 | 311 | 7 | 390 | 794 |
| Montreal | 5,333 | 310 | 9,291 | 5,267 | 4,245 | 415 | 2,582 | 1,772 |
| Quebec | 1,833 | 206 | 3,266 | 2,098 | 1,483 | 156 | 1,307 | 892 |
| Rouyn | 83 | 2 | 240 | 80 | 67 | 13 | 138 | 61 |
| Sherbrooke | 210 | 44 | 565 | 213 | 155 | 2 | 130 | 339 |
| Three Rivers | 309 | 18 | 465 | 503 | 173 | 127 | 111 | 197 |
| **Ontario** | **11,734** | **487** | **34,262** | **11,292** | **6,839** | **4,117** | **55,102** | **7,755** |
| Belleville | 174 | 0 | 248 | 174 | 95 | 79 | 179 | 75 |
| Brantford | 167 | 2 | 671 | 165 | 92 | 73 | 1,827 | 125 |
| Chatham | 268 | 0 | 322 | 267 | 161 | 106 | 424 | 165 |
| Ft. William | 405 | 0 | 793 | 399 | 290 | 109 | 1,062 | 152 |
| Guelph | 121 | 24 | 284 | 167 | 102 | 31 | 1,228 | 67 |
| Hamilton | 679 | 6 | 2,817 | 705 | 361 | 288 | 6,232 | 293 |
| Kingston | 509 | 17 | 721 | 493 | 444 | 49 | 375 | 1,204 |
| Kitchener | 155 | 5 | 395 | 147 | 65 | 74 | 938 | 60 |
| London | 537 | 35 | 1,141 | 607 | 352 | 173 | 1,855 | 1,133 |
| Niagara Falls | 122 | 4 | 262 | 116 | 54 | 61 | 1,406 | 76 |
| North Bay | 273 | 0 | 604 | 292 | 235 | 57 | 711 | 204 |
| Oshawa | 932 | 0 | 1,212 | 920 | 93 | 827 | 1,550 | 161 |
| Ottawa | 800 | 7 | 3,973 | 794 | 588 | 193 | 4,917 | 1,204 |
| Pembroke | 266 | 0 | 364 | 214 | 116 | 98 | 69 | 234 |
| Peterborough | 427 | 2 | 651 | 421 | 176 | 242 | 629 | 66 |
| Port Arthur | 995 | 0 | 1,036 | 923 | 898 | 25 | 496 | 351 |
| St. Catharines | 334 | 12 | 763 | 322 | 186 | 136 | 2,453 | 137 |
| St. Thomas | 150 | 0 | 274 | 151 | 98 | 53 | 322 | 64 |
| Sarnia | 200 | 1 | 293 | 198 | 94 | 104 | 420 | 156 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 280 | 1 | 839 | 281 | 205 | 72 | 689 | 31 |
| Stratford | 96 | 0 | 391 | 92 | 87 | 5 | 936 | 98 |
| Sudbury | 420 | 23 | 906 | 394 | 312 | 82 | 324 | 242 |
| Timmins | 660 | 49 | 1,262 | 612 | 395 | 217 | 922 | 118 |
| Toronto | 2,304 | 257 | 10,213 | 2,004 | 1,085 | 784 | 17,186 | 1,001 |
| Windsor | 460 | 42 | 3,827 | 434 | 255 | 179 | 7,952 | 338 |
| **Manitoba** | **2,703** | **18** | **5,139** | **2,769** | **2,243** | **523** | **15,506** | **3,720** |
| Brandon | 133 | 12 | 242 | 117 | 104 | 13 | 655 | 275 |
| Winnipeg | 2,570 | 6 | 4,897 | 2,652 | 2,139 | 510 | 14,851 | 3,445 |
| **Saskatchewan** | **5,063** | **688** | **4,464** | **4,363** | **3,936** | **418** | **1,629** | **1,788** |
| Estevan | 188 | 34 | 145 | 138 | 138 | 0 | 19 | 26 |
| Moose Jaw | 852 | 93 | 791 | 758 | 641 | 108 | 488 | 481 |
| North Battleford | 301 | 15 | 278 | 286 | 279 | 7 | 22 | 63 |
| Prince Albert | 511 | 159 | 381 | 344 | 296 | 48 | 66 | 82 |
| Regina | 1,196 | 107 | 1,111 | 1,099 | 967 | 132 | 301 | 467 |
| Saskatoon | 722 | 66 | 650 | 648 | 621 | 27 | 604 | 436 |
| Swift Current | 363 | 44 | 347 | 352 | 345 | 7 | 111 | 80 |
| Weyburn | 254 | 20 | 242 | 240 | 219 | 21 | 5 | 56 |
| Yorkton | 676 | 150 | 519 | 498 | 430 | 68 | 13 | 97 |
| **Alberta** | **2,409** | **35** | **5,893** | **2,395** | **1,999** | **375** | **11,401** | **2,535** |
| Calgary | 762 | 8 | 2,942 | 761 | 662 | 99 | 5,474 | 891 |
| Drumheller | 119 | 5 | 334 | 97 | 81 | 16 | 198 | 222 |
| Edmonton | 1,188 | 9 | 2,113 | 1,207 | 1,054 | 132 | 4,849 | 1,079 |
| Lethbridge | 127 | 6 | 271 | 124 | 103 | 21 | 507 | 222 |
| Medicine Hat | 213 | 7 | 233 | 206 | 99 | 107 | 373 | 121 |
| **British Columbia** | **2,338** | **40** | **6,023** | **2,412** | **862** | **1,468** | **7,838** | **1,897** |
| Kamloops | 36 | 6 | 316 | 33 | 21 | 2 | 91 | 174 |
| Nanaimo | 428 | 0 | 421 | 410 | 229 | 181 | 135 | 327 |
| Nelson | 160 | 0 | 176 | 161 | 35 | 126 | 12 | 86 |
| New Westminster | 198 | 0 | 137 | 198 | 47 | 151 | 275 | 85 |
| Penticton | 34 | 1 | 96 | 33 | 20 | 13 | 97 | 237 |
| Prince George | 6 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 40 | ..... |
| Prince Rupert | 48 | 0 | 85 | 47 | 41 | 6 | 100 | 4 |
| Vancouver | 500 | 8 | 3,493 | 599 | 276 | 251 | 6,162 | 879 |
| Victoria | 928 | 0 | 1,292 | 930 | 192 | 738 | 926 | 105 |
| **Canada** | **34,615** | **1,887** | **73,390** | **34,077** | **23,492** | **8,774** | **99,505** | **22,911** |
| Men | 24,155 | 644 | 56,088 | 23,623 | 18,309 | 5,180 | 84,427 | 18,027 |
| Women | 10,460 | 1,243 | 17,302 | 10,454 | 5,183 | 3,594 | 15,078 | 4,884 |

### MANITOBA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October were nearly 37 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 34 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of change were shown in placements under both comparisons. A large reduction in placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from October, 1935. This loss was, however, reduced to a considerable extent by increased farm placements. Of the changes in other groups, declines in transportation and mining and gains in logging and services were the most important. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 197; farming, 1,456; construction and maintenance, 259, and services, 759, of which 593 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,894 of men and 349 of women.

### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October, were nearly 127 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 99 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 104 per cent when compared with September and over 79 per cent in comparison with October, 1935. The large gain over October of last year was due to a substantial increase in farm placements, offset in part by a decline under construction and maintenance. There were also minor losses in manufacturing and trade, but a moderate increase in services. Industrial divisions in which most placements were effected during the month were: farming, 3,232; construction and maintenance, 91, and services, 929, of which 773 were of household workers. During the month 3,256 men and 680 women were placed in regular employment.

### ALBERTA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during October called for slightly fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 27 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of less than one per cent in placements when compared with September, but a decline of over 28 per cent in comparison with October, 1935. A reduction under construction and maintenance accounted for the decline in placements from October of last year, as moderate losses in mining and farming were more than offset by gains in logging, services and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 77; farming, 1,233; construction and maintenance, 244, and services, 637, of which 485 were of household workers. There were 1,632 men and 367 women placed in regular employment.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during October, when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of over 31 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly smaller percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The only change of importance in placements from October of last year was a decline under construction and maintenance, which accounted for the reduction indicated for the province as a whole. This loss was partly offset by increases in nearly all other groups, the largest of which were in services, logging and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 157; construction and maintenance, 1,130, and services, 792, of which 488 were of household workers. During the month 570 men and 292 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,492 placements in regular employment 12,714 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 960 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 877 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 83 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during October the Hull office was instrumental in transferring 6 bushmen to employment in the Pembroke zone. Offices in Ontario granted 719 reduced rate certificates during October to various centres within the province. On certificates secured at Port Arthur 473 bush workers, 14 construction employees, 6 hotel workers, 3 carpenters, 2 miners and 2 diesel operators journeyed to situations within the Port Arthur zone. The Sudbury

office despatched 100 bush workers and the Fort William office 91 bush workers, 4 restaurant waitresses, one taxi driver and one carpenter within their own zones, the Fort William zone in addition, being the destination of 6 mine employees shipped from Timmins. The balance of this provincial movement was from North Bay, from which centre 14 bush workers, one farm hand and one farm domestic were carried to Timmins. Transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during October numbered 144, of which 67 were provincial and 77 interprovincial. The labour movement within the province was from Winnipeg, 44 highway construction workers, 13 bush workers, 8 miners, one clerk and one handy man being conveyed to various sections of the Winnipeg zone. The transfers outside the province were also effected by the Winnipeg office which sent 65 bush workers, 4 teamsters, 2 miners, 2 cooks, 2 farm hands, one farm domestic and one clerk to employment in the Port Arthur zone. Reduced rate certificates issued in Saskatchewan during October were 32 in number, all provincial. Of these, 27 were granted at Yorkton to lumber workers travelling within the same zone. Destined to the Prince Albert zone were 3 bushmen shipped from Saskatoon and 2 bushmen despatched by the Prince Albert office. Business transacted by Alberta offices during October involved the issue of 51 certificates for reduced transportation, these for points within the province. Receiving certificates at Edmonton, 21 bush workers, 10 mine workers, 5 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 3 sawmill workers, 3 highway construction workers, 2 hotel employees, one engineer and one town housekeeper proceeded to situations within the Edmonton zone, and one miner to Calgary. The Calgary office was responsible for the transfer of 2 farm hands to Edmonton and one mine cook to Drumheller. The labour movement in British Columbia during October was entirely provincial, and included the transfer of 8 persons. Travelling from Vancouver, one sawmill foreman, one farm hand and one farm domestic were conveyed to Kamloops, one store clerk to Prince Rupert and one miner and one hotel cook within the Vancouver zone. For employment within its own zone the Prince Rupert office transferred 2 bushmen.

Of the 960 persons who secured certificates at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 379 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 555 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

## (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during October, 1936

The estimated value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October was $4,120,416; this was an increase of $475,856 or 13·1 per cent, as compared with the September total of $3,644,560, and was also higher by $90,098 or 2·2 per cent than in October, 1935, when the aggregate value was $4,030,318.

The value of the building authorized in the first ten months of the present year was $33,553,743; this was lower than the aggregate of $40,711,114 reported in the period, January-October, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first ten months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials since 1931 have also been decidedly lower than in preceding years since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued more than 400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,495,000 and about 2,250 permits for other buildings valued at almost $2,577,600. In addition, one city authorized an engineering project valued at $1,280. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 360 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately $1,135,000 and $2,170,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1936, the gains of $208,650 or 11·2 per cent in Ontario, and $160,823 or 129·0 per cent in Alberta being greatest. The decreases in the remaining provinces were on a small scale.

In comparison with October, 1935, there was improvement in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Manitoba and Alberta reported the most pronounced increases, amounting to $181,305 or 158·3 per cent, and $201,251 or 238·8 per cent, respectively.

Toronto and Winnipeg showed increases as compared with September, 1936, and their totals were also higher than in October, 1935:

in Vancouver, there was a small improvement over October, 1935, but a decline as compared with September, 1936, while in Montreal, the total was lower than in either of the comparisons.

Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, York and East York Townships, Riverside, Calgary, Kamloops, Prince Rupert, North Vancouver and Victoria reported increases over September, 1936, and also as compared with October, 1935.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October, and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average, 1926=100).

| Year | Value of permits issued in October | Value of permits issued in first ten months | Index of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100) | Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (1926=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | % | % |
| 1936..... | 4,120,416 | 33,553,743 | 24·9 | 85·0 |
| 1935..... | 4,030,318 | 40,711,114 | 30·2 | 81·2 |
| 1934..... | 2,598,024 | 22,313,170 | 16·5 | 82·8 |
| 1933..... | 1,775,052 | 18,169,066 | 13·5 | 77·8 |
| 1932..... | 3,170,570 | 38,196,769 | 28·3 | 77·5 |
| 1931..... | 8,442,627 | 97,045,622 | 71·9 | 82·4 |
| 1930..... | 12,756,402 | 139,117,752 | 103·1 | 92·0 |
| 1929..... | 18,073,378 | 204,084,467 | 151·3 | 99·2 |
| 1928..... | 21,558,085 | 187,179,719 | 138·8 | 96·8 |
| 1927..... | 18,848,019 | 160,000,554 | 118·6 | 96·2 |
| 1926..... | 14,738,402 | 134,902,338 | 100·0 | 100·4 |
| 1925..... | 11,312,644 | 109,676,825 | 81·3 | 103·0 |
| 1924..... | 13,089,588 | 109,906,921 | 81·5 | 107·6 |
| 1923..... | 9,999,187 | 118,319,159 | 87·7 | 111·8 |
| 1922..... | 10,737,525 | 127,515,975 | 94·5 | 108·5 |
| 1921..... | 10,491,228 | 99,064,670 | 73·4 | 125·2 |
| 1920..... | 10,401,041 | 106,547,319 | 79·0 | 144·4 |

The aggregate for the first ten months was lower by 17.6 per cent than in 1935, but was higher than in the same period of either 1934 or 1933. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1931-1935, was considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

The table below gives the value of the building permits issued by each of the 58 cities during September and October, 1936, and October, 1935. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

| Cities | Oct. 1936 | Sept. 1936 | Oct. 1935 | Cities | Oct., 1936 | Sept., 1936 | Oct., 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | | $ | $ | $ |
| **Prince Edward I'd—** | | | | **Ontario**—con. | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 21,440 | 33,850 | 14,600 | *St. Catharines..... | 45,680 | 16,529 | 8,068 |
| **Nova Scotia**..... | 108,548 | 142,361 | 84,910 | *St. Thomas..... | 2,620 | 8,375 | 3,885 |
| *Halifax..... | 96,340 | 101,936 | 84,150 | Sarnia..... | 7,775 | 16,266 | 7,000 |
| New Glasgow..... | 2,778 | 2,075 | 760 | Sault Ste. Marie.... | 10,940 | 29,465 | 8,670 |
| *Sydney..... | 9,430 | 38,350 | – | *Toronto..... | 1,045,033 | 835,838 | 783,493 |
| **New Brunswick**..... | 78,542 | 28,775 | 19,505 | York and East York Townships. | 247,630 | 172,250 | 154,790 |
| Fredericton..... | 9,360 | 12,400 | 2,150 | Welland..... | 5,245 | 11,925 | 22,257 |
| *Moncton..... | 12,107 | 5,795 | 10,000 | *Windsor..... | 72,955 | 70,705 | 155,617 |
| *Saint John..... | 57,075 | 10,580 | 7,355 | Riverside..... | 9,135 | 2,275 | 2,900 |
| **Quebec**..... | 856,870 | 893,827 | 1,256,754 | Woodstock..... | 3,690 | 34,136 | 8,480 |
| *Montreal—*Maisonneuve..... | 607,895 | 780,417 | 675,042 | **Manitoba**..... | 295,850 | 154,925 | 114,545 |
| *Quebec..... | 87,823 | 20,640 | 530,070 | *Brandon..... | – | 29,950 | 1,100 |
| Shawinigan Falls.... | 43,465 | 16,270 | 26,882 | St. Boniface..... | 1,650 | 15,275 | 17,995 |
| *Sherbrooke..... | 44,200 | 31,700 | 15,000 | *Winnipeg..... | 294,200 | 109,700 | 95,450 |
| *Three Rivers..... | 23,862 | 18,050 | 2,450 | **Saskatchewan**..... | 55,733 | 71,538 | 17,855 |
| *Westmount..... | 49,625 | 26,750 | 7,310 | *Moose Jaw..... | 4,613 | 4,240 | 4,975 |
| **Ontario**..... | 2,066,660 | 1,858,010 | 2,118,719 | *Regina..... | 33,670 | 37,273 | 6,695 |
| Belleville..... | 15,575 | 3,800 | 11,997 | *Saskatoon..... | 17,450 | 30,025 | 6,185 |
| *Brantford..... | 15,705 | 6,330 | 35,369 | **Alberta**..... | 285,515 | 124,692 | 84,264 |
| Chatham..... | 25,480 | 12,150 | 4,900 | *Calgary..... | 219,855 | 45,035 | 17,783 |
| *Fort William..... | 8,000 | 39,550 | 10,575 | *Edmonton..... | 51,900 | 64,200 | 50,170 |
| Galt..... | 6,404 | 30,492 | 3,319 | Lethbridge..... | 12,960 | 14,542 | 15,746 |
| *Guelph..... | 13,637 | 20,640 | 13,678 | Medicine Hat..... | 800 | 915 | 565 |
| *Hamilton..... | 160,814 | 80,700 | 50,631 | **British Columbia**... | 351,258 | 336,582 | 319,166 |
| *Kingston..... | 35,409 | 16,900 | 37,000 | Kamloops..... | 6,900 | 1,035 | 5,430 |
| *Kitchener..... | 75,450 | 88,382 | 61,475 | Nanaimo..... | 6,270 | 17,323 | 2,625 |
| *London..... | 50,090 | 102,885 | 89,255 | *New Westminster.. | 15,950 | 16,200 | 24,445 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 23,270 | 18,645 | 6,275 | Prince Rupert..... | 3,880 | 1,300 | 2,800 |
| Oshawa..... | 4,670 | 8,977 | 2,325 | *Vancouver..... | 251,440 | 272,370 | 247,555 |
| *Ottawa..... | 127,800 | 162,365 | 590,480 | North Vancouver | 3,115 | 850 | 950 |
| Owen Sound..... | 8,085 | 12,260 | 1,270 | *Victoria..... | 63,703 | 27,504 | 35,361 |
| *Peterborough..... | 19,755 | 31,240 | 23,777 | | | | |
| *Port Arthur..... | 16,738 | 17,370 | 11,478 | Total— 58 cities. | 4,120,416 | 3,644,560 | 4,030,318 |
| *Stratford..... | 9,075 | 7,560 | 9,755 | Total—*35 cities. | 3,639,899 | 3,176,084 | 3,705,632 |

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

## Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* November, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in October showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, and was much better than in October, 1935. There was an increase in employment, between September 21 and October 26, in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, metal goods manufacture, the wool textile, cotton and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., most of the clothing trades, the fishing industry, and certain food preparation trades. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in hotel, boarding house, etc. service, building and public works contracting, and the transport and distributive trades.

It is estimated that, at October 26, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,103,000. This was 21,000 more than at September 21, 1936, and 599,000 more than at October 21, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at October 26, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·1, the same as at September 21, 1936, as compared with 14·5 at October 21, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at October 26 was 11·9, the same as at September 21, as compared with 14·3 at October 21, 1935.

At October 26, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,345,789 wholly unemployed, 193,429 temporarily stopped, and 72,592 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,611,810. This was 12,529 less than a month before and 304,580 less than a year before. The total of 1,611,810 included 1,268,849 men, 48,900 boys, 245,972 women, and 48,089 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,360,908 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 136,198 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers), and 114,704 uninsured persons. Of the 1,360,908 applicants for benefit or allowances, 690,863 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 586,698 had applications authorized for allowances at October 26, the balance of 83,347 included 48,528 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 7,813 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 27,006 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at October 26, 1936, was 1,677,127, as compared with 1,689,715 at September 21, 1936, and 1,982,302 at October 21, 1935.

## United States

Further gains in employment and pay rolls were shown in October in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, made the following announcement:—

It is estimated that 220,000 workers were returned to employment in these combined industries between the middle of September and the middle of October. Aggregate weekly pay rolls in October were $16,300,000 greater than in the preceding month. The employment gain continued the succession of increases which had been shown each month since February 1936.

A comparison of employment and pay-roll totals in these industries in October 1936 with October 1935 shows increases of more than 1,000,000 in number of workers and $41,800,000 in weekly wage disbursements.

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment in October reached the highest level recorded since March 1930. In addition to the employment gains in manufacturing substantial seasonal increases were shown in anthracite and bituminous coal mining and smaller gains were reported in the electric-railway and motor-bus operation and maintenance, telephone and telegraph, power and light, hotels, wholesale and retail trade, metal mining, and private building construction industries.

The contraseasonal gain of 1·3 per cent in factory employment between September and October indicates the additional employment of nearly 100,000 workers while the gain of 6·6 per cent in pay rolls represents an increase of more than $11,000,000 in the amount paid out weekly to factory wage earners. Factory pay rolls normally show a gain from Septem-

ber to October, September pay rolls having been reduced to some extent by the observance of the Labour Day holiday. The increase in the October pay rolls, however, is more pronounced than the percentage gains shown in October in any of the preceding 17 years for which information is available.

The gains in factory employment were widespread, 70 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increased employment over the month interval and 78 industries reporting increased pay rolls. Employment in the durable goods group showed a substantial gain (4·0 per cent), the October employment index (88·9) reaching the maximum recorded since June 1930. Although employment in the durable goods group as a whole is still below predepression levels, several of the durable goods industries are employing more workers than in 1929. Employment in October in the blast furnace, steel works and rolling mill industry exceeded the levels of any month since April 1924. In the glass industry employment was above any month since November 1926 and in the stamped and enamelled ware industry the October level was above that of any month over the preceding 13 years for which data are available. Brass-bronze-copper firms employed the maximum number of workers since December 1929; machine tools and furniture showed the highest level since June 1930; electrical machinery and ship-building the highest since September 1930; locomotives the highest since October 1930; and sawmills the highest since November 1930.

The October index of employment in the non-durable goods group (104·6) was 1·1 per cent below the September level, sharp seasonal declines in a number of food industries and smaller losses in the boot and shoe, leather, and men's clothing industries being primary factors contributing to the group decrease. It will be noted that employment in October 1936 in the non-durable goods group is 4·6 per cent above the 3-year average 1923-25 and is higher than that of any other month since the summer and autumn of 1929. The October employment index for the durable goods group indicates that 889 of every 1.000 workers employed in the index base year (1923-25=100) were employed in October 1936 while in the non-durable goods group the index indicates that 1,046 workers were employed in October 1936 for every 1,000 employed during the years 1923-25.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—The net increase of approximately 121,000 workers in the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed was due largely to the gains in employment in wholesale and retail trade establishments. Seasonal influences resulted in an increase of 2·3 per cent, or 77,000 workers in retail trade, and an increase of 1·2 per cent, or nearly 18,000 workers in wholesale trade. Anthracite and bituminous coal mines absorbed 17,000 additional workers over the month interval and the combined gains in the remaining non-manufacturing industries reporting increases were estimated to be 17,000 workers. In the six non-manufacturing industries in which losses in employment were reported over the month interval the decrease was approximately 7,000 workers.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the

execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's

premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wage conditions have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repairs, etc.)*

Construction of alterations to the caretaker's quarters in the Ordnance Compound, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Mr. Albert T. McKinnon, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, November 21, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,478. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and Hollow Tile Layers | $0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and Hollow Tile Helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement Finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers— | | | |
| Metal | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and trucks— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supplying and applying stucco and cement paint to the exterior walls of the buildings at Valcartier Camp, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Delphis Caron & Fils, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plasterers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Metal lathers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood lathers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of additions and alterations to the Armoury at Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractors, New Brunswick Contractors, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, November 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $36,657.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Asbestos insulation workers | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators—gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Excavator— | | | |
| Bear cat | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas shovel | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineer | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Reinforcing steel rod man | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman, stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Electrician | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers— | | | |
| Metal | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Wood | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Tile setters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stone cutters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel worker | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement mixer operators—steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of water and sewage connections at the Married Airmen's Quarters (two-family terraces) at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, the Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $910. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete Mixer operators— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas or elec. | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of water and sewage service connections to five Married Officers' Quarters at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1936. Amount of contract, $695. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of all toilet, bathroom and shower partitions in the lavatories in Barrack Block No. 3, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,075. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of one electric oil furnace, radiators, etc., in the Wireless Telegraph Station at Rockcliffe, Ontario. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1936. Amount

of contract, $980. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | $0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of water and sewage connections in Single Officers' Quarters, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,660. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and application of wood trim and dado in Barrack Block No. 3, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,905. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Interior painting of Barrack Block No. 3 at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,705. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Completion of a 25-yard Machine Gun Range at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,582. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Bricklayers and masons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas or elec | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Re-roofing the new armoury at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Inrig Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 6, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,120. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers (felt and gravel) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |

Repairs, alterations, etc., to the lean-to in rear of Yapp premises, Stuart street W., Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, MacKay Bros., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,249.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenter | $0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |

Supply and laying of water mains at the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Miles Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,225.96. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Carpenters | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator | | | |
| Steam | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or elec. | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen, reinforced steel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe layers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of fencing of land boundaries at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Contracting & Fencing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $13,380. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator | | | |
| Gas. or electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 50 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 2 00 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Alterations to the Belvedere Street Armoury, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, November 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,412. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiring) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, Equipment, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of November, 1936, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Nature of contract | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Aviation suits | S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Ankle boots | Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q. |
| Moleskin | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue serge jackets | Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Flannel | Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Blue serge | Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Fur (Buffalo) coats and gauntlets | Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Cylindrical buoys | Sorel Mechanical Shops Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. |
| Parachute seats for aircraft | Irving Air Chute Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. |
| Complete overhaul and modification of aircraft engine | Canadian Pratt & Whitney Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. |
| Complete overhaul of aircraft engine | Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Reconditioning aircraft engine | Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Engine cowlings for aircraft | Wells Air Harbour, Vancouver, B.C. |
| Wireless equipment installed in aircraft | Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Cockpit heaters installed in landplanes | Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Drill jackets and trousers | S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Winter caps | Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Collars and shirts | London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Drawers and shirts | Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Khaki drill | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |

## NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, etc.)*

Reconstruction of the upstream face of Alexandra Pier, in the harbour of Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $637,272.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Axemen | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators (steam) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| *Divers | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating steam, single or double drums) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam (three or more drums) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators (gas. or electric) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |

| Trades or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 ton | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 ton | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 ton | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 ton | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver derrick engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver derrick firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers (general) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators (gas) | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as Broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders and burners (acetylene or electric) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lock tenders | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Asst. lock tenders | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

*Half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon.

*Men working under compressed air (sand hogs)—*

Normal pressure up to 22 lbs. $4.50 per shift of 8 hours. (Minimum interval—½ hour.)

Pressure from 22 lbs. up to 29 lbs. $5.00 per shift of 6 hours. (Minimum interval—1 hour).

Pressure from 29 lbs. up to 34 lbs. $5.50 per shift of 4 hours. (Minimum interval—2 hrs).

Pressure from 34 lbs. up to 40 lbs. $6.00 per shift of 3 hours. (Minimum interval—3 hrs).

Pressure from 40 lbs. up to 45 lbs. $6.50 per shift of 2 hours. (Minimum interval—4 hrs).

Pressure from 45 lbs. up to 50 lbs. $7.00 per shift of 1½ hours. (Minimum interval—5 hrs).

Shift foreman. 50c. per shift over above rates.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The reconstruction and addition to the Imperial Oil Company's wharf in the harbour of Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 16, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $324,115. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than |
|---|---|---|
| | Per month and board | Customary hours |
| *Dredge Crews—* | | |
| Engineer-Master | $200 00 | " |
| Chief engineer | 175 00 | " |
| Second engineer | 150 00 | " |
| Craneman | 150 00 | " |
| Assistant craneman | 75 00 | " |
| Ladderman (bucket dredge) | 75 00 | " |
| Oiler | 65 00 | " |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " |
| Scowman | 55 00 | " |
| Cook | 65 00 | " |
| Second cook | 50 00 | " |
| *Derrick (floating) Crews—* | | |
| Engineer | 125 00 | " |
| Assistant engineer | 100 00 | " |
| Oiler | 65 00 | " |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " |
| *Tug Crews—* | | |
| Captain | 150 00 | " |
| Mate | 100 00 | " |
| Engineer | 125 00 | " |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " |
| Cook | 55 00 | " |
| *Navigable Barge or Scow—* | | |
| Captain | 150 00 | " |
| Engineer | 125 00 | " |
| Fireman | 60 00 | " |
| Deckhand | 55 00 | " |
| Scowman | 55 00 | " |
| Cook | 55 00 | " |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators, gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operators—gas. electric | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| *Divers | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline operators—steam | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Three or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen, stationary | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators, gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Machinists | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor Boat operators | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1,45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pile driver firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver derrick engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver derrick firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Pumpmen | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers (general) | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Rodmen—reinforced steel | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel engineers | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Shovel operators—gas | 0 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad axe, adze, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger, etc.) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Tractor operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

*Half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of November, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc. | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Rubber stamps | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Pollack and Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Letter carriers' uniforms | Wilfred Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q. |
| Mail bag fittings | Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Fred W. Cartling, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | J. Spencer Turner Co., Hamilton, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Mail bag fittings | Hobbs Hardware Co., Ltd., London, Ont. |
| Stamping machines, etc. | Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Scales | Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, or Demolition, etc.)*

Filling and grading work at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Richardson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Steam shovel operators | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel firemen | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam shovel cranemen | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas shovel operators | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stationary firemen | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Grading machine operators | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor trucks and drivers— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 2 to 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 to 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 to 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamsters, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamsters | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using X-cut, saw, hammer, broad-axe, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Above are *minimum* wage rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at Seal Island, Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. John S. More and Barney Mosher, Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, October 19, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $9,963.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, adze, X-cut saw, auger) | $0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Operating engineer—steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

Construction of an extension to the public wharf at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 29, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $90,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers | *1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers' tenders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

* Divers-half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon.

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Alice Arm, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John and Charles J. Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, November 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,849.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Piledriver engineer | $1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Piledriver man | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of portions of the east pier at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, The Frid Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $58,512. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Boatmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operator—Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Crane operator—Gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Divers* | 1 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Diver's tender | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline operator—steam | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline firemen | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Dragline oilers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Engineers operating, steam— | | | |
| 1 or 2 drums | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 or more drums | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman—stationary | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor boat operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and Glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters—spray | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver derrick engineers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver derrick firemen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as auger, adze, X-cut, saw, broad-axe, hammer) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders and burners—acetylene and electric | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |

* Half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon.

NOTE:—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Above are *minimum* wages rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a concrete protection wall at Boucherville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. Oscar Proulx and Achille Billet, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 5, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately

$15,568.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmith | $0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenter | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist engineer—steam double drum | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operator—gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourer | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— 1 and 2 ton | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a steel sheet piling wharf protection at Pointe au Pere, Rimouski Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, The Standard Construction Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 19, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $4,857.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Machinists | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmith | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Compressor operators | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners—machine | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Firemen—stationary | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators— | | | |
| Steam | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Gas. or electric | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Powdermen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Acetylene or electric welders | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger, etc.) | 0 37½ | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a bank protection at Lulu Island, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Leon H. Rawlings, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 12, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $20,679.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pile driver engineer | $1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver man | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver boomman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick scow engineer | 1 00 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Bridgeman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Boomman | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Powderman | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Drill runners | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Melita, Man. Name of contractors, Thorsteinn Borgford & Sons, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 7, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11,117. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed tempering and mixing mortar) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, one horse and cart | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, two horses and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed tempering and mixing material | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed tempering and mixing mortar) | 0 42½ | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a cold storage addition to the Horticultural Building at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,850 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Brick and hollow tile laters | $0 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers helpers (continously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters to Sept. 30 | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers on and after Oct. 1 | 0 83 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers, felt and gravel | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchmen | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Fort Erie, Ont. Name of contractors, Schultz Construction Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1936. Amount of contract, $52,500 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Cement and concrete mixer operator— | | | |
| Gas. or electric | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Cement finishers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Stonecutters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Ornamental iron workers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Sheet metal workers | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—felt and gravel patent | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—composition | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—sheet metal | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos) | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo layers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Terrazzo finishers and helpers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, metal | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Lathers, wood | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers' helpers (continously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters helpers (All men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers and trucks— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 tons | 2 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 5 tons | 2 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Bayfield, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 9, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $7,238. The fair wages clause above mentioned was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Ladner, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge & Dredging Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $12,390. The general fair wages clause above mentioned was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)*

Manufacture and installation of metallic fittings in the Customs offices of the public building at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1936. Amount of contract, $6,451 The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of wood fittings in the public building at St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $383. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Paquet & Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, November 12, 1936. Amount of contract, $860. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following contracts were awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of November, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

| Supplies ordered | Contractor |
|---|---|
| Flannel shirts, khaki | Hamilton Carhartt Manufacturer Ltd., Toronto, Ont. |
| Broadcloth | Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Pea Jackets | The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. |
| Brown leather gloves | Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Socks | Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. |

### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Demolition, etc.)*

Installing sanitary conveniences on twelve bridges over the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Caustic Sanitation, Ltd., Dundas, Ontario. Date of contract, November 26, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,245. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Structural steel workers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Welders and burners on steel erection | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a heating plant at the Marine Agency at Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. T. H. Marwood, Parry Sound, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $3,075. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a vehicular bridge at Pointe des Monts, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Wilfrid Levesque, Trinity Bay, P.Q. Date of contract, September 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, horse and cart | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 35 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 85 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 25 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Removal of derelicts, etc., from the waters of the harbour of Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, McLean Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1936. Amount of contract, $12,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Labourers | $0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Derrick engineer—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Riggers | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver engineer | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Burners—acetylene | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Blacksmiths | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Stationary engineers—steam | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection work at Mauger's Beach, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 5, 1936, Amount of contract, $4,110. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Pile driver engineer | $0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Pile driver fireman | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman and cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 50 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 and 2 tons | 1 45 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 95 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster, team and wagon | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Teamster | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Placing of stone rip rap around the cribwork pier at South East Shoal, Essex County, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Earl McQueen, Amherstburg, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $11.000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Blacksmiths | $0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Hoist operators—gas. or electric | 0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 65 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze) | 0 42 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a new operating house at the Radio Station at North Sydney, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. J. W. Stephens, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, October 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $5,568. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

| Trade or class of labour | Rates of wages not less than | Hours of labour not more than | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per hour | per day | per week |
| Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric | $0 45 | 8 | 44 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 0 60 | 8 | 44 |
| Labourers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Painters and glaziers | 0 55 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile layers | 0 80 | 8 | 44 |
| Brick and hollow tile helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Tinsmiths | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 0 75 | 8 | 44 |
| Plasterers helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material) | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Driver, team and wagon | 0 70 | 8 | 44 |
| Drivers | 0 35 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck drivers | 0 40 | 8 | 44 |
| Motor truck driver and truck— | | | |
| 1 to 2 tons | 1 40 | 8 | 44 |
| 3 tons | 1 90 | 8 | 44 |
| Watchman | 0 30 | 8 | 44 |

NOTE.—In any instance where no rate is quoted for *helpers*, the same must not be less than that of labourers.

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging material in Halifax harbour near the wharf of the Department of Transport at Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. William McFatridge, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 4, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $1,700. The general fair wages clause above mentioned was inserted in the contract.

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Car loadings for the week ended December 5 amounted to 50,047 cars, increasing from 44,921 cars for the 49th week last year and 49,586 for the 48th week this year, and the index number rose from 70·96 for the previous week to 76·16. Heavier loadings were recorded in both divisions. The eastern division increased from 29,026 in 1935 to 33,830 cars, the index number reaching its highest point since early in 1931 at 84·97. Light loading of grain in the western division affected the total loadings which increased from 15,895 cars to 16,217.

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## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Wood Products

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SHOP AND MANUFACTURING JOINERY, SHOP FITTINGS, DOORS, SASH AND GENERAL MILL WORK AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1936 to January 31, 1937.

Only union members to be employed and the union grants the use of the union label to employers parties to the agreement.

Hours: 44 per week except kiln firemen and kiln pilers for whom hours are 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time on holidays.

Minimum wages per hour: mechanics 55 cents, kiln firemen, 50 cents, door patchers, 45 cents; labourers, kiln pilers and semi-skilled workers over 21 years of age, 38½ cents; helpers and semi-skilled workers from 18 to 21 years of age, 27½ cents, boys under 18 years, 20 cents during first year and 22 cents during second year.

### Service: Hotels and Restaurants

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN RESTAURANTS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 28

Agreements to be in effect from August and September, 1936. (Strikes to secure these agreements in two restaurants were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 774 and October, page 881).

Only union members to be employed and they are to be hired through the union office. No discrimination on account of union activity. In the majority of the restaurants, parties to the class "A" agreement, the minimum wage rates are $12 per week for dining room, $14 for counter and $10 for bus girls for an 8-hour day and 6-day week. These wage rates include meals while employed. In class "B" restaurants minimum weekly wage rate is $15 for waiters and waitresses at counter and dining room and $21 for cooks.

The employer is to contribute $1 per month towards the upkeep of uniforms of the staff.

The class "C" agreement is with a hotel and provides that extra waiters at luncheon or dinner functions be paid $2 for such function and extra bus boys $1.50 for first function and $1 for each additional function.

**Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act**

The following amendments to agreements have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Furniture Workers, Province of Quebec (Amendment)

Printing Trades, Montreal and District (Amendment).

Glove Cutters (Fine Gloves), Province of Quebec (Amendment).

**Industrial Standards Act of Ontario**

The following schedules have recently been made binding and the terms summarized in the article beginning on page 1182 of this issue:

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Toronto.

Plasterers, Toronto.

Carpenters, Toronto.

Plumbers, Port Arthur and Fort William.

Painters, Hamilton.

Bakers, Ottawa.

**Industrial Standards Act of Alberta**

The following schedules have recently been made binding and the terms summarized in the article beginning on page 1184 of this issue:

Bakers, Calgary.

Brewing Industry, Province of Alberta.

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# COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

## Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include amendments to three previous Orders in Council, as summarized below. A request for the extension of a new agreement for building trades at Chicoutimi and the Lake St. John district was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 7, an agreement for bakers at Montreal in the issue of November 21 and for plumbers at Three Rivers in the issue of November 28. A request for the amendment of the agreement affecting barbers at St. Hyacinthe was published in the issue of November 7, and of the agreement affecting the cloak and suit industry in the issue of November 21.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 607. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Furniture Workers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved October 31 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, November, 1935, page 1064, December, page 1157, January, 1936, page 87, and September, page 834) by the addition of three furniture manufacturing firms to the parties to the agreement.

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—An Order in Council, approved November 23,

and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 28, amends the original Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 546) by establishing a new wage scale for printing establishments owning and printing a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper in the territory of Zones II and III. These establishments comprise Zone IV. The hourly wage rates are 2 cents per hour less than in Zone III for journeymen compositors and machine operators; all journeymen pressmen, feeders and helpers (except cylinder press feeders on presses up to and including 22 x 34 inches for which the rate is 1 cent less than in Zone III); journeymen bookbinders, finishers, rulers and cutters (men); journeymen transferrers and photolith plate makers (lithograph); the second half of the fifth year of apprenticeship for apprentice pressmen on letter press and lithograph. The minimum for women apprentice bookbinders, finishers, rulers and cutters is $5.36 per week for first six months, $6.12 during second six months, $7.27 during third six months, $8.42 during fourth six months and $9.57 during third year. There is no change from Zone III rates in the rate for the first six months, and the third six months for all other apprentices, in the rate for the first half of the fourth year for apprentice compositors and machine operators, cylinder pressmen, bookbinders, transferrers and photolith plate makers and in the first half of the fifth year for apprentice pressmen (letter press and lithograph). All apprentice rates not covered by the above are 1 cent per hour less than the rate for Zone III.

GLOVE CUTTERS (FINE GLOVES), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 28, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 545, and September, page 834) as follows:—

There is no apprenticeship for block cut, clicking machine and knife cut operations, all workmen carrying on such operations to be paid at the established rates. For table cut operations, apprenticeship to be for two years and apprentices to be paid by the manufacturer: $6 per week for first six months, $8 during second six months, $10 during third six months, $12 during fourth six months. Manufacturers may employ one apprentice for each 20 fine glove cutters or fraction thereof.

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# INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

## Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council dated November 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* November 28, makes binding on the employers and employees in such trades, a schedule of wages and hours governing the bricklaying and stonemasonry trades in a zone which includes the City of Toronto and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 8, 1936, to March 1, 1937. It does not apply to regular employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments engaged in manufacturing processes, maintenance work or new construction or alterations of a minor nature.

Hours: 8 per day, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. Night work of not more than 8 hours duration which cannot be done during a regular

working day may be done at the regular wage rate. When necessary to work two or three shifts on any job, such shifts of not more than 8 hours may be worked between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday, with straight time being paid for day shift and time and one-seventh for the second or third shift.

Overtime: time and one-half. Employees required on Saturdays to permit the pouring of concrete may be paid straight time for the morning and time and one-half for Saturday afternoon and evening. No other work on Saturdays and no work on Sundays or eight specified holidays, except in cases of extreme necessity when life or property is jeopardized or except on work in buildings where the employees in other trades will suffer by loss of time. For any such work on these days, double time to be paid.

Minimum wages per hour: 90 cents.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

PLASTERERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated November 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* November 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all the employers and employees engaged in the plastering trade in a zone which includes the City of Toronto and the surrounding suburban area.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 8, 1936, "during pleasure." It does not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing establishments who are engaged in maintenance work or on new construction or alteration work of a minor nature

Hours for all working in the trade except plasterers' labourers: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch or between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. with one-half hour for lunch, from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. Hours for plasterers' labourers: 45 per week with a maximum of 9 hours in any one day.

Whenever work is done in shifts, any 8 hours to be considered a regular day, but those engaged on the night shifts to be paid one and one-seventh times the regular rate. Whenever work is required which cannot be done during a regular work day, such work may be done at night at the regular wage rate providing the employees concerned do not work more than 40 hours per week.

Work on eight specified holidays to be paid at double time. All other overtime is prohibited.

Minimum wage rates: 90 cents per hour, except plasterers' labourers for whom minimum is 60 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

CARPENTERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated November 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* November 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all employers and employees engaged in the carpentry trade in a zone which includes the City of Toronto and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 8, 1936, to March 1, 1937. It does not apply to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing plants who are engaged in manufacturing processes, in maintenance work or on new alterations and extensions of a minor nature.

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. Whenever work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during a regular working day it may be done at night at the regular wage rate if it does not exceed 8 hours. Where shifts are worked, shifts to be 8 hours, to be worked between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday, and time and one-seventh to be paid for the second and third shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half for all work in excess of the regular working periods. Employees required in order to permit the pouring of concrete on Saturdays, may be paid straight time for the morning and time and one-half for Saturday afternoon and evening. No work on Saturdays (except as above noted), Sundays and eight specified holidays except in cases of extreme necessity where life or property is jeopardized or except on work in buildings where the employees in other trades will suffer by loss of time, in which case all such work to be paid at double time.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

PLUMBERS, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.—An Order in Council dated November 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* November 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all employers and employees in the plumbing and heating trades in a zone which includes the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 8, 1936, "during pleasure." It does not apply to sprinkler fitting nor to regular employees of industrial or manufacturing establishments, who are engaged in the manufacturing processes, "in maintenance work or on new installations, alterations or extensions of a minor nature."

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. On Saturday morning, work is permitted for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves or inserts, at the regular rate. Whenever shift work is being done, work on night shifts to be for 7 hours and be paid $1.03 per hour.

Overtime: any other work outside regular hours, time and one-half, but no overtime allowed on shift work. Work on Saturdays (except as above noted), Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 90 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Whenever this Act does not govern the employment of fifth year junior mechanics, they are to be governed by this schedule with a minimum of two-thirds of the regular wage rate.

PAINTERS, HAMILTON.—An Order in Council, dated November 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* November 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the painting, decorating,

paperhanging and glazing trades in a zone which includes the City of Hamilton and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 8, 1936, "during pleasure." It does not apply to regular employees of manufacturing plants engaged in manufacturing processes, in maintenance work or on new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive, 4 hours on Saturday from 8 a.m. to noon, a 44-hour week. Work which is of such a nature that it cannot be done during regular working hours may be done at night, but persons on such work may not work more than 8 hours and they will be paid 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work. Spray painting in industrial establishments or manufacturing plants which cannot be done during regular working hours, may be done after noon on Saturdays at the regular wage rate providing the painter concerned does not work more than 44 hours in the next week including such work.

Overtime: work done between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m., but not exceeding 8 hours in the week, time and one-half; all other overtime including work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 65 cents per hour, spray painting, 85 cents. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for handicapped persons.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

BAKERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated November 24 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* November 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour on all those engaged in the baking industry in a zone which includes the City of Ottawa and surrounding district.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 8, 1936, "during pleasure."

The baking industry includes the manufacture or preparation of bread, pastry and confectionery and the sale or the delivery of the same.

Hours: 56 per week.

Minimum wages per week: class A (cakemakers, dough makers, machine operators, bench hands and ovenmen), $21; class B (bakers' helpers, bread room checker, bread salesmen or drivers and fourth year apprentices), $18; class C (third year apprentices), $16; class D (second year apprentices), $14; class E (first year apprentices and oven boys), $12.

## INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

### Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in the *Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, April, July, September and November, 1936.

BAKERS, CALGARY AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated November 4 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, November 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours on all those engaged in the baking industry in a zone which includes the City of Calgary and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from November 24, 1936 to November 23, 1937.

Hours for all inside employees: 54 per week, with at least 24 consecutive hours rest in each week. On days preceding statutory holidays, 4 additional hours may be worked.

Overtime including time worked during weekly rest day and time worked on eight statutory holidays or the days allowed in lieu thereof, time and one-half.

Minimum weekly wage rates: doughman, ovenman and bench hand, $21.50, helper, shipper and packer, $15, wrapper, $12.50, apprentices, $8 during first six months, $10 during second six months, $12.50 during second year and $15 during third year, salesman or deliveryman (experienced), $19.50, salesman or deliveryman (inexperienced), $16.50 during first three

months. Temporary or part time employees to be paid *pro rata* the above schedule.

One week's holiday with pay to be given each employee after one or more year's continuous service with his employer.

One helper or apprentice to be allowed in small shops. In large shops, one helper or apprentice for the first three journeymen and one additional helper or apprentice for each succeeding two journeymen. Apprentices must be indentured and be between 16 and 21 years of age.

All employers paying a higher rate of wages or employing their employees a shorter number of hours per week than those specified in this schedule may not decrease their wage rates nor increase the hours.

No person engaged in the baking industry shall, by reason of relationship or of any agreement or partnership be exempt from the provisions of this schedule.

Brewery Industry, Province of Alberta.—An Order in Council, dated November 18 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours of labour in the brewing industry throughout the Province of Alberta.

The schedule is in effect from December 10, 1936 to December 9, 1937.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, 4 hours on Saturday, a 44 hour week. Certain exceptions are made from these hours: first brewhouse man; employees engaged in the bottling process in breweries other than the Lethbridge Breweries, Limited, may be required to work 9 hours per day except Saturday in case of emergency during the summer months, for which extra hour or straight time will be paid; hours in the engineering department to be 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half except for any work over 16 hours in a day for general mechanics for which double time to be paid. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. Employees to be granted six specified holidays with pay.

Minimum wages in engineering department: chief or acting engineers, $189 per month, second class engineers, 75¼ cents per hour, third class engineers, 73 cents, firemen, 66⅔ cents, general mechanics, flat rate, 72 cents, mechanic's helper, 62½ cents. Minimum wages in brewery department: first cellar man, $157 per month, first brewhouse man 81¼ cents per hour, first washhouse and fermenting cellar man, 75 cents, cellar, brewhouse and washhouse helpers, 71⅝ cents.

Minimum wages in bottling department: soaker feeders, 62½ cents per hour, soaker operators, 71⅝ cents, rinsing machine men with inspection 68¾ cents, crowner men, 71⅝ cents, pasteurizer men, 68¾ cents, labeller, 75 cents, labeller assistant, 68¾ cents, wrapper men first with inspection, 75 cents, wrapper men second with inspection, 68¾ cents, wrapper men no inspection, 62½ cents, packers, 68¾ cents, header up and trucker from packers, 68¾ cents, relief men, 68¾, nailing and sealing machine men, 68¾ cents, labourers, after six months' service, 62½ cents, labourers, inside and loading, 62½ cents, labourers, first six months, 57¼ cents, first bottle yard men, $145 per month, shipper (Lethbridge Brewery only), 71⅝ cents.

Minimum wage in coopering department: tight barrel coopers, 78⅛ cents, slack barrel coopers (hand work), 75 cents, slack barrel coopers (machine work), 68¾ cents.

Minimum wages delivery department: truck drivers, $135 per month, truck drivers' helpers, $125 per month, teamsters, $120 per month.

Minimum wages for special men: apprentices (first year), 43 cents per hour, apprentices (second year), 48 cents per hour.

One apprentice may be employed for each Department who shall serve a term of two years and must not be over 24 years.

Employers to supply suitable boots or clogs and aprons to employees working in water or damp places and also suitable gloves to employees engaged in feeding soakers.

## Electric Railways in 1935

The traffic of electric, street and suburban railways in Canada continued to increase during 1935 although the improvement over 1934 was not as great as the increase of 1934 traffic over 1933.

Total fare passengers carried during the year amounted to 600,728,313, as against 595,143,903 in 1934 and 585,385,094 in 1933. This, however, was less than the 1932 total and also less than for any previous year during the past decade. The outstanding increase was made in Hamilton where the number of passengers increased from 12,413,821 in 1934 and 11,900,637 in 1933 to 17,267,897 passengers in 1935. Improved business conditions in Hamilton, restriction on competing taxis, and a reduction in the cash fare on January 16, 1935, from 7 cents to 5 cents were responsible for this improvement of 39 per cent. The gross revenue and also the net operating revenue were increased.

Of the nine systems carrying over 10 million passengers per annum, however, five reported decreases in passengers carried. Of the twelve systems carrying between one and ten million passengers, 50 per cent reported gains, the net result being an increase of 3·1 per cent. The remaining eighteen smaller systems showed a net loss of 1·6 per cent.

Total revenues of all systems increased from $40,048,136 in 1934 to $40,442,320 and, with a reduction in operating expenses from $28,036,754 to $28,009,013, net operating revenues were increased by $421,925, or from $12,011,382 to $12,433,307.

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Reflecting a continuation of the generally upward trend in consumer purchasing evident since the spring of 1933, total retail sales in Canada increased by five per cent in 1935 over 1934. Sales totalled $2,035,817,000 compared with $1,941,470,000 in 1934 and $1,775,618,000 in 1933. The gain in 1935, while less pronounced than that of the preceding year, is significant in that the earlier improvement was consolidated, notably in the automotive trade and in other lines of business dealing chiefly in luxury or semi-luxury lines of merchandise.

# PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1936

## Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

PRICES moved slightly upward during the month, both the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being at somewhat higher levels than in October. The advance in the former was due mainly to seasonal increases in the cost of certain foods, chiefly eggs, and in the latter to higher prices for non-ferrous metals, textiles, rubber, sugar and live stock.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.32 at the beginning of November as compared with $8.24 at the beginning of October. Nine items in this list of foods were higher in cost, ten were lower and ten were unchanged. The most important changes were a substantial seasonal advance in the cost of eggs and a decline in potatoes. Other changes were comparatively slight, the largest being increases in the cost of lard, milk, flour, beans and evaporated apples, and decreases in the cost of beef, mutton, fresh pork, bacon and butter. The cost of the food budget for certain earlier dates was $8.04 at the beginning of November, 1935; $7.58 for November, 1934; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.75 for November, 1929; $11.08 for November, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.96 for November, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $16.96 at the beginning of November as compared with $16.87 for October; $16.54 for November, 1935; $16.03 for November, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.03 for November, 1929; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.36 for November, 1914. Anthracite coal was slightly higher in the month under review, while rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 77·2 for each of the last two weeks in November as compared with 76·8 in each of the preceding three weeks. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for October, when the index number was 77·1, as compared with 72·7 for November, 1935; 71·1 for November, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·7 for November, 1929; 98·3 for November, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for November, 1914. Prices of all the principal non-ferrous metals advanced during the month, the movement in Canada keeping pace with that in London and somewhat more rapid than in the United States. Grain prices averaged lower than in October but turned upward at the end of the month. Raw sugar recovered the most of the decline of the previous month and in textiles, raw silk and raw wool both advanced in price. The index of Canadian Farm Products was at the highest point reached since 1930.

### Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the

*(Continued on page 1194)*

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

| Commodities | Quantity | (†) 1900 | (†) 1905 | 1910 | 1913 | Nov. 1914 | Nov. 1918 | Nov. 1920 | Nov. 1922 | Nov. 1926 | Nov. 1928 | Nov. 1929 | Nov. 1930 | Nov. 1931 | Nov. 1933 | Nov. 1934 | Nov. 1935 | Oct. 1936 | Nov. 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Beef, sirloin... | 2 lbs. | 27·2 | 30·4 | 37·6 | 44·4 | 48·8 | 75·2 | 75·6 | 55·4 | 57·6 | 70·2 | 71·8 | 64·8 | 52·0 | 39·4 | 40·6 | 45·4 | 46·2 | 45·4 |
| Beef, shoulder. | 2 " | 19·6 | 24·6 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 34·2 | 53·2 | 48·4 | 30·0 | 31·4 | 43·2 | 44·8 | 38·6 | 27·4 | 21·0 | 21·4 | 24·6 | 24·2 | 23·8 |
| Veal, shoulder. | 1 " | 10·0 | 11·3 | 12·8 | 15 7 | 18·0 | 27·6 | 28·7 | 18·4 | 19·7 | 23·5 | 24·9 | 22·4 | 16·2 | 11·5 | 11·7 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 13·3 |
| Mutton, roast.. | 1 " | 11·8 | 12·2 | 16·8 | 19·1 | 20·9 | 35·2 | 35·2 | 26·9 | 29·2 | 29·7 | 30·4 | 27·2 | 22·1 | 17·2 | 18·6 | 20·1 | 21·1 | 20·8 |
| Pork, leg..... | 1 " | 12·2 | 13·1 | 18·0 | 19·5 | 20·0 | 37·3 | 41·7 | 27·9 | 29·8 | 28·4 | 30·0 | 28·1 | 18·4 | 15·8 | 20·0 | 22·0 | 21·7 | 21·2 |
| Pork, salt..... | 2 " | 21·8 | 25·0 | 34·4 | 35·2 | 37·6 | 70·0 | 73·4 | 51·8 | 55·8 | 54·2 | 55·0 | 53·6 | 37·6 | 31·2 | 38·6 | 41·0 | 40·2 | 39·8 |
| Bacon, breakfast..... | 1 " | 15·4 | 17·8 | 24·5 | 24·7 | 26·4 | 51·4 | 58·5 | 40·9 | 43·5 | 40·5 | 40·1 | 39·6 | 24·2 | 21·1 | 34·5 | 31·2 | 30·6 | 30·0 |
| Lard, pure..... | 2 " | 26·2 | 28·2 | 40·6 | 38·4 | 36·8 | 74·2 | 73·8 | 45·8 | 48·0 | 45·6 | 43·0 | 42·4 | 25·8 | 26·4 | 29·2 | 36·6 | 31·4 | 31·8 |
| Eggs, fresh.... | 1 doz | 25·7 | 30·0 | 33·3 | 33·7 | 40·3 | 67·1 | 81·7 | 51·6 | 56·1 | 57·4 | 58·5 | 51·3 | 44·3 | 37·7 | 40·4 | 41·5 | 35·5 | 43·9 |
| Eggs, storage.. | 1 " | 20·2 | 23·4 | 28·4 | 28·1 | 32·5 | 58·5 | 70·3 | 43·7 | 48·2 | 49·2 | 48·6 | 43·1 | 34·4 | 27·7 | 31·7 | 33·4 | 29·6 | 34·4 |
| Milk..... | 6qts. | 36·6 | 39·6 | 48·0 | 51·6 | 52·8 | 81·0 | 93·0 | 70·2 | 70·8 | 73·8 | 75·6 | 73·2 | 63·0 | 58·2 | 61·2 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 62·4 |
| Butter, dairy.. | 2lbs. | 44·2 | 49·4 | 52·0 | 58·0 | 60·0 | 104·2 | 123·0 | 77·6 | 76·0 | 86·6 | 87·2 | 71·0 | 46·2 | 42·0 | 43·2 | 49·8 | 51·6 | 50·8 |
| Butter, creamery..... | 1 " | 25·5 | 27·7 | 31·9 | 33·9 | 34·5 | 57·2 | 66·5 | 43·7 | 41·4 | 47·6 | 47·4 | 38·9 | 26·2 | 24·3 | 24·4 | 28·6 | 29·3 | 28·4 |
| Cheese, old.... | 1 " | 16·1 | 17·6 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 22·1 | 32·4 | 40·7 | §28·5 | §30·7 | §33·7 | §33·1 | §30·1 | §22·5 | §19·7 | §19·6 | §20·4 | §22·4 | §22·5 |
| Cheese, new... | 1 " | 14·6 | 15·7 | 17·5 | 19·1 | 20·2 | 32·3 | 38·4 | §28·5 | §30·7 | §33·7 | §33·1 | §30·1 | §22·5 | §19·7 | §19·6 | §20·4 | §22·4 | §22·5 |
| Bread..... | 15 " | 55·5 | 58·5 | 66·0 | 61·5 | 66·0 | 118·5 | 141·0 | 100·5 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 118·5 | 103·5 | 91·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 97·5 | 97·5 |
| Flour, family.. | 10 " | 25·0 | 28·0 | 33·0 | 32·0 | 38·0 | 69·0 | 75·0 | 44·0 | 53·0 | 50·0 | 53·0 | 41·0 | 29·0 | 31·0 | 34·0 | 35·0 | 38·0 | 39·0 |
| Rolled oats.... | 5 " | 18·0 | 19·5 | 21·0 | 22·0 | 24·5 | 41·0 | 40·0 | 27·5 | 29·0 | 31·5 | 32·5 | 28·0 | 23·0 | 25·5 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 27·0 | 27·0 |
| Rice..... | 2 " | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 | 13·2 | 25·2 | 33·0 | §21·2 | §22·0 | §20·8 | §20·6 | §20·0 | §17·6 | §16·2 | §15·8 | §15·6 | §15·8 | §15·8 |
| Beans, hand-picked. .... | 2 " | 8·6 | 9·4 | 10·8 | 12·4 | 13·6 | 33·0 | 22·2 | 17·0 | 16·0 | 19·6 | 22·6 | 17·4 | 10·4 | 8·8 | 9·8 | 10·6 | 12·2 | 12·8 |
| Apples, evaporated... ... | 1 " | 9·9 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 12·8 | 23·5 | 28·5 | 22·6 | 19·9 | 21·5 | 21·5 | 20·4 | 17·2 | 14·8 | 15·2 | 15·6 | 16·4 | 17·1 |
| Prunes, medium size..... | 1 " | 11·5 | 9·6 | 9·9 | 11·9 | 13·1 | 19·2 | 26·6 | 19·8 | 15·7 | 13·4 | 15·3 | 13·9 | 12·1 | 12·2 | 12·8 | 11·6 | 11·2 | 11·3 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 4 " | 21·6 | 22·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 32·4 | 49·2 | 64·0 | 36·0 | 31·6 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 25·6 | 24·8 | 32·0 | 26·0 | 24·8 | 24·4 | 24·4 |
| Sugar, yellow.. | 2 " | 10·0 | 9·8 | 10·8 | 11·0 | 14·8 | 22·6 | 30·8 | 17·0 | 15·0 | 14·4 | 13·8 | 12·4 | 12·0 | 15·6 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·0 | 12·0 |
| Tea, black..... | ¼ " | 8·2 | 8·3 | 8·7 | 8·9 | 9·8 | 15·6 | 15·7 | §14·8 | §18·0 | §17·7 | §17·6 | §14·5 | §13·2 | §10·8 | §13·2 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Tea, green..... | ¼ " | 8·7 | 8·7 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 9·8 | 15·0 | 16·5 | §14·8 | §18·0 | §17·7 | §17·6 | §14·5 | §13·2 | §10·8 | §13·2 | §13·1 | §13·0 | §13·0 |
| Coffee..... | ¼ " | 8·6 | 8·8 | 8·9 | 9·4 | 9·9 | 11·6 | 15·4 | 13·3 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 15·2 | 13·6 | 11·5 | 9·9 | 9·6 | 9·2 | 8·9 | 8·9 |
| Potatoes..... | ⅙ bag | 24·1 | 28·0 | 30·3 | 36·0 | 31·7 | 64·0 | 73·2 | 38·3 | 64·0 | 42·0 | 73·8 | 44·7 | 23·1 | 36·6 | 25·2 | 36·1 | 52·7 | 48·5 |
| Vinegar..... | 1/16 qt. | ·7 | ·7 | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | ·9 | 1·0 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **All Foods.....** | ..... | **5·48** | **5·96** | **6·95** | **7·34** | **7·96** | **13·65** | **15·32** | **10·29** | **11·01** | **11·28** | **11·75** | **10·25** | **7·82** | **7·27** | **7·58** | **8·04** | **8·24** | **8·32** |
| | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| Starch, laundry | ½ lb. | 2·9 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 3·3 | 4·8 | 4·8 | 4·0 | 4·2 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 1/16 ton | 39·5 | 45·2 | 48·1 | 55·0 | 54·0 | 78·4 | 127·2 | 115·6 | 105·1 | 101·6 | 101·1 | 100·9 | 100·9 | 94·2 | 94·6 | 92·3 | 91·5 | 92·1 |
| Coal, bituminous..... | " " | 31·1 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 47·3 | 63·6 | 93·8 | 76·8 | 65·1 | 62·8 | 63·0 | 62·8 | 60·8 | 58·0 | 58·5 | 58·6 | 58·4 | 58·3 |
| Wood, hard.... | " cd. | 32·5 | 35·3 | 38·8 | 42·5 | 42·6 | 79·0 | 87·0 | 79·1 | 75·7 | 75·0 | 76·0 | 75·6 | 70·2 | 59·6 | 60·8 | 60·4 | 59·7 | 59·6 |
| Wood, soft..... | " " | 22·6 | 25·5 | 29·4 | 30·6 | 31·4 | 57·3 | 67·4 | 59·2 | 55·9 | 55·3 | 54·3 | 54·4 | 52·0 | 45·5 | 46·0 | 45·1 | 45·2 | 45·4 |
| Coal oil..... | 1 gal. | 24·0 | 24·5 | 24·4 | 23·7 | 23·7 | 27·8 | 39·9 | 31·0 | 31·5 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 30·7 | 27·7 | 27·7 | 27·6 | 27·0 | 26·6 | 27·0 |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Fuel and light.....** | ..... | **1·50** | **1·63** | **1·76** | **1·91** | **1·99** | **3·06** | **4·15** | **3·62** | **3·33** | **3·26** | **3·25** | **3·24** | **3·12** | **2·85** | **2·88** | **2·83** | **2·81** | **2·82** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Rent .....** | ½ mo. | **2·37** | **2·89** | **4·05** | **4·75** | **4·38** | **4·85** | **6·62** | **6·94** | **6·85** | **6·94** | **6·98** | **7·07** | **6·83** | **5·57** | **5·54** | **5·63** | **5·77** | **5·77** |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **††Totals .....** | ..... | **9·37** | **10·50** | **12·79** | **14·02** | **14·36** | **21·61** | **26·13** | **20·89** | **21·24** | **21·52** | **22·03** | **20·60** | **17·81** | **15·72** | **16·03** | **16·54** | **16·87** | **16·96** |

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia..... | 5·61 | 5·83 | 6·82 | 7·29 | 7·84 | 13·87 | 15·75 | 10·40 | 11·12 | 11·20 | 11·73 | 10·61 | 8·35 | 7·43 | 7·72 | 8·23 | 8·20 | 8·38 |
| Prince Ed. Island.... | 4·81 | 5·26 | 5·81 | 6·34 | 6·89 | 12·02 | 13·17 | 9·27 | 10·07 | 10·05 | 10·72 | 9·87 | 7·79 | 7·23 | 7·54 | 7·74 | 7·91 | 8·08 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5·38 | 5·83 | 6·55 | 7·04 | 7·72 | 13·52 | 15·16 | 10·29 | 11·07 | 11·07 | 11·50 | 10·43 | 8·19 | 7·50 | 7·82 | 8·24 | 8·35 | 8·45 |
| Quebec..... | 5·15 | 5·64 | 6·33 | 6·87 | 7·44 | 13·61 | 14·45 | 9·84 | 10·18 | 10·50 | 10·83 | 9·53 | 7·19 | 6·61 | 6·97 | 7·46 | 7·59 | 7·69 |
| Ontario..... | 5·01 | 5·60 | 6·50 | 7·20 | 7·72 | 13·61 | 15·24 | 10·19 | 11·13 | 11·31 | 11·74 | 10·22 | 7·80 | 7·27 | 7·62 | 8·14 | 8·29 | 8·37 |
| Manitoba..... | 5·85 | 6·19 | 7·46 | 7·87 | 8·15 | 13·05 | 15·26 | 9·74 | 10·25 | 10·94 | 11·54 | 9·62 | 7·30 | 6·83 | 7·22 | 7·65 | 8·17 | 8·30 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6·86 | 6·92 | 7·86 | 8·25 | 9·02 | 13·70 | 15·36 | 9·91 | 10·95 | 11·34 | 11·85 | 9·84 | 7·37 | 6·87 | 7·24 | 7·55 | 8·03 | 8·06 |
| Alberta..... | 6·02 | 6·50 | 8·00 | 8·33 | 8·51 | 13·51 | 15·43 | 9·99 | 10·83 | 11·39 | 11·97 | 10·04 | 7·42 | 7·11 | 7·42 | 7·66 | 7·98 | 8·07 |
| British Columbia.... | 6·90 | 7·74 | 8·32 | 9·13 | 9·31 | 14·19 | 16·58 | 11·65 | 11·91 | 12·41 | 13·06 | 11·24 | 8·66 | 8·21 | 8·30 | 8·82 | 9·16 | 9·11 |

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

| LOCALITY | Beef | | | | | | | Pork | | Bacon | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib roast, prime, per lb. | Shoulder, roast, per lb. | Stewing, per lb. | Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb. | Mutton, leg roast, per lb. | Fresh, leg roast, per lb. | Salt mess, short-cut, per lb. | Breakfast, not sliced, per lb. | Breakfast, sliced, per lb. | Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb. |
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **22·7** | **18·4** | **16·8** | **11·9** | **9·9** | **13·3** | **20·8** | **21·2** | **19·9** | **30·0** | **33·4** | **52·6** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **24·1** | **19·2** | **16·9** | **12·0** | **10·2** | **11·3** | **20·2** | **21·6** | **19·8** | **28·1** | **31·0** | **50·0** |
| 1—Sydney | 25·6 | 21·2 | 17·2 | 14 | 11·6 | 11·7 | 23 | 22·2 | 20·5 | 29·2 | 30·5 | 50·7 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 27·5 | 20·8 | 18·2 | 12 | 9·7 | 11 | 20 | 22·3 | 18·6 | 27·5 | 29·8 | 47·6 |
| 3—Amherst | 20 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18·2 | 28 | 32 | 50 |
| 4—Halifax | 23·2 | 17·2 | 19 | 12·1 | 11 | 11·1 | 17·5 | 22 | 19·8 | 28·1 | 31·4 | 49·8 |
| 5—Windsor | 25 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | 27·3 | 30·5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 23 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 21·7 | 28·3 | 31·5 | 51·8 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | 22·4 | 19·6 | 19·4 | 13·8 | 12·4 | 12·0 | 18·0 | 21·0 | 19·4 | 27·7 | 30·9 | 49·5 |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **25·9** | **19·6** | **18·5** | **13·4** | **10·6** | **12·1** | **21·8** | **23·1** | **20·3** | **29·1** | **32·3** | **51·5** |
| 8—Moncton | 23 | 18 | 17 | 12·8 | 10·4 | 11·5 | 25 | 22·2 | 19·7 | 29·8 | 34·2 | 52·7 |
| 9—Saint John | 27·6 | 19·7 | 18·1 | 12 | 11 | 12·2 | 20·3 | 23·1 | 19·8 | 28·3 | 32·1 | 52·4 |
| 10—Fredericton | 28·1 | 20·7 | 18·7 | 13·7 | 11·1 | 12·7 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 30·3 | 32·4 | 53·4 |
| 11—Bathurst | 25 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20·7 | 28 | 30·5 | 47·5 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **22·9** | **17·6** | **17·7** | **11·6** | **8·0** | **11·6** | **22·0** | **17·4** | **18·1** | **28·1** | **31·4** | **51·2** |
| 12—Quebec | 21 | 16·4 | 16·4 | 11·6 | 7·8 | 12·2 | 21·6 | 16·6 | 16·4 | 24·1 | 29·2 | 45·7 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 25·2 | 18 | 16·2 | 12·6 | 7·4 | 13 | 24 | 17·4 | 17·7 | 30·4 | 33·1 | 53·3 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 24 | 19·7 | 21·1 | 12·9 | 8·9 | 11·3 | 23·6 | 18·8 | 18·9 | 26·9 | 30·5 | 53·1 |
| 15—Sorel | 21·5 | 17·2 | 17 | 9·9 | 6·1 | 8·7 | 20 | 15·5 | 17·3 | 27·5 | 32 | 52·5 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 23·5 | 16·4 | 15·4 | 11·4 | 8·6 | 14·6 | 23·5 | 15·8 | 17· | 29·6 | 33·5 | 50·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | 23·3 | 19·5 | 21·7 | 13 | 8 | 13·2 | 24·3 | 18 | 17·7 | 28·6 | 30·5 | 50 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | ..... | 15 | 14 | 11 | 7·5 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 19·7 | 28·5 | ..... | 48 |
| 19—Montreal | 22·8 | 18·2 | 19·6 | 10·6 | 8·3 | 9 | 21·5 | 18·7 | 19·4 | 28·4 | 30·5 | 54·2 |
| 20—Hull | 21·7 | 18·4 | 17·8 | 11·8 | 9·3 | 11·8 | 21·4 | 19·5 | 18·8 | 29·1 | 31·8 | 53·4 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **23·1** | **19·2** | **17·3** | **12·8** | **10·5** | **15·2** | **21·2** | **22·2** | **20·4** | **29·3** | **32·6** | **53·2** |
| 21—Ottawa | 25·7 | 19·6 | 20·5 | 13·3 | 9·7 | 13·3 | 19·5 | 19·1 | 19·7 | 28·5 | 32·6 | 54·1 |
| 22—Brockville | 26·7 | 21·7 | 20·3 | 11·7 | 9· | 15 | 21 | 20·7 | 20 | 29·2 | 31·4 | 54·2 |
| 23—Kingston | 23 | 18·4 | 17·8 | 12 | 9·6 | 11·9 | 20·5 | 21·3 | 17·2 | 27·5 | 31·5 | 52·1 |
| 24—Belleville | 17·6 | 14·4 | 16·4 | 11·3 | 8·3 | 15·2 | 20·3 | 19·5 | 17 | 30·1 | 32·5 | 50·2 |
| 25—Peterborough | 21·7 | 18·3 | 17·5 | 12·3 | 10·9 | 15·3 | 19·8 | 21·8 | 21·4 | 28·8 | 30·7 | 51·7 |
| 26—Oshawa | 19·5 | 17·7 | 17·2 | 10·7 | 10·3 | 14·2 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 27 | 30·9 | 54·4 |
| 27—Orillia | 21 | 17 | 18·3 | 12·2 | 10·3 | 16 | 25 | 24·3 | 21·7 | 30·2 | 34·1 | 52·7 |
| 28—Toronto | 24·8 | 19·7 | 18·9 | 12·5 | 12 | 14·9 | 21·2 | 22·1 | 21·4 | 31·8 | 36·4 | 55·1 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 25·3 | 20·5 | 18·3 | 14·7 | 10·4 | 17 | 20·3 | 20·8 | 19·3 | 29·6 | 33 | 53·1 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22 | 19 | 17·5 | 13·2 | 10 | 14·7 | 20·7 | 22·4 | 22·3 | 28 | 30·4 | 51 |
| 31—Hamilton | 23·7 | 19·8 | 20·2 | 13·2 | 11·9 | 17 | 21·2 | 22 | 21·5 | 28·5 | 32·9 | 53·3 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·2 | 19·3 | 16·8 | 13·7 | 9·9 | 15·8 | 24·5 | 22·8 | ..... | 29 | 31 | 52·8 |
| 33—Galt | 25·7 | 21·3 | 19 | 14·3 | 13·3 | 16·7 | 20 | 22·5 | ..... | 28·6 | 32·1 | 51·7 |
| 34—Guelph | 19·3 | 18·4 | 16·8 | 13·1 | 11·9 | 16·2 | 18 | 18·9 | 20·5 | 28 | 31·7 | 52·4 |
| 35—Kitchener | 20·1 | 18·3 | 15·6 | 12·7 | 10·4 | 15·6 | 23·3 | 20·5 | 17·4 | 27 | 30·1 | 50·9 |
| 36—Woodstock | 23·7 | 19·3 | 18·7 | 12·8 | 10 | 15·1 | 20 | 24·4 | 21·7 | 28·7 | 31·2 | 52·6 |
| 37—Stratford | 23·9 | 20·2 | 16·3 | 13·2 | 11·1 | 16 | 20 | 22·7 | ..... | 28·3 | 31·9 | 53·8 |
| 38—London | 23·9 | 20·1 | 17·1 | 13·3 | 10·4 | 15·4 | 21·7 | 22·7 | 20 | 28·8 | 32·7 | 52·6 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 23·3 | 18·8 | 17·3 | 12·2 | 10·4 | 15·2 | 23·5 | 23·3 | 19·2 | 30 | 32·2 | 55·5 |
| 40—Chatham | 23·7 | 21·1 | 17·1 | 14·1 | 10·7 | 16·9 | 19 | 23·6 | 20·7 | 29·7 | 33·5 | 52·5 |
| 41—Windsor | 23·8 | 19·7 | 18·3 | 13·6 | 12·6 | 16 | 24·5 | 23·2 | 20·3 | 27·7 | 30·3 | 54·7 |
| 42—Sarnia | 24·6 | 19·3 | 17·7 | 13·6 | 11·8 | 17·5 | 18·5 | 22·4 | 21·5 | 28·9 | 32·3 | 51 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·8 | 18·4 | 15·7 | 12·8 | 10·3 | 16 | 20 | 20·3 | 20 | 28 | 31·3 | 50 |
| 44—North Bay | 24 | 18·5 | 17·5 | 13 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 21·5 | 20 | 29·8 | 32·7 | 54·2 |
| 45—Sudbury | 21·7 | 18·7 | 16 | 12·2 | 9·9 | 14·3 | 23 | 25·3 | 20·7 | 29·1 | 33·5 | 51·9 |
| 46—Cobalt | 25 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 23 | 30·5 | 33·2 | 53·3 |
| 47—Timmins | 25·7 | 23·5 | 17·7 | 13·7 | 11·1 | 15·7 | 24·7 | 25·7 | 22·5 | 30·5 | 33·5 | 55·2 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 23·3 | 19·5 | 16·3 | 13·3 | 9·7 | 15·6 | 20·3 | 22·2 | 20 | 28·8 | 32 | 54·4 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 21·7 | 17·3 | 16 | 12·2 | 9·7 | 12·8 | 19 | 21·3 | 22 | 34 | 37·4 | 57·3 |
| 50—Fort William | 23·6 | 18 | 13·7 | 12·4 | 10·3 | 12·8 | 22·7 | 23·2 | 22 | 34·5 | 37·7 | 57·1 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **18·8** | **15·1** | **16·0** | **10·4** | **8·9** | **11·1** | **19·8** | **20·1** | **19·5** | **32·9** | **36·5** | **51·9** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 20·5 | 15·9 | 16 | 10·1 | 9 | 9·9 | 17·5 | 20·2 | 19·5 | 32·4 | 37·5 | 53·1 |
| 52—Brandon | 17 | 14·2 | 16 | 10·7 | 8·7 | 12·3 | 21 | 20 | ..... | 33·4 | 35·4 | 50·7 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **18·6** | **14·5** | **13·1** | **9·0** | **7·4** | **9·4** | **15·6** | **19·0** | **19·2** | **34·5** | **38·2** | **53·1** |
| 53—Regina | 18·3 | 13·9 | 13·8 | 8·6 | 8·4 | 9 | 14·8 | 18·1 | 19·3 | 33·8 | 38·6 | 54·7 |
| 54—Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 6·5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 38·3 | 41·7 | 51·2 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 16·7 | 13·8 | 11·8 | 8·2 | 6·7 | 8·2 | 14·8 | 18·5 | 18·4 | 33·6 | 37 | 52·4 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 20·8 | 15·8 | 14·9 | 10·3 | 8·1 | 10·2 | 17·7 | 19·2 | ..... | 32·4 | 35·3 | 54·2 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **19·0** | **15·1** | **13·6** | **9·5** | **7·8** | **9·8** | **18·7** | **18·7** | **17·7** | **30·1** | **34·2** | **51·0** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 22·5 | 17·5 | 17 | 11·5 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 16 | 18·3 | 17·5 | 32·4 | 38·8 | 51·2 |
| 58—Drumheller | 16·5 | 13·7 | 10·5 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 16·5 | 19 | 17·5 | 27·3 | 30·2 | 50 |
| 59—Edmonton | 17·3 | 13·9 | 13·1 | 8·1 | 6·7 | 9·4 | 21·5 | 17·6 | 17·6 | 29·3 | 32·5 | 49·8 |
| 60—Calgary | 19·2 | 15·3 | 14·6 | 9·6 | 8·3 | 9·9 | 18·5 | 21·1 | 17·7 | 32·5 | 35·7 | 51·9 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 19·3 | 15·3 | 12·7 | 9·3 | 7·7 | 8·3 | 21 | 17·3 | 18 | 29·1 | 33·8 | 52 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **23·5** | **19·2** | **17·0** | **12·0** | **11·5** | **14·1** | **23·3** | **23·4** | **21·5** | **33·7** | **37·6** | **55·2** |
| 62—Fernie | 20 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 13 | ..... | 22 | 22 | 32·7 | 39 | 55 |
| 63—Nelson | 23 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 12 | ..... | 23 | 21 | 29·7 | 35·3 | 60 |
| 64—Trail | 25 | 21·7 | 18 | 14·7 | 12·2 | 15·2 | 25·3 | 25·3 | 23·5 | 35·8 | 39·4 | 57·2 |
| 65—New Westminster | 24·8 | 20·8 | 17·1 | 11·5 | 12·4 | 13·6 | 22·2 | 22·5 | 21·4 | 32 5 | 36·1 | 52·9 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·6 | 20·1 | 17·9 | 11·9 | 12·2 | 14·6 | 22·5 | 23·1 | 22 | 34 | 36·8 | 54·1 |
| 67—Victoria | 22·5 | 19·2 | 16·9 | 12·2 | 11·6 | 12·1 | 22·6 | 24·1 | 20·5 | 34·8 | 37·4 | 53·3 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 25·2 | 20·5 | 17·2 | 11·9 | 12·4 | 17·5 | 23·7 | 22·5 | 20 | 34·2 | 37·6 | 53·1 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 22·5 | 16·5 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 23·5 | 25 | 21·4 | 35·5 | 39·1 | 56·2 |

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1936

| Fish | | | | | | | | | Eggs | | | Butter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb. | White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb. | Salt herrings, per lb. | Salt herrings, per doz. | Salt cod, boneless, per lb. | Finnan haddie, per lb. | Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin | Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. | Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz. | Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz. | Milk, in bottles per quart. | Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb. | Creamery, prints, per lb. | |
| cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 16·2 | 22·9 | 15·9 | 13·1 | 50·2 | 18·2 | 17·3 | 21·2 | 15·9 | 43·9 | 34·4 | 10·4 | 25·4 | 28·4 | |
| 9·6 | 24·7 | ..... | ..... | 45·9 | 12·7 | 14·1 | 15·9 | 16·0 | 47·1 | 39·0 | 10·0 | 26·0 | 30·8 | |
| 8·2 | 21·6 | ..... | ..... | 45·4 | 12·4 | 13·8 | 15·8 | 15·8 | 51·2 | 39·2 | 10–12 | ..... | 29·8 | 1 |
| 10·5 | 22·5 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12·7 | 15 | 16·7 | 15·1 | 45·6 | 36 | 11b | 27·2 | 30·4 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 13·7 | 15 | 16·7 | 16·7 | 41·4 | 38 | 8c | 26·8 | 31·7 | 3 |
| 10 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12 | 10·7 | 15·5 | 15·5 | 50·7 | 36·7 | 11·8a | 25 | 29·5 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 13 | 15 | 15·6 | 16·3 | 47·5 | 40 | 10c | 25 | 32·7 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 12·4 | 15·3 | 15·2 | 16·5 | 46·3 | 44 | 8 | 26·2 | 30·8 | 6 |
| 10·0 | 25·0 | ..... | ..... | 40·0 | 12·5 | 15·0 | 18·1 | 16·4 | 39·3 | 31·7 | 8·0–9·0 | 24·7 | 28·2 | 7 |
| 13·6 | 27·7 | 16·0 | ..... | 45·3 | 13·8 | 16·3 | 17·9 | 15·7 | 41·5 | 33·5 | 10·5 | 27·0 | 30·5 | |
| 11·7 | 26·7 | ..... | ..... | 42·5 | 13·7 | 16 | 17 | 15·8 | 41·8 | 34·9 | 10 | 28·5 | 30·2 | 8 |
| 14 | 26·5 | 15 | ..... | 43·3 | 13·7 | 13·8 | 22·5 | 14·8 | 45·9 | 34·5 | 12 | 25·9 | 31·3 | 9 |
| 15 | 30 | 17 | ..... | 50 | 14·7 | 17·3 | 17·5 | 17 | 40·7 | 35·3 | 10 | 29·1 | 31 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 18 | 14·5 | 15 | 37·5 | 29·2 | 10 | 24·5 | 29·3 | 11 |
| 12·7 | 25·2 | 20·0 | 9·5 | 54·0 | 17·5 | 16·6 | 15·5 | 15·0 | 44·0 | 34·1 | 9·1 | 24·9 | 27·2 | |
| 10 | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 17·6 | 16·1 | 46·5 | 31·9 | 10 | 24·5 | 27·8 | 12 |
| ..... | 28·3 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 18 | 15·2 | 20·4 | 15·6 | 43·2 | 34·2 | 10b | 24 | 27·1 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18·7 | 15 | 15·1 | 13·7 | 47·4 | 36·8 | 10a | 25 | 26 | 14 |
| 11 | 25 | ..... | 10 | 60 | ..... | 18 | 10·8 | 15·1 | 38 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 26·6 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 18 | 15·6 | 14·4 | 44·5 | 35·7 | 8b | ..... | 27·7 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12·8 | 15 | 41·2 | 35·3 | 7–8c | ..... | 26 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 13·9 | 14·9 | 39 | 32·1 | 8 | 24·5 | 27·9 | 18 |
| 13·6 | 26·3 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 18·4 | 17·6 | 20·8 | 14·6 | 51·6 | 35 | 11–12 | 26·7 | 27·8 | 19 |
| 16 | 21·5 | ..... | 9 | 50 | ..... | 18·3 | 12·8 | 15·5 | 44·4 | 34·5 | 10 | 24·7 | 26·5 | 20 |
| 14·5 | 22·3 | 18·9 | 10·0 | 60·8 | 17·0 | 16·7 | 24·7 | 15·7 | 45·8 | 35·5 | 10·7 | 25·8 | 28·1 | |
| 14·2 | 25·9 | 18·3 | 10 | ..... | 20·5 | 16·6 | 27·2 | 15 | 52·4 | 38·8 | 11 | ..... | 27·5 | 21 |
| ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·7 | 15 | 20·1 | 16 | 42 | 33·4 | 9 | ..... | 26·8 | 22 |
| 14 | 23·5 | 19 | 10 | 60 | 15 | 15 | 23·3 | 14·7 | 46·4 | 36·7 | 10 | 23·8 | 27·2 | 23 |
| ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 15 | 21·8 | 15·4 | 44·2 | 35 | 9b | 29·7 | 27·6 | 24 |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 15 | 22·5 | 17·7 | 43·1 | 35·6 | 11 | 25 | 27·4 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23·3 | 15·6 | 49·3 | 37·3 | 11b | 25 | 28·4 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17·5 | 25·7 | 16·6 | 42 | 36·2 | 10 | 26·2 | 29·6 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18·2 | 28·7 | 15·5 | 50·1 | 35·8 | 12 | 23·7 | 28·5 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17 | 24·3 | 16·7 | 46·5 | 35 | 11 | 25 | 28·4 | 29 |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·5 | 16·5 | 28·7 | 14·9 | 46 | 34·5 | 11 | 26·5 | 28·3 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17·3 | 16·3 | 26·3 | 15 | 49·3 | 34·3 | 11·5a | 26·6 | 28·2 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·3 | 15 | 25·8 | 14·6 | 44·1 | 32·1 | 11 | ..... | 27·8 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16·2 | 16·5 | 26·2 | 16·1 | 45 | 37·3 | 11 | 27·5 | 27·5 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 27·3 | 15·4 | 46·8 | 36·3 | 11 | ..... | 27·9 | 34 |
| ..... | 20 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19·6 | 14·4 | 42·4 | 35·7 | 11 | 26·3 | 27·2 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·3 | 16 | 25 | 15·5 | 42 | 33·9 | 10 | ..... | 27·7 | 36 |
| ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 15 | 23·9 | 14·9 | 44·6 | 34·6 | 10 | 24 | 27·4 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·5 | 17·2 | 26·4 | 15·3 | 45 | 35·4 | 10 | 24 | 27·6 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15·1 | 16·8 | 30·4 | 15·3 | 45·1 | 37·2 | 10 | 29 | 29·4 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 20·3 | 26·5 | 15·2 | 41·4 | 35·4 | 10 | 25 | 27·2 | 40 |
| ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 16·5 | 26·3 | 14·1 | 45·2 | 33·7 | 12 | ..... | 26·9 | 41 |
| 12 | 22 | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 15·8 | 14·5 | 26·3 | 14·5 | 44·9 | 36 | 10 | 26·2 | 27·7 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·6 | 13·8 | 41·4 | 34·1 | 10 | 28 | 28·6 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 17·5 | 26·2 | 16·8 | 52·4 | 37·2 | 12 | 25 | 28·2 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 20 | 18 | 21·4 | 16·8 | 44·2 | 36·2 | 12 | 22 | 28·5 | 45 |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 16·6 | 17·3 | 48 | 38·3 | 10b | ..... | 30 | 46 |
| ..... | 22·7 | 24 | ..... | 62·5 | 19·1 | 20 | 19·6 | 16·3 | 53 | 34·8 | 12·5a | ..... | 28·6 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17 | 23·2 | 16·8 | 43·4 | 34·8 | 11 | 23·5 | 28·3 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19·5 | 18 | 25·3 | 16·8 | 44·6 | 35·4 | 11 | 27·3 | 29·4 | 49 |
| ..... | 25 | 16·5 | ..... | ..... | 17·2 | 16·8 | 29·2 | 17·1 | 48·6 | 33·6 | 11 | 28 | 29·8 | 50 |
| 20·0 | 22·9 | 16·7 | ..... | ..... | 22·0 | 18·5 | 21·5 | 16·3 | 40·0 | 30·2 | 9·2 | 22·6 | 26·8 | |
| ..... | 24·3 | 16·7 | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 19·4 | 24·6 | 15·5 | 41 | 30·1 | 10 | 23·2 | 26·8 | 51 |
| 20 | 21·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22·7 | 17·5 | 18·4 | 17 | 39 | 30·3 | 8·3a | 22 | 26·7 | 52 |
| 21·8 | 22·3 | 11·3 | 11·9 | ..... | 24·1 | 19·6 | 17·9 | 16·1 | 35·4 | 27·8 | 10·0 | 22·1 | 26·7 | |
| 22 | 23·8 | 12 | 12·5 | ..... | 25 | 19·2 | 18 | 15·4 | 37·1 | 27·9 | 10 | 21·8 | 26·5 | 53 |
| 22 | 20 | 10 | 8·3 | ..... | 25 | 20 | 16·1 | 17 | 32·5 | 27·1 | 10 | 22 | 27·9 | 54 |
| 18·7 | 21·6 | 11·2 | 15 | ..... | 21·3 | 18 | 18·3 | 16·2 | 34·9 | 27·2 | 10 | 22·2 | 25 | 55 |
| 24·3 | 23·6 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 21·2 | 19·1 | 15·7 | 37·2 | 29 | 10 | 22·4 | 27·2 | 56 |
| 21·6 | 22·3 | 13·6 | 14·5 | ..... | 24·0 | 19·4 | 20·1 | 16·3 | 37·6 | 28·7 | 10·8 | 22·6 | 27·1 | |
| 22·5 | 22·5 | 11 | 15 | ..... | 23 | 18 | 20·1 | 17·2 | 37·1 | 29·5 | 11 | 22·4 | 27·9 | 57 |
| 22 | 22·5 | 11·2 | 13·5 | ..... | 25 | 20 | 15·7 | 16 | 35 | 28·3 | 10 | 22·7 | 28 | 58 |
| ..... | 22·6 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 21·8 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 16·4 | 38·8 | 27·7 | 11 | 23 | 26·3 | 59 |
| 22·2 | 23·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 19·3 | 24·4 | 14·8 | 38·7 | 27·9 | 11 | 22 | 27 | 60 |
| 19·7 | 20·3 | 12·2 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 19·3 | 20·6 | 16·9 | 38·3 | 30·2 | 11 | 22·8 | 26·4 | 61 |
| 17·0 | 19·7 | 13·8 | 16·5 | ..... | 22·0 | 20·0 | 23·1 | 17·0 | 45·2 | 35·6 | 11·3 | 27·7 | 30·5 | |
| 22 | 25 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 22·7 | 22·5 | 22·1 | 16·5 | 45 | 33·6 | 10 | 26 | 30·6 | 62 |
| 21 | 22·5 | 15 | 17·5 | ..... | 22·5 | 21 | 24 | 17·5 | 45·5 | 39·5 | 12·5a | 25 | 30 | 63 |
| 20·7 | 24·7 | ..... | 18·5 | ..... | 25 | 21·3 | 33 | 18·5 | 47 | 38·5 | 12·5a | 27 | 31·3 | 64 |
| 15 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17·8 | 22·1 | 15·4 | 42·3 | 34·6 | 10 | 28 | 29·2 | 65 |
| 14·2 | 17·7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21·2 | 17·9 | 24·8 | 15·5 | 43·7 | 33·4 | 10 | 28 | 29·2 | 66 |
| 11·4 | 15 | 12·5 | ..... | ..... | 22·7 | 20·2 | 23 | 16·2 | 47·5 | 38·4 | 11 | 30 | 31·1 | 67 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20·7 | 17·2 | 44·3 | 36·2 | 10 | ..... | 30·7 | 68 |
| 15 | 15 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 20 | 19·2 | 15·3 | 19 | 46 | 30·7 | 14·3a | 30 | 32·1 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Cheese (kind most sold), per lb. | Bread, plain white, per lb. | Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb. | Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb. | Rolled oats, per lb. | Rice (kind most sold), per lb. | Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb. | Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can | Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can | Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **22·5** | **6·5** | **15·1** | **3·9** | **5·4** | **7·9** | **11·0** | **12·4** | **12·1** | **12·1** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **22·7** | **6·8** | **15·1** | **4·3** | **5·1** | **7·5** | **12·8** | **12·4** | **11·9** | **11·8** |
| 1—Sydney | 22 | 7·3 | 17 | 4 | 5·1 | 6·8 | 12·2 | 12 | 11·9 | 12·2 |
| 2—New Glasgow | 23·7 | 6·7–7·3 | 16·5 | 4·4 | 5·3 | 7·3 | 11·9 | 11 | 11·1 | 10·8 |
| 3—Amherst | 22·3 | 7·3 | 12·5 | 4·5 | 5 | 7·4 | 13 | 11·3 | 12 | 11·6 |
| 4—Halifax | 21·7 | 4–6·7 | 14·7 | 4·3 | 5·4 | 8 | 14·1 | 12·6 | 11·9 | 11·7 |
| 5—Windsor | 22 | 7·3 | 16 | 4·2 | 5 | 7·7 | 12·5 | 13·5 | 12·2 | 12·2 |
| 6—Truro | 24·6 | 6–7·3 | 14 | 4·5 | 5 | 7·6 | 12·8 | 13·7 | 12·3 | 12·3 |
| 7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown | **21·1** | **8·0** | **16·0** | **4·2** | **5·1** | **7·8** | **13·2** | **12·8** | **12·0** | **12·0** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **22·5** | **7·4** | **16·0** | **4·1** | **5·3** | **7·4** | **13·4** | **12·7** | **11·9** | **11·5** |
| 8—Moncton | 22·9 | 8 | 16·2 | 4·2 | 5·6 | 8·2 | 14·2 | 12·1 | 12·1 | 11·8 |
| 9—Saint John | 22·3 | 6–6·7 | 16·9 | 4·1 | 5·3 | 7·2 | 13·1 | 12·8 | 11·4 | 11·5 |
| 10—Fredericton | 22·4 | 7·3 | 14·8 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 7·4 | 13·3 | 12·3 | 11·8 | 11·1 |
| 11—Bathurst | 22·3 | 8 | ..... | 4 | 5·1 | 6·9 | 13 | 13·7 | 12·2 | 11·7 |
| **Quebec (average)** | **19·5** | **5·5** | **12·9** | **3·9** | **5·2** | **6·1** | **10·8** | **11·9** | **11·4** | **11·4** |
| 12—Quebec | 21·3 | 4·5–8·5 | 13·6 | 4·1 | 5·2 | 6·8 | 10·6 | 12·7 | 10·8 | 11·2 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 20·1 | 5·3–6 | 13·6 | 4 | 5·3 | 6·4 | 13·3 | 12·3 | 12·6 | 12 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 19 | 5·3 | 12·4 | 3·5 | 5·4 | 5·3 | 11·7 | 12 | 11·3 | 11·8 |
| 15—Sorel | 18·1 | ..... | 13·9 | 3·8 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 12·1 | 11·2 | 12·4 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 18·5 | 4·7 | 11·8 | 3·6 | 5·5 | 6·8 | 10·2 | 12·5 | 12·2 | 10·8 |
| 17—St. Johns | 19 | 4·7–5·3 | 13·1 | 3·4 | 5·2 | 5·7 | 9·8 | 11·5 | 11·2 | 11·8 |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 19·4 | 4·7 | 12 | 4·3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11·8 | 11·8 | 10·8 |
| 19—Montreal | 20·4 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·3 | 4·3 | 5·2 | 6·9 | 10 | 11·2 | 11·1 | 10·5 |
| 20—Hull | 19·5 | 5·3–6 | 11·7 | 4·1 | 5·1 | 6·3 | 11 | 11·3 | 10·5 | 10·9 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **22·1** | **6·1** | **14·6** | **3·5** | **5·2** | **8·6** | **11·0** | **12·0** | **11·9** | **11·8** |
| 21—Ottawa | 22·1 | 6·7–7·3 | 14·3 | 4·4 | 5·5 | 9 | 11·5 | 12 | 11·4 | 11·3 |
| 22—Brockville | 20·8 | 6 | 11·5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 11·6 | 10·7 | 11·4 | 10·6 |
| 23—Kingston | 19·6 | 5·3–6 | 12·8 | 3·6 | 5·1 | 7·9 | 11·2 | 11·8 | 11·6 | 11·4 |
| 24—Belleville | 21·8 | 5·3 | 16 | 3·1 | 5 | 7·6 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 10·7 | 11·2 |
| 25—Peterborough | 21·2 | 6–6·7 | 15·1 | 3·3 | 5·2 | 9 | 11 | 11·4 | 11·4 | 11·4 |
| 26—Oshawa | 21·4 | 6·7 | 13·3 | 3·4 | 4·9 | 8·4 | 10 | 11·5 | 11·6 | 11·7 |
| 27—Orillia | 22·8 | 6b | 15·1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·1 |
| 28—Toronto | 23·3 | 6·7 | 16·2 | 3·5 | 5·3 | 9 | 10·1 | 11·8 | 11·9 | 11·4 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 21·8 | 6–6·7 | 14 | 3·7 | 5·5 | 8·3 | 12·3 | 11·9 | 10·9 | 11·5 |
| 30—St. Catharines | 22·9 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·3 | 3·4 | 5·3 | 9 | 11·5 | 10·7 | 11·2 | 11·3 |
| 31—Hamilton | 26·2 | 6–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·3 | 5·1 | 8·1 | 9·7 | 11·7 | 11·3 | 11·8 |
| 32—Brantford | 23·8 | 6–6·7 | 13·2 | 3·2 | 5 | 9·4 | 10 | 11·9 | 12 | 11·6 |
| 33—Galt | 23·9 | 6·7 | 14·4 | 3 | 5 | 9·4 | 10·4 | 11·9 | 10·9 | 11·1 |
| 34—Guelph | 22·2 | 6 | 15·2 | 3·1 | 5·2 | 9·4 | 11·2 | 11·5 | 11·9 | 11·9 |
| 35—Kitchener | 22·6 | 6–6·7 | 14·9 | 3·1 | 5·1 | 9·2 | 10·4 | 11·7 | 11·6 | 11·2 |
| 36—Woodstock | 21·3 | 4·7–6 | 13·5 | 3 | 4·9 | 8·7 | 9·8 | 12·4 | 12·6 | 12·5 |
| 37—Stratford | 22 | 6 | 14·2 | 3·1 | 5·1 | 9·4 | 11·4 | 12·5 | 12·4 | 11·6 |
| 38—London | 21·7 | 6–6·7 | 16·4 | 3·1 | 5·3 | 8·5 | 10·8 | 12·3 | 12·3 | 11·9 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 21·6 | 6 | 16·1 | 3·2 | 5·3 | 9·3 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·2 |
| 40—Chatham | 21·7 | 5·3 | 16 | 3·5 | 5 | 8·8 | 10 | 11·6 | 12·7 | 11·9 |
| 41—Windsor | 20·8 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·2 | 3·3 | 5 | 6·7 | 9·5 | 11 | 11·6 | 11·4 |
| 42—Sarnia | 22 | 5·3–6·7 | 17·5 | 3·1 | 5·1 | 8·4 | 11·5 | 12·7 | 12·4 | 11·5 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 22·7 | 5·3 | 14·3 | 3·1 | 5 | 8 | 10·5 | 11·9 | 12 | 11·8 |
| 44—North Bay | 22·3 | 5·3–6 | 14 | 4·5 | 5·7 | 9 | 10·9 | 13·7 | 13·7 | 13 |
| 45—Sudbury | 19·7 | 6 | 15 | 4·3 | 6·5 | 8·5 | 14 | 12·9 | 12·4 | 12·5 |
| 46—Cobalt | 22·5 | 7·3 | ..... | 4·4 | 5·7 | 9 | 11·7 | 14 | 12·8 | 13·6 |
| 47—Timmins | 22·6 | 6·1 | 13·2 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 8·4 | 11·9 | 12·5 | 12·4 | 12·4 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 21·2 | 6–6·7 | 12·5 | 3·9 | 5 | 7·9 | 11·1 | 12·6 | 12·9 | 12·5 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 22·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 14·7 | 4 | 5·2 | 8·9 | 10·8 | 12 | 11·2 | 10·9 |
| 50—Fort William | 22·5 | 5·3–6·7 | 15·5 | 4·3 | 5·8 | 8·1 | 10·9 | 12·3 | 11·6 | 11·8 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **24·0** | **6·8** | **18·0** | **4·2** | **5·7** | **9·7** | **11·2** | **13·7** | **12·7** | **13·5** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 23·7 | 6–7·5 | 18 | 4·1 | 5·2 | 8·9 | 10·4 | 13·2 | 12·3 | 12·7 |
| 52—Brandon | 24·2 | 6·4–7·1 | ..... | 4·2 | 6·1 | 10·5 | 12 | 14·2 | 13·1 | 14·2 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **23·3** | **6·7** | **16·7** | **4·2** | **5·4** | **9·4** | **11·0** | **14·0** | **13·3** | **13·6** |
| 53—Regina | 23·3 | 6·4–7·2 | 15·7 | 4 | 5·9 | 9·2 | 10·2 | 14 | 13 | 13·5 |
| 54—Prince Albert | 24·4 | 5·6 | 15 | 4·2 | 5 | 9 | 11·9 | 13·9 | 13·7 | 13·9 |
| 55—Saskatoon | 22·3 | 7·2 | 19·5 | 4·2 | 5·6 | 9·5 | 10·7 | 13·7 | 12·8 | 13·2 |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 23·2 | 7·2 | 16·5 | 4·3 | 5 | 10 | 11·2 | 14·3 | 13·8 | 13·6 |
| **Alberta (average)** | **25·3** | **6·9** | **16·4** | **4·1** | **5·6** | **7·9** | **10·6** | **13·1** | **13·2** | **13·1** |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 25·3 | 7·2 | 15 | 4·3 | 5·9 | 8·1 | 10·1 | 13·2 | 13·6 | 13·3 |
| 58—Drumheller | 25 | 6·7 | ..... | 4 | 6·2 | 6·7 | 11 | 13·5 | 13·3 | 13·3 |
| 59—Edmonton | 24·1 | 5·3–6·7 | 16·4 | 4·1 | 6 | 8 | 10·1 | 13·1 | 13·4 | 13·4 |
| 60—Calgary | 25·8 | 7·2 | 17·7 | 4·1 | 5 | 8·1 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 12·8 | 12·6 |
| 61—Lethbridge | 26·2 | 7·2 | ..... | 4·2 | 5 | 8·6 | 11·5 | 13 | 12·9 | 13·1 |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **25·2** | **7·9** | **17·7** | **4·4** | **6·1** | **7·0** | **8·3** | **12·7** | **12·7** | **12·9** |
| 62—Fernie | 26·6 | 9 | 17 | 4·2 | 6 | 8·2 | 8·8 | 12·9 | 13·9 | 13·9 |
| 63—Nelson | 23·7 | 8·3 | 15 | 4·4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 12·5 | 14 | 13·2 |
| 64—Trail | 23·7 | 8 | 16 | 4·5 | 6 | 7·8 | 8 | 13·2 | 13·7 | 13·7 |
| 65—New Westminster | 25 | 6–8 | 19·6 | 4·3 | 5·8 | 5·9 | 8·1 | 12·3 | 11·5 | 12·3 |
| 66—Vancouver | 24·8 | 6–8 | 19·2 | 4·3 | 5·6 | 6·6 | 8·5 | 12·3 | 11·6 | 12 |
| 67—Victoria | 26·4 | 8 | 19·5 | 4·5 | 6·5 | 7·3 | 7·9 | 12·3 | 11·9 | 12·2 |
| 68—Nanaimo | 26·7 | 8 | ..... | 4·5 | 6·2 | 6·6 | 8·2 | 11·5 | 11·5 | 11·9 |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 24·5 | 7·5–8·3 | ..... | 4·8 | 6·3 | 6·7 | 7·8 | 14·2 | 13·7 | 13·8 |

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER 1936

| Beans, dry, common, white, per lb. | Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb. | Potatoes | | Apples | | Prunes, medium size, per lb. | Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.) | Currants, per lb. | Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin. | Canned peaches, 2's, per can | Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin | Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per 90 lbs. | Per 15 lbs. | Fresh, cooking, per gal. | Evaporated, bright, per lb. | | | | | | | | |
| cents | cents | $ | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | |
| 6·4 | 3·3 | 1·455 | 28·6 | 22·2 | 17·1 | 11·3 | 16·4 | 15·2 | 59·2 | 19·6 | 55·3 | 43·3 | |
| 6·2 | 3·3 | 1·242 | 24·0 | 21·2 | 17·3 | 11·5 | 16·0 | 15·2 | 59·9 | 18·8 | 57·6 | 45·1 | |
| 6·1 | 3·4 | 1·464 | 28·2 | ..... | 16·7 | 11·2 | 15·8 | 15·1 | 50 | 18·5 | 50 | 38 | 1 |
| 6 | 2·9 | 1·18 | 22·5 | ..... | 12·5 | 11·6 | 15·7 | 14·7 | ..... | 19·1 | ..... | 46·2 | 2 |
| 5·9 | 3·5 | ·875 | 18·7 | 19 | 17·5 | 12 | 15·5 | 14·5 | ..... | 17·4 | ..... | 45 | 3 |
| 6·4 | 3·5 | 1·40 | 26·9 | 26·2 | 25 | 11 | 16·5 | 16·6 | 69·7 | 19·3 | 62·5 | 46 | 4 |
| 6 | 3·5 | 1·39 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 12·2 | 16·7 | 15·5 | ..... | 19·1 | 58 | 49 | 5 |
| 6·5 | 3·2 | 1·142 | 22·5 | 18·3 | 14·7 | 10·8 | 15·5 | 15 | 60 | 19·2 | 60 | 46·4 | 6 |
| 5·6 | 3·9 | 1·000 | 20·9 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 12·4 | 15·1 | 14·5 | ..... | 19·3 | 49·0 | 44·8 | 7 |
| 6·2 | 3·5 | 1·055 | 23·2 | 24·0 | 16·7 | 11·9 | 15·6 | 14·3 | 47·4 | 18·4 | 56·5 | 45·7 | |
| 6·2 | 3·6 | ·925 | 18 | 22·9 | 13·5 | 12·2 | 16·1 | 15 | 50 | 20 | ..... | 47·3 | 8 |
| 6·5 | 3·8 | 1·17 | 25·8 | 24·5 | 21·5 | 11 | 14·9 | 13·6 | 42·5 | 17·3 | 57·5 | 39·7 | 9 |
| 6 | 3·4 | 1·034 | 25·2 | 24·7 | 15·2 | 11·5 | 15·8 | 14·2 | 52 | 17·8 | 55·5 | 45·7 | 10 |
| 6 | 3·2 | 1·09 | 23·7 | ..... | ..... | 12·7 | 15·5 | 14·2 | 45 | 18·3 | ..... | 50 | 11 |
| 6·2 | 4·1 | 1·186 | 24·3 | 22·5 | 14·5 | 11·2 | 15·9 | 14·2 | 57·4 | 19·5 | 59·0 | 43·3 | |
| 7 | 4·1 | 1·177 | 23·3 | 18·3 | 12·9 | 12·1 | 16·1 | 15 | 70 | 20·9 | 72·5 | 43·2 | 12 |
| 6·3 | 4·1 | 1·218 | 24·3 | 21·6 | 14·7 | 11·3 | 15·7 | 15·1 | 53 | 20·1 | 60·5 | 45·6 | 13 |
| 6·3 | 4·4 | 1·233 | 25·1 | 26·9 | 15·2 | 11·7 | 16·6 | 14·1 | 48 | 20·7 | 57·3 | 44·1 | 14 |
| 6 | 3·9 | 1·101 | 22·5 | ..... | 15·3 | 11·2 | 15·7 | 12·8 | 50 | 18 | 49 | 41·7 | 15 |
| 5·9 | 4·5 | 1·197 | 21·9 | 20 | 15·2 | 11·5 | 15·7 | 13·3 | 50 | 18·3 | 58·3 | 43·3 | 16 |
| 6 | 3·9 | 1·132 | 26·7 | 23·3 | 14 | 10·2 | 15·6 | 13·7 | 56·7 | 19·5 | 50 | 43·3 | 17 |
| 5·5 | 3·9 | 1·105 | 24·4 | ..... | 14·2 | 9·8 | 16·2 | 14·2 | 65 | 19·6 | ..... | 46·1 | 18 |
| 6·4 | 3·5 | 1·393 | 26·5 | 26·7 | 14 | 11·3 | 16 | 13·7 | 74·5 | 19·7 | 59·1 | 41·1 | 19 |
| 6·4 | 4·4 | 1·12 | 24·4 | 20·7 | 14·8 | 11·7 | 15·2 | 16·1 | 49·2 | 18·3 | 65 | 41·2 | 20 |
| 6·4 | 3·0 | 1·479 | 29·7 | 22·2 | 18·2 | 11·6 | 16·5 | 15·6 | 60·9 | 19·2 | 57·3 | 42·3 | |
| 6·5 | 4·6 | 1·298 | 27·5 | 25·5 | 14·3 | 12·3 | 16·4 | 16·5 | 63·3 | 20·6 | 61·5 | 42·4 | 21 |
| 6·1 | 2·7 | 1·433 | 27·3 | 25 | ..... | 10·5 | 17 | 15·5 | ..... | 18·2 | 62·5 | 43·3 | 22 |
| 7·5 | 3·8 | 1·487 | 31·3 | 22·6 | 25 | 12·1 | 16·7 | 15·1 | 54 | 18·2 | 55·4 | 41·7 | 23 |
| 6·5 | 4·1 | 1·412 | 28·9 | 22·2 | ..... | 12 | 16·2 | 15 | 58·5 | 18·3 | 53·5 | 40·7 | 24 |
| 6·9 | 2·9 | 1·445 | 28·4 | 22·6 | ..... | 12·2 | 16·8 | 15·1 | 57·5 | 20·3 | 58·5 | 41·6 | 25 |
| 6·3 | 3 | 1·386 | 27·4 | 20·8 | ..... | 12·5 | 16·8 | 15·7 | 65 | 20 | 65 | 41·2 | 26 |
| 6·3 | 2·9 | 1·417 | 32 | 20 | ..... | 11·2 | 17·1 | 14·6 | 49 | 18·5 | 57 | 43·7 | 27 |
| 5·7 | 3 | 1·471 | 28·7 | 23·6 | ..... | 10·7 | 16·4 | 15·8 | 58·7 | 18·5 | 60·1 | 43·2 | 28 |
| 6·8 | 2·7 | 1·593 | 29·8 | ..... | ..... | 12·7 | 16·3 | 15 | 70 | 16 | ..... | 43·3 | 29 |
| 7·4 | 2·9 | 1·525 | 29 | 22·3 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·7 | 15·7 | 65 | 17 | 55 | 41·5 | 30 |
| 6·5 | 3 | 1·327 | 27·4 | 23·2 | ..... | 10·3 | 16·5 | 14·9 | ..... | 17 | 65 | 41·7 | 31 |
| 6·6 | 2·4 | 1·265 | 25 | 20·1 | ..... | 12 | 16·6 | 14·8 | 55 | 17·7 | ..... | 39·9 | 32 |
| 6·4 | 2·3 | 1·321 | 26·8 | 20 | ..... | 11 | 16·7 | 15·6 | 65 | 19·7 | 58 | 39·8 | 33 |
| 6·8 | 2·5 | 1·361 | 29·6 | 21·3 | ..... | 11·1 | 17·7 | 15·8 | ..... | 19·5 | 59 | 42·1 | 34 |
| 6·2 | 2·6 | 1·271 | 27·7 | 13·7 | ..... | 11·7 | 16·2 | 14·9 | ..... | 18·7 | ..... | 39·8 | 35 |
| 6·3 | 2·7 | 1·323 | 26·8 | 17·7 | ..... | 10·8 | 16 | 15·2 | ..... | 20 | 47 | 41 | 36 |
| 6·5 | 2·5 | 1·29 | 26·8 | 25 | ..... | 11·5 | 17·1 | 15·6 | ..... | 19·9 | 59·5 | 40·3 | 37 |
| 6·1 | 2·6 | 1·364 | 26·8 | 17·5 | ..... | 11·2 | 15·3 | 14·7 | ..... | 17·6 | 57·5 | 40·6 | 38 |
| 5·9 | 2·8 | 1·464 | 29·9 | 20·3 | ..... | 11·4 | 16·6 | 15·1 | ..... | 22·3 | ..... | 41·9 | 39 |
| 6·4 | 2·3 | 1·58 | 29·7 | 28·2 | ..... | 10·7 | 15·5 | 15·4 | ..... | 19·2 | 58·5 | 40·4 | 40 |
| 5·7 | 3 | 1·71 | 29·1 | 20·4 | ..... | 10·7 | 15·2 | 15 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 40·2 | 41 |
| 6·1 | 3·2 | 1·80 | 33 | 16·4 | ..... | 12 | 16 | 16·1 | ..... | 19·7 | ..... | 40 | 42 |
| 5·7 | 2·2 | 1·212 | 24·4 | 20 | ..... | 10·9 | 16·8 | 15 | ..... | 19·7 | ..... | 41·3 | 43 |
| 6·7 | 3 | 1·383 | 31·7 | 26·7 | 18 | 12 | 17·2 | 17 | 59 | 20·2 | 59 | 44·7 | 44 |
| 5·7 | 4 | 1·375 | 28·7 | ..... | 20 | 14·3 | 16 | 16·7 | 65 | 19·7 | 65 | 48·2 | 45 |
| 7·2 | 4 | 1·883 | 38·3 | ..... | 20 | 13 | 17 | 16·7 | 62·5 | 18 | 55 | 48·3 | 46 |
| 7 | 4·1 | 1·993 | 42·8 | 30 | 16·5 | 12·2 | 16·3 | 16·6 | 67·1 | 20·4 | 50·8 | 44·5 | 47 |
| 6·6 | 3·1 | 1·508 | 29·6 | 25 | 16·7 | 11·6 | 15·7 | 15 | 65 | 19·8 | 55 | 44·5 | 48 |
| 6·3 | 3·1 | 1·725 | 33·1 | 28·1 | 17·5 | 12·2 | 17·2 | 17·4 | 58·2 | 20·7 | 49·1 | 41·9 | 49 |
| 6·2 | 2·7 | 1·755 | 33 | ..... | 16 | 11·9 | 17·1 | 17·5 | 57·7 | 21·2 | 51·6 | 44·9 | 50 |
| 6·8 | 3·8 | 1·940 | 36·5 | ..... | 16·2 | 11·0 | 17·6 | 15·7 | 63·4 | 19·8 | 50·3 | 43·6 | |
| 6·4 | 3·6 | 2·04 | 38 | ..... | 14·4 | 10·4 | 16·8 | 15·4 | 60·9 | 18·8 | 47·6 | 42·9 | 51 |
| 7·2 | 4 | 1·84 | 35 | ..... | 18 | 11·5 | 18·4 | 16 | 65·8 | 20·8 | 53 | 44·2 | 52 |
| 7·0 | 3·6 | 1·545 | 29·7 | ..... | 19·3 | 11·5 | 17·1 | 16·2 | 64·5 | 21·8 | 52·8 | 47·4 | |
| 6·5 | 3·6 | 1·65 | 29·9 | ..... | 21·7 | 11·7 | 17·7 | 15·5 | 67·2 | 21·7 | 53·4 | 47·4 | 53 |
| 7·5 | 3·9 | 1·03 | 22·7 | ..... | 19·3 | 11·5 | 17·4 | 16·7 | 62·7 | 22·9 | 53·1 | 48·1 | 54 |
| 6·4 | 3·4 | 1·68 | 31·4 | ..... | 16 | 11·3 | 17 | 17 | 64·9 | 21 | 50·6 | 46·2 | 55 |
| 7·4 | 3·6 | 1·82 | 34·8 | ..... | 20 | 11·6 | 16·2 | 15·5 | 63·3 | 21·5 | 54 | 47·8 | 56 |
| 6·4 | 3·2 | 1·446 | 26·7 | ..... | 17·0 | 10·7 | 17·5 | 16·1 | 61·8 | 22·1 | 52·9 | 44·9 | |
| 6 | 3·2 | 1·51 | 29·5 | ..... | 17 | 10·3 | 17·6 | 16·8 | 63·2 | 22·6 | 54 | 45·6 | 57 |
| 6·3 | 3·3 | 1·69 | 29 | ..... | 18 | 10·2 | 18·2 | 16·7 | 64·5 | 23·2 | 53·5 | 45·7 | 58 |
| 7·3 | 3·4 | 1·13 | 22·9 | ..... | 17·1 | 10·9 | 17·1 | 15·5 | 60·7 | 21·7 | 51·5 | 44·8 | 59 |
| 6·7 | 3·1 | 1·65 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 10·8 | 16·4 | 15·1 | 60·1 | 21·2 | 51·4 | 43·7 | 60 |
| 5·9 | 3·1 | 1·25 | 23 | ..... | 16 | 11·4 | 18·2 | 16·3 | 60·5 | 21·7 | 54 | 44·7 | 61 |
| 6·4 | 3·4 | 1·925 | 36·1 | ..... | 18·6 | 10·0 | 16·6 | 14·4 | 57·8 | 20·1 | 49·1 | 41·5 | |
| 6 | 3·2 | 1·97 | 37·5 | ..... | 20 | 11·5 | 17·5 | 16·4 | 60 | 22·3 | 63·3 | 48·3 | 62 |
| 6·5 | 3 | 1·99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 18 | 15 | 62·5 | 20·5 | 52 | 46·5 | 63 |
| 7·7 | 3 | 2·15 | 38·7 | ..... | 20 | 10·2 | 17·5 | 15 | 62·3 | 24 | 51 | 42·5 | 64 |
| 5·9 | 3·6 | 1·68 | 31·4 | ..... | 16·5 | 9·3 | 15·8 | 13·1 | 52·1 | 18·7 | 42 | 35·9 | 65 |
| 5 | 3·5 | 1·78 | 30·7 | ..... | ..... | 9·4 | 15 | 13·8 | 54·7 | 18 | 43·4 | 39·3 | 66 |
| 6·1 | 3·4 | 1·77 | 34·3 | ..... | 19 | 9·7 | 16 | 13·4 | 56·5 | 18·5 | 45·8 | 39·6 | 67 |
| 6·6 | 3·7 | 1·79 | 35·3 | ..... | ..... | 9·3 | 15·8 | 13·5 | 55 | 17·8 | 47·5 | 36·5 | 68 |
| 7 | 4 | 2·27 | 45 | ..... | 17·5 | 9·6 | 17·3 | 15 | 59 | 20·6 | 48 | 43 | 69 |

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

| LOCALITY | Sugar: Granulated, per lb. | Sugar: Yellow, per lb. | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea (kind most sold) per lb. | Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin | Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart | Salt, fine, in bags, per lb. | Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb. | Cream of tartar, per lb. | Starch, laundry, per lb. | Soap, laundry, standard, per bar | Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| **Dominion (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **35·5** | **52·0** | **19·9** | **13·8** | **2·7** | **38·1** | **48·1** | **11·7** | **4·9** | **14·735b** |
| **Nova Scotia (average)** | **6·0** | **5·8** | **40·0** | **49·3** | **19·3** | **10·0** | **2·9** | **38·5** | **38·4** | **12·1** | **5·0** | **14·500** |
| 1—Sydney | 6 | 5·9 | 39·9 | 49·2 | 19·9 | 10·9 | 3·2 | 38·4 | 39·8 | 12 | 5 | ..... |
| 2—New Glasgow | 6 | 5·7 | 41·1 | 49·4 | 19·7 | 10·3 | 2·9 | 37·7 | 34 | 12·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 3—Amherst | 5·9 | 5·7 | 43·7 | 49·8 | 17·8 | 9·3 | 3·1 | 38·7 | 36·4 | 12·2 | 5 | ..... |
| 4—Halifax | 5·7 | 5·5 | 37·8 | 48·8 | 21·6 | 9·5 | 2·6 | 42·7 | 45 | 12·5 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 5—Windsor | 6 | 6 | 37·2 | 50 | 19·7 | 9·5 | 2·6 | 40 | 41 | 11·3 | 5 | ..... |
| 6—Truro | 6·4 | 6·1 | 40·2 | 48·5 | 17 | 10·2 | 2·9 | 33·3 | 34·4 | 12·2 | 4·8 | ..... |
| 7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown | 5·8 | 5·5 | **39·2** | **47·2** | **15·2** | **14·7** | **2·7** | **39·0** | **36·5** | **12·1** | **5·0** | **13·400** |
| **New Brunswick (average)** | **6·0** | **5·8** | **41·0** | **48·7** | **18·3** | **10·5** | **2·7** | **39·6** | **36·4** | **11·5** | **5·1** | **14·500** |
| 8—Moncton | 6 | 5·7 | 42·8 | 49·1 | 19·7 | 10·6 | 2·9 | 46 | 37·5 | 11·8 | 5·1 | g |
| 9—Saint John | 5·9 | 5·8 | 39·6 | 47·1 | 18·4 | 10 | 2·5 | 38·8 | 37·2 | 11·8 | 5 | 14·50 |
| 10—Fredericton | 6 | 5·8 | 43·2 | 48·5 | 17·5 | 11·1 | 2·5 | 35·1 | 33·4 | 11·6 | 5·1 | ..... |
| 11—Bathurst | 6 | 6 | 38·5 | 50 | 17·5 | 10·4 | 3 | 38·3 | 37·5 | 10·7 | 5 | ..... |
| **Quebec (average)** | **5·7** | **5·5** | **33·8** | **51·9** | **20·7** | **12·8** | **2·8** | **42·4** | **51·5** | **10·8** | **4·6** | **13·714** |
| 12—Quebec | 5·9 | 5·6 | 34·2 | 55·6 | 21·5 | 14·8 | 2·7 | 36·4 | 58·7 | 10·4 | 4·7 | 13·00 |
| 13—Three Rivers | 5·9 | 5·7 | 35·4 | 58·4 | 22·8 | 15·2 | 3·7 | 50 | 55 | 11·4 | 4·7 | 14·00 |
| 14—Sherbrooke | 5·4 | 5·3 | 29·9 | 51·5 | 21·9 | 12 | 2·8 | 46·1 | 50·1 | 10·8 | 4·9 | 15·00 |
| 15—Sorel | 5·8 | 5·4 | 35·1 | 43·9 | 17·8 | 10·2 | 2·5 | 38·3 | 50 | 10 | 4·8 | 12·50 |
| 16—St. Hyacinthe | 5·7 | 5·5 | 35·6 | 48·2 | 20·9 | 12·7 | 3 | 40·4 | 47·7 | 11·2 | 5 | 13·00 |
| 17—St. Johns | 5·7 | 5·6 | 28·7 | 50·3 | 17·2 | 12·3 | 2·6 | 42 | 50 | 10 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 18—Thetford Mines | 5·7 | 5·3 | 38·3 | 53·2 | 21·2 | 12·6 | 2·8 | 41·7 | 50 | 12·3 | 4 | ..... |
| 19—Montreal | 5·6 | 5·4 | 37·3 | 55·5 | 20·8 | 13·6 | 2·5 | 45·4 | 48·7 | 10·4 | 4·6 | 13·50 |
| 20—Hull | 5·8 | 5·5 | 29·6 | 50·1 | 21·8 | 11·8 | 2·6 | 41·5 | 53·7 | 10·3 | 4·4 | 15·00 |
| **Ontario (average)** | **6·1** | **6·0** | **36·0** | **55·3** | **19·7** | **11·9** | **2·6** | **37·7** | **47·1** | **11·0** | **4·9** | **14·681** |
| 21—Ottawa | 5·9 | 5·7 | 36·7 | 55·2 | 20·7 | 12·7 | 2·7 | 45·2 | 52·1 | 10·7 | 5 | 15·00 |
| 22—Brockville | 5·7 | 5·5 | 35 | 54·4 | 20·6 | 9·8 | 3·1 | 37 | 44 | 10·3 | 5 | 14·00 |
| 23—Kingston | 5·9 | 5·7 | 34·3 | 48 | 19·5 | 12 | 2·6 | 39·5 | 45 | 10·2 | 4·9 | 14·00 |
| 24—Belleville | 6 | 5·7 | 35·4 | 54·5 | 18·7 | 10·5 | 2·7 | 35·5 | 50 | 10 | 5·2 | 14·00 |
| 25—Peterborough | 6 | 5·8 | 40·8 | 53·6 | 19·7 | 13 | 3·2 | 44·3 | 51 | 10·9 | 4·9 | 15·00 |
| 26—Oshawa | 5·8 | 5·8 | 36·2 | 55·6 | 18·7 | 9·8 | 2·4 | 35·4 | 48 | 10·8 | 4·9 | 14·00 |
| 27—Orillia | 6 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 57·9 | 22 | 9·8 | 3 | 38·3 | 49 | 10·2 | 4·6 | 15·00 |
| 28—Toronto | 5·7 | 5·6 | 39·2 | 57·5 | 19·2 | 11·5 | 2·6 | 41·6 | 47·5 | 10 | 4·7 | 13·75 |
| 29—Niagara Falls | 5·8 | 5·8 | 38 | 56 | 20 | 12 | 2·7 | 36·7 | ..... | 11·3 | 5 | 13·50g |
| 30—St. Catharines | 6·1 | 6·1 | 34·8 | 58·2 | 20·8 | 11·2 | 2·6 | 36 | ..... | 10·8 | 5·5 | 14·00g |
| 31—Hamilton | 5·7 | 5·6 | 35·4 | 55 | 20·2 | 10·1 | 2·2 | 35·2 | 43·9 | 9·9 | 4·5 | 13·50 |
| 32—Brantford | 5·9 | 5·9 | 38·1 | 55·4 | 18·2 | 10·3 | 2·5 | 35 | 45·8 | 10 | 4·9 | 14·50 |
| 33—Galt | 6·3 | 6·1 | 34·1 | 49·4 | 18·3 | 11·2 | 2·4 | 44 | 52 | 10·8 | 4·5 | 14·75 |
| 34—Guelph | 5·9 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 54·6 | 18·3 | 10·3 | 2·4 | 40 | 51 | 10·6 | 4·8 | 14·50 |
| 35—Kitchener | 5·8 | 5·8 | 31·3 | 55·6 | 19·3 | 10·1 | 2·4 | 36·8 | 41·7 | 10·3 | 4·1 | 14·50 |
| 36—Woodstock | 6 | 6 | 34·8 | 55·3 | 19·3 | 10 | 2·6 | 32·8 | 43 | 10·5 | 5·2 | 14·00 |
| 37—Stratford | 6·4 | 6·5 | 39·7 | 56·9 | 19·7 | 10·9 | 2·6 | 41·9 | 47·6 | 11·1 | 5·4 | 14·50 |
| 38—London | 6·3 | 6·2 | 39·6 | 53·4 | 18·5 | 11·8 | 2·2 | 36·1 | 39·8 | 10·3 | 4·7 | 14·50 |
| 39—St. Thomas | 6·3 | 6·3 | 41·1 | 54·6 | 18·4 | 11·6 | 2·5 | 37·7 | 48·1 | 10·5 | 5·1 | 14·50 |
| 40—Chatham | 5·9 | 5·9 | 38·2 | 53·6 | 19 | 12 | 2·5 | 36 | ..... | 10·4 | 4·5 | 15·00 |
| 41—Windsor | 5·8 | 5·5 | 32·4 | 52·5 | 18·4 | 10 | 2·1 | 32 | ..... | 10 | 4·6 | 14·75 |
| 42—Sarnia | 6·4 | 6·2 | 34·7 | 53·7 | 18·8 | 10·5 | 2·1 | 35·7 | 40 | 10·4 | 5·2 | 15·00 |
| 43—Owen Sound | 5·8 | 5·8 | 37 | 54·2 | 16·7 | 10 | 2·4 | 32·5 | 40 | 10·3 | 4·6 | 15·25 |
| 44—North Bay | 6·6 | 6·2 | 38 | 59·8 | 17·5 | 14·6 | 2·8 | 43·3 | 60 | 10·8 | 4·8 | 16·00 |
| 45—Sudbury | 6·4 | 6·4 | 35·7 | 62·5 | 25 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 42·5 | 60 | 14 | 5 | 16·25 |
| 46—Cobalt | 7 | 6·8 | 37·1 | 55 | ..... | 15·7 | 2·7 | 33·3 | 40 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| 47—Timmins | 6·5 | 6·5 | 30·6 | 57·9 | 22 | 15·5 | 3·2 | 36·3 | 35 | 15 | 4·8 | 17·50 |
| 48—Sault Ste. Marie | 6·1 | 6·1 | 30·2 | 55·8 | 19·5 | 15 | 2·5 | 34 | 48 | 12·3 | 4·6 | 14·00 |
| 49—Port Arthur | 6 | 6·1 | 34·5 | 57·3 | 21·5 | 16 | 2·6 | 38·1 | 52·5 | 12·3 | 5 | 15·25 |
| 50—Fort William | 6·5 | 6·3 | 35·2 | 56·7 | 23·8 | 15 | 2·5 | 37 | 50·5 | 12·5 | 4·8 | 15·25 |
| **Manitoba (average)** | **6·7** | **6·6** | **31·5** | **48·9** | **21·2** | **13·7** | **2·8** | **32·7** | **51·5** | **13·0** | **5·1** | **20·000** |
| 51—Winnipeg | 6·6 | 6·6 | 31·8 | 48 | 19·6 | 12·9 | 2·8 | 35·3 | 51·3 | 11·9 | 5·4 | 18·50 |
| 52—Brandon | 6·8 | 6·5 | 31·2 | 49·8 | 22·7 | 14·5 | 2·7 | 30 | 51·7 | 14 | 4·8 | 21·50 |
| **Saskatchewan (average)** | **6·6** | **6·9** | **33·5** | **52·5** | **21·0** | **19·3** | **3·1** | **37·4** | **57·4** | **14·1** | **5·1** | ..... |
| 53—Regina | 6·4 | 7·9 | 34·8 | 52·7 | 21 | 18·6a | 2·9 | 37·9 | 60 | 13·3 | 4·7 | ..... |
| 54—Prince Albert | 6·9 | 6·7 | 32·7 | 54·4 | 18·7 | 20·6a | 3·3 | 38·1 | 55 | 14 | 5 | ..... |
| 55—Saskatoon | 6·7 | 6·9 | 32·4 | 50·1 | 20·2 | 18·7a | 2·7 | 36·1 | 57·2 | 14·2 | 5·5 | ..... |
| 56—Moose Jaw | 6·2 | 6·1 | 33·9 | 52·8 | 24 | 19·2a | 3·3 | 37·5 | ..... | 15 | 5 | ..... |
| **Alberta (average)** | **6·7** | **6·8** | **32·3** | **47·0** | **20·3** | **18·0** | **3·0** | **34·4** | **54·4** | **14·1** | **4·7** | ..... |
| 57—Medicine Hat | 6·7 | 6·8 | 34·2 | 47·1 | 21·9 | 21·9a | 2·8 | 36·7 | 56·7 | 12·5 | 4·7 | g |
| 58—Drumheller | 7 | 6·9 | 31·2 | 47·2 | 21·2 | 17·8a | 3 | 31·2 | 60 | 15 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 59—Edmonton | 6·8 | 6·8 | 35·1 | 48·4 | 21·3 | 16·8a | 3·2 | 36·9 | 50·2 | 14·5 | 5·5 | g |
| 60—Calgary | 6·5 | 6·8 | 29·7 | 46·4 | 20·1 | 16·3a | 3 | 32·5 | 55·3 | 13·7 | 4·4 | g |
| 61—Lethbridge | 6·6 | 6·6 | 31·2 | 45·8 | 16·8 | 17 a | 2·9 | 34·6 | 50 | 15 | 4·4 | ..... |
| **British Columbia (average)** | **6·3** | **6·0** | **33·3** | **48·0** | **20·3** | **21·5** | **2·8** | **37·9** | **53·3** | **12·0** | **5·3** | ..... |
| 62—Fernie | 8 | 7·3 | 35 | 48·7 | 18·3 | 22·5a | 2·8 | 37·5 | 54 | 12·5 | 5 | ..... |
| 63—Nelson | 6·5 | 6 | 35 | 50 | 20 | 22·5a | 2·9 | 37·5 | 47 | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| 64—Trail | 6·6 | 6·1 | 40 | 51 | 22·5 | 25 a | 3·2 | 32·5 | 50 | 14 | 6 | ..... |
| 65—New Westminster | 5·7 | 6 | 29·7 | 44·8 | 19·7 | 20 a | 2·7 | 36·9 | 50 | 11·3 | 5·7 | ..... |
| 66—Vancouver | 5·6 | 5·5 | 31·3 | 45·4 | 18·4 | 18·9a | 2·7 | 40 | 57·3 | 10·3 | 4·6 | ..... |
| 67—Victoria | 6·4 | 6·1 | 34·4 | 47·5 | 22·1 | 20·3a | 2·7 | 44·2 | 58·3 | 11·4 | 5·4 | ..... |
| 68—Nanaimo | 5·7 | 5·7 | 29·8 | 47 | 19·4 | 19·7a | 2·6 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| 69—Prince Rupert | 6 | 5·6 | 31 | 49·6 | 21·6 | 22·7a | 3 | 36·5 | 60 | 12·5 | 4·5 | ..... |

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated included in Manitoba). i. Including birch. p. Six roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1936

| Bituminous coal, per ton | Coke, per ton | Wood: Hard (long) per cord | Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Soft (long) per cord | Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord | Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord | Coal oil, per gallon | Matches, per box (400) | Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month | Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | c. | c. | $ | $ | |
| **9·335** | **12·282** | **9·541** | **11·296** | **7·256** | 8·441 | **7·503** | **27·0** | **9·5** | **23·083** | **16·769** | |
| **7·975** | **9·425** | **6·500** | **7·667** | **5·250** | **6·250** | **6·250** | **29·4** | **9·8** | **21·417** | **14·583** | |
| 6·50–7·25 | 9·50 | 6·00 | 7·00 | ... | ... | ... | 29·4 | 9·9 | 16·00–26·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 1 |
| 6·50 | 7·70 | 4·50 | 6·00 | 4·00 | 5·00 | 6·00c | 30 | 10 | 15·00–25·00 | 10·00–15·00 | 2 |
| 6·75–9·50 | 10·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 10 | 15·00–18·00 | 10·00 | 3 |
| 8·50–10·25 | 10·50 | 8·00–10·00 | 9·00–11·00 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·00–8·00 | 6·50 | 30 | 9·6 | 23·00–33·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 5 |
| 9·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·8 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–17·00 | 6 |
| **8·50–9·40** | **10·800** | **8·750** | **10·250** | **6·250** | **7·250** | **9·000c** | **23·1** | **10·0** | **18·00–25·00** | **10·00–15·00** | 7 |
| **10·219** | **11·500** | **7·000** | **8·500** | **5·500** | **6·500** | **7·500** | **28·5** | **9·9** | **22·875** | **17·125** | |
| 9·50–10·50g | 11·00g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·6g | 10 | 20·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 8 |
| 11·25–12·00 | 12·50 | 8·00 | 10·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 7·00–8·00c | 28·1 | 10 | 18·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 9 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 11·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·4 | 9·7 | 25·00 | 18·00 | 10 |
| 9·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 10 | 20·00 | 15·00 | 11 |
| **8·892** | **11·417** | **10·532** | **11·901** | **8·068** | **8·868** | **8·216** | **23·5** | **9·3** | **20·111** | **14·188** | |
| 10·00 | 10·50 | 12·00c | 12·00c | 10·67c | 10·67c | 6·75c | 21 | 9·8 | 20·00–28·00 | ... | 12 |
| 7·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 12·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 25·5 | 9·2 | 18·00–27·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 13 |
| 9·50–11·20 | 12·50 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 24·9 | 9·4 | 20·00–26·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 9·1 | 14·00–15·00 | 7·00–10·00 | 15 |
| 7·50 | 11·50 | 10·33c | 11·67c | 8·67c | 9·67c | 5·33c | 21·7 | 9·5 | 17·00–22·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 16 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·8 | 9·7 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 17 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 8·9 | 10·00–12·00 | 5·00– 7·00 | 18 |
| 8·00– 8·50 | 10·00–11·00 | 13·330 | 13·67–16·00c | 9·00 | 10·00 | 12·00–14·00 | 26·1 | 9·2 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 19 |
| 10·25 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·5 | 8·7 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 20 |
| **10·183** | **12·341** | **10·132** | **11·955** | **8·191** | **9·676** | **8·896** | **25·1** | **9·3** | **24·536** | **18·089** | |
| 10·25 | 11·50–12·50 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 8·00– 9·00 | 23 | 9 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 21 |
| 7·50– 8·50 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·2 | 8·9 | 18·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 22 |
| 8·00 | 13·00 | 10·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00c | 10·00c | 24·8 | 9·5 | 18·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 23 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ... | 23·5 | 9·3 | 18·00–26·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 24 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 6·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 23·2 | 8·9 | 18·00–28·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 25 |
| 8·00–11·50 | 11·50 | 10·00 | 11·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | 8·00 | 19·3 | 9·1 | 20·00–30·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 26 |
| 9·50 | 13·00 | 8·00–8·50 | 9·50–10·50 | 6·00–7·00 | 7·50– 8·50 | ... | 24·7 | 9·7 | 20·00–24·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 27 |
| 10·75 | 11·25 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 11·00 | 25 | 9·2 | 25·00–34·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 28 |
| 7·00– 9·00g | 11·00g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 8·5 | 20·00–28·00 | 16·00–22·00 | 29 |
| 8·00g | 11·00–12·00g | g | g | g | g | g | 22·7g | 9·5 | 23·00–33·00 | 16·00–23·00 | 30 |
| 9·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 11·00 | 24·2 | 9 | 24·00–35·00 | 15·00–24·00 | 31 |
| 9·00 | 12·50 | ... | 14·00 | ... | 12·00 | 8·25 | 24·8 | 9·4 | 23·00–27·00 | 15·00–23·00 | 32 |
| 10·00 | 12·50 | 13·00 | 15·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | 10·00c | 24 | 9·4 | 20·00–25·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 33 |
| 8·50–10·00 | 12·50 | 11·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 9·00 | ... | 24·6 | 9·3 | 21·00–27·00 | 14·00–21·00 | 34 |
| 8·00–12·00 | 12·50 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 11·00 | 13·00 | ... | 23·8 | 9·2 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 35 |
| 9·50–12·00 | 12·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 8·9 | 20·00–26·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 36 |
| 12·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | 16·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | ... | 23·5 | 9·6 | 20·00–27·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 37 |
| 12·00 | 12·50 | ... | 12·00c | ... | 9·75c | ... | 24·7 | 9·5 | 22·00–32·00 | 16·00–24·00 | 38 |
| 9·00–12·00 | 12·50 | ... | 14·00–16·00c | ... | 12·00c | 8·00c | 24·9 | 9·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 39 |
| 8·00 | 10·50–11·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·5 | 9·3 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 40 |
| 9·00–11·00 | 11·50 | ... | 14·00–16·00c | ... | 10·00–12·00c | 12·00–14·00c | ... | 9·2 | 23·00–33·00 | 18·00–23·00 | 41 |
| 7·75– 8·25 | 13·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·6 | 9·7 | 22·00–30·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 42 |
| 8·50 | 12·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·4 | 9·1 | 18·00–25·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 43 |
| 13·00 | 14·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 9·7 | ... | ... | 44 |
| 10·00–13·50 | 13·50–14·25 | 12·00c | 12·50 | 8·50 | 9·00c | 7·50c | 29·3 | 9·7 | 30·00–40·00 | 25·00–30·00 | 45 |
| 13·00 | ... | ... | 9·75c | ... | 8·25– 9·00c | ... | 31·7 | 8·3 | 20·00 | 14·00 | 46 |
| 14·50 | 16·00 | 8·50 | 9·50 | 7·50 | 8·50 | ... | 35 | 9·5 | p | p | 47 |
| 7·50–10·50 | 9·50 | 6·25 | 9·00 | 5·00 | 6·25 | 6·50c | 25 | 9 | 18·00–25·00 | 12·00–18·00 | 48 |
| 12·00–13·00 | 12·25 | 6·75 | 8·00 | 6·25 | 7·50 | ... | 26·7 | 9·6 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 49 |
| 12·00–13·00 | 12·25 | 6·50 | 7·25 | 5·50 | 6·25 | ... | 26 | 9 | 22·00–28·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 50 |
| **8·750** | **15·313** | ... | ... | **6·750** | **7·750** | **7·125** | **27·4** | **9·6** | **23·500** | **15·750** | |
| 5·75–12·75h | 14·25–17·00 | ... | ... | 5·50–8·00 | 6·50– 9·00 | 7·25 | 27 | 9·7 | 22·00–32·00 | 15·00–22·00 | 51 |
| 5–50–11·00h | 13·00–17·00 | ... | ... | 6·00–7·50 | 7·00– 8·50 | 7·00 | 27·8 | 9·5 | 18·00–22·00 | 10·00–16·00 | 52 |
| **8·000** | **16·938** | ... | ... | **5·250** | **7·469** | **8·500** | **28·4** | **9·9** | **24·250** | **17·750** | |
| 4·75–12·50h | 15·75f | ... | ... | ... | 6·50– 9·00 | ... | 25·4 | 10·1 | 22·00–35·00 | 18·00–22·00 | 53 |
| 8·00– 9·00h | 19·00 | ... | ... | 3·50–4·50 | 5·00– 6·00 | ... | 29·4 | 9·7 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 54 |
| 7·00– 8·75h | 17·50 | ... | ... | 6·25–6·75 | 6·75– 9·50 | 7·00c | 29·7 | 9·9 | 20·00–27·00 | 14·00–20·00 | 55 |
| 5·00– 9·00h | 15·50 | ... | ... | ... | 8·00– 9·00c | 10·00c | 29 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–18·00 | 56 |
| **5·156** | ... | ... | ... | **5·500** | **6·500** | **4·000** | **29·9** | **9·9** | **22·500** | **16·750** | |
| g | g | g | g | g | g | g | 30g | 9·4 | 20·00–23·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 57 |
| 6·00h | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 10 | r | r | 58 |
| 2·75– 4·25h | g | g | g | 5·00g | 6·00g | g | 30·4g | 10·4 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 59 |
| 6·00– 6·50h | g | g | g | 6·00g | 7·00g | 4·00g | 32·3g | 10 | 18·00–28·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 60 |
| 4·00– 5·75h | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·00 | 27 | 9·8 | 20·00–25·00 | 14·00–18·00 | 61 |
| **9·921** | **11·100** | ... | ... | **6·531** | **6·911** | 4·804 | **33·6** | **10·1** | **22·500** | **16·500** | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·7 | 10 | 16·00 | 14·00 | 62 |
| 9·00–10·50 | 11·50 | ... | ... | 7·00–7·50 | 8·00– 8·50 | 5·00 | 40 | 10 | 20·00–30·00 | 16·00–20·00 | 63 |
| 8·50– 9·50 | 13·50 | ... | ... | 6·25–6·50 | 7·25– 7·50 | 6·50c | ... | 9 | 25·00–31·00 | 18·00–25·00 | 64 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ... | ... | ... | 5·00 | 3·50 | 30·7 | 10·6 | 16·00–22·00 | 12·00–16·00 | 65 |
| 9·50–10·50 | 10·75 | ... | ... | ... | 6·50 | 4·25 | 30 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 66 |
| 8·75–10·75 | 9·00 | ... | ... | 4·50–5·50 | 6·20– 7·30c | 4·77c | 30·6 | 10·9 | 17·00–22·00 | 12·00–15·00 | 67 |
| 7·70– 8·20s | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·00 | ... | 33·3 | 10 | 20·00–25·00 | 12·00–20·00 | 68 |
| 12·00–14·00 | ... | ... | ... | 5·00–10·00i | 7·00–12·00i | ... | 32 | 10 | 25·00–30·00 | 15·00–20·00 | 69 |

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite (not previously according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms,

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

| Commodities | Commodities | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | Nov. 1926 | Nov. 1928 | Nov. 1929 | Nov. 1930 | Nov. 1931 | Nov. 1933 | Nov. 1934 | Nov. 1935 | Oct. 1936 | Nov. 1936‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All commodities | 567 | 64·0 | 127·4 | 155·9 | 97·3 | 97·7 | 94·9 | 95·7 | 79·5 | 70·7 | 68·9 | 71·1 | 72·7 | 77·1 | 77·2 |
| Classified according to chief component material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 135 | 58·1 | 127·9 | 167·0 | 86·2 | 96·3 | 87·3 | 93·5 | 62·6 | 58·1 | 61·0 | 66·5 | 67·3 | 79·6 | 78·6 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 70·9 | 127·1 | 145·1 | 96·0 | 97·9 | 110·3 | 108·4 | 93·4 | 67·4 | 63·5 | 66·7 | 72·9 | 73·3 | 73·8 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 85 | 58·2 | 157·1 | 176·5 | 101·7 | 96·5 | 92·2 | 89·8 | 77·5 | 71·7 | 70·9 | 71·3 | 69·6 | 69·6 | 69·8 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 63·9 | 89·1 | 154·4 | 106·3 | 98·8 | 98·6 | 93·1 | 85·8 | 76·3 | 64·4 | 64·9 | 65·2 | 69·4 | 69·4 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 68·9 | 156·9 | 168·4 | 104·6 | 99·3 | 92·8 | 93·4 | 89·3 | 87·0 | 86·1 | 86·7 | 87·2 | 88·2 | 88·3 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 18 | 98·4 | 141·9 | 135·5 | 97·3 | 97·0 | 94·1 | 96·7 | 73·5 | 63·8 | 66·2 | 63·1 | 73·3 | 70·4 | 75·5 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 83 | 56·8 | 82·3 | 112·2 | 107·0 | 99·4 | 92·8 | 92·8 | 89·4 | 86·5 | 85·1 | 86·0 | 85·0 | 84·9 | 84·8 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 63·4 | 118·7 | 141·5 | 105·4 | 99·5 | 94·3 | 95·1 | 90·9 | 85·5 | 81·0 | 80·3 | 77·4 | 78·7 | 78·8 |
| Classified according to purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 62·0 | 102·7 | 136·1 | 96·9 | 97·5 | 95·1 | 94·3 | 84·5 | 73·9 | 73·0 | 73·1 | 74·1 | 75·8 | ..... |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 61·8 | 119·0 | 150·8 | 90·2 | 97·5 | 99·1 | 100·3 | 83·9 | 66·2 | 67·1 | 68·4 | 72·2 | 76·4 | ..... |
| Other Consumers' Goods | 110 | 62·2 | 91·9 | 126·3 | 101·4 | 97·5 | 92·4 | 90·3 | 84·9 | 79·0 | 77·0 | 76·2 | 75·4 | 75·4 | ..... |
| II. Producers' Goods | 402 | 67·7 | 133·3 | 164·8 | 98·8 | 97·2 | 93·4 | 95·1 | 73·4 | 68·1 | 64·3 | 67·9 | 69·6 | 76·3 | ..... |
| Producers' Equipment | 24 | 55·1 | 81·9 | 108·6 | 104·1 | 100·8 | 92·8 | 94·5 | 90·9 | 89·2 | 85·4 | 89·4 | 89·6 | 89·5 | ..... |
| Producers' Materials | 378 | 69·1 | 139·0 | 171·0 | 98·2 | 96·8 | 93·5 | 95·2 | 71·4 | 65·7 | 62·0 | 65·5 | 67·4 | 74·8 | ..... |
| Building and Construction Materials | 111 | 67·0 | 100·7 | 144·0 | 108·7 | 97·9 | 98·3 | 98·2 | 85·7 | 79·2 | 80·7 | 81·8 | 82·4 | 86·6 | ..... |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 267 | 69·5 | 148·1 | 177·3 | 95·8 | 96·5 | 92·4 | 94·5 | 68·2 | 62·7 | 58·8 | 62·7 | 64·8 | 72·8 | ..... |
| Classified according to origin— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Farm— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field | 186 | 59·2 | 134·7 | 176·4 | 91·2 | 95·9 | 86·5 | 91·1 | 63·5 | 58·7 | 60·8 | 64·7 | 65·0 | 75·0 | ..... |
| B. Animal | 105 | 70·1 | 129·0 | 146·0 | 95·9 | 97·7 | 107·5 | 105·2 | 90·6 | 67·7 | 64·6 | 67·8 | 73·4 | 73·5 | ..... |
| Farm (Canadian) | 70 | 64·1 | 132·6 | 160·6 | 88·0 | 98·0 | 96·1 | 101·5 | 66·3 | 56·4 | 54·6 | 61·2 | 65·0 | 76·3 | 77·4 |
| II. Marine | 16 | 65·9 | 111·7 | 114·1 | 91·7 | 103·4 | 109·6 | 109·7 | 92·0 | 73·9 | 69·5 | 74·5 | 67·8 | 73·0 | ..... |
| III. Forest | 57 | 60·1 | 89·7 | 151·3 | 106·8 | 98·8 | 98·6 | 92·9 | 85·5 | 76·3 | 64·6 | 64·9 | 65·3 | 69·6 | ..... |
| IV. Mineral | 203 | 67·9 | 115·2 | 134·6 | 106·4 | 98·8 | 91·7 | 92·1 | 85·7 | 82·0 | 81·7 | 82·0 | 83·1 | 82·7 | ..... |
| All raw (or partly manufactured) | 245 | 63·8 | 120·8 | 154·1 | 94·7 | 97·4 | 94·4 | 97·2 | 70·4 | 61·4 | 59·3 | 64·3 | 67·5 | 75·2 | ..... |
| All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 322 | 64·8 | 127·7 | 156·5 | 100·4 | 97·4 | 94·2 | 93·5 | 82·8 | 72·7 | 71·7 | 72·4 | 72·9 | 75·4 | ..... |

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended November 27, 1936, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 1861)*

items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914.... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915.... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916.... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917.... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918.... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919.... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920.... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921.... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922.... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923.... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 154 | 171 | 159 |
| Dec. 1924.... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925.... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1926.... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1927.... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928.... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Dec. 1929.... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Dec. 1930.... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Dec. 1931.... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Dec. 1932.... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933.... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933.... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933.... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933.... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934.... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934.... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934.... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935.... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935.... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935.... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935.... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935.... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935.... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935.... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935.... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935.... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935.... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935.... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Jan. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Feb. 1936.... | 110 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| Mar. 1936.... | 111 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 126 |
| April 1936.... | 107 | 142 | 132 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| May 1936.... | 106 | 141 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| June 1936.... | 106 | 140 | 133 | 114 | 154 | 125 |
| July 1936.... | 109 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Aug. 1936.... | 111 | 139 | 133 | 115 | 154 | 127 |
| Sept. 1936.... | 113 | 140 | 133 | 115 | 153 | 127 |
| Oct. 1936.... | 112 | 140 | 135 | 117 | 153 | 128 |
| Nov. 1936.... | 113 | 141 | 135 | 117 | 154 | 128 |

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Changes in meat prices were slight but the movement was in the main downward as in recent months. In beef, sirloin steak declined from an average price 23·1 cents per pound in October to 22·7 cents in November and rib roast from 17·1 cents per pound to 16·8 cents. Fresh leg roast of pork was one-half cent per pound lower at an average of 21·2 cents per pound and sliced bacon declined a like amount to 33·4 cents per pound. Eggs were substantially higher in all localities, fresh grades being up in the average from 35·5 cents per dozen in October to 43·9 cents in November and cooking grades from 29·6 cents per dozen to 34·4 cents. Prices were lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. Increases in milk prices were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price was fractionally higher at 10·4 cents per quart. The price of creamery butter declined in nearly all cities and the average was down from 29·3 cents per pound in October to 28·4 cents in November. Flour has advanced gradually month by month from an average price of 3·4 cents per pound in July to 3·9 cents in November. Dry beans rose from 6·1 cents per pound in October to 6·4 cents in November, while onions declined from 3·6 cents per pound to 3·3 cents. Potatoes declined in most cities in Ontario and the western provinces but were higher in Quebec and the maritime provinces. The Dominion average price was down from $1.58 per ninety pounds to $1.46. United States anthracite coal was again higher in several cities and the average price advanced from $14.65 per ton in October to $14.74 in November.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nuts"—Halifax, $15; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe, $13; Montreal, $13.25 and $13.50; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50 and $13.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Brantford, $16.50; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25 Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

# PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

## Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 97·6 for October, an advance of 1·6 per cent for the month. Of the eleven groups comprising this index number, ten showed advances while the eleventh, "chemicals and oils" was unchanged.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 91·4 at the end of October, an advance of 1·4 per cent for the month. This is the highest point reached for more than six years. The greatest change in any one group from the previous month was an advance of 4·5 per cent in vegetable food, while textiles showed an advance of 4·4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100 was 151 at the end of October, an advance of 2 per cent for the month, due entirely to the increase in the food group, the principal increases being in the prices of eggs, bread, flour and potatoes. Other groups were unchanged from the previous month.

## Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 104·3 for October, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. There were no marked changes in any of the main groups. Decreases in agricultural products and colonial products were partly offset by small advances in industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods and manufactured goods.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·4 for October, showing no change from the September level. Increases recorded in the heat and light and the clothing groups were offset by a decline in food prices.

## United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was $10·2214 at November 1, a decline of 0·5 per cent for the month. Higher prices recorded for textiles, metals and building materials were more than offset by declines in foods, hides, oils and miscellaneous commodities.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $184·397 at November 1, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. The increase in textiles, metals and miscellaneous commodities was partly counter-balanced by decreases in foods and farm products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·7 for October, a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month. Food declined 1·7 per cent, while all the other groups showed small advances.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORT NO. 19

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

## 1929, 1934 and 1935

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
JANUARY, 1936

FEB 1936

Ottawa
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1936

# *Functions of the Department of Labour*

**Labour Gazette.**—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

**Labour Statistics and Information.**—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.**—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chap. 113, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

**Conciliation.**—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points, including a Chief Conciliation Officer with headquarters at Ottawa, whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

**Fair Wages.**—The administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which calls for the observance on Government contracts for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, of the wages rates current in the district, provided the same shall be fair and reasonable, and for an eight-hour working day; and on Government contracts for the manufacture of interior fittings and of certain classes of supplies, of the wages rates current in the district and current working hours.

**Employment Service of Canada.**—The administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Chap. 57, R.S.C., 1927, under which, in co-operation with various Provincial Governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 66 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

**Technical Education.**—The administration of the Technical Education Act, Chap. 193, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

**Dominion Government Annuities.**—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

**Dominion Emergency Relief.**—The administration of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930 (First session of 17th Parliament of Canada, Chapter 1), Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931 (Statutes of Canada, 1931, Chapter 58), the Relief Act (Statutes of Canada 1932, Chapter 13), the Relief Act, 1933 (Statutes of Canada, 1933, Chapter 18), the Relief Act, 1934 (Statutes of Canada, 1934, Chapter 15), and the Relief Act, 1935, which provide for the granting of aid to the Provinces for relief purposes.

**Labour Legislation in Canada.**—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

**Library.**—The maintenance of a library of publication on labour and economic subjects.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations).**—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORT NO. 19

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# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

## 1929, 1934 and 1935*

THE present bulletin, the nineteenth in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contains data for the years 1929, 1934 and 1935, but the tables on building, printing, metal trades and electric railways give figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1935, while the table on steam railways is for the years 1920 to 1935 inclusive. In the appendices information is given as to minimum wage rates and maximum hours of labour under provincial legislation, also as to the federal government fair wage policy, wages in agriculture in 1934 and certain previous years, average earnings of steam railway employees in recent years with numbers employed in 1934, and also average earnings of coal miners with numbers employed and days worked from 1921 to 1934.

The table of index numbers of rates of wages contains figures showing changes in a number of occupational groups, from 1901 to 1935, and for certain other groups from 1911 to 1935, the base year being 1913. Index numbers for other groups have not been calculated as figures back to 1913 have not been compiled and published.

### Changes in Wages since 1920

It will be seen from the tables of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels almost one hundred per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about eighty per cent. After 1920 all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep and tended to reduce the average for the six groups averaged for the period back to 1901. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group.

In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except printing trades and coal mining. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades.

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* The first report in this series was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and contained figures as to wages and hours of labour for certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. It also contained samples of wage rates for common labour in factories, miscellaneous factory trades in a small number of industries, and wages in lumbering from 1911 to 1920, with index numbers. Subsequent reports, in most cases issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January each year, brought these figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include additional industries and class of labour.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 (January, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back to 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Report No. 17, issued in January, 1934, contained data for 1929, 1932 and 1933 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 in some tables. For coal mining and steam railways wages for the years 1920 to 1933 were given. Report No. 18 issued in January, 1935, contained data for 1929, 1933 and 1934, with figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1934 in some tables. For steam railways wages for the years 1920 to 1934 were given.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data were given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities have since been covered in subsequent reports. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., were included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports No. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. I was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and has been continued in subsequent reports. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades in mines and on railways appear in the tables on those industries. In Report No. 18 (January, 1935) Table No. IX on common labour in factories was enlarged to include a greater number of cities and more samples for each, especially in the larger cities, and this was carried into the present report.

In 1934 lumbering showed substantial increases, factory labour also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower.

In 1935 all groups were appreciably upward.

*Building Trades*

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and in 1925 while there were upward movements in the average it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to a general upward movement for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general averaging about ten per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about three per cent. In 1935, increases occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, some of them due to agreements which established minimum wages under provincial legislation as outlined in Appendix D.

*Metal Trades*

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged five per cent and three per cent respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few changes, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent. In 1935 wages recovered, being slightly higher than in 1934.

*Printing Trades*

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were about the same as in the building trades, but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of ten per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging five per cent. In 1934, while there were further decreases, there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent. In 1935, there were a few increases.

*Electric Railways*

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred each year.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index number was practically unchanged. In 1935 there was a slight recovery.

*Steam Railways*

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about twelve per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about ten per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is by half the amount of the reduction in 1921, and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines. In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph service were subjected to a deduction of twenty per cent from May to October, inclusive, and fifteen per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to fifteen per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 it was arranged that the general deduction of fifteen per cent would be changed to one of twelve per cent on January, 1935 and to ten per cent on May 1, 1935.

*Coal Mining*

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in Nova Scotia but in the other chief fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928. In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, colleries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901-1935

(Rates in 1913=100)

| Year | Building Trades (a) | Metal Trades (b) | Printing Trades (c) | Electric Railways (d) | Steam Railways (e) | Coal Mining (f) | Average | | Common Factory Labour | Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g) | Logging and Sawmilling (g) | * General average weighted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Unweighted | * Weighted | | | | |
| 1901 | 60·3 | 68·6 | 60·0 | 64·0 | 68·8 | 82·8 | **67·4** | **66·5** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1902 | 64·2 | 70·2 | 61·6 | 68·0 | 72·0 | 83·8 | **70·0** | **69·3** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1903 | 67·4 | 73·3 | 62·6 | 71·1 | 75·1 | 85·3 | **72·5** | **72·3** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1904 | 69·7 | 75·9 | 66·1 | 73·1 | 76·9 | 85·1 | **74·5** | **74·4** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1905 | 73.0 | 78·6 | 68·5 | 73·5 | 74·5 | 86·3 | **75·7** | **75·5** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1906 | 76·9 | 79·8 | 72·2 | 75·7 | 79·3 | 87·4 | **78·6** | **78·7** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1907 | 80·2 | 82·4 | 78·4 | 81·4 | 81·0 | 93·6 | **82·8** | **81·7** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1908 | 81·5 | 84·7 | 80·5 | 81·8 | 86·1 | 94·8 | **84·9** | **84·5** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1909 | 83·1 | 86·2 | 83·4 | 81·1 | 86·3 | 95·1 | **85·9** | **85·5** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1910 | 86·9 | 88·8 | 87·8 | 85·7 | 90·1 | 94·2 | **88·9** | **88·8** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1911 | 90·2 | 91·0 | 91·6 | 88·1 | 95·7 | 97·5 | **92·4** | **92·6** | 94·9 | 95·4 | 96·3 | **94·1** |
| 1912 | 96·0 | 95·3 | 96·0 | 92·3 | 97·9 | 98·3 | **96·0** | **97·1** | 98·1 | 97·1 | 98·8 | **97·3** |
| **1913** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** |
| 1914 | 100·8 | 100·5 | 102·4 | 101·0 | 101·4 | 101·9 | **101·3** | **101·1** | 101·0 | 103·2 | 94·7 | **101·3** |
| 1915 | 101·5 | 101·5 | 103·6 | 97·8 | 101·7 | 102·3 | **101·4** | **101·6** | 101·0 | 106·2 | 89·1 | **102·2** |
| 1916 | 102·4 | 106·9 | 105·8 | 102·2 | 105·9 | 111·7 | **105·8** | **105·4** | 110·4 | 115·1 | 109·5 | **109·5** |
| 1917 | 109·9 | 128·0 | 111·3 | 114·6 | 124·6† | 130·8 | **119·9** | **122·4** | 129·2 | 128·0 | 130·2 | **125·6** |
| 1918 | 125.9 | 155·2 | 123·7 | 142·9 | 158·0 | 157·8 | **143·9** | **145·9** | 152·3 | 146·8 | 150·5 | **147·2** |
| 1919 | 148·2 | 180·1 | 145·9 | 163·2 | 183·9 | 170·5 | **165·3** | **169·5** | 180·2 | 180·2 | 169·8 | **173·4** |
| 1920 | 180·9 | 209·4 | 184·0 | 194·2 | 221·0 | 197·7 | **197·9** | **202·2** | 215·3 | 216·8 | 202·7 | **207·7** |
| 1921 | 170·5 | 186·8 | 193·3 | 192·1 | 195·9 | 208·3 | **191·2** | **186·8** | 190·6 | 202·0 | 152·6 | **189·9** |
| 1922 | 162·5 | 173·7 | 192·3 | 184·4 | 184·4 | 197·8 | **182·5** | **176·6** | 183·0 | 189·1 | 158·7 | **180·2** |
| 1923 | 166·4 | 174·0 | 188·9 | 186·2 | 186·4 | 197·8 | **183·3** | **178·3** | 181·7 | 196·1 | 170·4 | **184·2** |
| 1924 | 169·7 | 175·5 | 191·9 | 186·4 | 186·4 | 192·4 | **183·7** | **179·5** | 183·2 | 197·6 | 183·1 | **186·4** |
| 1925 | 170·4 | 175·4 | 192·8 | 187·8 | 186·4 | 167·6 | **180·1** | **178·4** | 186·3 | 195·5 | 178·7 | **185·1** |
| 1926 | 172·1 | 177·4 | 193·3 | 188·4 | 186·4 | 167·4 | **180·8** | **179·4** | 187·3 | 196·7 | 180·8 | **186·3** |
| 1927 | 179·3 | 178·1 | 195·0 | 189·9 | 198·4 | 167·9 | **184·8** | **185·6** | 187·7 | 199·4 | 182·8 | **190·4** |
| 1928 | 185·6 | 180·1 | 198·3 | 194·1 | 198·4 | 168·9 | **187·4** | **188·3** | 187·1 | 200·9 | 184·3 | **192·2** |
| 1929 | 197·5 | 184·6 | 202·3 | 198·6 | 204·3 | 168·9 | **192·7** | **195·0** | 187·8 | 202·1 | 185·6 | **196·0** |
| 1930 | 203·2 | 186·6 | 203·3 | 199·4 | 204·3 | 169·4 | **194·4** | **197·3** | 188·2 | 202·3 | 183·9 | **197·1** |
| 1931 | 195·7 | 182·9 | 205·1 | 198·6 | 199·2‡ | 169·4 | **191·8** | **188·7** | 183·4 | 197·3 | 163·0 | **189·1** |
| 1932 | 178·2 | 174·7 | 194·2 | 191·1 | 183·9 | 164·0 | **181·4** | **179·4** | 173·6 | 184·3 | 141·3 | **177·7** |
| 1933 | 158·0 | 169·2 | 184·3 | 182·7 | 179·7 | 161·9 | **172·6** | **170·2** | 168·1 | 175·7 | 121·7 | **168·3** |
| 1934 | 154·8 | 168·0 | 183·5 | 182·4 | 173·7 | 162·9 | **170·9** | **167·1** | 170·8 | 180·5 | 145·1 | **170·5** |
| 1935 | 159·8 | 169·7 | 184·5 | 183·7 | 183·9 | 165·8 | **174·6** | **172·4** | 174·9 | 184·7 | 152·3 | **175·4** |

*Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.
†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.
‡Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1935; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities.
(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1935.
(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1935.
(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1935.
(e) Twenty-three classes.
(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1935.
(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased each year 1920 to 1930; machine operators, helpers, etc. also included.

Scotia rates were reduced ten per cent in March, except that a minimum of $3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced more than ten per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about fifteen per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some of these and some increases occurred in other districts, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick. The index number, therefore, shows a slight increase. The index number for 1901 to 1935 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Princeton district in British Columbia. The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, made no change in the result. In 1935, increases of about five per cent were made in Nova Scotia and in Alberta in the Drumheller and Edmonton districts.

### *Factory Labour*

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply. In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly three per cent. In 1935 the upward movement continued. In Ontario and Quebec this was due to some extent to agreements establishing minimum rates in various localities and industries under provincial legislation. These are outlined in Appendix D.

### *Logging and Sawmilling*

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of twenty per cent being quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about twenty per cent. In 1935 the increases averaged five per cent. (See Appendix D.)

## Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wages rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as is possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available, the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports of representative employers and of trade unions secured annually, and also from union agreements. Figures are secured from practically all the large establishments in the various industries and from a representative member of the smaller establishments. These reports are supplemented by figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given; in other cases where it appears to be preferable, a range of predominant rates is used. For common labour in factories, sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour: grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IX.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935 for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included. In Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, these include new agreement rates made obligatory on all employers affected under provincial legislation as to collective agreements and industrial standards; in British Columbia they include minimum rates for the construction industry under the Male Minimum Wage Act; and in Manitoba under the Fair Wages Act. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are given in Appendix D.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in some cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1933 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in such agreements. For the last report, No. 18, and for the present report, statements as to wage rates and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

### *Data as to Hours*

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of establishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report covering that year, No. 15, wages for such establishments were given on an hourly basis or brought to a basis of full time earnings per week, per day, etc., the resulting figures as to wage rates being therefore on the same basis with those for 1926 and 1930 in the tables.

In Report No. 16, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manufacturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries, clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making for which regular hours were reported chiefly. The same procedure has been followed in subsequent reports except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are usually not reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

### Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from time to time prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers for the six groups the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighing. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 have been reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by acertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* in Table I, omitted for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering, logging and sawmilling, calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1935 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of the index number table for the full period 1901 to 1935 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these classes, including the unskilled, are organized to a great extent in trade and labour unions. These index numbers, therefore, show the trend of wage rates in a number of organized occupations whose members, except coal miners and steam railway employees, work chiefly in cities. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages in factories show the trend of wages for labour in manufacturing industries in which there are many establishments in small centres as well as in cities. The figures for lumbering cover sawmilling in both large and small centres and logging in the principal districts.

#### *Weighted Average Index Numbers*

For the present report, in addition to the simple average for the six groups with figures from 1901 to 1935, weighted averages have been calculated for these six groups and also for all nine groups in those years for which figures are available. The index number for each group is weighted by the average number of wage-earners in the industry represented, as shown by the decennial or the annual industrial census of 1921 and of 1931, the average of the figures for these two dates being taken in each case.

The weights were as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

It will be observed that this weighting has most effect in modifying the effect on the general averages of the figures for coal mining and lumbering in which from time to time since 1920 the changes have been quite different from those in the other groups.

Weighting, within groups, although desirable, has not been done. In such groups by occupations or industries weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, Common Factory Labour, Miscellaneous Factory Trades, and Logging and Sawmilling, the index numbers, being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

| Locality | Bricklayers and Masons | | Carpenters | | Electrical Workers | | Painters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **NOVA SCOTIA** | | | | | | | | |
| *Sydney—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .95 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| 1930 | 1.05-1.10 | 48 | .80 | 44 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.05 | 48 | .80 | 44 | .80 | 48 | .75 | 44 |
| 1932 | .95 | 48 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 48 | .65- .70 | 44 |
| 1933 | .95 | 48 | .70 | 44 | .50 | 48 | .65 | 44 |
| 1934 | .90 | 48 | .70 | 44 | .50 | 48 | .50- .65 | 44 |
| 1935 | .90 | 48 | .60-.70 | 44 | .50 | 48 | .60- .65 | 44 |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75 | 44 | .66 | 44-54 | .70 | 44 | .66 | 44 |
| 1926 | .90 | 44 | .57 | 44 | .60 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.15-1.25 | 44 | .73 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .73 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.15 | 44 | .73 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .73 | 44 |
| 1932 | .97½ | 44 | .67½ | 44 | .85 | 44 | .67½ | 44 |
| 1933 | .80-.97½ | 44 | .55 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| 1934 | .97½ | 44 | .55 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| 1935 | .97½ | 44 | .55- .60 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .50- .55 | 44 |
| **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND** | | | | | | | | |
| *Charlottetown—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75-1.00 | 54 | .40- .60 | 54 | .45- .60 | 54 | .41- .60 | 54 |
| 1926 | .70- .80 | 54 | .40- .60 | 54 | .45- .60 | 54 | .35- .50 | 54 |
| 1930 | .85- .90 | 48 | .45- .60 | 54 | .50- .60 | 48-54 | .40- .60 | 48-54 |
| 1931 | .85- .90 | 48 | .45- .55 | 54 | .50- .60 | 48-54 | .40- .60 | 48-54 |
| 1932 | .80 | 48 | .40- .50 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .40- .50 | 54 |
| 1933 | .75 | 48 | .45 | 54 | .50 | 48 | .45 | 54 |
| 1934 | .75 | 48 | .40- .50 | 48-54 | .50 | 48 | .40- .50 | 48-54 |
| 1935 | .75 | 48 | .35- .55 | 48-54 | .50 | 48 | .35- .50 | 48-54 |
| **NEW BRUNSWICK** | | | | | | | | |
| *Moncton—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .91 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .65- .70 | 48 | .55- .65 | 48-54 |
| 1926 | .91- .94 | 48 | .50- .60 | 59 | ..... | ..... | .50 | 48-54 |
| 1930 | 1.12½-1.15 | 44 | .60- .65 | 54 | .65 | 48 | .50- .60 | 48-54 |
| 1931 | 1.12½ | 44 | .50- .65 | 54 | .65 | 48 | .50- .60 | 48-54 |
| 1932 | .90 | 44 | .50 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .50 | 44 |
| 1933 | .50- .70 | 44-48 | .35- .40 | 44-60 | ..... | ..... | .25- .55 | 44.60 |
| 1934 | .50- .75 | 44-48 | .35- .55 | 44-54 | .60 | 44-48 | .40- .50 | 44-54 |
| 1935 | .50- .75 | 44-48 | .35- .55 | 44-54 | .60 | 44-48 | .40- .50 | 44-54 |
| *Saint John—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75- .80 | 48-50 | .60- .65 | 48-54 | .50 | 48 | .75 | 44-48 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 44-48 | .50- .60 | 48-54 | .50 | 48 | .50- .65 | 44-48 |
| 1930 | 1.15 | 44-48 | .75 | 44-48 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 44-48 |
| 1931 | 1.15 | 44-48 | .75 | 44-48 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 44-48 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 44-48 | .60 | 44-48 | .65 | 44-48 | .65 | 44-48 |
| 1933 | .90 | 44 | .50- .60 | 44-48 | .60- .75 | 44-48 | .55 | 44-48 |
| 1934 | .90 | 44 | .50- .60 | 44-48 | .50- .65 | 44-48 | .50- .55 | 44-48 |
| 1935 | .90 | 44 | .50- .60 | 44-48 | .50- .65 | 44-48 | .50- .55 | 44-48 |
| **QUEBEC** | | | | | | | | |
| *Quebec—** | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75 | 50 | .50- .60 | 48-60 | .50- .65 | 54 | .50- .60 | 54 |
| 1926 | .90 | 54 | .45- .55 | 54-60 | .45- .55 | 54 | .40- .60 | 48-54 |
| 1930 | 1.00 | 44-54 | .50- .60 | 44-54 | .50- .65 | 44-54 | .50- .60 | 44-54 |
| 1931 | 1.00 | 44-54 | .50- .60 | 44-54 | .50- .65 | 44-54 | .50- .60 | 44-54 |
| 1932 | .90-1.00 | 44-54 | .50- .55 | 48-54 | .50- .60 | 48 | .50- .60 | 48-54 |
| 1933 | .75 | 40-54 | .40- .55 | 40-54 | .45- .55 | 40-48 | .40- .50 | 40-54 |
| 1934 | .70 | 40-48 | .35- .50 | 40-48 | .40- .55 | 40-48 | .30- .50 | 40-48 |
| 1935 | .70- .80 | 40-48 | .40- .60 | 40-48 | .45- .65 | 40-48 | .45- .55 | 40-48 |
| *Montreal*—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44 | .67½ | 48 | .65- .80 | 54 | .65 | 50-54 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 50 | .65- .75 | 44-60 | .60- .70 | 44-46½ | .60- .70 | 44-49 |
| 1930 | 1.20 | 44 | .75- .85 | 44-55 | .75- .90 | 44-46½ | .65- .85 | 44-49 |
| 1931 | 1.00-1.20 | 44 | .65- .85 | 44-55 | .75- .90 | 44-46½ | .65- .85 | 44-49 |
| 1932 | .75- .85 | 44 | .60- .75 | 44-55 | .75 | 54 | .65 | 44-49 |
| 1933 | .50- .75 | 40-50 | .30- .65 | 40-60 | .65 | 44 | .45- .60 | 40-50 |
| 1934 | .40- .70 | 40-50 | .30- .60 | 40-55 | .50- .65 | 40-48 | .30- .60 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | .70- .90 | 40-48 | .60- .70 | 40-48 | .65- .70 | 40-48 | .60- .65 | 40-48 |

* During the 1934 building season agreements approved by Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in several localities and surrounding districts. Such rates are given in Appendix "A." The rates of wages in the above table for 1934 include those paid before the agreements came into force. Hours of labour in the building

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

TRADES

| Plasterers | | Plumbers | | Sheet Metal Workers | | Stonecutters | | Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| .95 | 48 | .75-.80 | 48 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 48 | .45-.50 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | .70-.75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35-.40 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35-.40 | 44 |
| .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .30-.35 | 44-54 |
| .80 | 48 | .75 | 44 | .55-.90 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .25-.35 | 48-54 |
| .80 | 48 | .75 | 44 | .55 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .25-.35 | 44-54 |
| .80 | 48 | .75 | 44 | .55 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .25-.35 | 44-54 |
| .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .75-.80 | 44 | .40-.45 | 48-54 |
| .90 | 44 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .25-.35 | 44-54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .35-.45 | 44-54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44-54 |
| .85 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44-48 |
| .70 | 44 | .70-.85 | 44 | .65-.70 | 44 | .70-.80 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-54 |
| .70 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .55-.70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-54 |
| .70-.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .65-.70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-48 |
| .60-.80 | 54 | .60 | 48-54 | .55 | 54 | .50-.75 | 54 | .35-.40 | 54 |
| .55-.65 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .45-.60 | 54 | .45-.50 | 54 | .35-.50 | 54 |
| .70-.75 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .70-.75 | 48 | .90 | 48 | .30-.45 | 54 |
| .70 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .70-.75 | 48 | .90 | 48 | .30-.40 | 48-54 |
| .70 | 48 | .50-.60 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .25-.35 | 54 |
| .70 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .25 | 54 |
| .70 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48-54 |
| .70 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48-54 |
| .91 | 48 | .77-.85 | 48 | .60-.68 | 48 | .91 | 48 | .40-.50 | 48 |
| .91-.94 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .30-.35 | 48-60 |
| .90 | 48 | .85-.90 | 44 | .60 | 48 | .90 | 48 | .30-.40 | 48-54 |
| 1.00 | 48 | .90 | 44 | .60-.65 | 48 | .75-.90 | 48 | .30-.40 | 48-54 |
| .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .55 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .30-.35 | 48-54 |
| .50-.70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .50 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .25-.35 | 44-60 |
| .50-.75 | 44-48 | .70 | 44-48 | .55-.60 | 44-48 | .70 | 44-48 | .25-.35 | 44-60 |
| .75 | 44-48 | .70 | 44-48 | .55-.60 | 44-54 | .70 | 44-48 | .25-.35 | 44-60 |
| .80 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .45 | 48-54 |
| 1.00 | 44-48 | .65 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .30-.45 | 48-54 |
| 1.15 | 44-48 | .75 | 44-48 | .75 | 48 | .80 | 44 | .35-.40 | 48-54 |
| 1.15 | 44-48 | .75 | 44-48 | .65-.75 | 48 | .80 | 44 | .35-.40 | 48-54 |
| 1.00 | 44-48 | .65-.75 | 44-48 | .65 | 44-48 | .80 | 48 | .30-.40 | 48-54 |
| .90 | 44 | .60 | 44-48 | .50-.60 | 44-48 | .80 | 44 | .30-.35 | 44-54 |
| .90 | 44 | .50-.65 | 44-48 | .50-.65 | 44-48 | .60-.70 | 44 | .30-.35 | 44-54 |
| .90 | 44 | .60-.70 | 44-48 | .50-.65 | 44-48 | .60-.70 | 44 | .30-.35 | 44-54 |
| .70 | 54 | .50-.60 | 54-60 | .50-.55 | 54 | .65-.70 | 48-54 | .45 | 54 |
| .85 | 54 | .45-.60 | 54-60 | .45-.55 | 54 | .45-.60 | 54 | .30-.40 | 54-60 |
| 1.00 | 44-54 | .50-.60 | 44-60 | .50-.65 | 44-54 | .60-.80 | 44-60 | .30-.45 | 44-60 |
| 1.00 | 44-54 | .50-.60 | 44-54 | .50-.60 | 44-54 | .60-.80 | 44-55 | .30-.45 | 44-60 |
| .90-1.00 | 44-48 | .50-.60 | 44-48 | .50-.60 | 44-49½ | .60-.80 | 44-48 | .30-.40 | 44-54 |
| .75 | 40-54 | .40-.55 | 40-48 | .40-.55 | 40-48 | .50-.65 | 40-48 | .30-.35 | 40-54 |
| .70 | 40-48 | .40-.55 | 40-48 | .40-.55 | 40-48 | .50-.65 | 40-48 | .25-.35 | 40-54 |
| .70 | 40-48 | .45-.65 | 40-48 | .45-.65 | 40-48 | .50-.65 | 40-48 | .35-.40 | 40-48 |
| .80 | 54 | .75 | 44 | .60-.65 | 44-50 | .75 | 44 | .45 | 50 |
| 1.00-1.12½ | 44-49½ | .65-.80 | 44-49½ | .70 | 44-50 | .75 | 44 | .30-.40 | 50-60 |
| 1.05 | 44-49½ | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .35-.45 | 44-60 |
| .85-1.05 | 44-49½ | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .85 | 44-49½ | .75 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .50-.75 | 40-50 | .50-.75 | 44 | .50-.65 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .15-.40 | 44-60 |
| .67 | 40 | .50-.75 | 40-54 | .50-.60 | 40-50 | .65-.70 | 40 | .15-.40 | 40-60 |
| .70-.80 | 40 | .65-.75 | 40-44 | .60-.70 | 40-44 | .50-.75 | 40 | .30-.40 | 40-48 |

industry are governed by Orders-in-Council under the Quebec Hours of Work Act, 1933, namely eight hours per day, forty hours per week; on provincial and municipal undertakings, a two-shift system of six hours per day, thirty-six hours per week is compulsory.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

| Locality | Bricklayers and Masons | | Carpenters | | Electrical Workers | | Painters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | |
| *Ottawa—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.10 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.00–1.12½ | 44 | .80 | 44 | .70– .80 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| 1933 | .75–1.12½ | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .50– .60 | 44 |
| 1934 | .75–1.00 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .50– .60 | 44 |
| 1935 | .75–1.00 | 44 | .70† | 44 | .70 | 44 | .60† | 44 |
| *Kingston—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .85 | 48 | .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.10 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.10 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.10 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .70– .80 | 44 |
| 1933 | .95 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1934 | .95 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1935 | .95 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| *Belleville—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75 | 54 | .65 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1926 | .90 | 54 | .75 | 54 | .75 | 48 | .60– .75 | 54 |
| 1930 | 1.00 | 44–54 | .80 | 44–54 | .75 | 48 | .70– .75 | 54 |
| 1931 | 1.00 | 44–54 | .80 | 44–54 | .75 | 48 | .70– .75 | 54 |
| 1932 | .90 | 54 | .50–.70 | 54 | .60 | 48–54 | .50– .65 | 54 |
| 1933 | .75 | 54 | .50–.60 | 54 | .60 | 54 | .40– .50 | 54 |
| 1934 | .65–.75 | 48–54 | .50–.60 | 48–54 | .60 | 48 | .35– .50 | 48 |
| 1935 | .75–.90 | 48–54 | .50–.70 | 48–60 | .60–.75 | 48 | .35– .60 | 48–60 |
| *Peterborough—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .85 | 48 | .75–.85 | 44–54 | .75–.85 | 48 | .60–.70 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 48 | .60–.75 | 44–54 | .62½ | 48 | .50 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.10 | 44–48 | .60–.80 | 44–54 | .60–.90 | 44–48 | .50 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.10 | 44–48 | .60–.70 | 44–54 | .70–.80 | 44–48 | .50 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 44–48 | .60–.70 | 44–54 | .70–.80 | 44–48 | .50 | 44 |
| 1933 | .75–.85 | 40–44 | .50–.60 | 44–48 | ..... | ..... | .45 | 44 |
| 1934 | .75 | 44 | .45–.50 | 44–48 | ..... | ..... | .40–.50 | 44 |
| 1935 | .75 | 44 | .50–.65 | 44–48 | ..... | ..... | .40–.90 | 44 |
| *Toronto—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.12½ | 44 | .80–.90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65–.75 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .85–.90 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.10 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .75–.85 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 40 | .90 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .75–.82½ | 44 |
| 1933 | .90 | 40–44 | .60–.80 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 40 | .50–.75 | 44 |
| 1934 | .75–.90 | 40–44 | .60–.80 | 40–44 | .85–1.00 | 40 | .50–.75 | 44 |
| 1935 | .90† | 40 | .80† | 40 | 1.00† | 40 | .75† | 44 |
| *St. Catharines—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .90 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .75 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.10 | 40–44 | .90 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44–50 | .70 | 44 |
| 1933 | .90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .65 | 44–50 | .65 | 44 |
| 1934 | .90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .65 | 44–50 | .65 | 44 |
| 1935 | .90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .65–.70 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 |
| *Hamilton—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.02½ | 44 | .85 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .67½ | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.12½ | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.25–1.35 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.10 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1933 | .90 | 40 | .75 | 40 | .75 | 44 | .60–.70 | 40–44 |
| 1934 | .90 | 40 | .75– 80 | 40 | .75 | 44 | .60 | 40 |
| 1935 | .90 | 40 | .75–.80 | 40 | .75 | 44 | .60† | 40 |
| *Brantford—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .60 | 50 |
| 1926 | 1.00 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .70–.75 | 44 | .60–.65 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.15 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44 | .65–.70 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .65–.70 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 |
| 1932 | .90 | 44 | .70–.80 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| 1933 | .75–.90 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .60 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| 1934 | .90 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .50–.70 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| 1935 | .90 | 44 | .70† | 44 | .50–.70 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 |

† Rate in effect under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

| Plasterers | | Plumbers | | Sheet Metal Workers | | Stonecutters | | Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| .85 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .87½–1.00 | 44 | .60 | 44–50 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .83 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .45–.50 | 44–54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | .45–.50 | 44–54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | .45–.50 | 44–54 |
| .85 | 44 | .92½ | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .40–.45 | 44–54 |
| .75 | 44 | .75 | 40–44 | .75 | 40–44 | .60–.90 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44–54 |
| .75 | 44 | .75 | 40–44 | .75 | 40–44 | .60–.80 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44–54 |
| .80† | 44 | .75† | 40 | .75 | 40–44 | .80 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44–54 |
| .85 | 48 | .80 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |
| 1.10 | 44 | .90–1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .30–.40 | 44 |
| 1.10 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .30–.40 | 44 |
| 1.10 | 44 | .75–.90 | 44 | .70–.90 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| .95 | 44 | .75–.80 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| .95 | 44 | .65–.80 | 44 | .65–.80 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |
| .95 | 44 | .70–.80 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |
| .75 | 54 | .70 | 54 | .60 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .90 | 54 | .70–.75 | 48 | .60–.75 | 48 | .90 | 54 | .40–.45 | 54 |
| 1.00 | 44–54 | .70–.90 | 48 | .60–.70 | 48 | 1.00–1.25 | 44–54 | .35–.40 | 54 |
| 1.00 | 44–54 | .70–1.00 | 48 | .60–.70 | 48 | 1.00 | 44–54 | .35–.40 | 54 |
| .90 | 54 | .70–.90 | 48–54 | .70 | 48–54 | .90 | 48–54 | .30–.40 | 54 |
| .75 | 54 | .60–.70 | 40–54 | .50–.70 | 40–54 | .75–.80 | 48–54 | .30–.40 | 54 |
| .65–.75 | 48–54 | .60 | 40–48 | .55–.60 | 40–50 | .80 | 48 | .25–.40 | 48–54 |
| .75–.80 | 48–54 | .60–.75 | 40–48 | .55–.70 | 40–48 | .75–.90 | 48–54 | .30–.40 | 48–54 |
| .85 | 48 | .75–.90 | 48 | .65–.75 | 48 | 1.00 | 48 | .40–.60 | 48–54 |
| 1.00 | 48 | .65–.75 | 44 | .55–.75 | 48–54 | 1.00 | 48 | .35–.40 | 48–54 |
| 1.00–1.10 | 44 | .70–.90 | 44 | .60–.80 | 44–50 | 1.00–1.10 | 48 | .35–.45 | 48–54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .60–.80 | 44–50 | .90–1.00 | 48 | .35–.45 | 48–54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44–48 | .90 | 44 | .35 | 48–54 |
| .75 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .50–.70 | 40–48 | .75 | ..... | .30–.35 | 44–50 |
| .75 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .50–.70 | 40–48 | .75 | ..... | .25–.35 | 44–48 |
| .75 | 44 | .60–.65 | 44 | .50–.70 | 44–48 | .75 | 44 | .25–.40 | 44–48 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .55–.65 | 44–60 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35–.65 | 44–60 |
| 1.37½ | 40 | 1.25 | 40–44 | 1.15 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .40–.65 | 44–60 |
| 1.12½ | 40 | 1.25 | 40 | 1.07½ | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44–60 |
| 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .90 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .30–.50 | 40–48 |
| .75–1.00 | 40 | .85 | 40 | .75 | 40 | .87½ | 40 | .35–.50 | 40–48 |
| .75–1.00 | 40 | .85 | 40 | .75 | 40 | .87½ | 40 | .40–.60 | 40–48 |
| .90† | 40 | .90† | 40 | .75† | 40 | .87½ | 40 | .50†–.60† | 40–48 |
| .90 | 44 | .70–.80 | 44 | .70 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35–.50 | 44–50 |
| 1.00–1.15 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .40–.50 | 44–50 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .40–.45 | 44–50 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .40–.45 | 44–50 |
| 1.10 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .40 | 44–50 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .35 | 44–50 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .35 | 44 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .70–.75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .50–.60 | 44–50 |
| 1.12½ | 44 | .90 | 44 | .85 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .40 | 55–60 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.10 | 40–44 | 1.00–1.06½ | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44–60 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.10 | 40 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .40–.45 | 44–60 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.10 | 40 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .40 | 44–60 |
| .90 | 40 | 80–.90 | 40 | .75 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .40 | 44–60 |
| .90 | 40 | .80 | 40 | .75 | 44 | .87½ | 40 | .30–.45 | 44–54 |
| .90 | 40 | .80† | 40 | .75 | 44 | .87½ | 40 | .30–.45 | 44–54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .75 | 50 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... |
| 1.00–1.25 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .60–.70 | 50 | .90 | 44 | .30–.50 | 44–60 |
| 1.15 | 44 | .85–.90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | .30–.45 | 44–60 |
| .80–1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .25–.45 | 44–60 |
| .80 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .40 | 44–60 |
| .75–.90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .50–.65 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .50–.65 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .50–.65 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44 |

† Rate in effect under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING.

| Locality | Bricklayers and Masons | | Carpenters | | Electrical Workers | | Painters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ONTARIO—*Continued* | | | | | | | | |
| *Guelph—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44–48 | .75 | 44 | .60 | 59 | .60 | 48 |
| 1926 | 1.10 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 50 | .60 | 48 |
| 1930 | 1.20 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 50 | .60 | 48 |
| 1931 | 1.12½ | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 50 | .60 | 48 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 | .50 | 48 |
| 1933 | .50–.75 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| 1934 | .75–.90 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44 | 50–.75 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44 |
| 1935 | .70–.90 | 44 | .60–.70 | 44 | .50–.75 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 |
| *Kitchener—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 50 | .85 | 44 | .75 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 1926 | 1.00–1.05 | 50 | .50–.85 | 55 | .65–.75 | 50 | .60 | 50–59 |
| 1930 | 1.00–1.20 | 50–59 | .60–.85 | 50–55 | .60–.80 | 48–50 | .50 | 50–59 |
| 1931 | 1.00 | 44–50 | .60–.85 | 48 | .60–.70 | 48–50 | .50 | 50 |
| 1932 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .50–.65 | 48 | .50 | 50 |
| 1933 | .80 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44–54 | .50–.60 | 48 | .60 | 44 |
| 1934 | .80 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44–54 | .50–.60 | 44–50 | .40–.50 | 44 |
| 1935 | .80 | 44 | .40–.70 | 44–54 | .50–.60 | 44–50 | .35–.50 | 40–44 |
| *London—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.10 | 44 | .60–.80 | 44 | .75–.90 | 44 | .60–.65 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.20 | 44 | .70–.80 | 44 | .70–.85 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.00 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .70–.75 | 44 | .55–.70 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | .55–.70 | 44 |
| 1933 | .80 | 44 | .40–.65 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44 | .40–.60 | 44 |
| 1934 | .80 | 44 | .40–.65 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 |
| 1935 | .80 | 44 | .50–.70 | 44 | .80† | 40 | .50–.60 | 44 |
| *St. Thomas—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 54 | .60–.70 | 60 | .50 | 55 | .65–.70 | 54 |
| 1926 | 1.00–1.10 | 54 | .60–.62½ | 55–60 | .52½ | 48 | .60 | 54 |
| 1930 | 1.10 | 54 | .60–.65 | 54 | .57½ | 54 | .65 | 48–54 |
| 1931 | 1.10 | 50 | .50–.65 | 50–54 | .60 | 54 | .65 | 48–54 |
| 1932 | 1.10 | 50–54 | .50–.62½ | 44 | .60 | 54 | .60 | 48–54 |
| 1933 | .95 | 44–54 | .50–.60 | 44 | .50–.60 | 54 | .60 | 44–54 |
| 1934 | .95 | 44–54 | .50–.60 | 44 | .60 | 54 | .50 | 44 |
| 1935 | .95 | 44 | .50–.70 | 44 | .70 | 44–54 | .50–.60 | 44 |
| *Windsor—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 54 | 1.00 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| 1926 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .85 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.45 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | 1.37½ | 44 | .85 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 40 | .75 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1 25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 40 | .75 | 44 |
| 1933 | .90–1.25 | 40–44 | .75–1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 40 | .50–.75 | 44 |
| 1934 | .90 | 40–44 | .80 | 44 | 1.00 | 40 | .50–.60 | 44 |
| 1935 | .90† | 40 | .80† | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .50–.65 | 44 |
| *Port Arthur—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44–54 | .90 | 48 | .65–.70 | 54 |
| 1926 | 1 10 | 44 | .55–.75 | 44–54 | .75 | 44–54 | .65 | 54 |
| 1930 | 1.25 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44–54 | .75–1.00 | 44–50 | .60–.75 | 44–54 |
| 1931 | 1.00 | 44 | .55–.75 | 44–54 | .75–1.00 | 44–50 | .50–.70 | 44–54 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 44 | .55–.75 | 44–49 | .75–1.00 | 48 | .50–.60 | 44–54 |
| 1933 | 1.00 | 44 | .55–.75 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44–48 | .50–.60 | 44–54 |
| 1934 | 1.00 | 44 | .55–.75 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44–48 | .50–.60 | 44–54 |
| 1935 | 1.00 | 44 | .50–.70 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44–48 | .50–.60 | 44–54 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | |
| *Winnipeg—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .92½ | 44 | .87½ | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.45 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .95 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .70–.80 | 44 |
| 1933 | 1.05 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .90–1.00 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1934** | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .85–.90 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1935** | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .70 | 44 |

** Minimum rates in effect under Fair Wages Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.

† Rate in effect under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

| Plasterers | | Plumbers | | Sheet Metal Workers | | Stonecutters | | Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| 1 00 | 48 | .75 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 48 | .50 | 54 |
| 1.10 | 44 | .65 | 48 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 48 | .40-.50 | 44 |
| 1.12½-1.20 | 44 | 1.00 | 48 | .60 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | .45-.50 | 44 |
| 1.12½ | 44 | 1.00 | 48 | .60 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 48 | .60 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44 |
| .75 | 44 | .55-.75 | 44 | .60 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .30-.40 | 44 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .60-.70 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44 |
| .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .60-.70 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 50 | .75 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.00-1.05 | 50 | .80 | 44 | .70-.85 | 44 | .80-.90 | 44 | .40-.50 | 50 |
| 1.00-1.20 | 50-59 | .80 | 44 | .65-.85 | 44 | 1.00-1.20 | 44 | .30-.50 | 50-59 |
| .80 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65- 85 | 44-49 | .90-1.00 | 44 | .40 | 48-59 |
| .80 | 44-50 | .80 | 44 | .70-.75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .35 | 48-59 |
| .80 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .60- 65 | 44 | .65-.80 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-50 |
| .80 | 40-44 | .60-.70 | 44 | .50-.70 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .30-.40 | 44-50 |
| .80 | 40-50 | .60-.75 | 44 | .50-.70 | 44 | .65-.85 | 44 | .25-.40 | 44-60 |
| .85 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .69 | 50 | 1.00 | 44 | .50-.55 | 44-50 |
| 1.10 | 44 | .75-.90 | 44 | .70-.80 | 44 | 1.00-1.10 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44-50 |
| 1.20 | 44 | .75-.90 | 44 | .50-.60 | 44 | 1.20 | 44 | .35-.55 | 44-50 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .55-.75 | 44 | .55-.65 | 44 | 1.20 | 44 | .35-.50 | 44-50 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .55-.75 | 44 | .55-.65 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35-.45 | 44-48 |
| .80 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .30-.45 | 44 |
| .80 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .30-.45 | 44 |
| .80 | 44 | .80† | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .35-.45 | 44 |
| .85 | 54 | .70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .45-.50 | 60 |
| .85-.90 | 54 | .75 | 44-50 | .60-.65 | 44 | .85 | 54 | .40-.45 | 60 |
| 1.00 | 54 | .70- 75 | 49-54 | .62½ | 49 | .85 | 54 | .35-.45 | 50-60 |
| 1.00 | 54 | .70-.75 | 49-54 | .62½ | 49 | .85 | 54 | .35-.45 | 50-60 |
| .85 | 54 | .70-.75 | 49-54 | .62½ | 49 | .85 | 54 | .35-.40 | 50 |
| .75-.85 | 50 | .50-.75 | 44-54 | ..... | ..... | .75 | 54 | .30-.40 | 44-50 |
| .65-.75 | 50 | .50-.75 | 44-54 | .62½ | 48 | .75 | 54 | .25-.30 | 44-60 |
| .65-.80 | 44-48 | .75 | 44-54 | .62½-.70 | 44 | .75 | 54 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.06½ | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .65 | 50 |
| 1.50 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.37½ | 44 | .60 | 54 |
| 1.50 | 44 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | 1.37½ | 44 | .45-.65 | 44-54 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.35 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | 1.37½ | 44 | .45-.50 | 44-54 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | .45 | 44-49½ |
| 1.25 | 40-44 | 1.00 | 40-44 | .90 | 40 | 1.12½ | 40 | .40-.45 | 44-50 |
| 1.00 | 40-44 | .75-1.00 | 40-44 | .75 | 40-44 | .85 | 40 | .40-.50 | 44-50 |
| .90 | 40 | 1.00† | 40 | .85 | 40-44 | .85 | 40 | .50† | 44-48 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 48 | .60 | 48-60 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44-48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35-.40 | 48-60 |
| 1.00-1.25 | 44-54 | 1.00 | 44-48 | .75-.90 | 44-54 | 1.00 | 48 | .35-.50 | 48-60 |
| 1.00 | 44-54 | .75-1.00 | 44-48 | .60-.75 | 44 | 1.00 | 48 | .30-.45 | 48-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44-48 | .75-1.00 | 44-49 | .60-.75 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44 | .75-.85 | 44-49 | .60-.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44 | .75-.85 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44 | .90† | 40 | .60-.75 | 44 | .75-.90 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44-54 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 48 | .60 | 48-60 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44-48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35-.40 | 48-60 |
| 1.00-1.25 | 44-54 | 1.00 | 44-48 | .75-.90 | 44-54 | 1.00 | 48 | .35-.50 | 48-60 |
| 1.00 | 44-54 | .75-1.00 | 44-48 | .60-.75 | 44 | 1.00 | 48 | .30-.45 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44-48 | .75-1.00 | 44-49 | .60-.75 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44 | .75-.85 | 44-49 | .60-.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44 | .75-.85 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44-60 |
| .75-1.00 | 44 | .90† | 40 | .60-.75 | 44 | .75-.90 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44-54 |
| 1.12½ | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .55-.60 | 50 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .40-.50 | 50-60 |
| 1.45 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .42½-.50 | 44-60 |
| 1.45 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | .85 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44-60 |
| 1.35 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | .85 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44-60 |
| 1.05 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .70-.85 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .30-.45 | 44-50 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .70-.85 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .37½-42½ | 44-48 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .70-.85 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .37½-42½ | 44-48 |

** Minimum rates in effect under Fair Wages Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.
† Rate in effect under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

| Locality | Bricklayers and Masons | | Carpenters | | Electrical Workers | | Painters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| MANITOBA—*Con.* | | | | | | | | |
| *Brandon—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.15-1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 1926 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 1930 | 1.30-1.45 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 1931 | 1.10-1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44-50 | ..... | ..... |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 44 | .70-.85 | 44 | .75 | 44-54 | ..... | ..... |
| 1933 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .50-.70 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .40-.65 | 44-50 |
| 1934** | .90 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .45-.65 | 44-48 |
| 1935** | .90 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .40-.65 | 44-48 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | |
| *Regina—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .87½ | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.25 | 44 | .80-.95 | 44-60 | 1.00 | 44 | .75-.82½ | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.45 | 44 | 1.00 | 44-50 | 1.10 | 44-49 | .87½ | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.35 | 44 | .90 | 44-50 | 1.05 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.35 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .65-.75 | 44 |
| 1933 | 1.00 | 44 | .50-.75 | 44-48 | .80-.90 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| 1934 | 1.00 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| 1935 | 1.00 | 44 | .65-.75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .60-.65 | 44 |
| *Saskatoon—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | .75-.85 | 50 | .80½ | 47 | .70 | 55 |
| 1926 | 1.25 | 44 | .75-.85 | 50-54 | .70-1.00 | 49-54 | .60-.80 | 49½-55 |
| 1930 | 1.45 | 44 | .70-.90 | 50-59 | 1.00 | 44 | .75-.85 | 44-50 |
| 1931 | 1.35 | 44 | .70-.90 | 50-55 | 1.00 | 44 | .60-.80 | 44-60 |
| 1932 | 1.35 | 44 | .60-.90 | 50-55 | .70-1.00 | 44 | .60-.70 | 44 |
| 1933 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44-54 | .70-1.00 | 44 | .50-.70 | 44 |
| 1934 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .50-.75 | 44-54 | .70-1.00 | 44 | .50-.60 | 44 |
| 1935 | .75-1.00 | 44 | .50-.75 | 44-54 | .70-.80 | 44 | .50-.65 | 44 |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | |
| *Calgary—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85-1.00 | 48 | .75-.80 | 44-49½ |
| 1926 | 1.15 | 44 | .90-.95 | 44 | .90-1.00 | 44 | .70-.75 | 44-49½ |
| 1930 | 1.45 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .95 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.45 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .75-.90 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.25 | 44 | .85 | 40-44 | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1933 | .90-1.00 | 40 | .75-.85 | 40-44 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1934 | .90 | 40 | .75 | 40-44 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1935 | .90 | 40 | .75 | 40-44 | .90 | 40-44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Edmonton—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .85-.92 | 44 | .85 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.25 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .70-.80 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.45 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00-1.10 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.40 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00-1.10 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.20 | 44 | .85 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| 1933 | .90-1.05 | 40-44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .60-.80 | 44 |
| 1934 | 1.00 | 40-44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .60-.75 | 44 |
| 1935 | 1.00 | 40-44 | .60-.75 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | | |
| *Vancouver—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.12½ | 44 | .87½-.90½ | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .87½ | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.12½ | 44 | .93½ | 44 | .90-1.00 | 44 | .87½ | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.35 | 40 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00-1.17½ | 40-44 | .90 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.35 | 40 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00-1.17½ | 40-44 | .80 | 40-44 |
| 1932 | 1.22½ | 40 | .87½ | 40-44 | 1.00 | 44 | .75 | 40-44 |
| 1933 | 1.22½ | 40 | .65-.87½ | 40-44 | .75-1.00 | 40-44 | .62½-.80 | 40-44 |
| 1934 | 1.10 | 40 | .62½-.87½ | 40-44 | .75-1.00 | 40-44 | .62½-.80 | 40-44 |
| 1935 | 1.10 | 40 | .60-.80 | 40-44 | .75-1.00 | 40-44 | .62½-.80 | 40-44 |
| *Victoria—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.00 | 44 | .75-.85 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.12½ | 44 | .75-.81½ | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.25 | 40 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00-1.10 | 40-44 | .85 | 40 |
| 1931 | 1.25 | 40 | .87½ | 40 | .87½ | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| 1932 | 1.00 | 40 | .75 | 40 | .75-.87½ | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| 1933 | 1.00 | 40 | .65 | 40 | .65-.75 | 40 | .62½ | 40 |
| 1934 | .75-.87½ | 40 | .50-.65 | 40 | .60-.75 | 40 | .50-.62½ | 40 |
| 1935 | .75-.90 | 40 | .50-.70 | 40 | .50-.75 | 40 | .50-.65 | 40 |
| *Prince Rupert—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1.25 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 |
| 1926 | 1.25 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 |
| 1930 | 1.25 | 44 | .93¾ | 44 | .93¾-.97 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 |
| 1931 | 1.25 | 44 | .93¾ | 44 | .93¾-.97 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 |
| 1932 | 1.25 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .97 | 44 | .90 | 44 |
| 1933 | 1.25 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .97 | 44 | .90 | 44 |
| 1934 | 1.00-1.25 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .97 | 44 | .90 | 44 |
| 1935 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .97 | 44 | .90 | 44 |

** Minimum rates in effect under Fair Wages Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

| Plasterers | | Plumbers | | Sheet Metal Workers | | Stonecutters | | Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| 1.05 | 44 | .80 | 50–54 | .80 | 50 | ..... | ..... | .55 | 50 |
| 1.25 | 44 | .80 | 44–54 | .80 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .50 | 48 |
| 1.35 | 44 | .80–1.12½ | 44–54 | .80 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .35–.55 | 48–60 |
| 1.25 | 44 | .90–1.12½ | 44–54 | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .30–.50 | 48–60 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90–1.00 | 44 | .60–.75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .30–.40 | 44–60 |
| .70–1.00 | 44 | .80–1.00 | 44 | .65–.70 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .25–.40 | 44–54 |
| .90 | 44 | .80–1.00 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .32½–.37½ | 44–48 |
| .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .60–.80 | 44 | .32½–.37½ | 44–48 |
| 1.20 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .80 | 50 | 1.00 | 44 | .55 | 54 |
| 1.15–1.30 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .80–.90 | 44–49 | 1.10 | 44 | .35–.50 | 44–60 |
| 1.40 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44–49 | 1.25 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44–60 |
| 1.30 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .40 | 44–60 |
| 1.10 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .85 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .30–.40 | 44–50 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44–50 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .35–.40 | 44–50 |
| 1.25 | 44 | .90–1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .40–.50 | 55–60 |
| 1.15–1.25 | 44 | 1.00–1.10 | 44 | .80–1.00 | 44–54 | 1.10–1.25 | 44 | .35–.45 | 55–60 |
| 1.25–1.45 | 44 | 1.25–1.30 | 44 | 1.00–1.15 | 44–60 | ..... | ..... | .35–.55 | 50–60 |
| 1.25–1.35 | 44 | 1.30 | 44 | 1.00–1.15 | 44–60 | 1.35 | 44 | .30–.45 | 44–60 |
| 1.00–1.35 | 44 | 1.05–1.30 | 44 | .80–1.15 | 44–48 | 1.00 | 44 | .25–.45 | 44–60 |
| .80–1.00 | 44 | .90–1.05 | 40–44 | .75–1.00 | 44–48 | ..... | ..... | .25–.40 | 44–60 |
| .90–1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 40–44 | .75–1.00 | 40–48 | ..... | ..... | .25–.40 | 44–60 |
| .75–1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 40–44 | .75–1.00 | 40–48 | ..... | ..... | .25–.40 | 44–60 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .60 | 40 |
| 1.15 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .30–.50 | 44–60 |
| 1.40 | 44 | 1.20 | 40–44 | 1.12½ | 44 | 1.25 | 44 | .35–.50 | 44–60 |
| 1.40 | 44 | 1.20–1.25 | 40–44 | 1.10–1.12½ | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | .30–.50 | 44–64 |
| 1.15 | 40 | 1.05 | 40 | 1.00 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 40–44 | .30–.45 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .90 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .35–.45 | 48 |
| .90 | 40 | .90–1.00 | 40 | .80–.90 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .35–.45 | 44–48 |
| .90 | 40 | .90 | 40 | .80 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .35–.45 | 44–48 |
| .80–.90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .65–.70 | 48 |
| 1.15 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44–48 |
| 1.50 | 44 | 1.20 | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .45–.60 | 44–48 |
| 1.40 | 44 | 1.20 | 44 | 1.15 | 44 | 1.10 | 44 | .45–.55 | 44–48 |
| 1.15 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | 1.00 | 40 | 1.10 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | 1.00 | 40 | ..... | ..... | .35–.45 | 44 |
| .90–1.00 | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | .75 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35–.50 | 44 |
| .90 | 44 | .95‡ | 40 | .75 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 44 | .35–.50 | 44 |
| 1.12½ | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.06¼ | 44 | .60–.65 | 44 |
| 1.18¾ | 44 | 1.05 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 40–44 | .45–.56¼ | 44 |
| 1.35 | 40 | 1.25 | 40 | 1.12½ | 44 | 1.25 | 40 | .50–.62½ | 44 |
| 1.28½ | 40 | 1.12½ | 40 | 1.06¼ | 40–44 | 1.25 | 40 | .50 | 44 |
| 1.00–1.25 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40–44 | 1.25 | 40 | .40–.50 | 40–44 |
| 1.00 | 40 | .90–1.00 | 40–44 | .90 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 40 | .35–.50 | 40–44 |
| 1.00 | 40 | .75–1.00 | 40–44 | .65–.90 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 40 | .35–.50 | 40–44 |
| 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40–44 | .90 | 40–44 | 1.00 | 40 | .45§–.50 | 40–44 |
| .87½ | 44 | .90 | 44 | .87½ | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | 1.00 | 40–44 | .45–.66¼ | 44 |
| 1.25 | 40 | 1.12½ | 40 | 1.06¼ | 40 | 1.25 | 40 | .50–.56¼ | 44 |
| 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | 1.25 | 40 | .50–.56¼ | 40–44 |
| .75–1.00 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .87½ | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .40–.50 | 40–44 |
| .75 | 40 | .80–1.00 | 40 | .87½ | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .40–.50 | 40–44 |
| .62½–.75 | 40 | .75–1.00 | 40 | .62½–.75 | 40 | .75 | 40 | .40–.50 | 40–44 |
| .75–.90 | 40 | .75–1.00 | 40 | .62½–.70 | 40 | .80 | 40 | .45§–.50 | 40–44 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .50–.62½ | 44–48 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .57½ | 44 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1·12½ | 44 | 1.12½ | 44 | ..... | ..... | .50–.57½ | 44 |
| 1.25 | 44 | 1.06¼ | 44 | 1.06 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .50–.57½ | 44 |
| 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .50 | 44 |
| 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .40–.50 | 44–48 |
| 1.25 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .75–.90 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .40–.50 | 44–48 |
| 1.00 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .45§–.50 | 44–48 |

‡ Rate in effect under Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.
§ Rate under Male Minimum Wage Act, British Columbia, 1934.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Continued*

*(b)* METAL TRADES*

| Locality | Blacksmiths | | Boilermakers | | Machinists | | Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **NOVA SCOTIA** | | | | | | | | |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .72½-.80 | 44-54 | .72½-.90 | 50-54 | .72½-.84½ | 44-54 | .76½ | 48 |
| 1926 | .55 - 75 | 44-50 | .55 - 75 | 44-50 | .55 - 75 | 44-50 | .70 | 48 |
| 1930 | .65 -.75 | 44-50 | .60 -.75 | 44-50 | .60 -.75 | 44-50 | .70 | 48 |
| 1931 | .55 -.75 | 44-50 | .55 -.75 | 44-50 | .65 -.75 | 44-50 | 72½ -.80 | 44-48 |
| 1932 | .55 -.75 | 40-50 | .55 -.75 | 44-50 | .53½-.75 | 40-50 | .67½-.75 | 40-48 |
| 1933 | 55 -.75 | 40-44 | 55 -.75 | 40-44 | .53½- 75 | 40-44 | .62 -.65 | 44-48 |
| 1934 | .55 -.75 | 40-44 | .55 -.75 | 40-44 | .58½-.75 | 40-44 | .60 -.65 | 44-48 |
| 1935 | .60 -.80 | 40-44 | .55 -.80 | 40-44 | .60 -.80 | 40-44 | .60 .-65 | 44-48 |
| **NEW BRUNSWICK** | | | | | | | | |
| *St. John—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .60 -.65 | 50-54 | .60 | 54 | .50 -.73 | 50-54 | .50 .-60 | 48-54 |
| 1926 | .55 -.65 | 44-54 | .60 | 54 | .50 -.60 | 44-54 | .50 -.55 | 48-54 |
| 1930 | .55 -.65 | 44-54 | .60 -.70 | 44-54 | .50 -.65 | 44-54 | .50 -.65 | 50-54 |
| 1931 | .55 -.65 | 50 | .60 -.70 | 50 | .50 -.70 | 44-54 | .45 -.60 | 48-50 |
| 1932 | .50 -.65 | 44-54 | .58½-.60 | 44-54 | .50 -.70 | 44-54 | .45 -.60 | 44-48 |
| 1933 | .50 -.60 | 44-54 | .45 -.60 | 44-54 | .50 -.60 | 44-54 | .35 -.55 | 44-48 |
| 1934 | .50 -.60 | 44-50 | .45 -.60 | 44-50 | .40 -.60 | 40-54 | .35 -.55 | 40-44 |
| 1935 | .50 -.60 | 44-50 | .50 -.60 | 44-50 | .40 -.60 | 44-50 | .40 -.55 | 40-44 |
| **QUEBEC** | | | | | | | | |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .55 -.62½ | 60 | .50 -.60 | 54 | .56½-.64 | 60 | .45 -.62 | 48-60 |
| 1926 | .50 -.60 | 50-54 | .40 -.55 | 49½ | .50 -.78½ | 45-54 | .40 -.65½ | 60 |
| 1930 | .50 -.72½ | 50-54 | .40 -.65 | 54 | .45 -.80 | 50-54 | .40 -.68 | 60 |
| 1931 | .50 -.77½ | 40-48 | .40 -.65 | 48-54 | .45 -.80 | 40-54 | .45 -.68 | 40-60 |
| 1932 | .50 -.77½ | 40-48 | .40 -.65 | 44-48 | .45 -.80 | 40-48 | .40 -.68 | 40-50 |
| 1933 | .50 -.77½ | 40-48 | .40 -.65 | 44-54 | .45 -.80 | 40-48 | .36 -.68 | 40-60 |
| 1934 | 50 -.77½ | 40-48 | .40 -.67½ | 44-48 | .45 -.80 | 40-48 | .36 -.68 | 40-60 |
| 1935 | .50 -.77½ | 40-48 | .40 -.67½ | 44-48 | .45 -.80 | 40-48 | .36 -.68 | 40-48 |
| *Montreal—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .55 -.86 | 45-60 | .80 | 47 | .55 -.85 | 45-60 | .75 -.87½ | 45-60 |
| 1926 | .52½-.78 | 44-58 | .50 -.75 | 47-58 | .50 -.75 | 44-60 | .60 -.75 | 40-55 |
| 1930 | .60 -.78 | 44-55 | .50 -.85 | 47-55 | .50 -.80 | 44-55 | .65 -.88 | 44-49 |
| 1931 | .55 -.78 | 40-55 | .50 -.78 | 44-55 | .50 -.75 | 40-55 | .50 -.79 | 40-45 |
| 1932 | .55 -.78 | 40-55 | .50 -.78 | 44-55 | .50 -.75 | 40-55 | .50 -.75 | 40-45 |
| 1933 | .55 -.78 | 40-55 | .50 -.78 | 40-55 | .50 -.75 | 40-55 | .50 -.65 | 40-45 |
| 1934 | 55 -.78 | 40-55 | .50 -.78 | 40-55 | .50 -.75 | 40-55 | .50 - 65 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | .55 -.80 | 40-55 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 | .50 -.75 | 40-50 | .50 -.65 | 40-50 |
| **ONTARIO** | | | | | | | | |
| *Ottawa—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .60 -.70 | 50 | .68 -.75 | 50 | .50 -.77 | 50 | .62 -.70 | 50 |
| 1926 | .51 -.65 | 44-50 | .58½-.75 | 50 | .50 -.65 | 44-50 | .50 -.65 | 44-50 |
| 1930 | .55 -.65 | 50 | .60 -.75 | 44-50 | .60 -.70 | 44-50 | .55 -.68 | 44-50 |
| 1931 | .50 -.65 | 44-50 | .60 -.75 | 44-50 | .50 - 75 | 44-50 | .50 -.70 | 44-50 |
| 1932 | .50 -.65 | 44-50 | .55 -.68 | 44-50 | .50 -.68 | 40-50 | .50 -.70 | 44-50 |
| 1933 | .38 -.60 | 44-50 | .50 -.61 | 44 | .50 -.63 | 40-50 | .40 -.60 | 44-50 |
| 1934 | .35 -.60 | 44-50 | .50 -.61 | 44 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 | .40 - 60 | 44-50 |
| 1935 | .35 -.60 | 44-50 | .50 -.61 | 44 | .50 -.70 | 44-50 | .40 -.60 | 40-50 |
| *Toronto—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .60 -.81 | 48-50 | .78 -.88 | 44-48 | .50 -.77 | 44-50 | .70 -.80 | 48-50 |
| 1926 | .50 -.65 | 44-50 | .60 -.75 | 44-48 | .50 -.70 | 44-54 | .50 -.70 | 45-54 |
| 1930 | .60 -.65 | 44-50 | .60 -.75 | 44-48 | .60 -.80 | 44-54 | .60 -.90 | 45-54 |
| 1931 | .50 -.75 | 44-55 | .55 -.75 | 44-50 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 | .60 -.90 | 44-50 |
| 1932 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 | .50 -.75 | 44-48 | .50 -.80 | 44-50 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 |
| 1933 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 | .44½-.70 | 44-48 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 |
| 1934 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 | .44½-.70 | 40-48 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 | .44½-.70 | 40-48 | .50 - 80 | 40-50 | .50 -.80 | 40-50 |
| *Hamilton—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .65 -.80 | 48-55 | .53 -.70 | 50 | .65 -.80 | 48-59 | .70 -.85 | 48-50 |
| 1926 | .50 -.70 | 48-59 | .45 -.60 | 50-59 | .40 -.65 | 44-59 | .50 -.80 | 44-54 |
| 1930 | .60 -.70 | 48-59 | .45 -.60 | 50-59 | .50 -.75 | 49½-59 | .60 -.80 | 44-54 |
| 1931 | .50 -.70 | 44-58½ | .45 -.65 | 50-58½ | .40 -.75 | 44-59 | .50 -.80 | 44-50 |
| 1932 | .50 -.63 | 44-58½ | .36 -.48½ | 50-58½ | .40 -.75 | 40-59 | .50 -.75 | 44-50 |
| 1933 | .50 -.63 | 40-58½ | .36 -.48½ | 50-58½ | .40 -.70 | 40-59 | .45 -.72 | 40-50 |
| 1934 | .50 -.63 | 40-58½ | .38½-.53 | 59 | .40 -.70 | 49-59 | .45 -.72 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | .50 -.65 | 40 | .38½-.53 | 59 | .40 -.75 | 40-59 | .45 -.72 | 40-50 |

*The range of hours shown are full-time weekly hours; since 1931 actual shop hours in many establishments have been on a short time basis as low as 24 hours per week; a 40 hour week has been reported as standard in many cases. Data for metal trades on steam railways and in mines appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
*Continued*

*(b)* METAL TRADES—*Concluded*

| Locality | Blacksmiths | | Boilermakers | | Machinists | | Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hour per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ONTARIO—*Con.* | | | | | | | | |
| *London—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .47 -.62 | 50 | .66 -.75 | 50 | .60 -.76 | 50 | .75 -.87 | 50 |
| 1926 | .50 -.60 | 50 | .50 -.70 | 50 | .60 -.70 | 50-55 | .58 -.80 | 50 |
| 1930 | .50 -.60 | 44-50 | .55 -.70 | 44 | .60 -.68½ | 44-50 | .53 -.75 | 50 |
| 1931 | .41 -.54 | 40-59¾ | .49 -.57 | 44 | .50 -.68½ | 40-50 | .54 -.70 | 40-50 |
| 1932 | .41 -.49 | 40-49½ | .49 -.57 | 44 | .45 - 60 | 40-50 | .54 -.70 | 40-50 |
| 1933 | .44 -.49 | 44 | .49 -.57 | 44 | .42 -.50 | 40-50 | .54 -.60 | 40-50 |
| 1934 | .29 -.43 | 40-44 | .41 -.55 | 44 | .33 -.55 | 40-50 | .50 -.60 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | 32 -.43 | 40-44 | .41 -.55 | 40 | .33 -.55 | 40-50 | .50 -.60 | 40-50 |
| *Windsor—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .85 -.90 | 49½ | ..... | ..... | .67 -.90 | 50 | 80 | 50 |
| 1926 | .55 -.75 | 49½ | ..... | ..... | .55 -.85 | 44-50 | .60 -.90 | 44-54 |
| 1930 | .50 -.66 | 49½ | ..... | ..... | .60 -.85 | 44-50 | .60 -.90 | 44-55 |
| 1931 | .40 -.65 | 49½-55 | ..... | ..... | .60 -.85 | 44-50 | .45 -.80 | 44-55 |
| 1932 | .40 -.65 | 49½-55 | ..... | ..... | .50 -.75 | 44-50 | .42 -.80 | 40-55 |
| 1933 | .40 -.65 | 44-55 | ..... | ..... | .45 -.70 | 44-50 | 40 -.80 | 40-55 |
| 1934 | .40 -.65 | 44 | ..... | ..... | .45 -.70 | 40-44 | .40 -.70 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | .45 -.65 | 40 | ..... | ..... | .45 -.70 | 40-48 | .40 -.70 | 40-50 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | |
| *Winnipeg—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .70 -.80 | 50 | .65 -.82 | 50 | .60 -.80 | 50 | .57½-.80 | 45 |
| 1926 | .60 -.75 | 50 | .60 -.72 | 50 | .60 -.73 | 50 | .55 -.70 | 45-50 |
| 1930 | .60 -.77 | 40-50 | .60 -.74 | 44 | .60 -.74 | 40-50 | .60 -.75 | 44-50 |
| 1931 | .40 -.70 | 44-50 | .60 -.80 | 44 | .50 -.78 | 40-50 | .50 - 75 | 40-50 |
| 1932 | .40 -.68 | 40-50 | .58 -.71 | 44 | .50 -.75 | 40-50 | .50 -.75 | 40-50 |
| 1933 | .40 -.68 | 40-50 | .56 -.68 | 44 | .50 -.75 | 40-50 | .50 -.72 | 40-50 |
| 1934 | .40 -.68 | 44-50 | .54 -.68 | 44 | .50 -.70 | 44-50 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 |
| 1935 | .40 -.70 | 44-50 | .57½-.72 | 50 | .50 -.70 | 44-50 | .50 -.70 | 40-50 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | |
| *Regina—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .85 | 50 | ..... | ..... | .90 | 50 | .78 | 50 |
| 1926 | .60 -.85 | 44 | .85 | 48 | .66 -.85 | 48 | .65 | 44 |
| 1930 | .60 -.85 | 50 | .85 | 48 | .66 -.85 | 48 | .65 | 44 |
| 1931 | .60 -.85 | 44-50 | .85 | 40 | .66 -.85 | 40-44 | ..... | ..... |
| 1932 | .60 -.85 | 40-44 | .85 | 40 | .45 -.85 | 40-44 | ..... | ..... |
| 1933 | .65 -.85 | 40-44 | .85 | 40 | .45 -.85 | 40-44 | .55 | 44 |
| 1934 | .85 | 40 | .85 | 40 | .45 -.85 | 40 44 | .45 -.55 | 44 |
| 1935 | .85 | 40 | .85 | 40 | .50 -.85 | 40-44 | .45 -.55 | 44 |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | |
| *Calgary—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .80 -.85 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .85 | 44 | .85 | 44 |
| 1926 | .70 -.80 | 44 | .77 | 44 | .65 -.77 | 44 | .75 -.77 | 44 |
| 1930 | .80 -.85 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .77 -.85 | 44 | .77 -.82 | 44 |
| 1931 | .70 -.85 | 40-52 | .80 | 40 | .65 -.80 | 44-52 | .69 -.78 | 44 |
| 1932 | .70 -.85 | 40-52 | .80 | 40 | .65 -.80 | 40-52 | .69 -.74 | 44 |
| 1933 | .70 -.85 | 40-44 | .80 | 40 | .60 -.80 | 40-44 | .69 -.74 | 44 |
| 1934 | .70 -.85 | 40-44 | .80 | 40 | .60 -.80 | 40-44 | .60 -.74 | 44 |
| 1935 | .70 -.85 | 40-44 | .80 | 40 | .60 -.80 | 40-44 | .60 -.74 | 44 |
| *Edmonton—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .70 -.80 | 44-50 | ..... | ..... | .70-1.00 | 44-50 | .70 -.87½ | 44 |
| 1926 | .60 -.85 | 44-54 | ..... | ..... | .60- .95 | 44-54 | .75 | 44-54 |
| 1930 | .65 -.85 | 44-54 | ..... | ..... | .60- .85 | 44-54 | .80 | 44 |
| 1931 | .60 -.85 | 44-50 | ..... | ..... | .65- .85 | 44-54 | .80 | 44-54 |
| 1932 | .50 -.85 | 44-50 | ..... | ..... | .60- .85 | 44-50 | .55 -.80 | 44-50 |
| 1933 | .50 -.75 | 44-50 | ..... | ..... | .50- .85 | 44-50 | .55 -.80 | 44-50 |
| 1934 | .50 -.75 | 40-50 | ..... | ..... | .50- .85 | 44-50 | .60 -.80 | 44-50 |
| 1935 | .50 -.75 | 40-50 | ..... | ..... | .50- .90 | 44-50 | .60 -.80 | 44-50 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | | |
| *Vancouver—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75 -.87½ | 44 | .78 -.92½ | 44 | .75 -.95 | 44 | .75 -.90 | 44 |
| 1926 | .75 -.87½ | 44 | .75 -.81¼ | 44 | .75 -.81¼ | 44 | .74 -.81¼ | 44 |
| 1930 | .75 -.87½ | 44 | .75 -.85 | 44 | .74 -.85 | 44 | .75 -.81¼ | 44 |
| 1931 | .65 -.85 | 44 | .75 -.90 | 44 | .65 -.85 | 44 | .68½-.85 | 44 |
| 1932 | .65 -.83 | 44 | .75 -.83 | 44 | .60 -.80 | 44 | .67½-.75 | 44 |
| 1933 | .62½-.83 | 40-44 | .75 -.83 | 40-44 | .60 - 75 | 40-44 | .66 -.75 | 44 |
| 1934 | .60¾-.83 | 40-44 | .75 -.83 | 40-44 | .60 -.75 | 40-44 | .60¾-.75 | 44 |
| 1935 | .60 -.83 | 40-44 | .75 -.83 | 40-44 | .60 .78 | 40-44 | .64 .75 | 44 |
| *Victoria—* | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .75 -.90 | 44 | .77½-.90 | 44 | .82½-.84¾ | 44 | .87 | 44 |
| 1926 | .72½ | 44 | .75 | 44 | .68 -.74 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| 1930 | .80 -.84 | 44 | .84 | 44 | .75 -.82 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1931 | .75 -.84 | 44 | .84 | 44 | .68 -.82 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| 1932 | .68 -.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .68 -.75 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| 1933 | .68 -.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .65 -.75 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| 1934 | .68 -.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .65 -.75 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| 1935 | .68 -.75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .65 -.75 | 44 | .68 | 44 |

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(c) PRINTING TRADES*

| Locality | Compositors, Machine and Hand, News | | Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job | | Pressmen, News | | Pressmen, Job | | Bookbinders | | Bindery Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 32.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00-35.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 32.00 | 48 | 30.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 30.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 10.00 | 44-48 |
| 1930 | 35.00 | 48 | 32.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 34.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 10.00 | 44-48 |
| 1931 | 35.00 | 48 | 25.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 34.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 10.00 | 44-48 |
| 1932 | 35.00 | 48 | 25.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 34.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00 | 44-48 |
| 1933 | 32.00 | 48 | 25.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 34.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00 | 44-48 |
| 1934 | 32.00 | 48 | 25.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 34.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 27.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 11.00 | 44-48 |
| 1935 | 32.00 | 48 | 25.00-35.00 | 44-48 | 34.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 44-48 | 27.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 11.00 | 44-48 |
| *St. John—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 32.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 33.00 | 48 | 31.80 | 44 | 36.00 | 48 | 31.80 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 10.00 | 44 |
| 1930 | 36.00 | 48 | 33.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 48 | 32.80-36.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 10.00-13.00 | 44 |
| 1931 | 37.00-40.00 | 48 | 33.00-38.00 | 44 | 37.00 | 48 | 32.80-38.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 10.00-13.00 | 44 |
| 1932 | 33.30-36.00 | 48 | 33.00 | 44 | 33.30-35.10 | 48 | 32.80-38.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 10.00-13.00 | 44 |
| 1933 | 33.30-35.10 | 43½ | 33.00 | 44 | 33.30-35.10 | 43½ | 32.80-38.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 9.00-12.00 | 44 |
| 1934 | 30.00-31.59 | 43½ | 33.00 | 44 | 30.00-31.59 | 43½ | 32.80-38.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 9.00-12.00 | 44 |
| 1935 | 33.30-35.10 | 48 | 33.00 | 44 | 33.30 | 48 | 32.80-38.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 9.00-12.00 | 44 |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 28.00 | 48 | 26.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 | 21.00-28.00 | 48 | 24.50-30.00 | 48 | 6.00-11.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 | 28.00 | 48 | 23.00-32.00 | 48 | 26.50-32.00 | 48 | 8.00-15.00 | 48 |
| 1930 | 31.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 48 | 33.00 | 48 | 28.00-37.00 | 48 | 27.00-35.00 | 48 | 9.00-15.00 | 48 |
| 1931 | 32.50 | 48 | 32.50 | 48 | 33.00 | 48 | 28.00-37.00 | 48 | 27.00-35.00 | 48 | 9.00-15.00 | 48 |
| 1932 | 32.50 | 48 | 32.50 | 48 | 29.70-32.00 | 48 | 28.00-32.50 | 48 | 25.00-32.50 | 43-48 | 9.00-12.00 | 43-48 |
| 1933 | 30.50 | 48 | 30.50 | 48 | 29.70-32.00 | 48 | 28.00-32.00 | 48 | 25.00-31.00 | 48 | 9.00-12.00 | 48 |
| 1934 | 25.00-30.50 | 48 | 25.00-30.50 | 48 | 25.00-32.00 | 48 | 25.00-32.00 | 48 | 25.00-31.00 | 48 | 9.00-12.00 | 48 |
| 1935 | 25.00-30.50 | 48 | 25.00-30.50 | 48 | 25.00-32.00 | 48 | 25.00-31.50 | 48 | 25.00-30.50 | 48 | 9.00-12.00 | 48 |
| *Montreal—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 36.00 | 48 | 36.00-40.00 | 48 | 36.00 | 48 | 36.00 | 48 | 33.75 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 |
| 1926 | 38.00-42.00 | 48 | 36.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 36.00 | 48 | 36.00 | 48 | 33.75 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1930 | 38.00-44.00 | 48 | 36.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-43.00 | 48 | 36.00-40.00 | 48 | 33.75 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1931 | 38.00-44.00 | 48 | 36.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-43.00 | 48 | 36.00-40.00 | 48 | 33.75 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1932 | 38.00-44.00 | 48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-43.00 | 48 | 32.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-33.75 | 48 | 12.50-15.00 | 48 |
| 1933 | 36.00-44.00 | 48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-43.00 | 48 | 32.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-33.75 | 48 | 12.50-15.00 | 48 |
| 1934 | 36.00-44.00 | 48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-43.00 | 48 | 30.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 27.00-33.75 | 48 | 12.50-15.00 | 48 |
| 1935 | 36.00-45.50 | 48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-45.00 | 48 | 30.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 27.00-36.00 | 48 | 12.50-15.00 | 48 |
| *Ottawa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 38.00 | 45½ | 35.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1926 | 42.00 | 46½ | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 40.00 | 48 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 34.00-37.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1930 | 44.00 | 46½ | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 43.00 | 48 | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 34.00-37.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1931 | 44.00 | 46½ | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 43.00 | 48 | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-37.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1932 | 44.00 | 46½ | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 38.70 | 48 | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-36.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1933 | 37.60 | 46½ | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 36.75 | 48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-36.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1934 | 37.60 | 46½ | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 36.75 | 48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-36.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| 1935 | 37.60 | 46½ | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 36.75 | 48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 30.00-36.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| *Toronto—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 38.00 | 48 | 35.20-38.00 | 48 | 36.00 | 48 | 35.20-38.00 | 48 | 34.00-36.00 | 44-48 | 16.80-18.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 42.50 | 46½ | 35.20-40.00 | 44-48 | 41.50 | 48 | 35.20-40.00 | 44-48 | 36.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 16.80-18.00 | 48 |
| 1930 | 47.50 | 46½ | 35.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 46.50 | 48 | 36.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 36.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 16.80-18.00 | 48 |
| 1931 | 47.50 | 46½ | 35.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 46.50 | 48 | 36.00-42.00 | 44-48 | 36.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 16.80-18.00 | 48 |
| 1932 | 47.50 | 46½ | 35.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 46.50 | 48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 15.00-18.00 | 44-48 |
| 1933 | 44.00 | 46½ | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 43.00 | 48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 12.50-18.00 | 44-48 |
| 1934 | 45.50 | 46½ | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 44.50 | 48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 12.50-18.00 | 44-48 |
| 1935 | 46.50 | 46½ | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 45.50 | 48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 12.50-18.00 | 44-48 |
| *Hamilton—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 12.00-15.00 | 44-48 |
| 1926 | 41.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 44-48 | 40.00 | 48 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-44.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-16.00 | 44-48 |
| 1930 | 43.25 | 48 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 42.25 | 48 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-44.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-15.40 | 44-48 |
| 1931 | 43.50 | 48 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 42.50 | 48 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 35-00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-15.40 | 44-48 |
| 1932 | 43.50 | 48 | 33.75-38.00 | 44-48 | 42.50 | 48 | 33.75-36.00 | 44-48 | 33.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-15.40 | 44-48 |
| 1933 | 37.75 | 48 | 33.75-38.00 | 44-48 | 35.00 | 48 | 31.50-36.00 | 44-48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-15.40 | 44-48 |
| 1934 | 37.75 | 48 | 33.75-38.00 | 44-48 | 35.00 | 48 | 31.50-36.00 | 44-48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-15.40 | 44-48 |
| 1935 | 37.75 | 48 | 33.75-38.00 | 44-48 | 36.75 | 48 | 31.50-36.00 | 44-48 | 32.00-40.00 | 44-48 | 11.00-15.40 | 44-48 |
| *London—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 35.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 44 | 27.50 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 38.00 | 44 | 37.00 | 44-48 | 36.00 | 44 | 34.00 | 44-48 | 35.00 | 48 | 14.00 | 48 |
| 1930 | 38.00 | 44 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 36.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-40.00 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| 1931 | 38.00 | 44 | 35.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 36.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 44-48 | 35.00-40.00 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| 1932 | 34.20 | 44 | 33.30-38.00 | 44-48 | 32.40 | 44 | 36.00 | 44-48 | 31.50-40.00 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| 1933 | 30.80-34.20 | 44 | 33.30-38.00 | 44-48 | 32.40 | 44 | 32.40-38.00 | 44-48 | 29.95-40.00 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| 1934 | 30.80-34.20 | 44 | 33.30-38.00 | 44-48 | 34.20 | 44 | 32.40-38.00 | 44-48 | 29.95-40.00 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| 1935 | 30.80-34.20 | 44 | 33.00-38.00 | 44-48 | 34.20 | 44 | 32.40-38.00 | 44-48 | 29.95-40.00 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |

*Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers appear in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(c) PRINTING TRADES—*Concluded*

| Locality | Compositors, Machine and Hand, News | | Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job | | Pressmen, News | | Pressmen, Job | | Bookbinders | | Bindery Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week | Wages per week | Hours per week |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Windsor—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 39.00 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 48.00 | 48 | 41.00 | 44–48 | 45.00 | 48 | 44.00 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1930 | 52.32 | 48 | 44.00 | 44–48 | 56.32 | 48 | 40.00-45.00 | 44–48 | 40.00 | 48 | 17.00 | 48 |
| 1931 | 50.88 | 48 | 44.00 | 44–48 | 49.00 | 48 | 40.00-48.00 | 44–48 | 40.00 | 48 | 17.00 | 48 |
| 1932 | 45.60 | 48 | 39.60-44.15 | 44–48 | 42.00 | 48 | 34.00-45.00 | 44–48 | 36.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1933 | 38.40 | 48 | 35.20-40.00 | 44–48 | 35.00 | 48 | 28.00-40.00 | 44–48 | 36.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1934 | 38.40 | 48 | 35.20-40.00 | 44–48 | 35.00 | 48 | 28.00-40.00 | 44–48 | 28.00-38.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| 1935 | 38.40 | 48 | 35.20-45.00 | 44–48 | 35.00 | 48 | 30.00-40.00 | 44–48 | 28.00-40.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| *Winnipeg—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 46.00 | 46 | 44.00 | 48 | 41.00 | 48 | 44.00 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 | 12.00-18.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 44.00 | 46 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 43.75 | 48 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 35.00-40.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44–48 |
| 1930 | 47.00 | 46 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 45.00 | 48 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 35.00-40.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44–48 |
| 1931 | 47.00 | 46 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 46.00 | 48 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 35.00-40.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44–48 |
| 1932 | 43.00 | 46 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 42.00 | 48 | 39.60 | 44–48 | 35.00-39.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44–48 |
| 1933 | 40.00 | 46 | 35.20 | 44–48 | 39.00 | 48 | 35.20 | 44–48 | 33.00-39.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44–48 |
| 1934 | 40.00 | 46 | 35.20 | 44–48 | 39.00 | 48 | 35.20 | 44–48 | 33.00-39.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44.48 |
| 1935 | 40.00 | 46 | 35.20 | 44–48 | 39.00 | 48 | 35.20 | 44–48 | 33.00-39.00 | 44–48 | 12.00-18.00 | 44–48 |
| *Regina—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 37.00 | 48 | 43.12 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 |
| 1926 | 44.00 | 48 | 40.25 | 44 | 44.00 | 48 | 40.35 | 44 | 40.35 | 44 | 19.00 | 44 |
| 1930 | 48.00 | 48 | 44.00 | 44 | 47.04 | 48 | 43.15 | 44 | 44.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| 1931 | 48.00 | 48 | 44.00 | 44 | 47.04 | 48 | 43.15 | 44 | 44.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| 1932 | 43.00 | 48 | 39.60 | 44 | 42.24 | 48 | 39.60 | 44 | 44.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| 1933 | 37.45 | 48 | 34.32 | 44 | 36.50 | 48 | 34.65 | 44 | 40.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| 1934 | 37.45 | 48 | 34.32 | 44 | 37.45 | 48 | 34.65 | 44 | 34.32 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| 1935 | 37.45 | 48 | 34.32 | 44 | 37.45 | 48 | 34.65 | 44 | 34.32 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| *Saskatoon—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 42.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 44 | 46.00 | 48 | 42.00-45.00 | 44 | 37.50 | 48 | 14.00 | 44 |
| 1926 | 44.00 | 48 | 40.35 | 44 | 44.00 | 48 | 37.50-40.35 | 44 | 47.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 44 |
| 1930 | 48.00 | 48 | 44.00 | 44 | 48.00 | 48 | 44.00 | 44 | 35.00-55.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| 1931 | 43.20 | 48 | 39.60 | 44 | 43.20 | 48 | 39.60 | 44 | 35.00-55.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| 1932 | 43.20 | 48 | 39.60 | 44 | 43.20 | 48 | 39.60 | 44 | 35.00-48.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| 1933 | 40.00 | 45 | 39.60 | 44 | 42.00 | 45 | 39.60 | 44 | 35.00-40.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| 1934 | 40.00 | 45 | 39.60-42.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 45 | 39.60-42.00 | 44 | 35.00-40.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| 1935 | 40.00 | 45 | 39.60-42.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 45 | 35.65-42.00 | 44 | 35.00-40.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| *Calgary—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 45.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 45 | 21.00 | 45 |
| 1926 | 43.20 | 45 | 39.60 | 44 | 43.20 | 45 | 39.60 | 44 | 39.60 | 44 | 18.90 | 44 |
| 1930 | 47.25 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 47.25 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 39.60 | 44 | 18.90 | 44 |
| 1931 | 48.00 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 48.00 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 39.60 | 44 | 18.90 | 44 |
| 1932 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.50 | 44 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.50 | 44 | 34.25-39.00 | 44 | 14.00-17.60 | 44 |
| 1933 | 38.25 | 45 | 40.50 | 44 | 38.25 | 45 | 40.50 | 44 | 34.25-39.00 | 44 | 14.00-17.60 | 44 |
| 1934 | 38.25 | 45 | 40.50 | 44 | 38.25 | 45 | 35.00-40.50 | 44 | 34.25-39.00 | 44 | 14.00-17.60 | 44 |
| 1935 | 38.25 | 45 | 40.50 | 44 | 38.25 | 45 | 35.00-40.50 | 44 | 34.25-39.00 | 44 | 13.00-18.00 | 44 |
| *Edmonton—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 45.00 | 45 | 41.28 | 48 | 45.00 | 45 | 42.00 | 44 | 41.28 | 44 | 17.60 | 44 |
| 1926 | 43.20 | 45 | 39.60 | 44 | 43.20 | 45 | 39.60 | 44 | 39.60 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| 1930 | 47.25 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 47.25 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 44.00 | 44 | 20.68 | 44 |
| 1931 | 48.00 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 48.00 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 46.20 | 44 | 20.68 | 44 |
| 1932 | 43.20 | 45 | 42.20 | 44 | 43.20 | 45 | 42.24 | 44 | 39.60-42.24 | 44 | 18.90 | 44 |
| 1933 | 38.25 | 45 | 37.40 | 44 | 38.25 | 45 | 37.40-42.24 | 44 | 37.40 | 44 | 17.60 | 44 |
| 1934 | 38.25 | 45 | 37.40 | 44 | 38.25 | 45 | 37.40-42.24 | 44 | 37.40 | 44 | 17.60 | 44 |
| 1935 | 38.25 | 45 | 37.40 | 44 | 38.25 | 45 | 37.40-42.24 | 44 | 37.40 | 44 | 17.60 | 44 |
| *Vancouver—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 40.50 | 45 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 |
| 1926 | 45.00 | 45 | 42.00 | 44–48 | 45.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 44–48 | 42.00 | 44–48 | 21.00 | 44–48 |
| 1930 | 48.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 44–48 | 48.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 44–48 | 45.00 | 44–48 | 23.00 | 44–48 |
| 1931 | 48.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 44–48 | 48.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 44–48 | 38.50-45.00 | 44–48 | 23.00 | 44–48 |
| 1932 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 43.20 | 48 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 38.50-45.00 | 44–48 | 16.00-20.25 | 44–48 |
| 1933 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 43.20 | 48 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 38.00-45.00 | 44–48 | 14.00-20.25 | 44–48 |
| 1934 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 43.20 | 48 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 38.00-45.00 | 44–48 | 14.00-20.25 | 44–48 |
| 1935 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.50 | 44–48 | 43.20 | 48 | 40–50 | 44–48 | 38.00-45.00 | 44–48 | 14.00-20.25 | 44–48 |
| *Victoria—* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 40.50 | 45 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 |
| 1926 | 45.00 | 45 | 44.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 44 | 21.00 | 44 |
| 1930 | 48.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 44 | 48.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 | 22.50 | 44 |
| 1931 | 48.00 | 45 | 45.00 | 44 | 48.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 | 22.50 | 44 |
| 1932 | 43.20 | 45 | 40.92-45.00 | 40–44 | 43.20 | 48 | 45.00 | 40–44 | 40.92-45.00 | 40–44 | 20.40-22.50 | 40–44 |
| 1933 | 36.00-43.20 | 37½–45 | 36.84-45.00 | 40–44 | 43.20 | 48 | 36.84-45.00 | 40–44 | 36.84-45.00 | 40–44 | 20.40-22.50 | 40–44 |
| 1934 | 36.00-43.20 | 37½–45 | 36.84-45.00 | 40–44 | 36.00-43.20 | 48 | 36.84-45.00 | 40–44 | 36.84-45.00 | 40–44 | 19.00-22.50 | 40–44 |
| 1935 | 36.00-43.20 | 37½–45 | 40.50-45.00 | 44 | 36.00-43.20 | 48 | 40.50-45.00 | 44 | 40.50-45.00 | 44 | 19.00-22.50 | 44 |

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

*(d)* ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS

| Locality | *Conductors and Motormen | | | Linemen§ | | Shop and Barn‡ Men | | Electricians† | | Trackmen and Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | | Hours per week | | | | | | | | |
| | One man cars | Two men cars | | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **NOVA SCOTIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .52 | 59 | .56½-.69 | 54-57 | .42½-.70 | 59-60 | .60 | 54 | .35-.48 | 54 |
| 1926 | ..... | .45 | 63 | .52 -.61½ | 54-63 | .39-.63 | 54-63 | .47½ .60 | 54 | .30-.43 | 50 |
| 1930 | .61 | ..... | 60 | .50 -.77 | 44 | .51-.77 | 44-56 | .63 -.77 | 44 | .40-.47 | 44 |
| 1931 | .61 | ..... | 60 | .50 -.77 | 44 | .51-.77 | 44-56 | .72 -.77 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44 |
| 1932 | .61 | ..... | 60 | .55 -.77 | 44 | .51-.77 | 44-56 | .72 -.77 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44 |
| 1933 | .55 | ..... | 60 | .50 -.70 | 44 | .46-.70 | 44-56 | .66 -.70 | 44 | .35-.46 | 44 |
| 1934 | .55 | ..... | 60 | .50 -.70 | 44 | .46-.70 | 44-56 | .66 -.70 | 44 | .35-.50 | 44 |
| 1935 | .55 | ..... | 60 | .50 -.70 | 44 | .46-.70 | 44 | .66 -.70 | 44 | .35-.50 | 44 |
| *Sydney—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .50 | 54-60 | .52 | 60 | .35-.62 | 60-91 | .38 | 60 | .37½ | 60 |
| 1926 | .50 | .45 | 54-63 | .43-.50 | 53 | .33-.59 | 60-91 | .52 | 59 | .32-.35 | 54-59 |
| 1930 | .50 | ..... | 60-67 | .35-.51 | 53 | .34-.56 | 53-91 | .52 | 53 | .32-.35 | 53-59 |
| 1931 | .50 | ..... | 60-67 | .35-.51 | 53 | .34-.50 | 53-91 | .52 | 53 | .32-.35 | 53-59 |
| 1932 | .41 | ..... | 60-70 | .41 | ..... | .40-.51 | 45-91 | .47 | 45 | .31 | 54 |
| 1933 | .45 | ..... | 60-70 | .41 | ..... | .44-.57 | 45-91 | .52 | 45 | .34 | 54 |
| 1934 | .48 | ..... | 60-70 | .45 | ..... | .48-.57 | 54.91 | .52 | 54 | .35-.44 | 54 |
| 1935 | .48 | ..... | 60-70 | .45 | ..... | .48-.57 | 54-91 | .52 | 54 | .35-.44 | 54 |
| **NEW BRUNSWICK** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Saint John—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 62 | .45-.57 | 54 | .42-.72 | 54-63 | .55-.72 | 48-63 | .48 | 54 |
| 1926 | .46 | ..... | 62 | .42-.57 | 54 | .35-.55 | 48-63 | .42-.58 | 48 | .30 | 54-63 |
| 1930 | .50 | ..... | 62 | .57 | 54 | .37-.62 | 48-65 | .62 | 48 | .30 | 54-63 |
| 1931 | .50 | ..... | 62 | .57 | 54 | .37-.62 | 44-65 | .62 | 44 | .30 | 54-63 |
| 1932*(a)* | *(a)*.50 | ..... | 62 | *(a)*.57 | 54*(a)* | .37-.62 | 40-56 | *(a)*.62 | 40 | *(a)*.30 | 54-63 |
| 1933 | .40½ | ..... | 62 | .46½ | 54 | .30-.50½ | 40-56 | .50½ | 40 | .24½ | 54-63 |
| 1934 | .40½ | ..... | 62 | .46½ | 54 | .30-.50½ | 48-63 | .50½ | 48 | .24½ | 54-63 |
| 1935 | .40½ | ..... | 62 | .46½ | 54 | .30-.50½ | 48-63 | .50½ | 48 | .24½-.28 | 54-63 |
| **QUEBEC** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .45 | 60 | .45 | 54 | .35-.53 | 54-60 | .48-.57 | 54 | .35 | 60 |
| 1926 | ..... | .45 | 60 | .43-.45 | 60 | .30-.535 | 3½-70 | .43-.57 | 53½ | .30 | 53½ |
| 1930 | .55 | .50 | 60 | .45-.50 | 60-65 | .34-.60 | 47-57 | .45-.54 | 47 | .35 | 60 |
| 1931 | .55 | .50 | 60 | .45-.504 | 9½-65 | .34-.62 | 44 | .54-.64 | 44 | .35 | 60 |
| 1932 | .55 | .50 | 60 | .45-.50 | 54-65 | .34-.62 | 40-57 | .56-.64 | 40 | .35 | 60 |
| 1933 | .51 | .46 | 60 | .41½-.45 | 54-59 | .31-.57½ | 40-54 | .52-.59½ | 40 | .32½ | 63 |
| 1934 | .51 | .46 | 60 | .41½-.45 | 54-59 | .31-.57½ | 40-54 | .52-.59½ | 40 | .32½ | 63 |
| 1935 | .56 | .51 | 60 | .41½-.45 | 54-59 | .31-.57½ | 40-54 | .52-.59½ | 40 | .32½ | 63 |
| *Levis—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .40 | ..... | 77 | .38 | 60 | .33-.50 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| 1926 | .32 | ..... | 75 | .33 | 55 | .30-.50 | 55 | .42 | 55 | .28½-.30 | 55 |
| 1930 | .35 | ..... | 55 | .35 | 55 | .30-.52 | 55 | .49 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| 1931 | .34 | ..... | 50 | .33 | 45 | .30-.52 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 45 |
| 1932 | .30 | ..... | 63 | .33 | 50 | .25-.50 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .27 | 45 |
| 1933 | .27 | ..... | 55 | .30 | 40 | .25-.45 | 45 | .45 | 45 | .25 | 36 |
| 1934 | .27 | ..... | 55 | .30 | 40 | .25-.45 | 45 | .45 | 45 | .25 | 36 |
| 1935 | .27 | ..... | 55 | .35 | 40 | .25-.45 | 45 | .45 | 45 | .25 | 40 |
| *Montreal—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1926 | .56 | .51 | 70 | .44-.51 | 60 | .31-.58 | 50-70 | .51-.63 | 50 | .35 | 60 |
| 1930 | .60 | .55 | 70 | .48-.55 | 60 | .38-.62 | 50-70 | .55-.65 | 50 | .35 | 54 |
| 1931 | .60 | .55 | 45-70 | .51-.55 | 48 | .38-.62 | 45-65 | .55-.65 | 45 | .35 | 48 |
| 1932 | .60 | .55 | 40-70 | .51-.55 | 40 | .38-.62 | 45-62 | .55-.65 | 40-45 | .35 | 48 |
| 1933 | .56 | .51 | 39-63 | .47-.51 | 48 | .34-.58 | 40 | .51-.61 | 40 | .31 | 48 |
| 1934 | .56 | .51 | 54 | .47-.51 | 40 | .34-.58 | 40 | .51-.61 | 40 | .31 | 48 |
| 1935 | .56 | .51 | 54 | .47-.51 | 40 | .34-.58 | 40 | .51-.61 | 40 | .31 | 48 |
| *Hull—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .48 | 54 | .45-.51 | 54 | .41-.50 | 54 | .41-.48 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| 1926 | .49 | .45 | 54 | .45-.51 | 54 | .41-.46 | 54-70 | .43-.50 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| 1930 | .49 | .45 | 54 | .45-.48 | 54 | .41-.46 | 54-70 | .43-.52 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| 1931 | .49 | .45 | 54 | .45-.48 | 54 | .41-.46 | 54-70 | .43-.52 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| 1932 | .44 | .40 | 54 | .40½-.43 | 54 | .37-.41½ | 48-63 | .39-.47 | 48 | .36 | 54 |
| 1933 | .41 | .37½ | 54 | .40 | 54 | .35-.38½ | 48-63 | .37-.44 | 48 | .34 | 54 |
| 1934 | .41 | .37½ | 54 | .40 | 54 | .35-.38½ | 48-63 | .37-.44 | 48 | .34 | 54 |
| 1935 | .41 | .37½ | 54 | .37 | 48 | .35-.38½ | 48-63 | .37-.44 | 48 | .34 | 48 |

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(*d*) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS—*Con.*

| Locality | *Conductors and Motormen | | | Linemen§ | | Shop and Barn‡ Men | | Electricians† | | Trackmen and Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | | Hours per week | | | | | | | | |
| | One man cars | Two men cars | | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| | $ | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ottawa—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 54 | .54 | 54 | .42-.60 | 54 | .55-.57½ | 54 | .48 | 54 |
| 1926 | .55 | .50 | 54 | .45-.52 | 54 | .39-.55 | 54 | .50-.60 | 54 | .44-.46 | 54 |
| 1930 | .55 | .50 | 50 | .40-.55 | 54 | .40-.58 | 54 | .40-.60 | 54 | .38-.48 | 54 |
| 1931 | .54 | .49 | 49½ | .48-.56 | 48 | .39½-.59 | 48 | .40½-.61 | 48 | .38½-.49 | 48 |
| 1932 | .54 | .49 | 49½ | .35-.53 | 48 | .35-.59 | 48 | .39½-.61 | 48 | .38½-.49 | 48 |
| 1933 | .54 | ..... | 49½ | .51-.53 | 48 | .35-.59 | 48 | .35½-.61 | 48 | .38½-.49 | 48 |
| 1934 | .54 | ..... | 49½ | .51-.53 | 48 | .35-.59 | 48 | .35½-.61 | 48 | .38½-.44½ | 48 |
| 1935 | .54 | ..... | 49½ | .51-.53 | 48 | .35-.59 | 48 | .35½-.61 | 48 | .38½-.44½ | 48 |
| *Cornwall—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .35 | ..... | 60 | (*c*) 90.00 | 60 | .38-.44 | 60 | .44 | 60 | .32 | 60 |
| 1926 | .40 | ..... | 66 | (*c*) 90.00 | 60 | .38-.50 | 56½ | ..... | ..... | .30 | 60 |
| | | | | 110.00 | | | | | | | |
| 1930 | .44 | ..... | 66 | .46 | 60 | .39-.54 | 60 | .49 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| 1931 | .44 | ..... | 60 | .46 | 60 | .39-.54 | 50 | .49 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| 1932 | .44 | ..... | 60 | .46 | 60 | .39-.54 | 50 | .49 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| 1933 | .44 | ..... | 60 | .46 | 60 | .39-.54 | 50 | .49 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| 1934 | .44 | ..... | 60 | .46 | 60 | .39-.54 | 50 | .49 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| 1935 | .44 | ..... | 60 | .46 | 60 | .39-.54 | 50 | .49 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| *Oshawa—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .42 | 60 | .42 | 60 | .40-.48 | 60 | .43-.48 | 60 | .45 | 54 |
| 1926 | ..... | .40 | 60 | .43 | 60 | .36-.48 | 51-60 | .43-.48 | 60 | .38 | 54 |
| 1930 | .52 | ..... | 60 | .47 | 44-48 | .40-.65 | 48-60 | .53 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| 1931 | .52 | ..... | 60 | .47 | 44 | .40-.55 | 44-48 | .53 | 48 | .40 | 49 |
| 1932(*b*) | .52(*b*) | ..... | 60 | .50(*b*) | 40 | .40-.55(*b*) | 36-48 | .53(*b*) | 48 | .40(*b*) | 40 |
| 1933(*b*) | .52(*b*) | ..... | 60 | .50(*b*) | 40 | .40-.55(*b*) | 36-48 | .53(*b*) | 48 | .40(*b*) | 40 |
| 1934(*b*) | .52(*b*) | ..... | 60 | .50(*b*) | 44 | .40-.55(*b*) | 56-63 | ..... | ..... | .40(*b*) | 47 |
| 1935(*b*) | .52(*b*) | ..... | 60 | .50(*b*) | 44 | .40-.55(*b*) | 56-63 | ..... | ..... | .40(*b*) | 47 |
| *Toronto* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .60 | 48 | .62-.68 | 44 | .55-.75 | 44 | .73 | 44 | .50-.62 | 44 |
| 1926 | .65 | .60 | 48 | .72-.78 | 44 | .54-.81 | 44 | .60-.73 | 44 | .50-.59 | 48 |
| 1930 | .65 | .60 | 48 | .72-.78 | 44 | .54-.81 | 44 | .60-.73 | 44 | .50-.59 | 48 |
| 1931 | .65 | .60 | 48 | .72-.78 | 40-48 | .54-.81 | 37½-42 | .60-.79 | 37½-42 | .50-.59 | 40 |
| 1932 | .65 | .60 | 40-48 | .72-.78 | 36 | .54-.81 | 32 | .60-.79 | 32-36 | .50-.59 | 32 |
| 1933 | .65 | .60 | 48-48 | .72-.78 | 36 | .54-.81 | 32 | .60-.79 | 32-36 | .50-.60 | 32 |
| 1934 | .65 | .60 | 44 | .72-.78 | 44 | .54-.81 | 44 | .60-.79 | 44-48 | .60-.60 | 48 |
| 1935 | .65 | .60 | 44 | .72-.78 | 44 | .54-.81 | 44 | .60-.79 | 44-48 | .50-.60 | 48 |
| *St. Catharines—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .50 | 54 | .45-.50 | 60 | .35-.53 | 60 | .40-.53 | 60 | .35-.40 | 60 |
| 1926 | ..... | .48 | 63 | .40-.55 | 54 | .35-.50 | 50-60 | .42-.50 | 50 | .35-.40 | 60 |
| 1930 | .52 | .48 | 63 | .40-.60 | 50 | .35-.53 | 45 | .50-.58 | 45 | .35 | 54 |
| 1931 | .52 | .48 | 54 | .40-.60 | 45 | .35-.53 | 35-56 | .50-.58 | 35 | .35 | 45 |
| 1932(*b*) | .52(*b*) | .48(*b*) | 54 | .40-.60(*b*) | 45 | .37-.53(*b*) | 35-50 | .50-.58(*b*) | 40 | .35(*b*) | 45 |
| 1933(*b*) | .52(*b*) | .48(*b*) | 54 | .50-.60(*b*) | 45 | .37-.58(*b*) | 44-48 | 50-.58(*b*) | 40 | .35(*b*) | 45 |
| 1934(*b*) | .52(*b*) | .48(*b*) | 54 | .50-.60(*b*) | 49 | .37-.58(*b*) | 44-48 | .50-.58(*b*) | 44 | .35(*b*) | 47½ |
| 1935 | .52(*b*) | .48(*b*) | 54 | .50-.60(*b*) | 49 | .37-.58(*b*) | 44-48 | .50-.58(*b*) | 44 | .35(*b*) | 47½ |
| *Hamilton—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .52 | 57 | .50-.66 | 55 | .46 -.57 | 55 | .58 | 55 | .45 | 60 |
| 1926 | ..... | .48 | 54-57 | .50-.66 | 50 | .40½-.52½ | 55 | .58 | 55 | .45 | 54 |
| 1930 | .57 | .52 | 54 | .48-.73 | 44 | .46½-.56½ | 55 | .58 | 55 | .49 | 55 |
| 1931 | .57 | .52 | 54 | .40-.73 | 44 | .46½-.56½ | 48 | .58 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| 1932 | .54 | .49 | 48 | .40-.65 | 44 | .43½-.53½ | 48 | .55 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| 1933 | .54 | ..... | 40 | .40-.65 | 45 | .43½-.53½ | 48 | .55 | 48 | .46 | 54 |
| 1934 | .54 | ..... | 40 | .42-.65 | 45 | .43½-.53½ | 48 | .55 | 48 | .46 | 54 |
| 1935 | .54 | ..... | 40 | .42-.65 | 45 | .43½-.53½ | 48 | .55 | 48 | .46 | 54 |
| *Brantford—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | (*l*).43 | 54 | .45 | 54 | .36-.54 | 54 | .56 | 54 | .42 | 54 |
| 1926 | .50 | ..... | 54 | .50 | 54 | .41-.59 | 54 | .61 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| 1930 | .50 | ..... | 50 | .50 | 54 | .45-.59 | 50-63 | .61 | 54 | .45 | 50 |
| 1931 | .50 | ..... | 50 | .50 | 54 | .45-.59 | 50-63 | .61 | 54 | .45 | 50 |
| 1932 | .50 | ..... | 50 | .50 | 54 | .45-.59 | 50-63 | .66 | 54 | .45 | 50 |
| 1933 | .45 | ..... | 46¾ | .50 | 48 | .45-.50 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 45 |
| 1934 | .45 | ..... | 46¾ | .50 | 48 | .45-.60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 45 |
| 1935 | .45 | ..... | 46¾ | .50 | 48 | .45-.60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 45 |
| *Guelph—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .45 | 51 | .45 | 59 | .35-.40 | 59 | .40-.45 | 59 | .40 | 54 |
| 1926 | .45 | ..... | 53 | .45-.47½ | 59 | .45 | 59 | .45 | 59 | .35 | 59 |
| 1930 | .45 | ..... | 53 | .45 | 59 | .25-.45 | 59 | .47½ | 59 | .35 | 59 |
| 1931 | .45 | ..... | 55 | .45 | 55 | .30-.45 | 55 | .47½ | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| 1932 | .45 | ..... | 55 | .45 | 55 | .30-.45 | 55 | .47½ | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| 1933 | .40 | ..... | 54 | .40 | 54 | .32-.42½ | 54 | .45 | 54 | .35 | 60 |
| 1934 | .40 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .32-.42½ | 54 | .45 | 54 | .35 | 50 |
| 1935 | .40 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .32-.42½ | 54-60 | .45 | 54 | .35 | 44 |

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

*(d)* ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS—*Con.*

| Locality | *Conductors and Motormen: Wages per hour, One man cars | Conductors and Motormen: Wages per hour, Two men cars | Conductors and Motormen: Hours per week | Linemen§: Wages per hour | Linemen§: Hours per week | Shop and Barn‡ Men: Wages per hour | Shop and Barn‡ Men: Hours per week | Electricians†: Wages per hour | Electricians†: Hours per week | Trackmen and Labourers: Wages per hour | Trackmen and Labourers: Hours per week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ONTARIO—*Concluded* | $ | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Kitchener—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .45 | 63⅔ | .65-.72½ | 54 | .35-.55 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .42½ | 60 |
| 1926 | ..... | .45 | 70 | .65-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| 1930 | ..... | .45 | 60 | .50-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| 1931 | ..... | .45 | 60 | .50-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| 1932 | ..... | .45 | 60 | .50-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| 1933 | ..... | .45 | 60 | .55-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 54-60 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 48 |
| 1934 | ..... | .45 | 58 | .55-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 48 |
| 1935 | ..... | .45 | 58 | .50-.72½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 48 |
| *London—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .48 | 55½ | .43-.49 | 60 | .39-.56 | 60 | .42½-.51 | 60 | .36-.46 | 60 |
| 1926 | ..... | .48 | 55 | .45-.60 | 60 | .40-.60 | 50-63 | .50 | 50 | .35-.45 | 50 |
| 1930 | .55 | .50 | 55 | .40-.65 | 50-54 | .42-.65 | 50-63 | .47-.60 | 50 | .40-.45 | 54 |
| 1931 | .50 | ..... | 55 | .52-.65 | 47½ | .42-.65 | 47½-63 | .57-.60 | 47½ | .40-.45 | 47½ |
| 1932 | .45 | ..... | 54 | .47-.63 | 44½ | .43-.63 | 44½-56 | .57-.60 | 44½ | .45 | 44½ |
| 1933 | .45 | ..... | 54 | .47-.63 | 44½ | .43-.63 | 44½-56 | .55-.60 | 44½ | .45 | 44½ |
| 1934 | .45 | ..... | 54 | .50-.63 | 44½ | .43-.63 | 44½-56 | .55-.60 | 44½ | .45 | 44½ |
| 1935 | .45 | ..... | 54 | .50-.63 | 44½ | .43-.63 | 44½-56 | .55-.60 | 44½ | .45 | 44½ |
| *Windsor—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 63 | .60-.70 | 54 | .45-.65 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| 1926 | ..... | .60 | 63 | .60-.70 | 54 | .40-.67½ | 54 | .50-.62½ | 54 | .40 | 60 |
| 1930 | .62 | .62 | 57 | .60-.70 | 54 | .40-.67½ | 54 | .60-.67½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 54 |
| 1931 | .62 | .62 | 57 | .62-.70 | 54 | .40-.67½ | 54 | .62½-.67½ | 54 | .40-.50 | 54 |
| 1932 | .53 | .53 | 55½ | .60 | 54 | .36-.64 | 48 | .59½-.63 | 48 | .40-.42½ | 50 |
| 1933 | .53 | .53 | ..... | .60 | 44 | .36-.64 | 40-56 | .54½-.64 | 40 | .42¾ | 44 |
| 1934 | .53 | .53 | 51 | .60 | 44 | .36-.64 | 40-56 | .54½-.61¾ | 40 | .42¾ | 44 |
| 1935 | .53 | .53 | 51 | .60 | 44 | .50-.64 | 44-48 | .50 -.61¾ | 48 | .50 | 44 |
| *Sault Ste. Marie—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .45*(k)* | 60-66 | ..... | ..... | .45-.48 | ..... | .55 | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| 1926 | ..... | .45 | 60-66 | ..... | ..... | .38-.45 | 66 | .45 | 66 | .40 | 48 |
| 1930 | ..... | .45 | 60-66 | ..... | ..... | .38-.45 | 66 | .45 | 77 | .40 | 48 |
| 1931 | ..... | .45 | 60 | ..... | ..... | .35-.45 | 77-91 | .45 | 77 | .40 | 48 |
| 1932 | ..... | .43½ | 60 | ..... | ..... | .32-.48 | 70-91 | .45 | 70 | .40 | 48 |
| 1933 | ..... | .40 | 60 | ..... | ..... | .32-.45 | 70-91 | .45 | 70 | ..... | ..... |
| 1934 | ..... | .40 | 60 | ..... | ..... | .32-.45 | 70-91 | .45 | 70 | ..... | ..... |
| 1935 | ..... | .40 | 60 | ..... | ..... | .32-.45 | 70-91 | .45 | 65 | ..... | ..... |
| *Port Arthur—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 60 | .80 | 49½ | .52-.65 | 49½ | 132.*(c)* | 49½ | .50 | 49½ |
| 1926 | .57½ | ..... | 54 | .72-.77 | 44 | .45-.62 | 49½ | 160. | 49½ | .42-.47 | 49½ |
| 1930 | .62 | ..... | 54 | .57-.88 | 44 | .50-.65 | 49½ | 168. | 49½ | .42-.49 | 49½ |
| 1931 | .62 | ..... | 54 | .57-.88 | 44 | .50-.65 | 49½ | 168. | 49½ | .42-.49 | 49½ |
| 1932 | ..... | ..... | 54 | .57-.88 | 44 | .45½-.61 | 49½ | 155.80 | 49½ | .49-.45 | 49½ |
| 1933 | .57½ | ..... | 48 | .57-.79½ | 44 | .46½-.61 | 44 | 155.80 | ..... | .40-.45 | 44 |
| 1934 | .57½ | ..... | 48 | .57-.79½ | 44 | .46½-.61 | 44 | 155.80 | ..... | .40-.45 | 44 |
| 1935 | .57½ | ..... | 48 | .57-.79½ | 44 | .45½-.61 | 44 | 155.80 | ..... | .40-.45 | 44 |
| *Fort William—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 58½ | .70 | 49 | .50 | 49 | 148.*(c)* | 63 | .50 | 50 |
| 1926 | .57½ | .50 | 51½-63 | .72-.77 | 44 | .45-.62 | 49-60 | 148. | 49 | .42-.47 | 49 |
| 1930 | .62 | ..... | 51½-63 | .75-.88 | 44 | .45-.65 | 49-60 | 160. | 49 | .49 | 49 |
| 1931 | .62 | ..... | 51½-63 | .75-.88 | 44 | .45-.65 | 54-60 | 160. | 60 | .49 | 49 |
| 1932 | .57½ | ..... | 52½-63 | .75-.88 | 44 | .55-.61 | 54-60 | 160. | 60 | .49 | 49 |
| 1933 | .57½ | ..... | 63 | .55-.79½ | 48 | .51-.61 | 48 | 148. | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| 1934 | .57½ | ..... | 40-49 | .55-.79½ | 48 | .51-.61 | 48 | 148. | 48 | .47 | 44 |
| 1935 | .57½ | ..... | 40-49 | .55-.79½ | 48 | .51-.61 | 48 | 148. | 48 | .47 | 44 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Winnipeg—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .60 | 50 | .92½-.94½ | 44 | .44 -.75 | 48 | .75-.80 | 44-48 | .44 | 48 |
| 1926 | .62½ | .57 | 50 | .52 -89 | 44 | .44 -.77 | 40 | .60-.77 | 40 | .35-.44 | 44 |
| 1930 | .65½ | .60 | 48 | .55 -.92½ | 44 | .42½-.75 | 44 | .61-.75 | 44 | .35-.45 | 44 |
| 1931 | .65½ | .60 | 42-48 | .55 -.92½ | 44 | .42½-.75 | 42 | .61-.75 | 42 | .35-.45 | 44 |
| 1932 | .59-.63*(d)* | .54-.58*(d)* | 42-48 | .48½-.86 | 44 | .40 -.70 | 39-44 | .57-.70 | 39-42 | .40½ | 44 |
| 1933 | .56 | .51 | 42 | .44 -71½ | 44 | .38½-.64 | 44 | .52-.64 | 39-42 | .38½ | 44 |
| 1934 | .56 | .51 | 42 | .44 -.78½ | 44 | .38½-.64 | 44 | .52-.64 | 39-42 | .38½ | 44 |
| 1935 | .56 | .51 | 42 | .44 -.78½ | 44 | 38½- 64 | 44 | .52-.64 | 44 | .38½ | 44 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Regina (m)—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .55 | 54 | ..... | ..... | .48-.67 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .52 | 54 |
| 1926 | .65 | .55 | 54 | 190.*(c)* | ..... | .48-.75 | 54 | .70 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| 1930 | .67 | .57 | 54 | 195. | ..... | .45-.80 | 54 | .75 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| 1931 | .67 | .57 | 54 | 195. | ..... | .45-.80 | 54 | .75 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| 1932 | .68½ | .58½ | 48 | 195. | ..... | .45-.80 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .45-.48 | 48 |
| 1933 | .55½ | .45½ | 48 | 141.91 | ..... | .40-.61 | 48 | .58½ | 48 | .40-.42 | 48 |
| 1934 | .55½ | .45½ | 48 | 141.91 | ..... | .40-.61 | 48 | .58½ | 48 | .40-.48 | 48 |
| 1935 | .55½ | .45½ | 48 | 141.91 | ..... | .40-.61 | 48 | .58½ | 48 | .40-.48 | 48 |
| *Saskatoon—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .60 | 54 | .91 | 54 | .52½-.73½ | 54 | ..... | 54 | .42½ | 60 |
| 1926 | .66 | ..... | 48 | .884 | 48 | .51½-.72½ | 48 | ..... | 48 | .42½-.49½ | 60 |
| 1930 | .68½ | ..... | 48 | .92 | 48 | .50-.80 | 48-54 | ..... | 48 | .45-.49½ | 60 |
| 1931 | .68½ | ..... | 48 | .92 | 48 | .50-.80 | 48-54 | ..... | 48 | .45-.49½ | 60 |

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Concluded*

(*d*) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS—*Conc.*

| Locality | *Conductors and Motormen | | | Linemen§ | | Shop and Barn‡ Men | | Electricians† | | Trackmen and Labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | | Hours per week | | | | | | | | |
| | One man cars | Two men cars | | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week | Wages per hour | Hours per week |
| SASKATCHEWAN—*Con.* | $ | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Saskatoon*—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1932 (*e*) | .68½(*e*) | ..... | 48 | .92(*e*) | 48 | .50-.80(*e*) | 48-54 | ..... | 48 | .45-.49½(*e*) | 51 |
| 1933 (*e*) | .68½(*e*) | ..... | 48 | .92(*e*) | 48 | .50-.80(*e*) | 48-54 | .82½(*e*) | 48 | .45-.49½(*e*) | 48 |
| 1934 (*e*) | .68½(*e*) | ..... | 48 | .92(*e*) | 48 | .50-.80(*e*) | 48-59 | .82½(*e*) | 48 | .45-.49½(*e*) | 48 |
| 1935 | .68½(*e*) | ..... | 48 | .92(*e*) | 48 | .50-.80(*e*) | 48-59 | .82½(*e*) | 48 | .45-.47½(*e*) | 48 |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Calgary* (*m*)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .72½ | .67½ | 48 | 87½ | 48 | .60 -.90 | 48 | .87½ | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| 1926 | .65½ | .60½ | 48 | .62½-.84½ | 44 | .52½-.85 | 44 | .84-.90 | 44 | .52½-.57½ | 48 |
| 1930 | .70 | .65 | 48 | 94½ | 44 | .54 -.90 | 44 | .95 | 44 | .54-.57½ | 48 |
| 1931 | .70 | .65 | 36 | .94½ | 36 | .54 -.90 | 36-38 | .80-.95 | 36-38 | .54-.57½ | 48 |
| 1932 (*f*) | .70(*f*) | .65(*f*) | 44 | .94½(*f*) | 36 | .54 -.85(*f*) | 30-36 | .80-.95(*f*) | 30-36 | .54-.57½(*f*) | 36-44 |
| 1933 (*f*) | .70(*f*) | .65(*f*) | 44 | .94½(*f*) | 40 | .54 -.85(*f*) | 40 | .80-.95(*f*) | 40 | .54-.57½(*f*) | 40 |
| 1934 (*f*) | .70(*f*) | .65(*f*) | 44 | .67-.94½(*f*) | 40 | .54 -.85(*f*) | 40-44 | .80-.94¾(*f*) | 40 | .54-.57½(*f*) | 40-44 |
| 1935 (*f*) | .70(*f*) | .65(*f*) | 44 | .67-.94½(*f*) | 40 | .54 -.85(*f*) | 40-44 | .80-.94½(*f*) | 40 | .54-.57½(*f*) | 40-44 |
| *Edmonton*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .68 | .68 | 54 | .88 | 44 | .60-.90 | 44 | .88 | 44 | .60-.62½ | 44 |
| 1926 | .65 | ..... | 54 | .82 | 44 | .50-.76 | 44 | .82 | 44 | .50-.52 | 44 |
| 1930 | .71 | ..... | 48 | .89 | 44 | .50-.95 | 44 | .89 | 44 | .50-.52 | 44 |
| 1931 | .71 | ..... | 48 | .89 | 44 | .52-.95 | 44 | .89 | 44 | .50-.54 | 44 |
| 1932 (*g*) | .65½(*g*) | ..... | 48 | .82(*g*) | 40 | .50-.83(*g*) | 40-44 | .82(*g*) | 40 | .48-.52(*g*) | 44 |
| 1933 (*g*) | .65½(*g*) | ..... | 48 | .82(*g*) | 42 | .50-.83(*g*) | 42 | .82(*g*) | 42 | .48-.52(*g*) | 42 |
| 1934 (*g*) | .65½(*g*) | ..... | 48 | .82(*g*) | 42 | .50-.83(*g*) | 42 | .82(*g*) | 42 | .48-.52(*g*) | 42 |
| 1935 | .64½ | ..... | 48 | .79½ | 46 | .50-.79½ | 44 | .78½ | 44 | .48-.52 | 44 |
| *Lethbridge*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | .584 | ..... | 56¼ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .48 | 54 |
| 1926 | .586 | ..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | .586-.686 | 56 | ..... | ..... | .549 | 54 |
| 1930 | .61 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | 59-.70 | 54 | ..... | ..... | .50-.55 | 54 |
| 1931 | .61 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .59-.78 | 44-54 | ..... | ..... | .50-.55 | 54 |
| 1932 | .55 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .54-.70 | 44-54 | ..... | ..... | .45-.51 | 54 |
| 1933 | .50½ | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .496-.643 | 44-63 | ..... | ..... | .41½ | 54 |
| 1934 | .50½ | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .496-.643 | 44-63 | ..... | ..... | .41½ | 54 |
| 1935 | .51½ | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | .51-.656 | 54 | ..... | ..... | .42½ | 54 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nelson*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | (*c*)100.00 | 51 | .69 | 44 | (*c*) 75.00 | ..... | .69 | 44 | .56¼ | 54 |
| 1926 | ..... | 110.00 | 54 | ..... | ..... | 110.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .50 | 48 |
| 1930 | ..... | 120.00 | 48-54 | ..... | ..... | 120.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .50 | 48 |
| 1931 | ..... | 120.00 | 48-54 | ..... | ..... | 120.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .50 | 48 |
| 1932 | ..... | 115.00 | 48-54 | ..... | ..... | 115.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .40 | 48 |
| 1933 | ..... | 100.00 | 48-54 | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .40 | 48 |
| 1934 | ..... | 100.00 | 48-54 | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .40 | 48 |
| 1935 | ..... | 110.00 | 58-54 | ..... | ..... | 110.00 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .40 | 48 |
| *Vancouve*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .60 (*j*) | 48 | .87½ | 48 | .58-.71½ | 44 | .64-.71½ | 44 | .59 | 44 |
| 1926 | .68 | .62 | 48 | .69-.94 | 48 | .45-.74 | 44-48 | .69-.74 | 44 | .44-.53 | 44-48 |
| 1930 | .69 | .63 | 48 | .69-.97 | 48 | .52-.75 | 44-48 | .70-.75 | 44 | .50-.59 | 44-48 |
| 1931 | .69 | .63 | 48 | .69-.97 | 48 | .52-.75 | 44-48 | .70-.75 | 44 | .50-.59 | 44-48 |
| 1932 (*h*) | .69(*h*) | .63(*h*) | 48 | .69-.97(*h*) | 32 | .52-.75(*h*) | 44-48 | .70-.75(*h*) | 44 | .50-.59(*h*) | 44-48 |
| 1933 (*h*) | .69(*h*) | .63(*h*) | 48 | .62-.87½(*h*) | 32 | .52-.75(*h*) | 44-48 | .70-.75(*h*) | 44 | .50-.59(*h*) | 44-48 |
| 1934 (*h*) | .69(*h*) | .63(*h*) | 48 | .62-.87½(*h*) | 32-48 | .52-.75(*h*) | 44-48 | .70-.75(*h*) | 44 | .50-.59(*h*) | 44-48 |
| 1935 | .69(*h*) | .63(*h*) | 48 | .65½-.92(*h*) | 40-48 | .52-.75(*h*) | 44 | .70-.75(*h*) | 44 | .50-.54(*h*) | 44 |
| *Victoria*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | ..... | .60 (*j*) | 48 | .87½ | 44 | .58 | 44 | .64-.71½ | 44 | .54 | 44 |
| 1926 | .64 | ..... | 52 | .69-.94 | 44 | .51-.74 | 44-48 | .69-.74 | 44 | .53 | 44-53 |
| 1930 | .69 | ..... | 52 | .69-.97 | 44 | .52-.75 | 44-48 | .70-.75 | 44 | .54 | 44-53 |
| 1931 | .69 | ..... | 52 | .69-.97 | 44 | .52-.75 | 44-48 | .70-.75 | 44 | .54 | 44-53 |
| 1932 | .69 | ..... | 52 | .69-.97 | 44 | .52-.75 | 44-48 | .70-.75 | 44 | .54 | 44-53 |
| 1933 | .65½ | ..... | 50 | .62-.87½ | 44 | .494-.71¼ | 44-48 | .66½-.71¼ | 44 | .513 | 44-53 |
| 1934 | .65½ | ..... | 48 | .62-.87½ | 44 | .494-.71¼ | 44-48 | .66½-.71¼ | 44 | .513 | 44-53 |
| 1935 | .67¼ | ..... | 44 | .65½-.92 | 44 | .507-.73⅛ | 44-48 | .68⅓-.73¼ | 44 | .526 | 544-53 |

* Maximum rates based on length of service; in most cities bus drivers, on lines operated in connection with street railways, receive the same maximum rates of wages as one man car operators.

‡ Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

† Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§ Including troublemen, and groundmen in some cases; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities.

(*a*) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

(*b*) Deduction from earnings: 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934; 10 per cent in 1935.

(*c*) Per month.

(*d*) In summer 54 cents per hour, two men cars, 59 cents, one man cars, 42 hours per week.

(*e*) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 5 per cent and up: in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 6 per cent and up.

(*f*) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 10 per cent.

(*g*) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent; in 1935, 4 to 9½ per cent.

(*h*) Deduction from earnings since Dec. 1, 1932, 1933, 1934, five per cent; 1935 two and one-half per cent.

(*j*) On October 1, 1920, 65 cents per hour.

(*k*) On October 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(*l*) On June 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(*m*) No two men cars in operation in Regina since 1921; in Calgary very few.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

(a) POLICEMEN

| Locality | (Maximum per year) 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | | | | | |
| Sydney | 1,380 | 72 | 1,106 | 64 | 1,242 | .... |
| Amherst | 1,092 | 70 | 1,092 | 70 | 1,092 | 70 |
| Halifax | 1,400 | 56 | 1,440 | 56 | 1,440 | 56 |
| Truro | 1,320 | 84 | 1,211 | 84 | 1,211 | 84 |
| *Prince Edward Island—* | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | 1,080 | 56 | 1,140 | 56 | 1,140 | 56 |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | | | | |
| Moncton | 1,500 | 56 | 1,404 | 56 | 1,404 | 56 |
| St. John | 1,440 | 63 | 1,425 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| Fredericton | 1,200 | 84 | 1,200 | 84 | 1,200 | 84 |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | |
| Quebec | 1,326 | 84 | 1,383 | .... | 1,383 | .... |
| Three Rivers | 1,460 | 77 | 1,300 | 77 | 1,300 | 77 |
| Sherbrooke | 1,508 | .... | 1,272 | .... | 1,272 | .... |
| Sorel | 1,100 | .... | 990 | .... | 990 | .... |
| St. Hyacinthe†† | 1,450 | .... | 884 | .... | 1,300 | .... |
| St. John's | 1,092 | 70 | 1,092 | 60 | 1,196 | 60 |
| Montreal | 1,700 | .... | 1,800 | 84 | 1,800 | 84 |
| Westmount | 1,700 | 78 | 1,700 | 78 | 1,700 | 78 |
| Hull | 1,200 | 84 | 1,180 | 70 | 1,180 | 70 |
| *Ontario—* | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 1,913 | 48 | 1,915 | .... | 1,915 | .... |
| Brockville | 1,197 | 77 | 1,140 | 77 | 1,140 | 77 |
| Kingston | 1,450 | 60 | 1,450 | 54 | 1,450 | 54 |
| Belleville | 1,550 | 70 | 1,395 | 70 | 1,500 | .... |
| Peterborough | 1,500 | 60 | 1,400 | 70 | 1,400 | 70 |
| Oshawa | 1,800 | 51 | 1,493 | 54 | 1,493 | 54 |
| Orillia | ..... | .... | 1,200 | 84 | 960 | 84 |
| Toronto | 1,950 | 48 | 1,982 | 48 | 1,982 | 48 |
| Niagara Falls | 1,750 | 60 | 1,420 | 60 | 1,420 | 60 |
| St. Catharines | 1,734 | 60 | 1,515 | 54 | 1,515 | 54 |
| Hamilton | 1,750 | 48 | 1,672 | 48 | 1,672 | 48 |
| Brantford | 1,643 | 56 | 1,478 | 56 | 1,546 | 56 |
| Galt | 1,400 | 65 | 1,400 | 65 | 1,400 | 65 |
| Guelph | 1,450 | 56 | 1,450 | 70 | 1,450 | 70 |
| Kitchener | 1,500 | 60 | 1,520 | 63 | 1,425 | 63 |
| Woodstock | 1,300 | 70 | 1,300 | 70 | 1,300 | 70 |
| Stratford | 1,580 | 48 | 1,449 | .... | 1,500 | .... |
| London | 1,762 | 48 | 1,762 | 48 | 1,762 | 48 |
| St. Thomas | 1,800 | 70 | 1,620 | 60 | 1,620 | 60 |
| Chatham | 1,550 | 54 | 1,445 | 54 | 1,445 | 54 |
| Windsor | 2,150 | 48 | 1,650 | 48 | 1,650 | 48 |
| Sarnia | 1,620 | 54 | 1,458 | 54 | 1,458 | 54 |
| Owen Sound | 1,700 | 65 | 1,620 | 63 | 1,620 | 63 |
| North Bay | 1,440 | 59 | 1,200 | 60 | 1,440 | 60 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 1,800 | 70 | 1,218 | 56 | 1,350 | 56 |
| Port Arthur | 1,860 | 60 | 1,773 | 60 | ‡1,653 | 60 |
| Fort William | 1,860 | 54 | ‡1,650 | 54 | †1,650 | 54 |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg** | 1,836 | 48 | 1,584 | 48 | 1,584 | 48 |
| Brandon | 1,500 | 48 | 1,260 | 48 | 1,260 | 48 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | |
| Regina | 1,860 | 48 | 1,665 | 54 | 1,662 | 54 |
| Saskatoon | 1,800 | 48 | 1,860 | 48 | 1,860 | 48 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,800 | 48 | 1,380 | 48 | 1,380 | 48 |
| Prince Albert | 1,680 | 50 | 1,512 | 48 | 1,512 | 48 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | |
| Medicine Hat | 1,620 | .... | 1,458 | 48 | 1,458 | 48 |
| Edmonton | 1,740 | 48 | 1,656 | 48 | 1,632 | 48 |
| Calgary | 1,800 | 48 | 1,566 | 44 | 1,566 | 44 |
| Lethbridge | 1,680 | 48 | 1,433 | 48 | 1,461 | 48 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | | |
| Nelson | 1,620 | 56 | 1,440 | 56 | 1,560 | 48 |
| Trail | 1,800 | 56 | 1,476 | 56 | 1,624 | 56 |
| New Westminster | 1,740 | 48 | 1,500 | .... | 1,500 | .... |
| Vancouver | 1,890 | 48 | 1,580 | 48 | 1,580 | 48 |
| Victoria | 1,710 | 48 | 1,462 | 48 | 1,506 | 48 |
| Prince Rupert | 1,752 | .... | 1,752 | .... | 1,752 | .... |

(b) FIREMEN

| Locality | (Maximum per year) 1929 Wages | 1934 Wages | 1935 Wages |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | | |
| *g* Sydney | 1,360 | 1,104 | 1,188 |
| *l* Amherst | 1,100 | 1,030 | 1,040 |
| *b* Halifax | 1,404 | †1,600 | †1,600 |
| *f* Truro | §1,080 | § 972 | § 972 |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | |
| St. John | 1,320 | 1,254 | ..... |
| | *1,440 | *1,368 | ..... |
| *Quebec—* | | | |
| *l* Quebec | 1,456 | 1,357 | 1,383 |
| *b* Three Rivers | 1,460 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| *h* Sherbrooke | 1,560 | 1,336 | 1,336 |
| *b* Montreal | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| *b* Westmount | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| *b* Hull | 1,200 | 1,180 | 1,180 |
| *Ontario—* | | | |
| *b* Ottawa | 1,751 | 1,751 | 1,751 |
| *b* Brockville | 1,250 | 1,177 | 1,177 |
| *b* Kingston | 1,205 | 1,084 | 1,084 |
| *b* Belleville | 1,200 | 1,140 | 1,200 |
| *b* Peterborough | 1,350 | 1,225 | 1,225 |
| *b* Oshawa | 1,500 | 1,260 | 1,260 |
| *b* Toronto | 1,950 | 1,982 | 1,982 |
| *k* Niagara Falls | 1,700 | 1,377 | 1,377 |
| *b* St. Catharines | 1,460 | 1,314 | 1,314 |
| *b* Hamilton | 1,750 | 1,673 | 1,663 |
| *b* Brantford | 1,643 | 1,544 | 1,544 |
| *b* Galt | 1,200 | 1,080 | 1,080 |
| *b* Guelph | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| *b* Kitchener | 1,450 | 1,341 | 1,350 |
| *h* Woodstock | 1,424 | 1,314 | 1,314 |
| *b* Stratford | 1,575 | 1,302 | 1,351 |
| *b* London | 1,728 | 1,574 | 1,574 |
| *b* St. Thomas | 1,500 | 1,275 | 1,275 |
| *b* Chatham | 1,480 | 1,379 | 1,379 |
| *b* Windsor | 1,980 | 1,681 | 1,681 |
| *b* Sarnia | 1,500 | 1,404 | 1,404 |
| *b* Owen Sound | 1,100 | 960 | 960 |
| *a* North Bay | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| *b* Sault Ste. Marie | 1,380 | 1,020 | 1,200 |
| *a* Port Arthur | 1,620 | 1,539 | 1,539 |
| *b* Fort William | 1,600 | 1,520 | 1,520 |
| *Manitoba—* | | | |
| *b* Winnipeg | 1,740 | 1,507 | 1,507 |
| *b* Brandon | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | |
| *b* Regina | 1,644 | 1,390 | 1,426 |
| *b* Saskatoon | 1,830 | 1,478 | 1,478 |
| *b* Moose Jaw | 1,536 | 1,140 | 1,140 |
| *j* Prince Albert | 1,380 | 1,313 | 1,313 |
| *Alberta—* | | | |
| *b* Medicine Hat | 1,500 | 1,350 | 1,350 |
| *b* Edmonton | 1,680 | 1,602 | 1,572 |
| *b* Calgary | 1,740 | 1,514 | 1,514 |
| *b* Lethbridge | 1,620 | 1,378 | 1,405 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | |
| *l* Fernie | 1,200 | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| *c* Nelson | 1,560 | 1,320 | 1,320 |
| *b* New Westminster | 1,680 | 1,440 | 1,440 |
| *b* Vancouver | 1,680 | 1,384 | 1,465 |
| *b* Victoria | 1,695 | 1,449 | 1,454 |
| *i* Nanaimo | 1,560 | 1,320 | 1,320 |
| *d* Prince Rupert | 1,680 | 1,320 | 1,320 |

††Also act as firemen and previous to 1934 were provided with house, heat, light and clothing. In 1935 clothing only to be supplied.

‡In addition to above, good conduct pay of $5.00 per month is payable to constables on attaining 10 years' service and an additional $5.00 per month after 15 years' service.

**"Merit pay" of from 10 to 20 cents per day according to length of service over 10 years.

†All employees contributing 10% of their salary to city to be used for relief purposes. §Plus rent, light and fuel. *Motor truck drivers. *a* Double platoon system. *b* Double platoon with one day off in seven. Shifts, 10 hours day, 14 hours night; or 11 hours day, 13 hours night; or 12 hours day, 12 hours night. *c* Double platoon, 24 hours off every two weeks. *d* Double platoon, 24 hours off every ten days. *e* Double platoon, 24 hours on and 24 hours off. *f* Continuous duty. *g* Continuous duty, one day off in ten. *h* Continuous duty, one day off in seven. *i* One day off in four. *j* Continuous duty, twelve hours off every fourth day. *k* Continuous duty, two days on and one day off. *l* Call brigade—one man on duty continuously with every second Sunday off.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

(c) LABOURERS

| Locality | Unit | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hours per week | Wages | Hours per week | Wages | Hours per week |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| Sydney | Hour | .35-.42 | 54 | .35-.37 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| Amherst | Hour | .34 | 48 | .34 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| Halifax | Hour | .40-.50 | 54 | .35-.54 | 30-57 | .35-.54 | 30-57 |
| Truro | Hour | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| Yarmouth | Day | 2.50 | 54 | 2.00 | 50 | 1.50 | 50 |
| *Prince Edward Island—* | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | Hour | .30-.33 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | | | | | |
| Moncton | Hour | .35-.45 | 54 | .27-.405 | 54 | .27-.405 | 54 |
| St. John | Day | 3.25 | 54 | 3.00-3.25 | 54 | 3.00-3.25 | 54 |
| Fredericton | Hour | .30 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .35-.45 | 48 |
| Campbellton | Hour | .30 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| Bathurst | Day | 2.50 | 60 | 2.00 | 60 | 2.25 | 60 |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | Hour | .35 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 40 |
| Three Rivers | Hour | .40 | 60 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| Sherbrooke | Hour | .35 | 60 | .25 | 45-54 | .30 | 40-48 |
| Sorel | Hour | .30 | 60 | .20 | 48 | .20 | 48 |
| St. Hyacinthe | Hour | .30 | ..... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| St. John | Hour | .30-.35 | 60 | .25-.35 | 40 | .30-.35 | 45-50 |
| Lachine | Hour | .35 | 60 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| Montreal | Hour | .40 | 60 | .35-.40 | 48 | .35-.40 | 48 |
| Westmount | Hour | .35 | 60 | .25-.35 | 60 | .25-.35 | 60 |
| Hull | Hour | .40 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| *Ontario—* | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | Hour | .50 | 44 | .50 | 40-44 | .50 | 44 |
| Brockville | Hour | .35 | 54 | .35 | 24 | .35 | 24 |
| Kingston | Hour | .40-.55 | 54 | .35-.40 | 48 | .35-.40 | 48 |
| Belleville | Hour | .40 | 60 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| Peterborough | Hour | .40 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| Oshawa | Hour | .40 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| Orillia | Hour | .35-.40 | 54 | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| Toronto | Hour | .60 | 44 | .594 | 44 | .594 | 44 |
| Niagara Falls | Hour | .45-.55 | 50 | .38-.50 | 48 | .38-.50 | 48 |
| St. Catharines | Hour | .37-.50 | 54 | .37-.38 | 27-54 | .37-.40 | 18-54 |
| Hamilton | Hour | .55-.60 | 49 | .465-.54 | 44-48 | .465-.54 | 44-48 |
| Brantford | Hour | .45-.50 | 50 | .45-.475 | 48 | .45-.475 | 48 |
| Galt | Hour | .45-.50 | 44 | .45-.50 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44 |
| Guelph | Hour | .40 | 44 | .40 | 24-40 | .40 | 24-48 |
| Kitchener | Hour | .40 | 54 | .40 | 24-44 | .40 | 24-44 |
| Woodstock | Hour | .30-.45 | 54 | .30-.40 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44 |
| Stratford | Hour | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| London | Hour | .45 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 50 |
| St. Thomas | Hour | .40 | 54 | .40-.50 | 48 | .40-.50 | 48 |
| Chatham | Hour | .40 | 50 | .40-.45 | 44 | .35-.45 | 44 |
| Windsor | Hour | .40-.60 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| Sarnia | Hour | .40-.60 | 48 | .40-.675 | ..... | .40-.675 | ..... |
| Owen Sound | Hour | .39 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .30-.35 | 48 |
| North Bay | Hour | .40 | 60 | .40 | 32 | .40 | 40 |
| Cobalt | Day | 3.75-4.00 | 54 | 3.00-3.50 | 54 | 3.00-3.75 | 54 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Hour | .45-.50 | 48 | .35-.45 | 48 | .35-.475 | 48 |
| Port Arthur | Hour | .40-.52 | 49½ | .40-.52 | 44 | .40-.52 | 44 |
| Fort William | Hour | .35-.45 | 52½ | .40-.425 | 44 | .40-.425 | 44 |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | Hour | .425-.52 | 48-54 | .383-.45 | 48-54 | .383-.45 | 48-54 |
| Brandon | Hour | .35-.40 | 59 | .35-.42 | 44 | .35-.42 | 44 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | | |
| Regina | Hour | .40-.45 | 50 | .40-.44 | 44 | .40-.44 | 44 |
| Saskatoon | Hour | .45-.495 | 55 | .45* | 45 | .45* | 45 |
| Moose Jaw | Hour | .40-.45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| Prince Albert | Hour | ..... | ..... | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | | |
| Medicine Hat | Hour | .45-.50 | ..... | .40-.45 | 44 | .40-.45 | 44 |
| Edmonton | Hour | .55-.57 | 44 | .48-.54 | 44 | .48-.54 | 44 |
| Calgary | Hour | .54 | 44 | .45-.486 | ..... | .45-.486 | ..... |
| Lethbridge | Hour | .55 | 48 | .415-.50 | 32-44 | .425 | ..... |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Day | 4.00-4.25 | ..... | 2.50-3.60 | 48 | 3.20-4.00 | 48 |
| Trail | Day | 4.00-4.50 | 48 | 3.55-3.80 | 48 | 3.90-4.40 | 48 |
| New Westminster | Day | 4.60 | 44 | 4.00 | 44 | 4.00 | 44 |
| Vancouver | Hour | .407-.658 | 44 | .375-.585 | 40 | .375-.585 | 40 |
| Victoria | Hour | .531 | 44 | .479 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| Nanaimo | Day | 4.75 | 44 | 3.50-4.00 | 44 | 3.50-4.00 | 44 |
| Prince Rupert | Hour | .575 | 48 | .45 | 36 | .45 | 36 |

*In 1933 hourly rates were subject to the following deductions—6% on first $41.67 earned each half month and 25% on any amount in excess of $41.67. Rates for 1934 and 1935 have been subject to additional deduction as follows—4% on amounts up to $41.67 per half month 8% on amounts from $41.67 to $66.67, 10% on amounts from $66.67 to $100.00 and 14% on all amounts over $100.00.

TABLE III.—STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING (LONGSHOREMEN), AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(*a*) STEAM RAILWAYS*

| Occupation | | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923-1926 | 1927-1928 | 1929-1935*b* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Conductors—* | | | | | | | |
| Passenger, per mile | cents | 4·67 | 4·27 | 4·27 | 4·27 | 4·47 | 4·47–4·72 |
| Passenger, per day | $ | 7·00 | 6·40 | 6·40 | 6·40 | 6·70 | 6·70–7·08 |
| Passenger, per month | $ | 210·00 | 192·00 | 192·00 | 192·00 | 201·00 | 201·00–219·65 |
| Freight, through per mile | cents | 6·44 | 5·80 | 5·80 | 5·80 | 6·16 | 6·16–6·25 |
| Freight, way, per mile | cents | 6·96 | 6·32 | 6·32 | 6·32 | 6·68 | 6·68–7·11 |
| *Brakemen—* | | | | | | | |
| Passenger, per mile | cents | 3·33 | 2·93 | 2·93 | 2·93 | 3·13 | 3·13–3·18 |
| Passenger, per day | $ | 5·00 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 4·70 | 4·70–4·77 |
| Passenger, per month | $ | 150·00 | 132·00 | 132·00 | 132·00 | 141·00 | 141·00–143·10 |
| Freight, through, per mile | cents | 5·12 | 4·48 | 4·48 | 4·48 | 4·84 | 4·84–4·91 |
| Freight, way, per mile | cents | 5·52 | 4·88 | 4·88 | 4·88 | 5·24 | 5·24–5·31 |
| *Baggagemen, train—* | | | | | | | |
| Per mile | cents | 3·44 | 3·04 | 3·04 | 3·04 | 3·24 | 3·24–3·28 |
| Per day | $ | 5·16 | 4·56 | 4·56 | 4·56 | 4·86 | 4·86–4·94 |
| Per month | $ | 154·80 | 136·80 | 136·80 | 136·80 | 145·80 | 145·80–153·32 |
| *Yardmen—* | | | | | | | |
| Foremen, per day | $ | 6·96 | 6·32 | 6·32 | 6·32 | 6·64 | 6·64–6·74 |
| Helpers, per day | $ | 6·48 | 5·84 | 5·84 | 5·84 | 6·16 | 6·16–6·25 |
| Switch tenders, per day | $ | 5·04 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 4·72 | 4·72–4·79 |
| *Locomotive Engineers—* | | | | | | | |
| Passenger, per mile | cents | 6·40–6·70 | 5·92–6·92 | 5·92–6·92 | 5·92–6·92 | 6·16–7·16 | 6·16–7·16 |
| Freight, per mile | cents | 7·12–9·04 | 6·48–8·40 | 6·48–8·40 | 6·48–8·40 | 6·84–8·76 | 6·84–8·76 |
| Yard, per day | $ | 7·04–8·36 | 6·40–7·72 | 6·40–7·72 | 6·40–7·72 | 6·72–8·04 | 6·72–8·04 |
| *Locomotive Firemen—* | | | | | | | |
| Passenger, per mile | cents | 4·80–6·00 | 4·32–5·32 | 4·32–5·52 | 4·32–5·52 | 4·56–5·76 | 4·56–5·76 |
| Freight, per mile | cents | 5·28–6·79 | 4·64–6·15 | 4·64–6·15 | 4·64–6·15 | 5·00–6·51 | 5·00–6·51 |
| Yard, per day | $ | 5·00–6·96 | 4·96–6·32 | 4·96–6·32 | 4·96–6·32 | 5·28–6·64 | 5·28–6·64 |
| Hostlers, per day | $ | 5·60–6·24 | 4·96–5·60 | 4·96–5·60 | 4·96–5·60 | 5·50–6·60 | 5·50–6·00 |
| Hostlers, helpers, per day | $ | 5·04 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 4·40 | 4·90 | 4·90 |
| *Telegraph Service—* | | | | | | | |
| Train Despatchers, per month | $ | 227·00–257·00 | 210·68–240·68 | 210·00–240·00 | ..... | 225·00–252·00 | 225·00–252·00 |
| Telegraph, Operators, per month | $ | 130·00–142·00 | 117·76–129·76 | 117·00–129·00 | 117·00–129·00 | 122·00–134·00 | 122·00–134·00 |
| Agents, per month | $ | 137·00–154·00 | 124·76–141·76 | 124·00–141·00 | 124·00–141·00 | 129·00–146·00 | 129·00–146·00 |
| Relief Agents, per month | $ | 147·00–156·00 | 134·76–143·76 | 134·00–143·00 | 134·00–143·00 | 139·00–148·00 | 139·00–148·00 |
| Assistant Agents, per month | $ | 78·00 | 70·00 | 70·00 | 70·00 | 70·00–75·00 | 70·00–75·00 |
| Linemen, per month | $ | 151·00–159·00 | 134·68–142·68 | 129·18–137·18 | ..... | 140·00–148·00 | 140·00–148·00 |
| *Maintenance of Way—* | | | | | | | |
| Extra gang foremen, per day | $ | 5·55–6·40 | 4·75–5·60 | 4·51–5·36 | 4·70–5·50 | 5·10–5·60 | 5·25–5·75 |
| Section foremen, first class yards, per day | $ | 5·60 | 4·80 | 4·56 | 4·80 | 5·00 | 5·15 |
| Section foremen, on line, per day | $ | 5·30 | 4·50 | 4·26 | 4·40 | 4·55 | 4·70 |
| Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour | cents | 48½ | 40 | 35 | 38 | 41 | 41–45 |
| Sectionmen, other, per hour | cents | 48½ | 40 | 35 | 36–38 | 38–40 | 38–43 |
| *Bridge and Building—* | | | | | | | |
| Foremen, per day | $ | 6·30 | 5·50 | 5·10 | 5·30 | 5·60 | 5·75 |
| Foremen, painter, per day | $ | 6·05 | 5·25 | 4·85 | 5·00 | 5·25 | 5·50 |
| Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum) | cents | 68 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 62 | 65 |
| Carpenters, per hour | cents | 68–72 | 58–62 | 54–58 | 56–60 | 58–62 | 61–65 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour | cents | 68–83 | 58–73 | 54–69 | 55–70 | 57–72 | 60–77 |
| Painters, per hour | cents | 68 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 58 | 58–61 |
| Bridgemen or rough carpenters, per hour | cents | 58–68 | 48–58 | 44–54 | 46–56 | 48–58 | 48–61 |
| Mechanics' helpers, per hour | cents | 51½ | 44 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
| Signalmen, non-interlocked crossings, per hour | cents | 46½ | 38 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 40 |
| Pumpmen, per month | $ | 110·00–116·00 | 92·66–98·66 | 82·46–88·46 | 87·00–93·00 | 91·00–97·00 | 96·00–102·00 |
| Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day | $ | 5·90 | 5·10 | 4·70 | 4·85 | 5·00 | 5·15 |
| §*Locomotive and Car Shops—* | | | | | | | |
| †Mechanics, per hour | cents | 85 | 77 | 70 | 70 | 74 | 79 |
| ‡Other carmen, etc., per hour | cents | 80 | 72 | 63 | 63 | 67 | 72 |
| Helpers, per hour | cents | 62*a* | 54*a* | 47*a* | 47*a* | 51*a* | 56*a* |
| Electrical workers, electricians, per hour | cents | 85 | 77 | 70 | 70 | 74 | 79 |
| Electrical workers, linemen, per hour | cents | 81 | 73 | 66 | 66 | 70 | 75 |
| Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour | cents | 75 | 67 | 60 | 60 | 64 | 69 |
| Electrical workers, operators, etc., per hour | cents | 68 | 60 | 53 | 53 | 57 | 62 |
| Coach cleaners, per hour | cents | 50 | 42 | 38 | 38 | 42 | 44 |
| Shop labourers, per hour | cents | 48½ | 40 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 40–42 |

*Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, but in some cases some other consideration has been arranged.

†Machinists; boilermakers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc.

‡Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc.

§Since 1918 employees are allowed one minute extra, for checking in and out, for each hour actually worked, thereby increasing earnings approximately one cent per hour.

(*a*) On Western lines Port Arthur and west, until 1929 in addition to these rates boilermakers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boilermakers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers 2 cents.

(*b*) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows: Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1212.) Deduction amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1935, 12 per cent; May 1, 1935, 10 per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, p. 991; December, 1934, p. 1085.)

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

*(b)* TRUCKING AND CARTAGE—LOCAL†

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS | | | | | | |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 18 00–25 00 | 44 | 15.50–24.00 | 44–54 | 15.50–24.00 | 44–54 |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 21.50–30.00 | 54–60 | 14.50–27.00 | 48–60 | 14.50–22.00 | 48–60 |
| Moncton..... | 19.00–21.00 | 50–54 | 15.00–16.50 | 54 | 12.00–18.00 | 48–54 |
| Fredericton.. | 20.00 | 54 | 15.00–17.00 | 54 | 15.00–17.00 | 54 |
| *Prince Edward Island—* | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 15.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 | 12.00–15.00 | 50–54 |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | 24.50 | 70 | 17.50–23.00 | 48–55 | 17.00–21.50 | 48–55 |
| Montreal..... | 21.00–27.00 | 50–60 | 14.50–22.00 | 40–60 | 16.00–22.00 | 48–60 |
| *Ontario—* | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 19.50–27.00 | 44–54 | 15.50–24.00 | 40–60 | 18.50–24.00 | 44–60 |
| Brockville.... | 22.00 | 54 | 18 00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| Kingston..... | 20 00* | 45 | 14.00–27.00 | 44–60 | 14.00–24.00 | 44–56 |
| Toronto. .... | 22.00–28.00 | 44–65 | 16.75–26.25 | 45–65 | 16.00–26.25 | 44–60 |
| Hamilton.... | 22.00–27.50 | 45–60 | 19.00–27.00 | 48–60 | 16.00–25.00 | 44–60 |
| Brantford.... | 17.00–28.00 | 36–48 | 15.75–22.00 | 40–57 | 15.75–20.00 | 40–57 |
| Guelph..... | 21.75 | 47 | 18.25–20.00 | 45–60 | 18.00–21.00 | 45–60 |
| Oshawa..... | 20.00 | 59 | 18.00–19.00 | 48–59 | 18.00–19 00 | 48–59 |
| St. Catharines..... | 22 50* | 50½ | 21.50 | 60 | 21.50 | 60 |
| Stratford..... | 20.75–23.50 | 59 | 17.50–20.75 | 59 | 15.50–18.00 | 52 |
| Owen Sound . | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| Welland..... | 15.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 60 |
| London..... | 19.00–27.00 | 44–56 | 15.00–26.00 | 44–60 | 15.00–26.00 | 43–54 |
| Windsor..... | 24.50–30.00 | 50–58 | 15.00–24.00 | 51–60 | 15.00–21.50 | 45–48 |
| Sudbury..... | 25 50* | 60 | 18.00–21.00 | 48–60 | 14.50–24.00 | 48–60 |
| Fort William. | 25 00 | 51 | 18.75–22 50 | 45–51 | 18.00–25.00 | 50–60 |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 15.75–31.25 | 45–54 | 16.00–24.75 | 48–55 | 14.00–22.50 | 44–55 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | |
| Regina..... | 21.25–27.00 | 47–60 | 16.00–27.00 | 44–54 | 15.00–21.50 | 44–54 |
| Prince Albert | 24.00 | 60 | 16.25–25.00 | 60 | 16.25–25 00 | 60 |
| Saskatoon.... | 24.00–27.00 | 60 | 14.50–21.50 | 30–54 | 17.75–21.50 | 30–54 |
| Moose Jaw... | 20 00–35.00 | 48–50 | 15 00–23.75 | 48–54 | 12.50–23.00 | 48–54 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | |
| Calgary..... | 20.00–30.00 | 44–60 | 15.00–22.50 | 45–54 | 15.00–25.00 | 45–60 |
| Edmonton... | 21.25–30.00 | 44–60 | 17.00–20.25 | 40–54 | 16.00–21.25 | 40–50 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | | |
| Vancouver... | 22.00–30.00 | 40–54 | 18.00–26.00 | 40–54 | 18.00–26.00 | 40–54 |
| Victoria..... | 18.00–31.25 | 40–54 | 16.25–25.00 | 40–56 | 16.00–25.00 | 40–56 |
| New Westminster.... | 27.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 44 | 19.75 | 44 |
| Prince Rupert | 36.00 | 48–54 | 36.00 | 54 | 30.00–36.00 | 48–54 |
| Nelson..... | 30.00–31.25 | 54 | 24.00–27.50 | 48–54 | 24.00–27.50 | 48–54 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| TEAMSTERS | | | | | | |
| *Nova Scotia—* | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 18.00 | 44 | 16.00–20.00 | 44–48 | 15.00–20.00 | 44–54 |
| *New Brunswick—* | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| Moncton..... | 20.00–27.00 | 54 | 21.75–23.00 | 54 | 23.00–24.50 | 50–54 |
| *Prince Edward Island—* | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | ..... | ..... | 16.00–20.00 | 54 | 15.00–20.00 | 54 |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 22.50 | 60 | 15.00–18.00 | 48–60 | 13.50–18.00 | 40–60 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 16.50 | 48 | 15.00 | 44 | 15.50 | 45 |
| *Ontario—* | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 18.00–22.50 | 44–54 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| Oshawa..... | 20.00 | 59 | 18 00 | 59 | 18.00 | 59 |
| Toronto..... | 21.00–30.00 | 48–60 | 15.00–26.25 | 40–56 | 17 00–23.75 | 48–65 |
| Peterborough | 18.00–21.00 | 40–60 | 15.00–19.00 | 54–60 | 15.00–19.00 | 54–60 |
| Owen Sound.. | 16.00–18.00 | 54–60 | 11.00 | 36 | 11.00 | 36 |
| Brantford.... | 15.00–20.50 | 48–50 | 15.00–15.50 | 40–48 | 15.50 | 40 |
| Guelph..... | 20.00 | 47 | 17.50 | 45–50 | 15.75–17.50 | 45–50 |
| London..... | 18.00–20.00 | 50–54 | 17.00–18.00 | 54–56 | 17.00–18.00 | 54–57 |
| Fort William. | 27.50 | 60 | 25.00 | 60 | 25.00 | 60 |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 20.50–24.25 | 48–54 | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 |
| Brandon..... | 18 00–21.00 | 60 | 15.00 | 60 | 12.00–15.00 | 48–60 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | |
| Regina..... | 20.00–28.75 | 47–60 | 15.75–20.25 | 45 | 15.75–20.25 | 45 |
| Saskatoon.... | 24.00–27.00 | 60 | 19.00 | 48–54 | 19.00 | 48 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | |
| Calgary..... | 21.00–30.00 | 50–60 | 16.75–18.00 | 54 | 18.00–19.00 | 54–60 |
| Edmonton... | 22.00–30.00 | 48–60 | 19.00 | 47½ | 19.00 | 47½ |
| Lethbridge... | 25.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 50 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | | |
| Nelson..... | 27.00–31.25 | 54 | 16.25–27.50 | 54 | 20.00–27.50 | 54 |
| Prince Rupert | 36.00 | 48–54 | 36.00 | 54 | 30.00 | 48 |
| SINGLE HORSE DRIVERS | | | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S... | 14.00 | 60 | 12.00–15.00 | 48–54 | 12.00–15.00 | 48–54 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I..... | 14.00–15.00 | 50–51 | 12.00–15.00 | 50–54 | 12.00–15.00 | 54 |
| St. John, N.B.. | 18.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| Montreal, P.Q.. | 17.00–20.00 | 60 | 12.00–16.00 | 40–60 | 13.50–16.50 | 40–60 |
| Ottawa, Ont... | 18.00–21.00 | 54 | 21.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 54 |
| Kingston, Ont.. | 15.00 | 45–50 | 14.00–15.00 | 50 | –5615.00 | 50 |
| Toronto, Ont... | 22.50–23.50 | 48–50 | 19.25–20.50 | 48–50 | 20.50–21.50 | 48–50 |
| Hamilton, Ont.. | 22.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| Prince Albert, Sask..... | 18.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 60 |

*1930.

†Data are chiefly from trucking and cartage firms, wholesale and retail establishments and building contractors; data for drivers for laundries, breweries, bread and cake, and meat products manufacturers appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

*(c)* Stevedoring (Longshoremen—General Cargo)

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per day | Wages per hour | Hrs per day | Wages per hour | Hrs per day |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Sea ports*—* | | | | | | |
| Halifax | .70 | 9 | .68 | 9 | .70 | 9 |
| Charlottetown | .60 | 9 | .55 | 9 | .55 | 9 |
| St. John | .70 | 9 | .68 | 9 | .70 | 9 |
| Quebec | .60 | 10 | .57 | 10 | .60 | 10 |
| Montreal | .65 | 10 | .59 | 10 | .62 | 10 |
| Vancouver (dock) | .83 | 8 | .81 | 8 | .81 | 8 |
| Vancouver (ship) | .87 | 8 | .85 | 8 | .85 | |
| Victoria (dock) | .83 | 8 | 71 | 8 | .76 | 8 |
| Victoria (ship) | .87 | 8 | .75 | 8 | .80 | 8 |
| *Sea ports*—Con. | | | | | | |
| Prince Rupert (coast steamers) | .80 | 8 | .80 | 8 | 80 | 8 |
| Prince Rupert (ocean steamers) | .84 | 8 | .85 | 8 | .85 | 8 |
| *Lake ports—* | | | | | | |
| Toronto | .40 | 10 | .35 | 10 | .40 | 10 |
| Point Edward | .35 | 10 | .35 | ..... | .35 | ..... |
| Port McNicholl | .37 | 10 | .37 | 10 | .37 | 10 |
| Fort William | .40 | 10 | .32 | 10 | .36 | 10 |

*Higher rates for handling coal, grain, etc., also for night work.

*(d)* Grain Elevators†

| Occupation | Unit | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Millwrights—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth. | 155.00 | 60 | 132.25 | 60 | 139.50 | 60 |
| No. 2 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 150.00 | 60 | 165.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.20 | 54 | 5.00 | 54 | 5.55 | 27 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .69 | 60 | .62 | 60 | .66 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .675 | 44 | .718 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 200.00 | 44½ | 200.00 | 44½ |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 8 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 160.00 | 44½ | 160.00 | 44½ |
| No. 9 | Hour | .64 | 60 | .54 | 60 | .58 | 44 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .75 | 60 | .675 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Hour | ..... | .... | .55 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 12 | Hour | ..... | .... | .605 | 32 | .605 | 40 |
| No. 13 | Week | ..... | .... | 40.80 | 44 | 40.80 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | Week | 45.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 16 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 190.00 | 48 | 190.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 18 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 189.00 | 60 | 189.00 | 60 |
| No. 19 | Mth. | 225.00 | 60 | 202.50 | 60 | 202.50 | 60 |
| No. 20 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 145.00 | 60 | 145.00 | 60 |
| No. 21 | Mth. | 210.00 | 56 | 200.00 | 44 | 200.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 135.00 | 48–60 | 135.00 | 48–60 |
| No. 23 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 175.00 | 48 | 175.00 | 48 |
| No. 24 | Mth. | 160.00 | 60 | 153.00 | 44½ | 161 50 | 44½ |
| No. 25 | Week | 44.55 | 44½ | 41.60 | 44 | 43.93 | 44 |
| No. 26 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 148.50 | 44 | 156.75 | 44 |
| No. 27 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 140.00 | 44 | 140.00 | 44 |
| No. 28 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 125.00 | 46 | 125.00 | 44 |
| No. 29 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 30 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 148.50 | 44 | 156.75 | 44 |
| No. 31 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 178.50 | 48 | 178.50 | 48 |
| No. 32 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 158.65 | 44 | 158.65 | 44 |
| *Electricians—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth. | 168.00 | 44 | 165.00 | 44 | 165.00 | 40 |
| No. 2 | Mth. | 150.00 | 60 | 127.50 | 60 | 135.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 200.00 | 44½ | 200.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Mth. | 205.00 | 60 | 184.50 | 44 | 194.75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Week | ..... | .... | 30.35 | 44 | 30.35 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 150.00 | 60 | 150.00 | 60 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Week | 48.75 | 48 | 42.50 | 48 | 42 50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 153.00 | 48 | 153.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 190.00 | 48 | 190.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 180.00 | 60 | 180.00 | 60 |
| No. 13 | Mth. | 235.00 | 56 | 200 00 | 44 | 200.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 175 00 | 48 | 175.00 | 48 |
| No. 15 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 135.00 | 48–60 | 135.00 | 48–60 |
| *Electricians*—Con. | | | | | | | |
| No. 16 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 155 00 | 60 | 155 00 | 60 |
| No. 17 | Week | 45.00 | 44½ | 43.85 | 44 | 46.30 | 44 |
| No. 18 | Mth. | 195.00 | 60 | 175.50 | 44½ | 185.25 | 44½ |
| No. 19 | Mth. | 235.00 | 44 | 220.50 | 44 | 232.75 | 44 |
| No. 20 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 148.50 | 44 | 156.75 | 44 |
| No. 21 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 110.00 | 46 | 125.00 | 44 |
| No. 22 | Mth. | 210.00 | 48 | 180.00 | 48 | 180.00 | 48 |
| No. 23 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 215.00 | 44 | 215.00 | 44 |
| No. 24 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 25 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 126.00 | 44 | 140.00 | 44 |
| No. 26 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 178.50 | 48 | 178 50 | 48 |
| No. 27 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 171.50 | 44 | 171.50 | 44 |
| *Weighmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 2 | Mth. | 150.00 | 60 | 127.50 | 60 | 135.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.50 | 54 | 4.15 | 54 | 4.60 | 27 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .63 | 60 | 57 | 40–60 | 60 | 40–60 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45–.50 | 44 | .45–.50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Week | 27.50 | 60 | 27 50 | 60 | 27.50 | 60 |
| No. 7 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 160.00 | 44½ | 160.00 | 44½ |
| No. 8 | Mth. | 205.00 | 60 | 166.50 | 44 | 180.50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .60 | 60 | .40 | 60 | 45 | 54 |
| No. 10 | Week | ..... | .... | 37.35 | 44 | 37.35 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Hour | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .60 | .... | 55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 13 | Hour | ..... | .... | .48 | 48 | 48 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 15 | Hour | ..... | .... | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 16 | Hour | .49 | 60 | .42 | 60 | .44 | 44 |
| No. 17 | Hour | ..... | .... | .57 | 32 | .57 | 40 |
| No. 18 | Week | 48.75 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 |
| No. 19 | Mth. | 170.00 | 60 | 170.50 | 60 | 170.00 | 60 |
| No. 20 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 162.00 | 48 | 162.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 190.00 | 48 | 190.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 171.00 | 60 | 171.00 | 60 |
| No 23 | Mth. | 205.00 | 60 | 184 50 | 60 | 184.50 | 60 |
| No. 24 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 145.00 | 60 | 145.00 | 60 |
| No. 25 | Mth. | 200.00 | 56 | 200.00 | 44 | 200.00 | 48 |
| No. 26 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 145.00 | 48 | 145.00 | 48 |
| No. 27 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 170.00 | 48 | 170.00 | 48 |
| No. 28 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 29 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.65 | 54 | 3.65 | 48 |
| No. 30 | Week | 37 00 | 44½ | 38.25 | 44 | 40.50 | 44 |
| No. 31 | Mth. | 180.00 | 60 | 166.50 | 44½ | 175.75 | 44½ |
| No. 32 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 100.00 | 44 | 100.00 | 44 |
| No. 33 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 110.00 | 46 | 125.00 | 44 |
| No. 34 | Mth. | 190.00 | 48 | 150.00 | 48 | 150.00 | 48 |
| No. 35 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 160.00 | 44 | 160 00 | 44 |

## TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Concluded*

### *(d)* Grain Elevators†—*Concluded*

| Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Weighmen*—Con. | | | | | | | |
| No. 36 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 165.00 | 44 | 165.00 | 44 |
| No. 37 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 170.00 | 48 | 170.00 | 48 |
| *Oilers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .52 | 60 | .47 | 40–60 | .50 | 40–60 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .54 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .375 | 60 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .44 | 60 | .37 | 60 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .475 | 48 | .475 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .50 | 60 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 50 |
| No 10 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .525 | 60 | .475 | 60 | .475 | 60 |
| No. 12 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45–.50 | 60 | .45–.50 | 60 |
| No. 13 | Hour | ..... | .... | .475 | 48 | .475 | 48 |
| No. 14 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 48–60 | .40 | 48–60 |
| No. 15 | Hour | ..... | .... | .385 | 48 | .385 | 44 |
| No. 16 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .35 | 54 | .435 | 54 | .40 | 27 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .52 | 60 | .47 | 40–60 | .50 | 40–60 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .40 | 70 | .325 | 64 | 325 | 58 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45–.50 | 60 | .45–.50 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .40 | 60 | .30 | 72 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 33 | .40 | 33 |
| No. 9 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 10 | Hour | ..... | .... | .32 | 54 | .32 | 54 |

| Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Labourers*—Con. | | | | | | | |
| No. 11 | Hour | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 12 | Hour | ..... | .... | .425 | 30 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 13 | Hour | ..... | .... | .475 | 32 | .475 | 40 |
| No. 14 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 15 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 16 | Hour | .50 | 60 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 17 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40–.45 | 48 | .40–.45 | 48 |
| No. 18 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 19 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40–.50 | 46–48 | .40–.50 | 40–48 |
| No. 20 | Hour | .50 | 60 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 21 | Hour | .50 | 60 | .40–.45 | 60 | .40–.45 | 60 |
| No. 22 | Hour | ..... | .... | .425 | 60 | .425 | 60 |
| No. 23 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 24 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 25 | Hour | .50 | 60 | .40 | 48–60 | .40 | 48–60 |
| No. 26 | Hour | ..... | .... | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 27 | Hour | .425 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .385 | 48 |
| No. 28 | Hour | ..... | .... | .30–.34 | 54 | .30–.32 | 48 |
| No. 29 | Hour | .50–.55 | 44½ | .45–.50 | 44 | .48–.53 | 44 |
| No. 30 | Hour | .50 | 60 | .50–.55 | 44½ | .475–.52 | 44½ |
| No. 31 | Hour | ..... | .... | .375–.45 | 60 | .375–.45 | 60 |
| No. 32 | Hour | ..... | .... | .365 | 48 | .365 | 48 |
| No. 33 | Hour | .55 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 | .50–.60 | 44 |
| No. 34 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 35 | Hour | ..... | .... | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 36 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .475 | 44 |
| No. 37 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .45 | 25 |
| No. 38 | Hour | .50 | 48 | .45–.50 | 48 | .45–.50 | 48 |
| No. 39 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40–.45 | 44 |
| No. 40 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 41 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |

†Hourly rates apply in most cases to seasonal or temporary employees.

## TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| Quebec and Maritime Provinces | | | | | | | |
| *Electricians*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ·55 | 50 |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.80 | 48 | 4.10 | 48 | 4.10 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Mth. | 90.00 | 60 | 94.50 | 56 | 100.00 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 126.25 | 54 | 133.25 | 54 |
| No. 6 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 54 | .525 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .48 | 54 | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| *Linemen*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Mth. | *.45 | 54 | 100.00 | .... | 125.00 | .... |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | .47 | 50 | .52 | 50 |
| No. 4 | Day | 3.80 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .425 | 60 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .44 | 54 | .40 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .444 | 54 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .57 | 54 | .465 | 54 | .465 | 54 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .56 | 50 | .505 | 50 | .505 | 50 |
| No. 11 | Hour | ..... | .... | .54 | 54 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 85.50 | 54 | 90.25 | 54 |
| No. 13 | Mth. | 115.00 | 54 | 109.00 | 54 | 109.00 | 54 |
| No. 14 | Hour | .65 | 48 | .62 | 44 | .62 | 44 |
| No. 15 | Hour | .68 | 48 | .68 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| No. 16 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 85.00 | 54 | 85.00 | 54 |

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Groundmen*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .33 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.25 | 48 | ..... | .... | 3·20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.00 | 44 | 3.00 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.64 | 54 | 2.64 | 54 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .42 | 50 | .38 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 54 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .25 | 54 | .25 | 54 |
| *Metermen*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .36 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.80 | 48 | 3.85 | 48 | 3.85 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .72 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .46 | 57 | .45 | 54 | .46 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 150.00 | 56 | 150.00 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Mth. | 90.00 | 50 | 83.33 | 44 | 83.33 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .48 | 54 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 42 |
| No. 8 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 80.00 | 54 | 80.75 | 54 |
| *Meter readers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 45.00 | .... | 45.00 | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.00 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .46 | 57 | .34 | 54 | .34 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .35 | 60 | .315 | 60 | .315 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 75.00 | 54 | 80.00 | 54 |

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Continued*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES—*Con.* | | | | | | | |
| *Operating Engineers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .55 | 56 | .60 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Mth. | *.515 | 56 | 166.66 | 56 | 166.66 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .45 | 56 | .50 | 56 | .50 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 100.00 | 56 | 100.00 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .54 | 48 | .495 | 56 | .495 | 56 |
| No. 7 | Mth. | 100.00 | .. | 108.00 | 56 | 108.00 | 56 |
| No. 8 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 98.45 | 54 | 104.40 | 54 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .65 | 56 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 3.80 | 56 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .64 | 56 | .58 | 56 | .58 | 56 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .40 | 56 | .44 | 56 | .44 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 125.00 | 56 | 125.00 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .46 | 48 | .42 | 56 | .42 | 56 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .20 | 54 | .20 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | .27 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .30 | 60 | .32 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .38 | 54 | .38 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .35 | 48 | .37 | 42 | .37 | 42 |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | |
| *Electricians—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Week | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 54 | 25.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .77 | 48 | .77 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .66 | 44 | .66 | 40 | .66 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Week | *.82 | 49½ | 37.50 | 45 | 37·50 | 45 |
| No. 6 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .675 | 32–40 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Mth. | 145.00 | 49½ | 145.00 | 49½ | 141.80 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | Hour | .80 | 49½ | .80 | 49½ | .785 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 125.00 | 49½ | 130.00 | 49½ |
| No. 12 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 150.00 | 48 | 146.67 | 48 |
| No. 13 | Mth. | 165.00 | 49½ | 165.00 | 49½ | 161.30 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | Week | 35.10 | 54 | 35.10 | 54 | 35.10 | 54 |
| *Linemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .63 | 48 | .62 | 50 | .62 | 44 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .50 | 48 | .475 | 48 | .475 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | .77 | 48 | .77 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .795 | 44 | .795 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .60 | 55 | .65 | 55 | .65 | 55 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .75 | 50 | .75 | 50 | .75 | 50 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .85 | 44 | .73 | 44 | .73 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .60 | 54 | .60 | 54 | .60 | 54 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .74 | 44 | .75 | 40 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Week | *.70 | 49½ | 34.00 | 45 | 34.00 | 45 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .45 | 54 | .35 | 55 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 13 | Hour | ..... | .... | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 14 | Hour | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 15 | Week | 32.50 | 54 | 31.00 | 54 | 31.00 | 54 |
| No. 16 | Week | ..... | .... | 27.36 | 48 | 29.28 | 48 |
| No. 17 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .795 | 44 | .795 | 44 |
| No. 18 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 124.88 | 50 | 124.88 | 50 |
| No. 19 | Hour | ..... | .... | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 20 | Hour | ..... | .... | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 21 | Hour | .70 | 54 | .62 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 22 | Hour | .622 | 52 | .65 | 50 | .66 | 50 |
| No. 23 | Hour | .73 | 55 | .73 | 55 | .715 | 55 |
| No. 24 | Mth. | 100.00 | 56 | 100.00 | 56 | 100.00 | 56 |
| No. 25 | Hour | .425 | 49½ | .425 | 49½ | .425 | 49½ |
| *Groundmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .50 | 55 | .54 | 55 | .50 | 55 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .55 | 44 | .495 | 44 | .495 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | .23 | 45 | .23 | 45 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Week | 26.75 | 54 | 26.50 | 54 | 26.50 | 54 |
| No. 6 | Week | ..... | .... | 17·28 | 48 | 19.44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .63 | 44 | .57 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| No. 8 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 90.00 | 50 | 100.00 | 50 |
| No. 9 | Hour | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .55 | 55 | .55 | 55 | .54 | 55 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .57 | 55 | .52 | 44 | .52 | 44 |
| *Switchboard operators—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .30 | 56 | .30 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Mth. | 130.00 | 48 | 126.96 | .... | 126.96 | .... |
| No. 3 | Week | ..... | .... | 24·00 | 56 | 24.00 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Mth. | 139.20 | 48 | 132.20 | 48 | 132.20 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Week | 26·18 | 56 | 26.18 | 56 | 26.18 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Week | 29.50 | 56 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Week | *.90 | 56 | 42.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | Mth. | 108.00 | 54 | *87.50 | .... | *100 00 | 56 |
| No. 9 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 130.50 | 48 | 130.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Mth. | 120.00 | 48 | 120.00 | 48 | 120.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Week | 25.00 | 54 | 23.25 | 54 | 23.25 | 54 |
| No. 12 | Mth. | 144.25 | 44 | 132.30 | 44 | 132.30 | 44 |
| No. 13 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 117.18 | 72 | 117.18 | 72 |
| No. 14 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 150.00 | 44 | 150.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | Mth. | *.80 | 56 | *.765 | 56 | 171.00 | 56 |
| No. 16 | Hour | ‡125.00 | 56 | .51 | 56 | .52 | 56 |
| No. 17 | Mth. | 190 00 | 56 | 190.00 | 56 | 185.56 | 56 |
| No. 18 | Mth. | 135.00 | 56 | 135.00 | 56 | 132.04 | 56 |
| No. 19 | Hour | ..... | .... | .72 | 48 | .72 | 48 |
| No. 20 | Mth. | 125.00 | 56 | 125.00 | 56 | 122.30 | 56 |
| No. 21 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 125.00 | 48 | 122.29 | 48 |
| No. 22 | Mth. | ..... | .... | 150.00 | 48 | 146.67 | 48 |
| No. 23 | Mth. | 135.00 | 56 | 135.00 | 56 | 132.04 | 56 |
| No. 24 | Mth. | 120.00 | 56 | 120.00 | 56 | 117.42 | 56 |
| No. 25 | Mth. | 110.00 | 56 | 110.00 | 56 | 107.67 | 56 |
| *Metermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | 130.00 | 48 | 157.00 | 48 | 157.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 105.00 | 48 | 106.40 | 48 | 106.40 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Mth | 150.00 | 44 | 140.00 | 44 | 140.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Week | 21.00 | 44 | 21.15 | 44 | 21.15 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .43 | 54 | .55 | 54 | .55 | 54 |
| No. 6 | Week | 43.85 | .... | 42.00 | 40 | 42.00 | 40 |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Week | ..... | .... | 26.50 | 54 | 26.50 | 54 |
| No. 9 | Mth | ..... | .... | 124.88 | 50 | 124.88 | 50 |
| No. 10 | Hour | ..... | .... | .80 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .45 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Hour | ..... | .... | .58 | 50 | .59 | 50 |
| No. 13 | Mth | 160.00 | 44 | 150.00 | 44 | 146.68 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Mth | 160.00 | 54 | 150.00 | 54 | 146.67 | 54 |
| *Meter readers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | 95.00 | 48 | 96.90 | 48 | 96.90 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 127.00 | 44 | 120.50 | 44 | 120.50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Week | 25.65 | 50 | 25.63 | 50 | 23.08 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 5 | Week | 27.50 | 44 | 25.96 | 48 | 25.96 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | ·40 | 54 | .44 | 55 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 7 | Week | 26.25 | 54 | 26.50 | 54 | 26.50 | 54 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 125.00 | 44 | 118.75 | 44 | 118.75 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Mth | ..... | .... | 105.90 | 39 | 105.90 | 39 |
| No. 10 | Mth | ..... | .... | 120.00 | 44 | 120.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Mth | 140.00 | 54 | 136.00 | 54 | 140.00 | 54 |
| No. 12 | Week | 30.75 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .45 | 50 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Week | *.45 | 49½ | 20.00 | 45 | 20.00 | 45 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .45 | 54 | .45 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .40 | 49½ | .38 | 49½ | .38 | 49½ |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |

*Per hour.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Concluded*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | |
| *Electricians—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | ..... | .... | 128.34 | 48 | 128.34 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .753 | 44 | .88 | 40 |
| No. 3 | Mth | ..... | .... | 156.10 | 48 | 156.10 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .95 | 47 | .724 | 47 | .724 | 47 |
| No. 5 | Mth | 170.00 | 44 | 140.50 | 44 | 143.30 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Week | ..... | .... | 31.50 | 48 | 31.15 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 6.00 | .... | 4.32 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| *Linemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .70 | 60 | .80 | 39 | .80 | 48–60 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .925 | 44 | .84 | 40 | .84 | 40 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .925 | 44 | .785 | 44 | .785 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .95 | 47½ | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .925 | 48 | .68 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Hour | 1.025 | 47 | .776 | 47 | .776 | 47 |
| No. 7 | Day | 8.30 | 44 | 6.80 | 40 | 6.80 | 40 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .95 | 44 | .875 | 40 | .855 | 40 |
| No. 9 | Hour | ..... | .... | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .87 | 44 | .87 | 40 | .87 | 40 |
| No. 11 | Hour | ..... | .... | .765 | 48 | .765 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Mth | 193.75 | 48 | 155.00 | 44 | 155.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .938 | 44 | .97 | 33 | .97 | 33 |
| No. 14 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 4.95 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 15 | Mth | 150.00 | 48 | 125.00 | 48 | 130.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | Day | 7.75 | 44 | 6.95 | 40 | 7.35 | 40 |
| *Groundmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .568 | 44 | .486 | 40 | .524 | 40 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .52 | 44 | .44 | 44 | .44 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .62 | 48 | .51 | 44 | .51 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .60 | 47 | .493 | 47 | .493 | 47 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.35 | 44 | 4.82 | 40 | 4.82 | 40 |
| No. 6 | Hour | ..... | .... | .52 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .57 | 44 | .50 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | Day | 5.50 | 44 | 4.95 | 40 | 5.22 | 40 |
| *Operators—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | 137.00 | 48 | 116.50 | 48 | 121.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Mth | ..... | .... | 140.20 | 48 | 140.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Mth | 175.00 | 48 | 158.00 | 48 | 158.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Mth | 175.00 | 44 | 143.35 | 44 | 143.35 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Week | 26.25 | 48 | 22.90 | 48 | 22.60 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Mth | †34.60 | 48 | 125.00 | 44 | 125.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Mth | 186.50 | 34 | 167.85 | 48 | 167.85 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 148.50 | 56 | 133.65 | 48 | 141.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Mth | ..... | .... | 144.00 | 52 | 152.00 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Mth | 180.00 | 52 | 162.45 | 52 | 171.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Mth | 167.00 | 48 | 150.70 | 48 | 158.65 | 48 |
| *Patrolmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | ..... | .... | 121.60 | 48 | 121.60 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 142.00 | 56 | 121.60 | 56 | 121.60 | 56 |
| No. 3 | Mth | 150.00 | 56 | 128.35 | 56 | 128.35 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .75 | 47 | .594 | 47 | .594 | 47 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .83 | 40 | .815 | 40 |
| No. 6 | Week | ..... | .... | 31.50 | 48 | 31.15 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Mth | 120.00 | 44 | 135.00 | 48 | 135.00 | 48 |
| *Meter installers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .855 | 44 | .725 | 44 | .725 | 44 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .82 | 44 | .72 | 44 | .72 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Hour | *.80 | 47½ | *75.00 | 48 | *75.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .75 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .75 | 47 | .594 | 47 | .594 | 47 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .94 | 44 | .97 | 33 | .97 | 33 |
| *Metermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .67 | 44 | .72 | 44 | .72 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .855 | 44 | .725 | 44 | .725 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | 165.00 | 47½ | 90.00 | 44 | 90.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .775 | 48 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .493 | 47 | .493 | 47 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .90 | 44 | .83 | 40 | .815 | 40 |
| No. 7 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.80 | 44 | 6.80 | 44 |
| No. 8 | Mth | ..... | .... | 130.00 | 44 | 130.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Day | *147.00 | 44 | 5.90 | 40 | 5.90 | 40 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .94 | 44 | .97 | 33 | .97 | 33 |
| No. 11 | Day | *147.00 | 44 | 5.90 | 40* | 139.65 | 44 |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .653 | 44 | .653 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .94 | 48 | .81 | 48 | .81 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .765 | 48 | .595 | 48 | .595 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Mth | 185.00 | 48 | 166.41 | 48 | 166.41 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Week | ..... | .... | 43.75 | 48 | 43.75 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .89 | 48 | .735 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 185.00 | 48 | 166.50 | 48 | 166.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Week | 46.25 | 48 | 40.95 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Mth | †6.50 | 48 | 170.00 | 44 | 170.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Mth | 180.00 | 48 | 185.00 | 48 | 194.75 | 48 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .695 | 44 | .59 | 44 | .59 | 44 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .75 | .. | .66 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 4 | Mth | 155.00 | 48 | 140.55 | 48 | 140.55 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .73 | 48 | .63 | 44 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .65 | 48 | .60 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | Hour | .68 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .575 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 130.00 | 48 | 117.00 | 48 | 117.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Week | 28.80 | 48 | 30.45 | 48 | 32.19 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Mth | 150.00 | 56 | 125.00 | 40 | 125.00 | 40 |
| No. 11 | Mth | 130.00 | 48 | 121.50 | 38 | 128.25 | 48 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .45 | 60 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48–60 |
| No. 2 | Hour | .425 | 44 | .395 | 48 | .395 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .46 | 44 | .39 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .50 | 48 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.60 | 40 | 3.60 | 40 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .40 | 48 | .30 | 56 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .50 | 48 | .415 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | Hour | .563 | 48 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .50 | 44 | .40 | 40 | .425 | 40 |

*Per month.
†Per week.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

| Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Operators, female‡—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Week | 5.00 | 45 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.75 | 45 |
| No. 2 | Week | ..... | .... | 5.75 | 48 | 6.30 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Week | 10.00 | 48 | 9.50 | 48 | 9.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Week | ..... | .... | 10.40 | 48 | 10.40 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Mth | 48.00 | 41½ | 47.00 | 41½ | 47.00 | 41½ |
| No. 6 | Week | 15.50 | 48 | 15.50 | 48 | 15.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Week | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 67.50 | 50 | 65.48 | 44 | 67.50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Week | 16.50 | 48 | 16.50 | 48 | 16.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Week | 15.50 | 48 | 15.50 | 48 | 15.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Week | 16.50 | 48 | 16.50 | 48 | 16.50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Week | 12.00 | 48 | 13.00 | 48 | 13.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | Mth | 67.50 | 45½ | 65.50 | 44 | 65.50 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Week | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 |
| No. 15 | Week | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | Mth | 65.40 | 48 | 65.40 | 40 | 65.40 | 40 |
| No. 17 | Day | 3.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | *73.00 | 48 |
| No. 18 | Day | 3.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | *73.00 | 48 |
| No. 19 | Day | 3.00 | 48 | 2.75 | 48 | *67.00 | 48 |
| No. 20 | Day | 2.75 | 48 | 2.75 | 48 | *67.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | Mth | 95.00 | 42 | 84.00 | 42 | 84.00 | 42 |
| No. 22 | Mth | 95.00 | 42 | 91.50 | 42 | 91.50 | 42 |
| No. 23 | Week | 25.00 | 44 | *80.00 | 39 | *80.00 | 39 |
| No. 24 | Week | 20.10 | 42 | 19.10 | 42 | 19.10 | 42 |
| *Chief operators and supervisors female—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Week | ..... | .... | 6·75 | 48 | 6.75 | 45 |
| No. 2 | Week | ..... | .... | 11.75 | 48 | 12.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Week | 15.00 | 48 | 11.00 | 48 | 11.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Week | ..... | .... | 14.50 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Week | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Week | 19.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Week | 23.50 | 48 | 23.50 | 48 | 23.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Week | 20.50 | 48 | 20.50 | 48 | 20.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Week | 19.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Week | 20.50 | 48 | 20.50 | 48 | 20.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Week | 17.00 | 48 | 17.00 | 48 | 17.50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Mth | 70.00 | 45½ | 70·35 | 44 | 70.35 | 44 |
| No. 13 | Week | 23.50 | 48 | 23.50 | 48 | 23.50 | 48 |
| No. 14 | Week | 22.50 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 15 | Mth | 100.00 | 48 | 100.00 | 48 | 88.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | Mth | 102.50 | 42 | 92.00 | 42 | 92.00 | 42 |
| No. 17 | Week | 23.10 | 44 | 25.20 | 42 | 25.20 | 42 |
| *Clerks and stenographers, female—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | ..... | .... | 67.50 | 39½ | 67.50 | 39½ |
| No. 2 | Mth | 65.00 | ... | 66.50 | 39½ | 66.50 | 39½ |
| No. 3 | Mth | ..... | .... | 66.50 | 39½ | 66.50 | 39½ |
| No. 4 | Mth | 57.50 | 41½ | 54.00 | 41½ | 54.00 | 41½ |
| No. 5 | Mth | 85.00 | 39 | 67.50 | 39 | 75.00 | 39 |
| No. 6 | Mth | 100.00 | 39 | 100.00 | 39 | 100.00 | 39 |
| No. 7 | Mth | 80.00 | 39 | 85.00 | 39 | 80.00 | 39 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 80.00 | 39 | 85.00 | 39 | 85.00 | 39 |
| No. 9 | Mth | 75.00 | 39 | 82.50 | 39 | 85.00 | 39 |
| No. 10 | Mth | 87.50 | 39 | 85.00 | 39 | 85.00 | 39 |
| No. 11 | Mth | 80.00 | 39 | 90.00 | 39 | 95.00 | 39 |
| No. 12 | Mth | 95.00 | 39 | 95.00 | 39 | 100.00 | 39 |
| No. 13 | Mth | 82.50 | 44 | 75.90 | 44 | 75.90 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Year | ..... | .... | *60.00 | 39 | 670.00 | 39 |
| No. 15 | Year | *67.50 | 44 | *65.00 | 39 | 725.00 | 39 |
| No. 16 | Year | *85.00 | 36½ | *85.00 | 36½ | 1090.00 | 36½ |
| No. 17 | Year | *60.00 | 44 | *60.00 | 44 | 670.00 | 39 |
| No. 18 | Mth | 90.00 | 39 | 78.76 | 36 | 78.76 | 36 |
| *Linemen and groundmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | .23 | 54 | ..... | .... | .23 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .31 | 54 | .34 | 54 |
| No. 3 | Hour | .33 | 55 | .33 | 54 | .33 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Hour | ..... | .... | .36 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 6 | Day† | 3.36 | 54 | 3.42 | 54 | 3.42 | 54 |
| No. 7 | Week | 30.00 | 48 | 33.50 | 50 | 33.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | Week | 33.50 | 44 | 33.50 | 44 | 33.50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .795 | 44 | .795 | 44 |
| *Linemen and groundmen—Con.* | | | | | | | |
| No. 10 | Week | 30.00 | 48 | 33.50 | 48 | 33.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Week | ..... | .... | 34.00 | 44 | 34.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | Week | 33.50 | 48 | 33.50 | 50 | 33.50 | 50 |
| No. 13 | Week | 34.00 | 50 | 34.00 | 50 | 34.00 | 50 |
| No. 14 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .795 | 44 | .795 | 44 |
| No. 15 | Week | 34.50 | 44 | 34.50 | 44 | 34.50 | 44 |
| No. 16 | Week | 37.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 |
| No. 17 | Hour | .925 | 44 | .86 | 40 | .86 | 40 |
| No. 18 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .92 | 44 | .83 | 44 |
| No. 19 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .88 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| No. 20 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.50 | 48 | 4.10 | 48 |
| No. 21 | Hour | .88 | 44 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.10 | 48 |
| No. 22 | Hour | .85 | 44 | 153.91 | 40 | 157.73 | 44 |
| No. 23 | Hour | .85 | 44 | .805 | 40 | .805 | 40 |
| No. 24 | Week | 40.10 | 44 | 27.30 | 32 | 34.15 | 40 |
| *Installers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .31 | .... | .31 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .39 | 54 | .39 | 54 |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | .49 | 54 | .49 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Hour | .52 | 55 | .43 | 54 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Week | 27.00 | 48 | ..... | .... | 27.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .88 | 44 | .795 | 44 | .795 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Week | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Week | 36.50 | .... | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Week | 31.50 | 48 | 32.00 | 48 | 33.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Week | 35.00 | 50 | 36.50 | 50 | 36.50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | Week | 35.50 | 44 | 36.50 | 44 | 36.50 | 44 |
| No. 12 | Week | 39.50 | 48 | 39.50 | 48 | 39.50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .90 | 44 | .837 | 40 | .837 | 40 |
| No. 14 | Hour | .92 | 44 | .805 | 40 | .79 | 40 |
| No. 15 | Hour | .87 | 44 | .805 | 40 | .805 | 40 |
| No. 16 | Week | 38.50 | 44 | 28.45 | 32 | 35.55 | 40 |
| *Cablemen and splicers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Hour | ..... | .... | .46 | .... | .46 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Hour | ..... | .... | .44 | 54 | .44 | 54 |
| No. 3 | Hour | ..... | .... | .43 | 54 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Day† | 4.50 | 54 | 4.50 | 54 | 4.50 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Week | 37.50 | 48 | ..... | .... | 37.50 | 50 |
| No. 6 | Week | 35.50 | 44 | 38.50 | 44 | 38.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .935 | 44 | .84 | 44 | .84 | 44 |
| No. 8 | Week | 36.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Week | 37.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Week | 36.50 | 48 | ..... | .... | 36.50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | Week | 37.00 | 50 | 37.00 | 50 | 37.00 | 50 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .935 | 44 | .845 | 44 | .845 | 44 |
| No. 13 | Week | 38.50 | 44 | 38.50 | 44 | 38.50 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Week | 39.00 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 |
| No. 15 | Hour | .98 | 44 | .91 | 40 | .91 | 40 |
| No. 16 | Hour | .97 | 44 | .97 | 44 | .87 | 44 |
| No. 17 | Hour | .91 | 44 | 167.14 | 40 | 167.72 | 44 |
| No. 18 | Hour | .95 | 44 | .875 | 40 | .855 | 40 |
| No. 19 | Week | 44.60 | 44 | 31.70 | 32 | 39.65 | 40 |
| *Servicemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | ..... | .... | 90.00 | 54 | 90.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 101.00 | .... | 95.00 | 54 | 95.00 | 54 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.85 | 54 | 4.59 | 54 | 4.50 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Week | 33.50 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Week | 35.50 | 44 | 35.50 | 44 | 35.50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Week | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Week | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 | 36.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Week | 33.50 | 48 | 33.50 | 48 | 33.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Week | 36.50 | 50 | 34.00 | 50 | 34.00 | 50 |
| No. 10 | Week | 36.50 | 44 | 36.50 | 44 | 36.50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Week | 39.50 | 48 | 39.50 | 48 | 39.50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .94 | 44 | .875 | 40 | .875 | 40 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .87 | 44 | *147.57 | 40 | *157.13 | 44 |
| No. 14 | Week | 30.50 | 44 | 28.45 | 32 | 35.55 | 40 |
| *Chauffeurs—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Week | 27.50 | 48 | 35.00 | 56 | 35.00 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Week | 25.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 28.50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | Week | 32.50 | 54 | 30.50 | 54 | 32.00 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Week | 32.50 | 48 | 34.00 | 56 | 34.00 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Week | 31.50 | 44 | 31.50 | 44 | 31.50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | Week | 29.80 | 44 | 25.00 | 41 | 27.10 | 41 |

*Per month.
†Living allowance granted.
‡Rates given are those paid to the largest number, in most cases after several years' service.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

| Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Checkers and markers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 8.85 | 48 | 10.00 | 44 | 10.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 12.00 | 54 | 9.50 | 50 | 9.50 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 9.00 | 54 | 8.00 | 43 | 8.64 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 18.00 | 50 | 14.40 | 40 | 14.40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 18.00 | 55 | 14.50 | 55 | 14.50 | 55 |
| No. 6 | 13.25 | 53 | 12.44 | 53 | 9.55 | 53 |
| No. 7 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 11.00 | 47½ | 11.00 | 47½ | 11.00 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | 13.00 | 47½ | 12 50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 13.23 | 49 | 11.20 | 40 | 11.32 | 40½ |
| No. 13 | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ |
| No. 14 | 12.50 | 50 | 10.80 | 45 | 11.52 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 10.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 13.00 | 54 | 12.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 17 | 12.50 | 49½ | 10.80 | 49½ | 10.00 | 40 |
| No. 18 | 12.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 19 | 9.50 | 50 | 9.90 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 20 | 15.00 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 |
| No. 21 | 16.00 | 48 | 11·70 | 45 | 13.44 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 15.00 | 48 | 12 00 | 48 | 12.90 | 48 |
| No. 23 | 13.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 12·50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12 50 | 48 |
| No. 25 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 26 | 16.00 | 46 | 14.50 | 44 | 14.50 | 44 |
| No. 27 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.50 | 45 |
| No. 28 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| *Menders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 12.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 14.00 | 45 | 9.00 | 44 | 8.80 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 15.00 | 50 | 12.80 | 40 | 12.80 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.10 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 13.00 | 47½ | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 14.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 12.00 | 48 | 12 55 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 12.00 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 12 00 | 50 | 11 00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 12 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12 50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.50 | 45 |
| No. 15 | 13.50 | 48 | 14.00 | 48 | 14.00 | 48 |
| *Washers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 24.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 24.00 | 44 | 20.52 | 50–56 | 20.00 | 50–56 |
| No. 3 | 30.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 16.00 | 50 | 12.80 | 40 | 12.80 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 18 00 | 55 | 15.00 | 55 | 15.00 | 60 |
| No. 6 | 19.50 | 53 | 15.88 | 53 | 14.39 | 53 |
| No. 7 | 15.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 26.00 | 47½ | 20.00 | 47½ | 20.00 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | 24.00 | 50 | 23 50 | 48 | 23.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 25.00 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 26.00 | 48 | 25.50 | 48 | 25.50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 24·01 | 49 | 17·28 | 36 | 22.00 | 50 |
| No. 13 | 25.00 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 | 21.60 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 32.00 | 48 | 26.00 | 48 | 26.00 | 48 |
| No 15 | 31.25 | 54 | 32.50 | 50 | 32.50 | 50 |
| No. 16 | 21.00 | 49½ | 19.00 | 49½ | 16.72 | 44 |
| No. 17 | 20.00 | 50 | 13.00 | 50 | 13.00 | 50 |
| No. 18 | 29 00 | 50 | 20 30 | 45 | 20.30 | 45 |
| No. 19 | 24.00 | 50 | 25.00 | .... | 25.00 | .... |
| No. 20 | 22.50 | 48 | 15.00 | 41 | 15.00 | 41 |
| No. 21 | 25 00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 30.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 |
| No. 23 | 25.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 20.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| No. 25 | 25 00 | 48 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 26 | 28.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 45 | 20.00 | 45 |
| No. 27 | 30.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 |

| Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Starchers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 8.00 | 48 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 10.00 | 54 | 9.00 | 43 | 8.64 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 16.00 | 50 | 12.80 | 40 | 12.80 | 40 |
| No. 4 | 15 00 | 55 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.10 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 13.00 | 53 | 12.00 | 53 | 9 02 | 53 |
| No. 6 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12 00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 12.00 | 47½ | 12.00 | 47½ | 12 00 | 47½ |
| No. 8 | 13.00 | 50 | 12.50 | 48 | 12 50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 17.00 | 48 | 13.77 | 48 | 13.77 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 12.00 | 48 | 12 50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 12.00 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | 11.00 | 50 | 9.90 | 45 | 10.24 | 44½ |
| No. 13 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12 00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 11.00 | 54 | 11 00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 15 | 12.50 | 49½ | 10.80 | 49½ | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | 11.00 | 50 | 9.90 | 50 | 11 00 | 50 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | 11.70 | 45 | 12.15 | 45 |
| No. 18 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 20 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 21 | 12.50 | 48 | 12 50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 13.50 | 46 | 14.50 | 44 | 14.50 | 44 |
| No. 23 | 15.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.50 | 45 |
| No. 24 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| *Ironers, hand—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 8.50 | 48 | 10.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 8.50 | 54 | 7.50 | 50 | 7.50 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 10.00 | 50 | 7.10 | 50–56 | 6.90 | 50–56 |
| No. 4 | 10.00 | 54 | 9.00 | 43 | 8.64 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.10 | 55 |
| No. 6 | 20 00 | 50 | 12.00 | 40 | 12.00 | 40 |
| No. 7 | 12.96 | 53 | 12.00 | 53 | 9.08 | 53 |
| No. 8 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12 00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 13.00 | 47½ | 12.00 | 47½ | 12.00 | 47½ |
| No. 10 | 12.50 | 50 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 13.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 11.76 | 49 | 11.54 | 40½ | 11.80 | 41 |
| No. 14 | 12.00 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ |
| No. 15 | 12.00 | 48 | 13.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 12 00 | 54 | 11.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 17 | 12.50 | 49½ | 10.80 | 49½ | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 18 | 12.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 19 | 11 00 | 50 | 9.90 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 20 | 14.00 | 48 | 14.00 | .... | 13.00 | .... |
| No. 21 | 14.00 | 48 | 11.70 | 45 | 12.15 | 45 |
| No. 22 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 23 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 25 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 26 | 15.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.50 | 45 |
| *Mangle-room workers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 7.25 | 48 | 10.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 7.50 | 54 | 6.24 | 48 | 6.24 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 7.00 | 54 | 9.00 | 48 | 8.64 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 14.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 40 | 12.00 | 40 |
| No. 5 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.00 | 55 | 12.10 | 55 |
| No. 6 | 12.05 | 53 | 12.00 | 53 | 8.28 | 53 |
| No. 7 | 11.00 | 47½ | 11.00 | 47½ | 11.00 | 47½ |
| No. 8 | 12.50 | 50 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 11.00 | 54 | 11.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 13 | 12.50 | 49½ | 10.80 | 49½ | 9.00 | 36 |
| No. 14 | 14.00 | 48 | 14.00 | .... | 13.00 | .... |
| No. 15 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 14.00 | 46 | 13.50 | 40 | 13.50 | 40 |
| No. 20 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.50 | 45 |
| No. 21 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Concluded*

| Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Shirt and collar finishers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 7.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 44 | 9.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 8.00 | 54 | 7.00 | 50 | 7.00 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 8.00 | 54 | 9.00 | 48 | 8.64 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 53 | 8.55 | 53 |
| No. 5 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 13.43 | 50 | 13.34*b* | 48 | 13.49*b* | 48 |
| No. 7 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 11.76 | 49 | 11.57 | 44½ | 11.62 | 44½ |
| No. 10 | 15.00 | 46½ | 13.49 | 46½ | 13.02 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 13.00 | 54 | 11.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 13 | 12.00 | 49½ | 10.80 | 49½ | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 13.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 15 | 12.50 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 16 | 14.00 | 48 | 11.70 | 45 | 12.15 | 45 |
| No. 17 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 13.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 20 | 14.50 | 46 | 14.00 | 40 | 14.00 | 40 |
| No. 21 | 15.00 | 48 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.50 | 45 |
| No. 22 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 | 13.50 | 48 |
| *Sorters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 8.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 10.00 | 44 | 7.11 | 50–56 | 6.90 | 50–56 |
| No. 3 | 22.00 | 50 | 17.60 | 40 | 17.60 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 13.80 | 53 | 10.00 | 53 | 8.29 | 53 |
| No. 5 | 12.00 | 47½ | 12.00 | 47½ | 12.00 | 47½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ | 12.09 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | 17.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 12.50 | 49½ | 10.80 | 49½ | 10.00 | 40 |
| No. 12 | 12.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 13 | 9.50 | 50 | 9.90 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 14 | 14.00 | 48 | 11.70 | 45 | 12.15 | 45 |
| No. 15 | 14.00 | 48 | 12.72 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 35.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 28.00 | 54 | 32.00 | 50 | 32.00 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 25.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 40.00 | 50 | 34.00 | 40 | 37.00 | 44 |

| Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Engineers—Con.* | | | | | | |
| No. 5 | 36.00 | 60 | 27.50 | 60 | 27.50 | 60 |
| No. 6 | 34.50 | 53 | 29.50 | 53 | 32.50 | 53 |
| No. 7 | 35.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 30.00 | 47½ | 23.00 | 47½ | 23.00 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | 46.00 | 47½ | 45.00 | 51 | 50.00 | 51 |
| No. 10 | 30.00 | 50 | 31.51 | 48 | 35.10 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 40.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 31.00 | 46½ | 28.21 | 46½ | 28.21 | 46½ |
| No. 14 | 25.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 60 | 22.00 | 54 |
| No. 15 | 32.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 32.50 | 54 | 24.00 | 54 | 24.00 | 54 |
| No. 17 | 35.00 | 49½ | 30.00 | 49½ | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 45.00 | 50 | 33.50 | 50 | 33.50 | 50 |
| No. 19 | 35.00 | 54 | 26.00 | 54 | 26.00 | 54 |
| No. 20 | 40.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | 30.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 35.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 23 | 45.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 25 | 40.00 | 54 | 32.00 | 54 | 33.00 | 54 |
| No. 26 | 35.00 | 48 | 26.00 | 48 | 26.00 | 48 |
| No. 27 | 40.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 45 | 30.00 | 45 |
| No. 28 | 43.50 | 48 | 38.88 | 48 | 38.88 | 48 |
| *Drivers, truck—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 20.00* | 48 | 15.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 60 |
| No. 2 | 22.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| No. 3 | 20.00* | 54 | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 20.00† | 50 | 20.00† | 40 | 25.00† | 44 |
| No. 5 | 22.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 60 |
| No. 6 | 32.72 | 53 | 24.86 | 53 | 24.62 | 53 |
| No. 7 | 32.00 | 48 | 32.50*a* | 48 | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 28.00* | 47½ | 24.00* | 47½ | 24.00* | 47½ |
| No. 9 | 28.00 | 47½ | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| No. 10 | 35.00 | 50 | 17.90 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 28.00*a* | 48 | 27.00*a* | 48 | 28.00*a* | 48 |
| No. 12 | 25.00† | .... | 20.00† | 50 | 20.00† | .... |
| No. 13 | 34.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 18.00*a* | 50 | 20.50*a* | 50 |
| No. 15 | 23.10 | 52 | 21.60 | 52 | 21.60 | 52 |
| No. 16 | 40.00 | 50 | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 38.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 30.00*a* | 48 | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 30.00 | 54 | 25.00 | 54 | 22.00 | 54 |
| No. 20 | 32.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | 30.00 | 48 | 22.00*a* | 45 | 22.00*a* | 45 |
| No. 22 | 33.00 | 48 | 25.65 | 48 | 26.45 | 48 |

*Horse driver. †Plus commission. *a* Average. *b* Piece work average.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY

A. Logging*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1928–29 | | 1933–34 | | 1934–35 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| Quebec and Maritime Provinces | | | | | | | |
| *Choppers and sawyers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | 45.00 | 59 | 26.00 | 59 | 26.00 | 59 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 50.00 | 60 | 26.00 | 60 | 32.00 | .... |
| No. 3 | Mth | ..... | .... | 26.00 | 60 | 32.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Mth | ..... | .... | 25.00–30.00 | 60 | 35.00 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Mth | 54.00 | .... | d1.80 | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.01 | .... | 2.26 | .... |
| No. 7 | Day | 2.10 | 48 | 1.75 | 60 | 1.90 | 54 |
| No. 8 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.50–2.50 | 55 | 1.15–2.25 | 60 |
| No. 9 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.60 | .... | *b*1.15 | .... |
| No. 10 | Day | ..... | .... | 9.00 | .... | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Day | ..... | .... | 9.60 | 60 | 18.72 | 60 |
| No. 12 | Week | ..... | .... | 10.80 | 60 | 19.80 | 60 |

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1928–29 | | 1933–34 | | 1934–35 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *General hands—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | 45.00–50.00 | 60 | 26.00 | 60 | 32.00 | .... |
| No. 2 | Mth | ..... | .... | 32.00 | .... | 45.00 | .... |
| No. 3 | Mth | ..... | .... | 26.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Mth | 40.00 | 60 | 35.00 | 60 | 35.00 | .... |
| No. 5 | Week | ..... | .... | 8.75 | 60 | 13.25 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Week | ..... | .... | 11.45 | 60 | 11.52 | 60 |
| No. 7 | Week | ..... | .... | 10.00 | .... | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.45–2.00 | .... | 1.45–2.50 | .... |
| No. 9 | Day | 3.05 | 60 | 1.75 | 60 | 1.90 | 60 |
| No. 10 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.25 | 55 | 1.15 | 60 |
| No. 11 | Day | 45.00m | 60 | 1.00 | 60 | 1.00 | 60 |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | ..... | .... | 50.00 | 60 | 65.00 | 60 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 100.00 | 60 | 55.00 | 60 | 55.00 | .... |
| No. 3 | Mth | 94.00 | .... | 80.00 | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Week | ..... | .... | 15.00 | .... | 15.00 | 60 |

*Board and lodging without charge is general for employees on monthly rates and for cooks.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A. Logging—*Continued*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1928–29 Wages | 1928–29 Hrs per wk. | 1933–34 Wages | 1933–34 Hrs per wk. | 1934–35 Wages | 1934–35 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| Quebec and Maritime Provinces—*Conc* | | | | | | | |
| *Blacksmiths*—Con. | | | | | | | |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.65–3.50 | .... | 2.00–3.50 | .... |
| No. 6 | Day | 3.55 | 60 | 2.10 | 60 | 2.50 | 54 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.50 | 60 | 2.00 | 60 | 2.00 | 60 |
| *River drivers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | ..... | .... | 26.00–39.00 | .... | 30.00–52.00 | .... |
| No. 2 | Mth | 70.00 | .... | 1.80*d* | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Week | ..... | .... | 8.75 | 60 | 14.95 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Week | ..... | .... | 12.77 | 60 | 14.88 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.25 | .... | 2.50 | 72 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.75–2.10 | .... | 1.80–2.20 | .... |
| No. 7 | Day | 2.50 | 84 | 1.25 | 84 | 1.75 | 84 |
| No. 8 | Day | 3.25 | 60 | 2.10 | 60 | 2.50 | 60 |
| No. 9 | Day | 2.50–3.25 | 60 | 1.25–1.75 | 80 | 1.00–2.00 | 80 |
| No. 10 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.25 | .... | 1.75 | 80 |
| No. 11 | Day | 1.75–2.50 | 84 | 1.00–1.25 | 84 | 1.00–1.75 | 72 |
| No. 12 | Day | 2.75 | 72 | 1.50 | 72 | 1.75 | 70 |
| No. 13 | Day | 3.00–3.25 | 60 | 1.75 | 60 | 1.75–2.00 | .... |
| No. 14 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.25–1.50 | 60 | 1.75 | 60 |
| *Teamsters*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | 50.00 | 60 | 26.00 | 60 | 32.00 | .... |
| No. 2 | Mth | 54.00 | .... | 1.80*d* | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Week | ..... | .... | 15.00 | .... | 17.00 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Week | ..... | .... | 11.25 | 60 | 17.50 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Week | ..... | .... | 12.41 | 60 | 13.56 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.00 | .... | 1.15*b* | .... |
| No. 7 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.45–2.06 | .... | 1.80–2.00 | .... |
| No. 8 | Day | 3.05 | 60 | 1.75 | 60 | 1.90 | 60 |
| No. 9 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.25 | 56 | 2.00 | 60 |
| *Cooks*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Mth | †60.00 | 59 | 40.00 | 59 | 40.00 | 59 |
| No. 2 | Mth | †75.00–100.00 | .... | 35.00–50.00 | .... | 39.00–60.00 | .... |
| No. 3 | Mth | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 60 | 45.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Mth | 75.00 | .... | 48.00 | 70 | 48.00 | .... |
| No. 5 | Mth | 94.00 | .... | 85.00 | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | Week | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 70 | 15.00 | 56 |
| No. 7 | Week | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 60 | 19.00 | 70 |
| No. 8 | Week | ..... | .... | 12.77 | 60 | 14.88 | 60 |
| No. 9 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.45 | .... | 1.62–2.90 | .... |
| No. 10 | Day | 3.00 | 84 | 1.75 | 84 | 2.25 | 84 |
| No. 11 | Day | 4.60 | 70 | 2.75 | 72 | 2.60 | 72 |
| No. 12 | Day | 3.00 | 80 | 2.00 | 80 | 2.25 | 80 |
| No. 13 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.75 | 55 | 2.25 | 60 |
| No. 14 | Day | 2.75 | 84 | 1.75 | 84 | 2.00–2.25 | 84 |
| No. 15 | Day | 3.25 | 84 | 50.00*m* | 60 | 1.75 | 70 |
| No. 16 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.75 | .... | 1.75 | .... |
| No. 17 | Day | 90.00*m* | 70 | 1.50 | 70 | 1.50–2.25 | 70 |
| No. 18 | Day | 5.00 | 60 | 3.00 | 60 | 3.00 | .... |
| Ontario | | | | | | | |
| *Choppers and sawyers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 35.00–50.00*m* | 60 | 1.34*c* | 60 | 1.34*c* | 60 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | .50–1.00 | 60 | 1.35 | 60 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.75 | 60 | 2.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.25 | 60 | 1.65 | .... |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.35 | 60 | 2.10 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Mth | ..... | .... | 30.00–35.00 | 60 | 35.00 | 60 |
| No. 7 | Mth | 28.00–35.00 | 60 | 32.00–36.00 | .... | 36.00–42.00 | .... |
| No. 8 | Mth | 38.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | Mth | 40.00–50.00 | 54 | 40.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| *Teamsters*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 2.00 | 60 | 1.53–1.75 | 60 | 1.53–1.75 | 60 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | .50–1.00 | 72 | 1.50 | 72 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.75 | 60 | 2.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.35 | 60 | 2.10 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Mth | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 60 | 35.00 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Mth | 30.00–40.00 | 60 | 36.00 | .... | 46.00 | .... |
| No. 7 | Mth | 40.00 | 60 | 26.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | Mth | 40.00–60.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 | 42.50 | 60 |
| *eneral hands*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.75 | 60 | 2.00 | 60 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 26.00–35.00 | 60 | 26.00–35.00 | 60 | 26.00–35.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | Mth | 45.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Mth | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 54 | 35.00 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Mth | 100.00 | 54 | 50.00–60.00 | 48 | 50.00–60.00 | 60 |
| *Blacksmiths*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 40.00–60.00*m* | 60 | 2.25–2.50 | 60 | 2.50–2.90 | 60 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.50 | 60 | 3.08 | 60 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.00 | 60 | 3.50 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 2.35 | 60 | 2.91 | .... |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.92 | 60 | 3.00 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Mth | 100.00 | 60 | 75.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | Mth | ..... | .... | 50.00 | 60 | 45.00–60.00 | 60 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 100.00–125.00 | 60 | 80.00 | 54 | 60.00–100.00 | 54 |
| *River drivers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 2.00–2.50 | 60 | 1.00–1.25 | 60 | 1.75 | 60 |
| No. 2 | Mth | 40.00–50.00 | 60 | 30.00 | .... | 48.00–52.00 | .... |
| No. 3 | Mth | 40.00–55.00 | .... | 35.00–40.00 | 60 | 35.00–45.00 | 60 |
| *Cooks*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 2.85–3.30 | 70 | 2.00–5.00 | 70 | 2.20–3.30 | 70 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 1.00–1.50 | 105 | 2.05–4.66 | 105 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.00 | 60 | 3.50 | 60 |
| No. 4 | Mth | ..... | .... | 45.00–60.00 | 60 | 45.00–60.00 | 60 |
| No. 5 | Mth | 75.00–85.00 | 60 | 52.00 | .... | 75.00 | .... |
| No. 6 | Mth | 90.00–100.00 | 70 | 75.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | Mth | 125.00 | 60 | 75.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | Mth | 100.00–125.00 | 54 | 75.00–100.00 | 84 | 75.00 | 84 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | | |
| *Head riggers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 9.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.50 | 48 | 6.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 7.50 | 48 | 6.50 | 48 | 6.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 8.00 | 48 | 7.00 | 48 | 6.50 | 48 |
| *Second riggers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.25 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | Day | 5.50 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| *Rigging slingers*— | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.00 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |

†1929-30. *b* Plus board. *c* Piece work; minimum per day. *d* Per day. *m* Monthly.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A. LOGGING—*Concluded*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1928–29 | | 1933–34 | | 1934–35 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. | Wages | Hrs per wk. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.* | | | | | | | |
| *Head loaders—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.00 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 7.50 | 48 | 5.20 | 48 | 5.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 7.00 | 48 | 5.75 | 48 | 5.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 7.00 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| *Second loaders—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 3.75 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 3.65 | 48 | 3.65 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 3.60 | 54 | 2.70 | 54 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.00 | 48 | 4 00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.75 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.65 | 48 | 3.65 | 48 |
| *Chokermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.25 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| *Boom men—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.50 | 48 | 3.65 | 48 | 3.65 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.40 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.75 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.40 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| *Wood buckers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 3.50 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| *Levermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 7.50 | 48 | 6.50 | 48 | 6.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.25 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| *Chasers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.75 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.75 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.25 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| *Hood tenders—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 8.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 7.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 7.50 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| *Hook tenders, second—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3 50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.00 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| *Fellers and buckers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.75 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.75 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.60 | 48 | 3.30 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| *Filers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.50 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 7.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.25 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| *Signalmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.20 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 3.25 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| *Brakemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No 1 | Day | 4.50 | 54 | 3.15 | 54 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.40 | 48 | 4.40 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.78 | 66 | 5.78 | 66 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.60 | 48 | 4.20 | 60 | 4.20 | 60 |
| No. 6 | Day | 5.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.00 | 60 |
| *Donkey engineers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 58 | 5.50 | 58 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| *Locomotive engineers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.50 | 54 | 5.50 | 54 | 5.50 | 54 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.50 | 54 | 4.05 | 54 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.20 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 60 | 5.00 | 60 |
| No. 7 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 5.50 | 60 | 5.50 | 60 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 70 | .60 | 70 |
| *Locomotive firemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 3.75 | 48 | 3.25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.50 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.50 | 54 | 4.05 | 54 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 3.40 | 48 | 3 20 | 48 | 3 20 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.20 | 48 | 3 20 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 3.20 | 60 | 3.20 | 60 |
| No. 7 | Day | 3.50 | 48 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.00 | 60 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .40 | 70 | .40 | 70 |
| *Section men—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 3.20 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 3.60 | 54 | 2.70 | 54 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 3.20 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.00 | 48 | 3 00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 3.50 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 3.40 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 | 3.00 | 48 |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 100.00 | 54 | 3.15 | 54 | 5.50 | 48 |
| | | *m* | | | | | |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 52 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.25 | 48 | 5 25 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 5.00 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 6.00 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 | 3.20 | 48 |
| *Cooks—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 5.40 | 56 | 5.40 | 56 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 7.00 | 56 | 7 00 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.00 | 56 | 5 00 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Mth | ..... | .... | 90 00 | .... | 90 00 | .... |
| No. 7 | Mth | ..... | .... | 50 00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Mth | 125.00 | 48 | 127.20 | 48 | 137.20 | 48 |

*m* Monthly.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. Sawmilling

| Locality and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **Quebec and Maritime Provinces** | | | | | | |
| *Sawyers, band—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 59 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .90 | 59 | .40 | 59 | .45 | 59 |
| No. 4 | .625 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .675 | 60 | .46 | 60 | .51 | 60 |
| *Edgermen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .475 | 59 | .34 | 59 | .34 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 59 | .275 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 59 | .275 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 60 | .225 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .245 | 60 | .21 | 60 | .235 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .375 | 60 | .265 | 60 | .285 | 60 |
| *Pilers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 59 | .18 | 60 | .19 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .275 | 59 | .175 | 59 | .195 | 59 |
| No. 3 | .275 | 60 | .175 | 60 | .175 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .225 | 60 | .19 | 60 | .20 | 60 |
| *Millwrights—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 59 | .375 | 59 | .375 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .475 | 59 | .34 | 60 | .34 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 59 | .30 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 60 | .225 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 60 | .333 | 60 | .60 | 60 |
| *Stationary engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 59 | .40 | 59 | .40 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .425 | 60 | .353 | 60 | .37 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .395 | 60 | .28 | 60 | .31 | 60 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .275 | 59 | .175 | 59 | .175 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .265 | 59 | .175 | 59 | .175 | 59 |
| No. 3 | .225 | 60 | .15 | 60 | .15 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .20 | 60 | .15 | 60 | .165 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .225 | 60 | .19 | 60 | .20 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .20 | 60 | .15 | 60 | .175 | 60 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | |
| *Sawyers, band—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .70 | 60 | .70 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .90 | 60 | .70 | 60 | .70 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .80 | 60 | .475 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .675 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .525 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .85 | 60 | .70 | 60 | .70 | 60 |
| No. 7 | 1.00 | 60 | .70 | 60 | .70 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .90 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .70 | 60 |
| No. 9 | .90 | 60 | .715 | 60 | .785 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .85 | 60 | ..... | .... | .65 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .70 | 59 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .90 | 60 | .90 | 60 | 1.00 | 60 |
| *Edgermen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .35 | 60 | .35 | 51 |
| No. 2 | .385 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 60 | .275 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .375 | 60 | .23 | 60 | .255 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .425 | 60 | .325 | 60 | .325 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 60 | ..... | .... | .45 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 60 | .385 | 60 | .425 | 60 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 60 | ..... | .... | .375 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .425 | 59 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| *Pilers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .28 | 60 | .28 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .20 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 60 | .20 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .35 | 60 | .263 | 60 | .294 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .325 | 60 | .225 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .325 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 60 | ..... | .... | .275 | 60 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| *Millwrights—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .43 | 60 | .48 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .385 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 60 | .275 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 60 | .415 | 60 | .455 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .50 | 60 |
| *Stationary engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .55 | .... | .55 | .... |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .50 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .575 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 72 | .32 | 72 | .35 | 72 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 70 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 59 | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .25 | .... | .25 | .... |
| No. 2 | .35 | 60 | .275 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .425 | 70 | .30 | 70 | .33 | 84 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 60 | ..... | .... | .275 | 60 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .28 | 60 | .28 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .25 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .20 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .225 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .275 | 60 | .15 | 60 | .165 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .30–.375 | 60 | .15–.30 | 60 | .25–.35 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .30 | 60 | .20–.25 | 60 | .20–.25 | 60 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | | | |
| *Sawyers, band—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 1.15 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 1.25 | 48 | .531 | 48 | .625 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 1.25 | 48 | .89 | 48 | 1.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 1.125 | 48 | .90 | 48 | .90 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 1.00 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 1.25 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .80 | 48 | .45 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | 1.25 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .85 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 1.35 | 48 | .95 | 48 | 1.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 1.15 | 48 | .93 | 48 | .93 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .75 | 48 | .645 | 48 | .645 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 1.00 | 54 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .70 | 48 | .69 | 36 | ..... | .... |
| *Filers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 1.50 | 48 | 1.25 | 48 | 1.25 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 1.25 | 48 | 1.31 | 48 | 1.45 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 1.50 | 48 | 1.00 | 48 | 1.20 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 1.45 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 1.15 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 1.125 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .95 | 48 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 1.10 | 48 | .54 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | 1.00 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 1.19 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 1.00 | 48 | .99 | 48 | 1.10 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 1.00 | 48 | .645 | 48 | .645 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 1.30 | 54 | .70 | 48 | .85 | 48 |
| No 14 | 1.15 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 1.00 | 48 | .90 | 48 | 1.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 1.50 | 48 | 1.10 | 36 | ..... | .... |
| *Edgermen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .70 | 48 | .64 | 48 | .64 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .531 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .80 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .65 | 48 | .675 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .80 | 48 | .63 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .80 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .70 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .65 | 48 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 48 | .39 | 48 | ..... | .... |

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

B. Sawmilling—*Concluded*

| Locality and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| British Columbia —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Edgermen*—Con. | | | | | | |
| No. 11 | .55 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .375 | 54 |
| No. 14 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .60 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .385 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .66 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .675 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| *Pilers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 48 | .25 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 48 | .25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .66 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| *Millwrights*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .85 | 48 | .605 | 60 | .62 | 60 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .406 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .75 | 48 | .59 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .75 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 48 | .52 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .80 | 48 | .60 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | .70 | 48 | .55 | 60 | .55 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .90 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 1.00 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .75 | 60 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .72 | 48 | .625 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .70 | 48 | .55 | 36 | ..... | .... |
| *Stationary engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .85 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .715 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .813 | 48 | .406 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | .58 | 56 | .50 | 56 | .50 | 56 |
| No. 4 | .70 | 48 | .52 | 48 | .52 | .... |
| No. 5 | .65 | 48 | .41 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | .55 | 48 | .825 | 48 | .825 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .55 | 48 | .675 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .65 | 48 | .625 | 48 | .625 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .65 | 56 | .595 | 48 | .595 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .80 | 48 | .85 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .55 | 48 | .50 | 36 | ..... | .... |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .579 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .35 | 56 | .375 | .... |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .35 | 56 | .35 | .... |
| No. 6 | .45 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .525 | 48 | .30 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 56 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 56 | .30 | 56 | .35 | 56 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .425 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .40 | 48 | .325 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 48 | .20 | 35 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .425 | 48 | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 48 | .25 | .... | .25 | .... |
| No. 6 | .425 | 48 | .26 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 54 | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY

A. Coal Mining*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Hrs per day | Wages | Hrs per day | Wages | Hrs per day |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Nova Scotia*—‡ | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 6.62 | 8 | 5.84 | 8 | 5.93 | 8 |
| Hand miners | Day | 4.15 | 8 | 3.35–3.74 | 8 | 3.45–3.93 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers | Day | 4.34 | 8–8½ | 3.25–3.90 | 8–8½ | 3.49–4.02 | 8–8½ |
| Drivers | Day | 3.45 | 8 | 3.10–3.25 | 8 | 3.00–3.40 | 8 |
| Bratticemen | Day | 3.59 | 8 | 3.25–3.36 | 8 | 3.11–3.53 | 8 |
| Pumpmen | Day | 3.85 | 8 | 3.25–3.54 | 8 | 3.11–3.72 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground | Day | 3.33 | 8 | 2.93–3.25 | 8 | 3.00–3.40 | 8 |
| Labourers, surface | Day | 3.29 | 8–8½ | 2.93–3.25 | 8–8½ | 3.00–3.40 | 8–8½ |
| Machinists | Day | 4.00 | 8–8½ | 3.25–3.74 | 8–8½ | 3.37–3.93 | 8–8½ |
| Carpenters | Day | 3.76 | 8–8½ | 3.25–3.49 | 8–8½ | 3.20–3.72 | 8–8½ |
| Blacksmiths | Day | 3.99 | 8–8½ | 3.25–3.65 | 8–8½ | 3.37–3.83 | 8–8 |
| *New Brunswick*— | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 3.83 | 9 | 3.31 | 8 | 3.38 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers | Day | 3.83 | 9 | 3.00–3.25 | 9 | 3.00–3.25 | 9 |
| Drivers | Day | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Bratticemen | Day | 3.28 | 9 | 2.85 | 5 | 2.85 | 5 |
| Pumpmen | Day | 3.00 | 9 | 2.55 | 8 | 2.55 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground | Day | 3.35 | 9 | 2.79 | 9 | 2.79 | 9 |
| Labourers, surface | Day | 3.00 | 9 | 2.61 | 9 | 2.61 | 9 |
| Machinists | Day | 4.00 | 9 | 3.57 | 9 | 3.57 | 9 |
| Carpenters | Day | 3.67 | 9 | 3.12 | 9 | 3.12 | 9 |
| Blacksmiths | Day | 3.92 | 9 | 3.38 | 9 | 3.38 | 9 |
| *Saskatchewan*— | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 5.67 | 8 | 5.29 | 8 | 5.14 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers | Day | 4.63 | 9–10 | 3.75 | 9–10 | 3.75 | 9–10 |
| Drivers | Day | 3.72 | 8–9 | 2.82 | 8–9 | 2.82 | 8–9 |
| Bratticemen | Day | 3.95 | 8–9 | 2.75 | 8–9 | 2.75 | 8–9 |
| Pumpmen | Day | 3.42 | 8–9 | 2.87 | 8–9 | 2–87 | 8–9 |

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

‡ Higher rates are paid in two or three mines for some of these classes; also in the large mines for certain positions. In 1935 nearly all surface employers were put on the eight hour day. Deduction, about 5 per cent in some mines in 1934.

TABLE VIII. WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A. Coal Mining—*Concluded*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per day | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per day | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | | |
| Conc. | | | | | | | |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 3.63 | 9 | 2.66 | 9 | 2.66 | 9 |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 3.43 | 8–10 | 2.53 | 8–10 | 2.53 | 8–10 |
| Machinists..... | Day | 4.78 | 8–10 | 3.83 | 8–10 | 3.83 | 8–10 |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 5.70 | 8–10 | 3.60 | 8–10 | 3.60 | 8–10 |
| Blacksmiths.... | Day | 4.95 | 8–10 | 3.74 | 8–10 | 3.74 | 8–10 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | | |
| *Edmonton District* | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners. | Day | 6.00 | 8 | 5.22 | 8 | 5.33 | 8 |
| Hand miners... | Day | 4.75 | 8 | 4.00 | 8 | 4.20 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers..... | Day | 5.39 | 8–9 | 4.85 | 8–9 | 4.90 | 8 |
| Drivers..... | Day | 4.21 | 8 | 3.81 | 8 | 3.99 | 8 |
| Bratticemen.... | Day | 4.73 | 8 | 3.98 | 8 | 4.20 | 8 |
| Pumpmen..... | Day | 4.35 | 8 | 3.20–4.00 | 8 | 3.36–4.00 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 4.07 | 8 | 3.20–4.32 | 8 | 3.36–4.32 | 8 |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 3.69 | 8–9 | 3.05–4.00 | 8 | 3.20–4.00 | 8 |
| Machinists..... | Day | 6.25 | 8–9 | 5.60 | 8 | 5.60 | 8 |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 4.58 | 8–9 | 3.79 | 8–9 | 3.00–4.95 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths.... | Day | 5.13 | 8–9 | 4.25 | 8–9 | 4.20–5.04 | 8 |
| *Drumheller District* | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 6.98 | 8 | 6.41 | 8 | 6.68 | 8 |
| Machine miners | Day | 7.00 | 8 | 6.30 | 8 | 6.60 | 8 |
| Hand miners... | Day | 5.57 | 8 | 5.00 | 8 | 5.25 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers..... | Day | 5.82 | 8 | 5.24 | 8 | 5.50 | 8 |
| Drivers..... | Day | 5.25 | 8 | 5.00 | 8 | 5.25 | 8 |
| Bratticemen.... | Day | 5.57 | 8 | 5.00 | 8 | 5.25 | |
| Pumpmen..... | Day | 4·67 | 8 | 4.20 | 8 | 4.41 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 4.67 | 8 | 4.20 | 8 | 4.41 | 8 |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 4.41 | 8 | 4.00 | 8 | 4.20 | |
| Machinists..... | Day | 5.15–5.77 | | 4.63–5.20 | | 4.85–5.50 | |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 5.77 | 8 | 5.20 | 8 | 5.46 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths.... | Day | 5.77 | 8 | 5.20 | 8 | 5.46 | 8 |
| *Lethbridge District* | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 7.48 | 8 | 7.47 | 8 | 7.26 | 8 |
| Hand miners... | Day | 5.20 | 8 | 5.20 | 8 | 5.20 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers..... | Day | 6.20 | 8 | 6.20 | 8 | 6.20 | 8 |
| Drivers..... | Day | 5.10 | 8 | 5.10 | 8 | 5.10 | 8 |
| Bratticemen.... | Day | 5.20 | 8 | 5.20 | 8 | 5.20 | 8 |
| Pumpmen..... | Day | 4.45–4.95 | 8 | 4.45–4.95 | 8 | 4.45–4.95 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 4.45 | 8 | 4.45 | 8 | 4.45 | 8 |
| *Lethbridge District*–Conc. | | | | | | | |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 4.25 | 8 | 4.25 | 8 | 4.25 | 8 |
| Machinists..... | Day | 4.90–5.70 | 8 | 4.90–5.70 | 8 | 4.90–5.70 | 8 |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 5.70 | 8 | 5.70 | 8 | 5.70 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths .. | Day | 5.70 | 8 | 5.70 | 8 | 5.70 | 8 |
| *Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia* | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 8.72 | 8 | 8.10 | 8 | 7.99 | 8 |
| Hand miners... | Day | 5.40 | 8 | 5.40 | 8 | 5.40 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers..... | Day | 5.39 | 8 | 5.34 | 8 | 5.34 | 8 |
| Drivers..... | Day | 4.97 | 8 | 4.97 | 8 | 4.97 | 8 |
| Bratticemen.... | Day | 5.36 | 8 | 5.42 | 8 | 5.42 | 8 |
| Pumpmen..... | Day | 4.56 | 8 | 4.56 | 8 | 4.56 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 4.47 | 8 | 4.47 | 8 | 4.47 | 8 |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 4.39 | 8 | 4.39 | 8 | 4.39 | 8 |
| Machinists..... | Day | 5·47 | 8 | 5.47 | 8 | 5.47 | 8 |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 5.51 | 8 | 5.51 | 8 | 5.51 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths.... | Day | 5.52 | 8 | 5.52 | 8 | 5.52 | 8 |
| *British Columbia—* | | | | | | | |
| *Princeton District* | | | | | | | |
| Machine miners | Day | 4.83 | 8 | 4.69 | 8 | 4.54 | 8 |
| Hand miners... | Day | 4.83 | 8 | 4.56 | 8 | 4.56 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers..... | Day | 4.25 | 8 | 4.00 | 8 | 4.00 | 8 |
| Drivers..... | Day | 4.27 | 8 | 3.80 | 8 | 3.80 | 8 |
| Bratticemen.... | Day | 4.83 | 8 | 4.29 | 8 | 4.29 | 8 |
| Pumpmen..... | Day | 5.00 | 8 | 4.50 | 8 | 4.50 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 4.03 | 8 | 3.90 | 8 | 3.90 | 8 |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 4.00 | 8 | 3.87 | 8 | 3.87 | 8 |
| Machinists..... | Day | 5.40 | 8 | 5.03 | 8 | 5.03 | 8 |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 5.43 | 8 | 5.02 | 8 | 5.02 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths.... | Day | 5.35 | 8 | 5.02 | 8 | 5.02 | 8 |
| *Vancouver Island*† | | | | | | | |
| Contract miners | Day | 6.14 | 8 | 6.04 | 8 | 6.16 | 8 |
| Machine miners. | Day | 4.81 | 8 | 4.81 | 8 | 4.81 | 8 |
| Hand miners... | Day | 4.52 | 8 | 4.52 | 8. | 4.52 | 8 |
| Hoisting engineers..... | Day | 5.01 | 8 | 5.01 | 8 | 5.01 | 8 |
| Drivers..... | Day | 4.19 | 8 | 4.19 | 8 | 4.19 | 8 |
| Bratticemen.... | Day | 4.42 | 8 | 4.42 | 8 | 4.42 | 8 |
| Pumpmen..... | Day | 4.00 | 8 | 4.00 | 8 | 4.00 | 8 |
| Labourers, underground.. | Day | 4.14 | 8 | 4.14 | 8 | 4.14 | 8 |
| Labourers, surface..... | Day | 3.77 | 8 | 3.77 | 8 | 3.77 | 8 |
| Machinists..... | Day | 5.19 | 8 | 5.19 | 8 | 5.19 | 8 |
| Carpenters..... | Day | 5.04 | 8 | 5.04 | 8 | 5.04 | 8 |
| Blacksmiths.... | Day | 4.97 | 3 | 4.97 | 8 | 4.97 | 8 |

† No figures for Chinese employees included.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. Metal Mining

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **Ontario and Quebec** | | | | | | | |
| *Surface labour* | | | | | | | |
| *Hoistmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.96 | 48 | 5.20 | 48 | 5.20 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 6.50 | 54 | 6.50 | 54 | 6.50 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Day | 6 00 | 56 | 6.00 | 56 | 6.00 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4 80 | 56 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 6 00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.75 | 56 | 5 75 | 56 |
| No. 8 | Day | 5.28 | 56 | 5.28 | 56 | 5.28 | 56 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .68 | 56 | .68 | 56 | .68 | 56 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .68 | 52 | .68 | 52 | .68 | 52 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .68 | 56 | .68 | 56 | .68 | 56 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .75 | .... | .75 | 72 | .75 | 56 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .75 | 56 | .75 | 56 | .75 | 48 |
| *Compressormen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.75 | 54 | 4.75 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.58 | 48 | 5.58 | 48 | 5.58 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 6.00 | 63 | 5.20 | 56 | 5.20 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.72 | 56 | 4.72 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .65 | 56 | .65 | 56 | .65 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .59 | 56 | .59 | 56 | .59 | 56 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 3.75 | 54 | 3.00 | 54 | 3.04 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Day | 3 76 | 48 | 3 76 | 48 | 3.76 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 3.50 | 54 | 3.50 | 54 | 3 50 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.00 | 54 | 3.60 | 45 | 4.13 | 45 |
| No. 5 | Day | 3.75 | 54 | 3.75 | 54 | 3.76 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.25 | 54 | 3.85 | 59 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.50 | 54 | 4.50 | 63 | 4 50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | 3.40 | 60 | 3.40 | 60 | 3.36 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .47 | 52 | .47 | 52 | .47 | 52 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .42 | 54 | .40 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| *Electricians—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.85 | 54 | 5.85 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.30 | 54 | 6.00 | 56 | 6 00 | 45 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.52 | 48 | 5.52 | 48 | 5.52 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 6.75 | 54 | 6 75 | 54 | 6.75 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Day | 7.60 | 63 | 8.40 | 63 | 8.40 | 63 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .75 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 56 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .62 | 56 | .62 | 56 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .54 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.25 | 54 | 5.04 | 54 | 5.28 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.96 | 48 | 4.96 | 48 | 4.96 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 6.00 | 54 | 6.00 | 54 | 6.00 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Day | 6.30 | 54 | 5.60 | 45 | 5.60 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 6.50 | 63 | 5.82 | 48 | 5 82 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 6.50 | 54 | 5 40 | 59 | 5.40 | 54 |
| No. 7 | Day | 6 00 | 54 | 5 85 | 54 | 5.85 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | 8.00 | 63 | 6.00 | 63 | 6.00 | 56 |
| No. 9 | Day | 5.58 | 54 | 5.40 | 51 | 5.44 | 45 |
| No. 10 | Day | 4.59 | 54 | 4.95 | 51 | 4.96 | 45 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .69 | 52 | .69 | 52 | .69 | 52 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .80 | 48 | .80 | 54 | .80 | 54 |
| No. 14 | Hour | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.75 | 54 | 6.00 | 45 | 6.00 | 45 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.40 | 54 | 5.40 | 54 | 5.40 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5 52 | 48 | 5.52 | 48 | 5.52 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 6.75 | 54 | 6.75 | 54 | 6.75 | 54 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.50 | 54 | 4.50 | 54 | 4.72 | 54 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .69 | 52 | .69 | 52 | .69 | 52 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .75 | 54 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .62 | 54 | .72 | 51 | .72 | 45 |
| No. 12 | Hour | ..... | .... | .75 | 63 | .75 | 56 |
| *Carpenters—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.96 | 48 | 4.96 | 48 | 4.96 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5 85 | 54 | 5.20 | 45 | 5.20 | 45 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5 85 | 54 | 6.30 | 54 | 6.30 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5 85 | 54 | 5 40 | 54 | 5.85 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 8.12 | 75 | 5.00 | 54 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 5.50 | 54 | 5.22 | 54 | 5.28 | 54 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .65 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .62 | 52 | .62 | 52 | .62 | 52 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .65 | 54 | .60 | 54 | .60 | 54 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .51 | 54 | .62 | 51 | .62 | 45 |
| *Steel sharpeners—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5 25 | 54 | 5.31 | 54 | 5.36 | 54 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5 00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 | 5 00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 63 | 5.49 | 54 | 5.49 | 54 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5 40 | 54 | 5.40 | 54 | 5.40 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.96 | 48 | 4.96 | 48 | 4.96 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 63 | 5.33 | 56 |
| No. 7* | Hour | ..... | .... | .62 | 52 | .62 | 52 |
| No. 8* | Hour | .60 | 54 | .60 | 54 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 51 | .60 | 45 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| *Mill Labour* | | | | | | | |
| *Crushermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day. | 5.00 | 56 | 4.80 | 56 | 4.80 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4 25 | 56 | 4 25 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.50 | 63 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4 00 | 56 | 4.00 | 56 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.50 | 63 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.25 | 48 | 4.05 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .53 | 56 | .53 | 56 | .53 | 56 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .56 | 52 | .56 | 52 | .56 | 52 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .60 | 54 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 54 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .46 | 56 | .56 | 56 | .62 | 48 |
| *Filtermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.50 | 56 | 4.48 | 56 | 4.48 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4 48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.50 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .55 | 56 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .56 | 52 | .56 | 52 | .56 | 52 |
| *Millmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.24 | 56 | 4.72 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 5.28 | 56 | 5.28 | 66 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4 50 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 | 4 50 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.50 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 |
| No. 8 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 56 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .45 | 56 | .45 | 56 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .63 | 48 | .57 | 56 | .57 | 58 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .47 | 52 | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .56 | 56 | .56 | 56 | .56 | 56 |
| *Solution men—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 5.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4 48 | 48 | 4 48 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.52 | 56 | 5.52 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5 00 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.00 | 63 | 5 00 | 56 | 5.00 | 56 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 56 | 6.00 | 56 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .59 | 52 | .59 | 52 | .59 | 52 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .45 | 56 | .55 | 48 |

* Underground labours.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING—*Continued*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*Con.* | | | | | | | |
| *Underground Labour* | | | | | | | |
| *Machinemen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 5.25 | 48 | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.80 | 56 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .62 | 54 | .64 | 51 | .72 | 45 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .63 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| *Machinemen helpers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.24 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4 25 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.25 | 63 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.00 | 48 | 3 78 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 |
| *Timbermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 5.71 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.25 | 48 | 4.75 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.80 | 56 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .63 | 48 | .60 | 56 | .60 | 56 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .725 | 48 | .725 | 48 | .725 | 48 |
| *Skiptenders—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | †5.25 | 48 | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5 00 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.25 | 56 | 5.27 | 56 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 56 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 56 | .60 | 56 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .63 | 56 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| *Muckers, shovellers and trimmers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.24 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 | 4 25 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 5.23 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 3.75 | 48 | 3.60 | 48 | 3.84 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4 25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4 25 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 11 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 12 | Hour | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 |
| No. 13 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| *Pipefitters—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.80 | 56 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .63 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .50 | 54 | .50 | 51 | .57 | 45 |
| *Samplers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.00 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4 75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.80 | 48 | 4 80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 4 75 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No 7 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 |
| No. 10 | Hour | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| *Scalers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.88 | 56 | 4.72 | 48 | 4.72 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .63 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| *Nippers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 3.75 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.59 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.24 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 | .53 | 52 |
| *Blasters—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.04 | 48 | 5.04 | 48 | 5.04 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 56 |
| No. 4 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .525 | 48 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Day | 4.80 | 56 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| *Trackmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.50 | 48 | 4.24 | 48 | 4.48 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 9 | Hour | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| *Motormen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.50 | 56 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 | 4.80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 4.78 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Hour | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 | .60 | 52 |
| No. 6 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 7 | Hour | .63 | 54 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 8 | Hour | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | | | |
| *Surface labour* | | | | | | | |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 3.25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 3.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.05 | 48 | 3.35 | 48 | 3.35 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| *Compressormen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.64 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| *Electricians—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.66 | 56 | 6.67 | 48 | 6.67 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.20 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 6.25 | 56 | 5.25 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.75 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | Day | 6.25 | 56 | 4.50 | 56 | ..... | .... |

†1930.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

B. METAL MINING—*Concluded*

| Locality and Occupation | Unit | 1929 Wages | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA—Con. | | | | | | | |
| *Surface labour—Con.* | | | | | | | |
| *Carpenters—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.25 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.20 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.45 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 48 | 5.40 | 48 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.25 | 56 | 4.75 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.75 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.20 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 6.00 | 56 | 6.00 | 48 | 6.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 6.75 | 56 | 5.25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4.75 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.95 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 5.40 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 7.00 | 56 | 6.00 | 48 |
| *Mill labour* | | | | | | | |
| *Crushermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 3.25 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.25 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.70 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.83 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| *Millmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.75 | 56 | 4.25 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.70 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.42 | 56 | 5.40 | 48 |
| *Underground labour* | | | | | | | |
| *Miners—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4.00 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.70 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 48 | 6.40 | 48 |
| *Muckers and trammers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 3.50 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.20 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 4.00 | 48 | 4.50 | 48 |
| *Timbermen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4.00 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 4.50 | 48 | 4.75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 3.75 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | 4.70 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | Day | ..... | .... | 6.42 | 56 | 5.40 | 48 |
| *Nippers—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 5.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 4.25 | 56 | 3.50 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.45 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 3.75 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| *Trackmen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 4.00 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.00 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | Day | 4.70 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.75 | 56 | 4.00 | 48 | 4.25 | 48 |
| *Motormen—* | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Day | 4.50 | 56 | 3.75 | 48 | 4.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | Day | 5.25 | 56 | 3.75 | 56 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | Day | 5.50 | 56 | 5.50 | 48 | 5.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | Day | 4.45 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 | 3.75 | 48 |
| No. 5 | Day | ..... | .... | 5.54 | 56 | 5.17 | 48 |

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES†

| Locality | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| NOVA SCOTIA— | | | | | | |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 50 | .34 | 44 | .30-.34 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .35-.38 | 48 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 48 |
| *New Glasgow—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .275-.34 | 50 | .25-.305 | 50 | .25-.305 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 55 | .23 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .325 | 55 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .30 | 54 | .22-.26 | 54 | .22-.26 | 54 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | |
| *St. John—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .28 | 48-72 | .28 | 48-72 | .28 | 57½ |
| No. 2 | .30-.405 | 49½ | .31-.36 | 49½ | .30-.46 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .30 | 50 | .23 | 40 | .253 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 40-60 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .335 | 48 | .25 | 54 | .25 | 54 |
| *Moncton—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .20-.225 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .28-.335 | 54 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .365 | 46¾ | .365 | 46¾ |
| No. 4 | .25 | 52 | .23 | 52 | .23 | 52 |
| QUEBEC— | | | | | | |
| *Quebec—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .32 | 59 | .305 | 59 | .305 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 54 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .36-.40 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .438 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .385 | 49½ | .38 | 49½ | .35-.42 | 49½ |
| No. 6 | .335 | 60 | .40 | 50 | .30-.365 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .265 | 55 | .29 | 55 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .36 | 54 | .36 | 54 |
| *Three Rivers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 60 | .21 | 49 | .18-.25 | 49 |
| No. 2 | .315 | 57 | .30 | 57 | .30 | 57 |
| No. 3 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .32-.37 | 54 | .32 | 48-60 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .30-.40 | 60 | .30 | 48 | .30-.32 | 54 |
| *Sherbrooke—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .29 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .35-.40 | 50 | .35-.40 | 50 | .35-.40 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .30-.40 | 55 | .30-.35 | 55 | .30-.35 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .325 | 55 | .325 | 55 | .325 | 55 |

† Several of the cities given include samples from surrounding district.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—*Continued*

| Locality | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| QUEBEC—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Montreal*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.45 | 55 | .30-.45 | 55 | .30-.45 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .30 | 60 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 59 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 60 | .30 | 41 | .30 | 41 |
| No. 4 | .35-.425 | 60 | .30-.375 | 60 | .30-.375 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .30-.325 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30-.35 | 48-60 |
| No. 7 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .18-.23 | 55 | .18-.22 | 55 | .18-.22 | 55 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .25-.30 | 48 | .35-.40 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .30-.40 | 49 | .30-.35 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 11 | .325-.38 | 55 | .325-.38 | 24 | .35 | 24 |
| No. 12 | .35 | 50 | .315 | 22 | .315 | 36 |
| No. 13 | .405 | 55 | .35 | 24 | .37 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 42 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .30-.35 | 44 | .30-.35 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .35-.38 | 50 | .35-.42 | 44 | .34-.40 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .35 | 56 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 18 | .32 | 60 | .35-.40 | 40 | .35-.40 | 50 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 20 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .34 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .35 | 50 | .33 | 40 | .33 | 40 |
| No. 24 | .28-.36 | 55 | .28-.32 | 55 | .28-.32 | 55 |
| No. 25 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 46½ | .35 | 46½ |
| No. 26 | .35-.42 | 46½ | .35-.42 | 46½ | .35-.42 | 46½ |
| No. 27 | .40-.50 | 48 | .40-.45 | 48-56 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .25-.38 | 50 | .23-.34 | 40 | .30-.37 | 47 |
| No. 29 | .305-.33 | 54 | .285 | 52½ | .25 | 57½ |
| No. 30 | .375 | 44 | .325-.35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | |
| *Cornwall*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .23-.33 | 55 | .20-.23 | 44 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .37 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .32-.36 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .31 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 50 | .30-.40 | 50-70 | .30-.40 | 54 |
| *Ottawa*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 44 | .20-.27 | 44 | .25-.30 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .27 | 44 | .27 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .20-.35 | 50 | .225-.32 | 50 | .20-.28 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .28-.45 | 50 | .30-.40 | 40 | .30-.40 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .45-.49 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .30 | 54 | .315 | 53 |
| No. 8 | .30-.32 | 52 | .26-.32 | 48 | .28-.32 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .37 | 49 | .37 | 49 | .37 | 48 |
| *Kingston*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .29-.33 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .37 | 54 | .30-.37 | 54 | .30-.37 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| *Peterborough*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25-.40 | 60 | .27-.36 | 50 | .35-.41 | 50-65 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .30-.325 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .34-.40 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .38 | 50 | .46 | 50 | .40-.45 | 40-45 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 50 | .39 | 50 | .42 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .365 | 50 | .275 | 22 | .268 | 49 |
| *Oshawa*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 45 | .30-.325 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .315-.35 | 60 | .30 | 55 | .30-.40 | 60 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .35 | 49 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .35-.40 | 55 | .30 | 35 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .35-.38 | 50 | .32-.34 | 50 | .32-.34 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .30-.325 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| *Toronto*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 48 | 44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .25-.30 | 30 | .20-.30 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .375 | 50 | .335 | 44 | .335 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .395 | 45½ | .345 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .425 | 45 | .45 | 15 | .50 | 32 |
| No. 6 | .40-.50 | 50 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 56 | .35-.38 | 54 | .35-.38 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .44-.465 | 47 | .40 | 42½ | .42 | 42½ |
| No. 9 | .40 | 54 | .35-.40 | 54 | .35-.40 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 44 | .39 | 49 | .39 | 54 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .36 | 46½ | .40 | 42½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .35-.45 | 44 | .35-.45 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .40-.45 | 55 | .375-.40 | 48 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .40 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .485 | 49½ | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .25-.35 | 44 | .20-.35 | 44 | .20-.35 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .40-.50 | 50 | .25-.405 | 28-45 | .25-.405 | 21-35 |
| No. 20 | 40-.52 | 48 | .35-.50 | 44 | .40-.50 | 44 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .375 | 44 | .375 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .40 | 45 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .38-.46 | 49½ | .35-.40 | 45-5 | 4.35-.36 | 50-54 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .40 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | .35-.45 | 40-44 | .35-.45 | 44-46 |
| No. 26 | .38-.42 | 49½ | .36-.42 | 45 | .39-.50 | 45 |
| *Hamilton*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.40 | 50 | .38-.45 | 39 | .38-.45 | 39 |
| No. 2 | .32-.43 | 49½ | .25-.30 | 48 | .25-.30 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .43* | 56 | .36 | 56 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .375 | 55 | .34 | 55 | .32-.34 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 55 | .37 | 40 | .37 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .38-.45 | 48 | .35-.38 | 48 | .35-.38 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .375-.40 | 40-60 | .35 | 42½ | .35 | 42½ |
| No. 9 | .35 | 50 | .275 | 44 | .275 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .43 | 50 | .35 | 40 | .355 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .32-.44 | .... | .36-.45 | 48 | .36-.40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .35-.52 | 51 | .30-.45 | 51-66 | .30-.47 | 51-66 |
| No. 13 | .45 | 45 | .46-.50 | 48 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 14 | .35-.50 | 50 | .36-.50 | 40 | .41-.55 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .40 | 50 | .33-.40 | 50 | .33-.40 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .40 | 50 | .28-.42 | 55 | .33-.35 | 55 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .34 | 49½ | .34 | 49½ |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .40 | 55½ | .40 | 57½ |
| No. 20 | .375 | 55 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 50 |
| *Kitchener*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .36 | 55 | .30 | 20 | .30-.35 | 24-28 |
| No. 2 | .315 | 55 | .27 | 59 | .27 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .40-.48 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .30-.40 | 20-35 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 55 | .30 | .... | .30 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .38 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .35-.45 | 50 | .30-.35 | 32 | .30-.35 | 32 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 44 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .37-.43 | 50 | .40-.45 | 45 | .49 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .27 | 54 | .25-.34 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .27 | 44 | .27 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .30 | 50-55 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .325-.45 | 55 | .31 | 40-60 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .35-.38 | .... | .35-.38 | .... |
| *Brantford*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 50 | .25 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 60 | .33 | 50 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 48 | .27 | 48 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .325-.35 | ... | .30-.35 | 40 | .32-.38 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .37 | 43 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |

* 1930.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—*Continued*

| Locality | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ONTARIO—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Brantford*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | .40 | 45 | .37 | 40 | .39 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .38 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .33 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .28-.50 | 50 | .20-.45 | 50 | .25-.50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 55 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .36 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .35 | 47 | .35 | 40½ |
| No. 12 | .34-.38 | 54½ | .33-.37 | 49 | .33-.37 | 50 |
| *Guelph*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.45 | 55 | .25-.30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .40-.44 | 45 | .32 | 30 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .42 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .36 | 54 | .33 | 54 | .33 | 54 |
| No. 5 | .28-.42 | 36 | .25-.40 | 40 | .25-.40 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .28 | 50 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .38-.40 | 50 | .315-.36 | 50 | .315-.34 | 50 |
| *Galt*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .32-.35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 49 | .30 | 49 |
| No. 3 | .38 | 50 | .25-.35 | 55 | .25-.35 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .38 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .36 | 44 | .32 | 40 | .32 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 50 | .33 | 49½ | .33 | 49½ |
| *St. Catharines*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 52½ | .35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .30-.36 | 45-48 | .35-.40 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .35-.40 | 50 | .30-.36 | 50 | .36-.40 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .35-.40 | 50 | .33-.39 | 40 | .33-.39 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .30-.35 | 46½ | .35-.40 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | .35 | 55 | .315 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .35-.45 | 50 | .30-.35 | 40-50 | .30-.35 | 40-50 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 49½ | .41 | 45 | .43 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .42 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| *Niagara Falls*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .35-.40 | 50 | .40-.45 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40* | 50 | .35 | 45 | .42 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .25-.45 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .40 | 45 | .40 | 48 |
| *Welland*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.40 | 48 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .35-.375 | 55 | .29 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .21-.345 | 50-59 | .30-.33 | 50 | .30-.33 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .30 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .35-.40 | 50 | .35-.38 | 40 | .35-.38 | 40 |
| *London*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .42 | 49½ | .32 | 44 | .32-.38 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .33 | 59 | .27 | 44 | .38 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .33-.38 | 49½ | .30-.36 | 49½ | .33 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .49 | 45 | .49 | 45 | .49 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 50 | .25-.35 | 36-45 | .26-.36 | 36-41 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 52½ | .40 | 50-52½ | .40-.45 | 50 |
| *Windsor*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50-.55 | 60 | .40-.50 | 48 | .40-.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 43¾ | .40 | 43¾ | .45 | 43¾ |
| No. 3 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 30 | .40 | 30 |
| No. 4 | .75 | 32 | .625 | 44 | .75 | 32 |
| No. 5 | .40-.45 | 49½ | .30-.40 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | .40-.50 | 49½ | .40-.55 | 40 | .40-.55 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 37½ | .45 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .50-.55 | 24 | .40-.45 | 32 | .40 | 36 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 45 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .45-.50* | 40 | .35-.45 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 12 | .555 | 54 | .45 | 48-56 | .49 | 50 |
| *Windsor*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 13 | .40-.50 | 44 | .45-.55 | 44 | .45-.55 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .45-.50 | 60 | .35-.45 | 60 | .49 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .55 | 54 | .43 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .445 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 17 | .63 | 44 | .54 | 40 | .59 | 40 |
| *Sarnia*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 42-60 | .33 | 35 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .45* | 54 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .33 | 40 | .345 | 40 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | |
| *Winnipeg*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.375 | 48 | .33-.35 | 48 | .33-.35 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .30-.35 | 54 | .275-.31 | 54 | .30-.35 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .30-.375 | 55 | .30-.32 | 48-55 | .35 | 48-55 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 49½ | .30-.36 | 49½ | .315-.36 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | .42 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .385 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .35-.42 | 50 | .32-.36 | 44-50 | .36-.40 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .40-.45 | 50 | .375-.40 | 44 | .375-.40 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .36-.425 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .425-.45 | 50 | .425 | 50 | .40-.425 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .40-.55 | 54 | .39-.49 | 38 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .40-.45 | 48 | .36 | 40 | .36 | 40 |
| No. 13 | .45 | 53 | .38-.425 | 53 | .38-.425 | 53 |
| No. 14 | .45-.50 | 53 | .49-.53 | 47 | .49-.53 | 47 |
| No. 15 | .52 | 50 | .435 | 50 | .453 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 48 | .405 | 48 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .37-.40 | 49½ | .34-.39 | 40 | .34 | 40 |
| SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | |
| *Regina*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30-.33 | 55 | .30-.33 | 48-55 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 52 | .31-.34 | 30-44 | .30-.34 | 30-44 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 55 | .20 | 38 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 40 | .50-.55 | 40 |
| *Saskatoon*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .365 | 54 | .365 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .35-.425 | 59 | .35-.425 | 60 | .35-.425 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .40-.45 | 55 | .34 | 45 | .34 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | |
| *Calgary*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .375-.45 | 54 | .30-.42 | 54 | .30-.42 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 60 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 48 | .325 | 48 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40-.45 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .48-.525 | 44 | .45-.525 | 40 | .45-.55 | 44 |
| *Edmonton*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .29-.45 | 60 | .29-.50 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 60 | .20-.25 | 60 | .20-.25 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .30-.35 | 32-46½ | .30-.35 | 32-46½ |
| No. 4 | .25-.50 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44 | .30-.40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 49 | .40 | 49 | .40 | 49 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .35-.40 | 44 |

* 1930.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—*Concluded*

| Locality | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA— | | | | | | |
| *Vancouver—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .44 | 48 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 48 | .375 | 48 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 49 | .33-.385 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .46 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .265-.35 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .425 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 44 | .25-.35 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 46½ | .35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .425-.50 | 50 | .35-.40 | 44 | ,30-.40 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .475 | 44 | .475 | 40 | .475-.50 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 44 | .405 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .50-.55 | 44 | .43 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .525 | 44 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |

| Industry | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Vancouver*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 15 | .615 | 48 | .615 | 48 | .615 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .46 | 48 | .39 | 40 | .44 | 45 |
| No. 17 | .61 | 48 | .55-.61 | 40 | .55-.61 | 40 |
| No. 18 | .45-.50 | 44 | .40-.475 | 40-44 | .40-.475 | 40-44 |
| No. 19 | .30-.45 | 48 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .55 | 48 | .355 | 48 | .455 | 44 |
| No. 21 | .455 | 44 | .43 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| *Victoria—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48 | .25-.35 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 48 | .25-.35 | 44 | .25-.35 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .30-.425 | 48 | .30 | .... | .30-.36 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .50-.53 | 44 | .53 | 44 | .53 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .47 | 44 | .47 | 44 | .47 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .45-.50 | 48 | .475 | 48 | .49 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING (*a*)

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| COTTON YARN AND CLOTH | | | | | | |
| *Pickers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .29 | 55 | .29 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .273 | 55 | .273 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .286 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .315 | 50 | .296 | 50 | .27 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .37 | 50 | .31 | 50 | .343 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .405 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .36 | 49½ | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .31 | 60 | .293 | 60 | .293 | 55-72 |
| *Carders, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .332 | 55 | .30 | 32 | .318 | 36 |
| No. 2 | .34 | 27 | .315 | 36 | .315 | 27 |
| No. 3 | .325 | 47 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .31 | 55 | .295 | 55 | .295 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .318 | 55 | .305 | 55 | .305 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .306 | 55 | .306 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .327 | 55 | .31 | 55 | .294 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .26 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .27 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 50 | .335 | 50 | .335 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .36 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .34 | 49½ | .32 | 44 | .32 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .36 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .352 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 55 | .284 | 58 | .284 | 55 |
| *Slubbers, male and female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .38 | 55 | .342 | 55 | .327 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .28 | 55 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .338 | 55 | .293 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .21 | 55 | .245 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .343 | 55 | .324 | 55 | .31 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .27 | 50 | .283 | 50 | .283 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .375 | 50 | .375 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .24 | 49½ | .29 | 44 | .29 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .345 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .31 | 55 | .26-.32 | 40-55 | .26-.32 | 48-55 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .28 | 50 | .323 | 50 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| *Speeders, male and female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .334 | 55 | .323 | 55 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .245 | 55 | .23 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .29 | 55 | .274 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .26 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .263 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .31 | 50 | .283 | 50 | .283 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .308 | 50 | .314 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .22 | 49½ | .28 | 44 | .275 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .273 | 55 | .26-.29 | 45-55 | .22-.27 | 39-55 |

| Locality and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Spinners, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .272 | 55 | .274 | 44 | .275 | 36 |
| No. 2 | .32 | 27 | .295-.34 | 36 | .295-.34 | 27 |
| No. 3 | .28 | 34 | .24 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .236 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .28 | 55 | .26 | 55 | .267 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .22 | 55 | .253 | 55 | .253 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .225 | 55 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .266 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .245 | 55 | .225 | 55 | .23 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .223 | 50 | .274 | 50 | .23-.34 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .30 | 50 | .283 | 50 | .283 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .24 | 49½ | .27 | 44 | .27 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .37 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .28 | 50 | .287 | 50 | .312 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .16-.25 | 55 | .263 | 55 | .248 | 55 |
| *Doffers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .20 | 55 | .174 | 55 | .174 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .21 | 55 | .206 | 55 | .206 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .138 | 55 | .194 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .283 | 55 | .276 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .36 | 50 | .285 | 50 | .285 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .27 | 50 | .253 | 50 | .253 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .20 | 49½ | .18-.25 | 44 | .18 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .345 | 50 | .365 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .305 | 55 | .26 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| *Spoolers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .245 | 55 | .25 | 41 | .275 | 36 |
| No. 2 | .32 | 27 | .28 | 43 | .24 | 27 |
| No. 3 | .28 | 38 | .185 | 50 | .185 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .182 | 55 | .253 | 55 | .265 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .28 | 55 | .266 | 55 | .266 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .272 | 55 | .258 | 55 | .258 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .21 | 55 | .225 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .245 | 55 | .19 | 55 | .21 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .21 | 50 | .228 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .29 | 50 | .273 | 50 | .273 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .23-.34 | 50 | .287 | 50 | .295 | 55 |
| No. 13 | .37 | 50 | .26-.35 | 50 | .29-.35 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .182 | 55 | .195 | 54 | .22-.26 | 36-54 |
| *Warpers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .29 | 27 | .273 | 36 | .273 | 27 |
| No. 2 | .29 | 30 | .335 | 50 | .325 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .387 | 55 | .294 | 55 | .294 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .327 | 55 | .31 | 55 | .31 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .272 | 55 | .258 | 55 | .258-.31 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .31 | 55 | .317 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .226 | 55 | .223 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .30 | 55 | .224 | 55 | .227 | 55 |

(*a*) Each number is a sample; see explanation page 6.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Warpers, female*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 9 | .252 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .273 | 50 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .293 | 50 | .293 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .35 | 50 | .253 | 50 | .253 | 55 |
| No. 12 | .37 | 50 | .353 | 50 | .353 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .273 | 55 | .255 | 50 | .283 | 55 |
| *Beamers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .266 | 55 | .315 | 55 | .315 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .283 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .337 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50 | .385 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .427 | 50 | .427 | 50 |
| *Slashers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .48 | 33 | .46 | 50 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .32 | 55 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .48 | 55 | .46 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .425 | 60 | .463 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .332 | 55 | .33 | 55 | .324 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .44 | 55 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .455 | 50 | .455 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .373 | 50 | .373 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .33 | 50 | .33 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .443 | 55 | .418 | 55 | .418 | 55 |
| *Drawers-in, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .32 | 40 | .252 | 50 | .254 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .196 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .28 | 55 | .253 | 55 | .267 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .22 | 55 | .213 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .28 | 55 | .267 | 55 | .278 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .41 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .25 | 36 |
| No. 9 | .16–.25 | 55 | .31 | 55 | .295 | 55 |
| *Twisters, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .267 | 55 | .267 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .32 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .19 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .28 | 50 | .24 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .24 | 50 | .253 | 50 | .253 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .37 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .26 | 50 | .297 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .265 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| *Loom fixers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .52 | 55 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .515 | 27 | .485 | 36 | .485 | 30 |
| No. 3 | .515 | 40 | .505 | 50 | .505 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .458 | 55 | .413 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .48 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .413 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .44 | 55 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .415 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 50 | .455 | 50 | .455 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .534 | 50 | .51 | 50 | .51 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .55 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .44 | 36 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 50 | .43 | 50 | .457 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .49 | 55 | .464 | 55 | .464 | 55 |
| *Weavers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .31 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .33 | 27 | .33 | 44 | .40 | 31 |
| No. 3 | .423 | 42 | .325 | 50 | .325 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .312 | 55 | .348 | 55 | .348 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .436 | 55 | .367 | 55 | .367 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .348 | 55 | .348 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .317 | 55 | .335 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .255 | 55 | .315 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .295 | 55 | .326 | 55 | .296 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .325 | 55 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .326 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .365 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .37 | 50 | .44 | 50 | .44 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .31 | 55 | .29 | 55 | .29 | 55 |
| *Weavers, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .327 | 55 | .304 | 50 | .31 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .33 | 27 | .37 | 43 | .36 | 30 |
| No. 3 | .423 | 42 | .325 | 50 | .325 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .312 | 55 | .348 | 55 | .348 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .436 | 55 | .367 | 55 | .367 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .348 | 55 | .348 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .215 | 55 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .295 | 55 | .305 | 55 | .316 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .326 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .345 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .36 | 50 | .345 | 36 |
| No. 12 | .37 | 50 | .31 | 50 | .346 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .31 | 55 | .29 | 55 | .255 | 55 |
| *Winders, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .20 | 41 | .214 | 41 |
| No. 2 | .254 | 55 | .16 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .267 | 55 | .267 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .265 | 50 | .29 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .25–.30 | 50 | .287 | 50 | .28–.33 | 40–55 |
| No. 6 | .37 | 50 | .323 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .32 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .22 | 49½ | .23–.29 | 44 | 25–.30 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .20 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| *Cloth inspectors, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .218 | 55 | .23 | 55 | .255 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .19 | 55 | .213 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .213 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .22 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .25 | 50 | .253 | 50 | .253 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .26 | 50 | .25 | 42½ |
| No. 8 | .20 | 55 | .22 | 55–59 | .22 | 47–55 |
| No. 9 | .38* | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| *Dye-house men*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .346 | 27 | .33 | 36 | .325 | 27½ |
| No. 2 | .433 | 41 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .284 | 55 | .284 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .254 | 55 | .257 | 55 | .252 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .305 | 55 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .357 | 50 | .334 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .30 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 50 | .28–.42 | 55 | .33–.35 | 55 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .294 | 59 | .294 | 64 |
| *Folders, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .32 | 27 | .39 | 36 | .38 | 27 |
| No. 2 | .315 | 40 | .295 | 50 | .295 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .225 | 60 | .213 | 60 | .213 | 60 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .205 | 55 | .22 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .254 | 55 | .236 | *55 | .266 | 55* |
| No. 7 | .25 | 50 | .253 | 50 | .253 | 50 |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .48 | 55 | .38 | 50 | .39 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .42 | 84 | .40 | 31 | .40 | 26 |
| No. 3 | .455 | 41 | .45 | 56 | .45 | 56 |
| No. 4 | .363 | 60 | .305 | 72 | .305 | 72 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .36 | 86 | .36 | 84 |
| No. 6 | .175 | 91 | .273 | 72 | .273 | 72 |
| No. 7 | .255 | 55 | .26 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .37 | 82 | .357 | 56 | .335–.38 | 56 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 84 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .47 | 70 | .39 | 78 | .37 | 40–78 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .37 | 60 | .37 | 60 |
| No. 12 | .38 | 84 | .38 | 84 | .38 | 84 |
| *Yardmen and labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .255 | 55 | .295 | 55 | .285 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .274 | 55 | .274 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .29 | 55 | .294 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .342 | 50 | .337 | 50 | .31 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 50 | .325–.38 | 50 | .325–.38 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .37 | 50 | .31 | 50 | .326 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .315 | 55 | .297 | 23–56 | .297 | 26–55 |

*Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH | | | | | | |
| *Wool Sorters, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30-.35 | 55 | .36 | 49½ | .36 | 49½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .364 | 55 | .42 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 45 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 52 | .20 | 44 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .32 | 50 | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .542 | 40 | .458 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 59 | .35 | 50 |
| *Carders, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .24 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .175-.28 | 55 | .235-.32 | 51 | .275-.32 | 51 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .27 | 65 | .27 | 66 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .37 | 49½ | .36 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 45 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .275 | 50 | .25-.30 | 50 | .25-.30 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 52½ | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .33-.39 | 45½ | .29-.37 | 55 | .35-.39 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .27 | 52 | .30 | 44 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .30 | 55 | .415 | 50 | .415 | 55 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .30-.34 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .332 | 38 | .227 | 28 | .237 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .33-.40 | 50 | .28-.35 | 50-55 | .28-.35 | 50-55 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .25 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 19 | .30 | 55 | .22 | 59 | .22 | 59 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 21 | .40 | 52½ | .25 | 52½ | .25 | 52½ |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .465 | 45 | .465 | 45 |
| *Spinners, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .225 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .21 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .273 | 55 | .20-.29 | 51 | .30 | 51 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .32 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .30 | 55 | .26 | 49½ | .26 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | .275 | 50 | .275 | 50 | .275 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .32-.46 | 50 | .22-.42 | 50 | .24-.42 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .275 | 59 | .30 | 29½ |
| No. 8 | .32 | 52½ | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .39 | 50 | .40 | 55 | .42 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 55 | .27 | 50 | .27 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .41 | 40 | .44 | 26 | .36 | 45 |
| No. 13 | .25-.44 | 50 | .20-.34 | 50 | .20-.34 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 55 | .22 | 59 | .22 | 59 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .24 | 52½ | .24 | 52½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .275 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .50 | 40 | .44 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .25-.31 | 42-52 | .23-.32 | 44-59 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .465 | 45 | .465 | 45 |
| *Winders, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .17 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .203 | 55 | .225 | 55 | .257 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .205 | 49½ | .19 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .25 | 50 | .27 | 40 | .265 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .21 | 50 | .23-.32 | 55 | .22-.30 | 50 |
| No. 1 | .25 | 55 | .18 | 50 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .24 | 50 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .322 | 50 | .322 | 50 | .322 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .20 | 50 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .20 | 51 | .24 | 34 | .25 | 28 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .22 | 50 | .17-.22 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .14 | 52½ | .14 | 52½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .205 | 45 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .17-.19 | 52½ | .19 | 52½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .29 | 45 | .29 | 45 |
| *Spoolers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .17 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .19 | 55 | .21 | 49½ | .21 | 49½ |
| No 3 | ..... | .... | .185 | 55 | .19 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .24 | 55 | .227 | 55 | .255 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Spoolers, female*-Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .185 | 59 | .20 | 59 |
| No. 7 | .22 | 50 | .20 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .195 | 52½ | .18-.25 | 50 | .20-.25 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .22 | 50 | .22-.26 | 50 | .23-.26 | 50 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .23 | 25 | .22 | 49 |
| No. 11 | .23 | 55 | .185 | 59 | .205 | 59 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .205 | 45 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .185 | 59 | .20 | 29½ |
| *Warpers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .22 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .34-.40 | 55 | .27-.36 | 55 | .27-.36 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 50 | .42 | 40 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 52½ | .30 | 52½ |
| No. 6 | .36 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .185 | 59 | .20 | 29½ |
| No. 8 | .35 | 52½ | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .36 | 50 | .27-.40 | 50 | .34-.41 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 55 | .27 | 50 | .27 | 55 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .30 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 12 | .46 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .36 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .39 | 49 | .30 | 42 | .315 | 58 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .35 | 55 | .35 | 45 |
| *Drawers-in, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .215 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .185 | 50 | .17 | 29 |
| No. 3 | .23 | 50 | .25 | 40 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .20 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .25 | 52½ | .22 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .20 | 55 | .185 | 59 | .205 | 59 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .17 | 52½ | .17 | 52½ |
| No. 8 | .28 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .29 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .26 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .205 | 45 |
| No. 11 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .35 | 52 | .28 | 29 | .36 | 50 |
| *Loom fixers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 55 | .275 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 55 | .53 | 49½ | .43 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35 | 60 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .44-.51 | 55 | .37-.51 | 55 | .37-.51 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .48 | 40 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35 | 59 | .375 | 59 |
| No. 7 | .515 | 52½ | .48 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .54 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .52 | 50 | .46 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .365 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .52 | 49 | .475 | 33 | .465 | 42 |
| No. 12 | .50-.58 | 50 | .46-.49 | 50 | .46-.49 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .425 | 55 | .35 | 59 | .35 | 59 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .30 | 52½ | .30 | 52½ |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .40 | 55 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .575 | 45 | .575 | 45 |
| *Weavers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .29-.33 | 55 | .29-.39 | 51 | .29-.39 | 51 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .16-.33 | 51 | .16-.33 | 51 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .18 | 50 | .19 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .20-.28 | 55 | .26 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | .335 | 55 | .315 | 55 | .44 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .27 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .275 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .285 | 31½ | .24 | 32½ |
| No. 8 | .35 | 50 | .33 | 40 | .33 | 42 |
| No. 9 | .36-.42 | 50 | .36-.42 | 50 | .30-.42 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 50 | .29 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .355 | 50 | .46 | 50 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .305 | 50 | .335 | 50 | .335 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .394 | 45 | .27 | 23 | .255 | 34 |
| No. 14 | .362 | 55 | .24 | 59 | .24 | 59 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .25 | 52½ | .25 | 52½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .265 | 44½ | .30 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .28-.50 | 44 | .49 | 50 | .41 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .30-.44 | 50 | .18-.36 | 50 | .18-.36 | 50 |
| *Weavers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .275 | 55 | ..... | .... | .23 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .18-.31 | 55 | .16-.33 | 51 | .16-.33 | 51 |
| No. 3 | .19-.24 | 55 | .23 | 49½ | .23 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .21 | 55 | .215 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .27 | 55 | .34 | 55 | .30 | 55 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Weavers, female*-Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | .35 | 50 | .33 | 40 | .335 | 42 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .285 | 32 | .305 | 36 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .185 | 59 | .20 | 29½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .23 | 24½ | .215 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .19 | 52 | .19 | 44 | .225 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .23 | 55 | .205 | 50 | .205 | 55 |
| No. 12 | .305 | 50 | .335 | 50 | .335 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .37 | 50 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .30-.44 | 50 | .18-.36 | 50 | .18-.36 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .29 | 55 | .22 | 59 | .22 | 59 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .20 | 52½ | .20 | 52½ |
| No. 17 | .30 | 44 | .33 | 33 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .27 | 47 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .20-.24 | 55 | .205 | 45 |
| No. 20 | .395 | 45 | .22 | 22 | .25 | 38 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .31 | 45 | .31 | 45 |
| *Burlers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .17 | 55 | .17 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .185 | 55 | .205 | 49½ | .21 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | .20-.22 | 50 | .20-.22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .20-.23 | 50 | .20-.26 | 50 | .22-.28 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .31 | 44 | .26-.33 | 44 | .26-.33 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .33 | 44 | .30 | 44 | .355 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .308 | 50 | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .33 | 50 | .223 | 23 | .24 | 41 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .185 | 59 | .205 | 59 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .20 | 55 | .205 | 45 |
| *Finishers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .36 | 49½ | .36 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | .25-.50 | 55 | .20-.28 | 51 | .26 | 51 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .20 | 59 | .30 | 29½ |
| No. 7 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 52½ | .25-.40 | 50 | .28-.40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 50 | .367 | 55 | .33-.47 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .35 | 52 | .225 | 44 | .225 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .40-.45 | 44 | .40-.45 | 44 | .25-.45 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .28-.32 | 50 | .24-.30 | 50 | .28-.31 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .34 | 55 | .34 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .332 | 50 | .332 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .33 | 50 | .28 | 35 | .28 | 62 |
| No. 16 | .30-.50 | 50 | .24-.36 | 50 | .26-.36 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .30 | 55 | .22 | 59 | .22 | 59 |
| *Dye-house men* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .28 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .327 | 55 | .327 | 55 | .327 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .25 | 28½ |
| No. 4 | .30 | 52½ | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .30 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 55 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .30-.33 | 50 | .30-.32 | 50 | .30-.32 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .332 | 50 | .332 | 50 | .33-.50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .364 | 50 | .275 | 22 | .27 | 49 |
| No. 10 | .32 | 50 | .28-.44 | 50 | .32-.46 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .30 | 55 | .22 | 59 | .22 | 59 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .20 | 52½ | .20 | 52½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .30 | 45 |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .545 | 55 | .59 | 51 | .59 | 51 |
| No. 2 | .76 | 55 | .76 | 55 | .73 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .68 | 50 | .72 | 50 | .72 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .535 | 56 | .535 | 56 | .585 | 56 |
| No. 6 | .495 | 77 | .45 | 56 | .45 | 56 |
| No. 7 | .40-.77 | 50 | .32-.67 | 50 | .32-.67 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .595 | 50 | .595 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 84 | .50 | 84 | .50 | 84 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .39 | 54 | .39 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 66 | .235 | 55 | .25 | 70 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 80 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .325 | 55 | .325 | 65 | .325 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .446 | 56 | .446 | 56 |
| No. 6 | .395 | 57 | .395 | 57 | .395 | 57 |
| *Firemen*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 7 | .445 | 56 | .445 | 56 | .445 | 56 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 55 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 50 | .33 | 85 | .33 | 85 |
| No. 10 | .458 | 55 | .31 | 59 | .31 | 59 |
| No. 11 | .445 | 84 | .445 | 84 | .445 | 84 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 65 | .42 | 65 | .42 | 65 |
| No. 13 | .37 | 84 | .32 | 84 | .32 | 84 |
| KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY— | | | | | | |
| *Carders, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .315 | 49½ | .315 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .27 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .33 | 52 | .30 | 52 | .30 | 52 |
| No. 4 | .32 | 50 | .25-31 | 55 | .25-.31 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .225 | 55 | .225 | 55 | .225 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .25-.31 | 55 | .25-.31 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .25-.33 | 50-54 | .25-.35 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .28 | 50 | .24-.27 | 55 | .24-.27 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .36 | 50 | .335 | 49½ | .325 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | .35 | 45 | .33 | 55 | .33 | 55 |
| No. 12 | .33 | 50 | .23-.30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 50 | .33 | 49½ | .33 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | .455 | 55 | .44 | 55 | .44 | 55 |
| No. 15 | .275 | 55 | .24 | 55 | .24 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .23-.33 | 50 | .20-.30 | 50 | .20-.30 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .29-.32 | 50 | .28-.32 | 50 | .30-.32 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .37 | 44 | .35 | 4[illegible] | .35 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 44-50 |
| *Spinners, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .375 | 49½ | .375 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .32 | 55 | .34 | 55 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .36 | 55 | .34 | 55 | .405 | 55 |
| No. 4† | .30 | 50 | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 6† | ..... | .... | .23 | 52 | .23 | 52 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .29 | 52 | .325 | 52 |
| No. 8† | .35 | 50 | .24 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .20-.30 | 55 | 20-.26 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .26 | 50 | .24 | 55 | .19-.30 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .38 | 50 | .345 | 49½ | .33 | 49½ |
| No. 12 | .38 | 45 | .33 | 55 | .33 | 55 |
| No. 13 | .27-.30 | 50 | .265 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .40 | 50 | .33 | 49½ | .33 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | .66 | 45 | .54 | 45 | .53 | 45 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 55 | .42 | 55 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 18 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 19† | .30 | 49½ | .275 | 44 | .275 | 32 |
| No. 20† | .28-.34 | 44 | .295 | 44 | .295 | 44 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .41 | 44 | .42 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .32 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | .40 | 57½ | .40 | 44 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .455 | 55 | .41 | 55 | .41 | 55 |
| *Winders, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .23 | 49½ | .24 | 45 | .24 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .20-.30 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .21 | 55 | .21 | 55 |
| No. 4* | ..... | .... | .32 | 52½ | .29 | 52½ |
| No. 5 | .17 | 49 | .24 | 45 | 285 | 30 |
| No. 6 | .18-.28 | 55 | .18-.25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .15 | 55 | .20 | 55 | .21 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .29 | 55 | .23 | 52 | .23 | 52 |
| No. 9 | .35 | 50 | .22 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 10 | .17 | 50 | .185 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .25-.38 | 50 | .22 | 15-25 | .30 | 25-40 |
| No. 12 | .33 | 44 | .23-.27 | 44 | .23 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .33 | 50 | .285 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | .21 | 45 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .29 | 42 | .27 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .325 | 49½ | .23 | 49½ | .26 | 49½ |
| No. 17 | .295 | 50 | .23 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .18 | 55 | .18 | 55 |
| No. 19 | .42 | 45 | .315 | 45 | .32 | 45 |
| No. 20 | .36 | 49½ | .29 | 49½ | .28 | 39 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |

†Female *Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Winders, female*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 22 | .285 | 44 | .26 | 50 | .20 | 50 |
| No. 23 | .28 | 50 | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 24 | .23 | 49½ | .29 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 25 | .19 | 52½ | .18 | 52½ | .19 | 52½ |
| No. 26 | .23 | 49¼ | .22 | 49¼ | .22 | 49¼ |
| No. 27 | .... | .... | .27 | 50 | .27 | 50 |
| No. 28 | .24-.33 | 50 | .24 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 29 | .... | .... | .34 | 30 | .30 | 31 |
| No. 30 | .... | .... | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 31 | .285 | 49½ | .265 | 49½ | .255 | 38½ |
| No. 32 | .22-.34 | 44 | .28 | 44 | .29 | 44 |
| No. 33 | .... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 34 | .28 | 45 | .26 | 48 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 35 | .... | .... | .28 | 44 | .28 | 43 |
| No. 36 | .27 | 49½ | .22 | 49½ | .22 | 49½ |
| No. 37 | .... | .... | .205 | 44 | .225 | 44 |
| No. 38 | .43 | 46½ | .295 | 46½ | .295 | 46½ |
| *Knitters, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .225 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | .245 | 52½ | .245 | 52½ |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .28 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .80 | 50 | .435 | 49½ | .30.-50 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | .30 | 49 | .445 | 47 | .435 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .29.-51 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .23-.25 | 55 | .20-.25 | 55 | .20-.25 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .... | .... | .325 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .82-1.10 | 55 | .48-.58 | 52 | .48-.58 | 52 |
| No. 10 | .18 | 50 | .18 | 55 | .17 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .32-.44 | 50 | .25-.40 | 50 | .24-.35 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 50 | .35-.59 | 50 | .35-.59 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .355 | 50 | .35 | 49½ | .355 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | .50 | 49½ | .32 | 49½ | .36 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | .... | .... | .25 | 49 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .73 | 45 | .53 | 45 | .55 | 45 |
| No. 17 | .74 | 55 | .39-.51 | 55 | .40 | 49 |
| No. 18 | .... | .... | .455 | 55 | .53 | 55 |
| No. 19 | .... | .... | .36 | 49½ | .36 | 49½ |
| No. 20 | .... | .... | .37 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 21 | .50 | 50 | .47 | 55 | .46-.49 | 55 |
| No. 22 | .28-.85 | 49½ | .465 | 49½ | .45 | 49½ |
| No. 23 | .... | .... | .425 | 50 | .355 | 53 |
| No. 24 | .31 | 50 | .24-.28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .22 | 55 | .21 | 55 | .21 | 54 |
| No. 26 | .30 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 27 | .27 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .31 | 50 |
| No. 28 | .25-.48 | 50 | .24-.36 | 50 | .24-.36 | 50 |
| No. 29 | .... | .... | .34 | 44 | .385 | 44 |
| No. 30 | .... | .... | .23-.39 | 20-32 | .27-.40 | 22-51 |
| No. 31 | .60 | 49½ | .52 | 48 | .415 | 48 |
| No. 32 | .42 | 49½ | .40 | 38 | .40 | 51½ |
| No. 33 | .20-.42 | 49½ | .30-.40 | 49½ | .30-.40 | 49½ |
| No. 34 | .... | .... | .23 | 44 | .23 | 44 |
| No. 35 | .23 | 44 | .25 | 44 | .295 | 44 |
| No. 36 | .68 | 44 | .40 | 32 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 37 | .515 | 46½ | .30 | 46½ | .30 | 46½ |
| *Knitters, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 45 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .19 | 55 | .21 | 55 | .21 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .20 | 52 | .18 | 52 | .18 | 52 |
| No. 4 | .22 | 55 | .235 | 55 | .245 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .... | .... | .205 | 52½ | .24 | 52½ |
| No. 6 | .... | .... | .285 | 43 | .245 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .... | .... | .18 | 55 | .23 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .165 | 55 | .185 | 55 | .185 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .... | .... | .20-.35 | 54 | .31 | 51 |
| No. 10 | .325 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ | .235 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | .26 | 45 | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 12 | .35-.40 | 50 | .37 | 50 | .345 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .275 | 50 | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 14 | .27-.37 | 45 | .26-.34 | 45 | .28-.37 | 45 |
| No. 15 | .32 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ | .40 | 49 |
| No. 16 | .... | .... | .335 | 55 | .325 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .285 | 44 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .285 | 52½ | .22 | 52½ | .22 | 52½ |
| No. 19 | .30 | 50 | .22-.25 | 49½ | .25-.28 | 49½ |
| No. 20 | .... | .... | .27 | 50 | .24 | 47-55 |
| *Knitters, female*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 21 | .22 | 55 | .215 | 55 | .215 | 54 |
| No. 22 | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 23 | .30 | 50 | .28 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 24 | .27 | 49½ | .26 | 41 | .275 | 44 |
| No. 25 | .24-.35 | 49½ | .22-30 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 26 | .... | .... | .19-.33 | 54 | .31 | 51 |
| No. 27 | .34 | 44 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 28 | .... | .... | .34 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 29 | .345 | 45 | .29 | 48 | .31 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .275 | 44 | .26 | 44 | .295 | 44 |
| *Fixers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .32-.50 | 55 | .25-.42 | 55 | .30-.42 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .65† | 52½ | .55 | 52½ | .55 | 52½ |
| No. 3 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .70 | 49½ | .645 | 49½ | .645 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | .475 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .38 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .52 | 50 | .415 | 50 | .415 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .455 | 55 | .41 | 55 | .41 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .45-.72 | 55 | .33-.63 | 55 | .44 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .91 | 44 | .70 | 50 | .70 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .325 | 52½ | .31 | 52½ | .31 | 52½ |
| No. 11 | .... | .... | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .54 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .61-.81 | 49½ | .45-.91 | 55 | .45-.91 | 55 |
| No. 14 | .60 | 49½ | .81 | 49½ | .81 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | .92 | 44 | .92 | 44 | .92 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .70 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ |
| No. 17 | .... | .... | .57 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .... | .... | .55-.80 | 45 | .65-.85 | 45 |
| *Cutters, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1* | .24-.36 | 55 | .22-.30 | 55 | .22-.30 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .23 | 49½ | .25 | 45 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 3* | .20-.33 | 55 | .325 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .235 | 49 | .255 | 39 | .255 | 35 |
| No. 5* | .... | .... | .385 | 55 | .385 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .... | .... | .185 | 55 | .185 | 55 |
| No. 7* | .365 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 49 |
| No. 8 | .20-.31 | 50 | .16-.25 | 41-45 | .17-.29 | 30-50 |
| No. 9 | .... | .... | .33 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | .... | .... | .27 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | .30 | 45 | .26-.31 | 45 | .21-.33 | 45 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 49½ | .29 | 49½ | .33 | 38 |
| No. 13 | .... | .... | .25 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | .25 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | .... | .... | .24 | 49¼ | .24 | 49¼ |
| No. 16 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .18 | 50 | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .... | .... | .30 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 19* | .... | .... | .32 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 20 | .... | .... | .24 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 21 | .265 | 49½ | .22 | 33 | .27 | 47½ |
| No. 22 | .... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 23 | .... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 24 | .... | .... | .23 | 50 | .26 | 44 |
| No. 25 | .... | .... | .28 | 24 | .28 | 33 |
| No. 26 | .29 | 45 | .29 | 48 | .29 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .325 | 49½ | .20-.24 | 49½ | .18-.24 | 49½ |
| No. 28 | .28 | 49 | .36 | 48 | .31 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .475 | 46½ | .32 | 46½ | .295 | 46½ |
| No. 30* | .50 | 44 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 44 |
| *Pressers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1† | .16-.23 | 55 | .15-.25 | 55 | .15-.22 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .265 | 55 | .34 | 55 | .295 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .215 | 49 | .40 | 37 | .40 | 38 |
| No. 5 | .37-.55 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 49 |
| No. 6 | .55 | 50 | .42 | 49½ | .515 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | .50 | 45 | .475 | 45 | .445 | 45 |
| No. 8† | .23-.30 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .365 | 49½ | .42 | 49½ | .42 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | .53 | 49½ | .355 | 32 | 465 | 30 |
| No. 11 | .385 | 44 | .43 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 12† | .295 | 44 | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 13† | .... | .... | .23 | 49 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 49½ | .405 | 61 | .405 | 57 |
| No. 15 | .... | .... | .27 | 41½ | .27 | 19 |
| No. 16 | .40 | 49 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .... | .... | .44 | 44 | .50 | 44 |

†Female. *Male

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Pressers, male*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 18 | .30 | 49¼ | .35 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 19† | ..... | .... | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 20 | .29 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 22 | .385 | 44 | .275 | 44 | .275 | 44 |
| *Finishers (Sewers), female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .22 | 49½ | .25 | 45 | .27 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .15-.30 | 55 | .16-.29 | 55 | .15-.30 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .20 | 52 | .18 | 52 | .18 | 52 |
| No. 4 | .185 | 55 | .205 | 55 | .225 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .18-.33 | 55 | .25 | 49 | .25 | 49 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .235 | 55 | .235 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .21 | 55 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .215 | 33 | .23 | 37 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .21-.29 | 48½ | .245 | 48½ |
| No. 10 | .19 | 50 | .22 | 44 | .20-.29 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .20-.36 | 50 | .20-.32 | 27-40 | .20-.30 | 35-50 |
| No. 12 | .33 | 50 | .285 | 49½ | .275 | 49½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .325 | 45 | .385 | 45 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .28 | 49½ | .29 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .335 | 40 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .30-.38 | 45 | .27-.31 | 45 | .30-.32 | 45 |
| No. 17 | .35 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ | .31 | 51 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .32 | 47 | .315 | 41 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 20 | .23-.36 | 49¼ | .24 | 49½ | .32 | 49½ |
| No. 21 | .26 | 49¼ | .22 | 49¼ | .22 | 49¼ |
| No. 22 | .23 | 55 | .24 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 23 | .22 | 50 | .18-.30 | 50 | .18-.28 | 40 |
| No. 24 | .27 | 50 | .29 | 50 | .29 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .24-.34 | 50 | .23-.32 | 50 | .23-.51 | 50 |
| No. 26 | .29 | 50 | .20-.25 | 50 | .21-.25 | 50 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .20 | 40 | .17 | 39 |
| No. 28 | .25 | 49½ | .30 | 28½ | .31 | 40½ |
| No. 29 | .315 | 49½ | .245 | 31 | .27 | 29 |
| No. 30 | ..... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 31 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .32 | 36 |
| No. 32 | .37 | 48 | .29 | 48 | .29 | 48 |
| No. 33 | ..... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 34 | .26 | 49½ | .20-.25 | 49½ | .18-.25 | 49½ |
| No. 35 | ..... | .... | .305 | 44 | .305 | 44 |
| No. 36 | ..... | .... | .355 | 17 | .305 | 36 |
| No. 37 | .455 | 44 | .26 | 28 | .26 | 48 |
| No. 38 | .25 | 44 | .275 | 44 | .275 | 44 |
| No. 39 | ..... | .... | .225 | 44 | .275 | 44 |
| No. 40 | .475 | 46½ | .30 | 46½ | .30 | 46½ |
| *Folders, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .23-.25 | 49½ | .25 | 45 | .225 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .16 | 55 | .15-.20 | 55 | .15-.20 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .22 | 49½ | .27 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .24-.41 | 50 | .20-.34 | 28-40 | .20-.30 | 40-45 |
| No. 5 | .30 | 45 | .28 | 45 | .37 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .22-.40 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .315 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .265 | 52½ | .215 | 52½ | .23 | 52½ |
| No. 10 | .28 | 50 | .24-.40 | 49½ | .24-.36 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | .23-.30 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ |
| No. 12 | .26 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .22 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .31 | 49½ | .265 | 48 | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .29 | 50 | .31 | 33½ |
| *Menders, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .16 | 55 | .165 | 55 | .165 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .22 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | .16-.22 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 49 |
| No. 4 | .18-.20 | 55 | .185 | 55 | .15 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .17 | 55 | .185 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .29-.33 | 55 | .23-.29 | 52 | .24-.29 | 52 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .22 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .25 | 56½ | .23 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .35 | 49½ | .315 | 49½ | .315 | 49½ |

†Female.

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Menders, female*-Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .22 | 45 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .22 | 49½ | .22 | 49½ |
| No. 12 | .29 | 45 | .29 | 48 | .29 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .305 | 42½ |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .30 | 45 | .33 | 45 | .315 | 45 |
| No. 16 | .30 | 49½ | .33 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .355 | 54 | .295 | 56 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .20 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 19 | .21 | 52½ | .22 | 52½ | .25 | 52½ |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .25 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 21 | .32 | 50 | .24 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ |
| No. 22 | .30 | 49½ | .26 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | .24 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 24 | .33 | 49½ | .26 | 38 | .225 | 47½ |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | .22 | 49½ | .22 | 49½ |
| *Loopers, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .24 | 52½ | .30 | 52½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .185 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .33 | 50 | .275 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .255 | 55 | .26 | 52 | .23 | 52 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .21-.24 | 44-48 | .245 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .26 | 49½ | .27 | 49½ |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .32 | 50 | .295 | 43 |
| No. 8 | .275 | 55 | .275 | 55 | .275 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .32 | 45 | .30 | 45 | .28 | 45 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 49½ | .28-.30 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .34 | 54 | .415 | 46 |
| No. 12 | .285 | 44 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .30 | 52½ | .23 | 52½ | .23 | 52½ |
| No. 14 | .30 | 50 | .225 | 49½ | .225 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .30 | 49½ | .365 | 49½ |
| No. 16 | .30 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ | .32 | 49½ |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .26 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .33 | 49½ | .285 | 38 | .285 | .... |
| No. 19 | .40 | 45 | .355 | 48 | .375 | 48 |
| *Boarders, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .28 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ |
| No. 2 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 49½ | .265 | 49½ | .275 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .535 | 45 | .45 | 45 | .52 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .39 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .37 | 41 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 54 | .47 | 51 |
| No. 7† | ..... | .... | .315 | 45 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .38 | 52½ | .28 | 52½ | .32 | 52½ |
| No. 10 | .36 | 50 | .24-.34 | 49½ | .24-.34 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 12† | ..... | .... | .34 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .525 | 49½ | .42 | 52 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 14† | .335 | 49½ | .34 | 36 | .375 | 37 |
| No. 15 | .555 | 45 | .33 | 48 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .43 | 50 | .39 | 40 |
| *Inspectors and examiners, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .16 | 55 | .15 | 55 | .165 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .235 | 55 | .224 | 55 | .245 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .46* | 52½ | .38-.45 | 52½ | .38-.45 | 52½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .22 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .27 | 39 | .23 | 36 |
| No. 7 | .18-.36 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 49 |
| No. 8 | .29-.33 | 55 | .23-.27 | 52 | .23 | 52 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .15 | 55 | .23 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .28 | 49½ | .37 | 28½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .27 | 49 | .27 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .26 | 49½ | .26 | 49½ |
| No. 13 | .27-.39 | 45 | .26-.34 | 45 | .26-.32 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 49½ | .27 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .265 | 49½ | .255 | 55 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .29 | 50 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 17 | .285 | 44 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .23 | 52½ | .19 | 52½ | .19 | 52½ |
| No. 19 | .28 | 50 | .26 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .28 | 49½ | .305 | 49½ |
| No. 21 | .30 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ | .27 | 49½ |
| No. 23 | .22-.26 | 49¼ | .22 | 49¼ | .22 | 49¼ |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .24 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | .20 | 50 | .25 | 50 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Inspectors and Examiners, female*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | .26-.36 | 50 | .27-.38 | 50 |
| No. 27 | .33 | 49½ | .30 | 30 | .31 | 42½ |
| No. 28 | .265 | 49½ | .285 | 49½ | .305 | 36 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 30 | .20 | 49½ | .27 | 48 | .26 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .225 | 44 | .18 | 44 | .25 | 44 |
| *Dyehouse men*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .33-.38 | 55 | .25-.30 | 55 | .25-.30 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .275 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .15 | 55 | .18 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .27 | 50 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .36 | 50 | .28-.36 | 50 | .28-.36 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .38 | 50 | .355 | 49½ | .355 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .25 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | .40-.48 | 50 | .34 | 55 | .34 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .24-.58 | 45 | .24-.47 | 45 | .27-.47 | 45 |
| No. 12 | .30-.44 | 55 | .38 | 55 | .40 | 41 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .40 | 55½ | .40 | 57½ |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .325 | 49½ | .325 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | .38 | 52½ | .267 | 52½ | .25 | 52½ |
| No. 16 | .40 | 50 | .22-.40 | 55 | .22-.40 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .20-.32 | 49½ | .16-.28 | 49½ | .20-.28 | 49½ |
| No. 18 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .375 | 44 | .375 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 45 | .335 | 48 | .335 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .36 | 49½ | .25 | 55 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .40-.50 | 49½ | .30-.38 | 49½ | .30-.42 | 49½ |
| No. 23 | .36 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 24 | .30-.33 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| *Shippers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30-.40 | 49½ | .30-.40 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .16-.25 | 55 | .15-.25 | 55 | .15-.25 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 52 | .32 | 52 | .32 | 52 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 55 | .175 | 55 | .175 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .31 | 58 | .48 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .18-.25 | 55 | .20-.25 | 55 | .20-.25 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .36-.44 | 50 | .32-.36 | 50 | .30-.40 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 49½ | .45 | 49½ | .45 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | .38 | 50 | .34 | 55 | .34 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .36 | 50 | .275 | 50 | .295 | 50 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .36 | 49½ | .38 | 49½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .31 | 50 | .39 | 42½ |
| No. 14 | .22-.42 | 45 | .25-.45 | 45 | .30-.45 | 45 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .287 | 53 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .38 | 52½ | .30 | 52½ | .27 | 52½ |
| No. 17 | .45 | 50 | .44 | 50 | .44 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .47 | 49¼ | .45 | 49¼ | .45 | 49¼ |
| No. 19 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .33 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .24-.36 | 50 | .24-.36 | 50 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .355 | 48 | .315 | 48 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | .455 | 48 | .505 | 53 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .355 | 48 | .415 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .365 | 49½ | .305 | 49½ | .305 | 49½ |
| No. 26 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| *Engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .42 | 72 | .42 | 72 | .42 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .375 | 55 | .325 | 55 | .325 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .39 | 52 | .40 | 52 | .40 | 52 |
| No. 4 | .815 | 49 | .485 | 70 | .485 | 70 |
| No. 5 | .75 | 55 | .51 | 55 | .51 | 49 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 50 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .39 | 49½ | .39 | 49½ | .39 | 49½ |
| No. 8 | .70 | 50 | .70 | 49½ | .655 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .50 | 60 | .51 | 55 | .51 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .437 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .40 | 52 |
| No. 13 | .38 | 52½ | .342 | 52½ | .352 | 52½ |
| No. 14 | .60 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .48 | 49¼ | .43 | 49¼ | .43 | 49¼ |
| No. 16 | .55 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Engineers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 17 | .50 | 54½ | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .56 | 49½ | .56 | 50 | .56 | 50 |
| No. 19 | .455 | 66 | .605 | 49½ | .605 | 49½ |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .667 | 48 | .667 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .41 | 77 | .40 | 72 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .315 | 60 | .315 | 60 | .315 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .34 | 52 | .31 | 52 | .31 | 52 |
| No. 4 | .30 | 77 | .30 | 77 | .30 | 77 |
| No. 5 | .367 | 78 | .305 | 80 | .305 | 79 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .20-.30 | 49 |
| No. 7 | .245 | 55 | .245 | 55 | .245 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .382 | 55 | .382 | 55 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 56 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .27 | 60 | .275 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .45 | 50 | .50 | 80 | .50 | 65 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 60 | .38 | 56 | .38 | 55 |
| No. 13 | .364 | 49½ | .424 | 49½ | .424 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .52 | 50 | .52 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .40-.45 | 55 | .35-.45 | 55 | .39 | 58 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .40 | 65 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .455 | 55 | .46 | 50 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .50 | 71 | .375 | 66 | .40 | 66 |
| No. 19 | .347 | ... | .347 | 72 | .347 | 72 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 56 | .40 | 56 | .40 | 56 |
| No. 21 | .35 | .... | .35 | 72 | .35 | 72 |
| No. 22 | .50 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 23 | .42 | 50 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| SHIRTS § | | | | | | |
| *Cutters, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .288 | 52 | .288 | 52 |
| No. 2 | .559 | 46½ | .43 | 46½ | .484 | 46½ |
| No. 3† | .20-.24 | 50 | .23 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .56 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .46 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .17-.71 | 50¾ | .15-.71 | 53¾ | .15-.62 | 53¾ |
| No. 6 | .565 | 49½ | .50 | 40 | .444 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .80 | 44 | .614 | 44 | .614 | 44 |
| *Sewing machine operators, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 52 | .211 | 52 | .211 | 52 |
| No. 2 | .206 | 46½ | .20 | 46½ | .206 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .245 | 49 | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .252 | 50 | .267 | 40 | .281 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .18-.43 | 50¾ | .18-.34 | 53¾ | .14-.34 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .323 | 49½ | .275 | 40 | .244 | 45 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .227 | 44 | .239 | 44 |
| *Examiners, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 52 | .20 | 52 | .211 | 52 |
| No. 2 | .184 | 46½ | .20 | 46½ | .20 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .16 | 50 | .23 | 44 | .23 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .22 | 50 | .28 | 44 | .28 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .21-.36 | 50¾ | .25-.32 | 50 | .23-.42 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .323 | 49½ | .275 | 40 | .244 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .318 | 44 | .273 | 44 | .273 | 44 |
| *Pressers, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .231 | 52 | .231 | 52 | .231 | 52 |
| No. 2 | .212 | 46½ | .182 | 46½ | .188 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .245 | 49 | .22 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .224 | 50 | .263 | 45 | .279 | 45 |
| No. 5* | .512 | 50 | .41 | 50 | .398 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .19-.33 | 53¾ | .18-.33 | 50 | .18-.34 | 53¾ |
| No. 7 | .363 | 49½ | .30 | 40 | .267 | 40 |
| No. 8* | ..... | .... | .409 | 44 | .409 | 44 |
| *Box room workers, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .231 | 52 | .173 | 52 | .173 | 52 |
| No. 2 | .17 | 46½ | .17 | 46½ | .22 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .14-.26 | 50 | .23 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .20-.30‡ | 41½ | .18-.24 | 50 | .20-.23 | 53¾ |
| *Shippers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .327 | 52 | .308 | 52 | .308 | 52 |
| No. 2 | .17 | 46½ | .17 | 46½ | .22 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .265 | 49 | .30 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .25-.40 | 50 | .37-.41 | 41 | .37-.41 | 41 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 40 | .533 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .41 | 44 | .341 | 44 | .341 | 44 |

§ Work shirts included under "Men's Work Clothing." *Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| READY-MADE CLOTHING | | | | | | |
| A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS | | | | | | |
| *Basters, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 23.50 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 | 19.50 | 44 |
| No. 2* | 35.00 | 44 | 22.50–33.00 | 44 | 18.00–30.00 | 44 |
| No. 3* | ..... | .... | 14.25 | 44 | 15.00 | 42½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 17.00 | 44 | 14.50 | 44 |
| No. 5* | ..... | .... | 17.75–20.50 | 45½ | 19.75–24.50 | 43 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 13.25 | 43½ | 11.25 | 39½ |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 12.00–15.25 | 44 | 12.25–17.50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 47½ | 11.00 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | 10.00–13.00 | 52 | 10.00 | 50 | 11.75–14.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 15.00 | 43¾ | 13.25 | 43¾ | 12.75–15.75 | 43¾ |
| No. 12 | 23.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 20.00 | 44 | 14.00–24.00 | 44 | 14.00–22.00 | 44 |
| No. 14* | 32.00 | 44 | 25.00–36.00 | 44 | 25.00–36.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 14.00–18.00 | 44 | 7.00–11.50 | S | 10.50–11.75 | 32–36 |
| *Bushellers and tailors, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 20.00–25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 37.00 | 55 | 31.25 | 43 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 42 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 23.50 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 47½ | 28.00 | 47½ |
| No. 6 | 30.00 | 43¾ | 24.50 | 43¾ | 24.50 | 43¾ |
| No. 7 | 22.00 | 44 | 23.00 | 44 | 23.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 25.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 | 28.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 35.00 | 43¾ | 18.75 | 43¾ | 23.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 19.50–27.50 | 44 | 19.50–27.50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 33.00 | 43¾ | 25.00 | 43¾ | 30.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 19.00 | S | 14.25 | 35 |
| *Button sewers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 20.00–22.00 | 44 | 13.00–22.00 | 44 | 12.50–18.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 36 | 14.75 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 5.75 | 19 | 11.75 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 47½ | 11.00 | 47½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 50 | 11.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 12.00–16.00 | 44 | 12.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 17.75 | 43¾ | 14.00 | 43¾ | 14.50 | 43¾ |
| No. 9 | 22.00 | 44 | 14.50 | S | 18.50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 22.00 | 44 | 20.00–27.00 | 44 | 18.00–24.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 10.00–18.00 | 44 | 9.00–14.00 | S | 12.00 | 32½ |
| *Cutters, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 39.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 31.75 | 44 | 29.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 37.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 44 | 29.00 | 42 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 24.00 | 46½ | 24.00 | 46½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 10.75 | 49 | 17.50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 47¾ | 28.25 | 39 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 49 | 25.25 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 23.00 | 49 | 28.25 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 20.00–35.00 | 52 | 20.00–30.00 | 50 | 22.00–30.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 34.00 | 44 | 31.25 | 44 | 33.25 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 34.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | 25.00 | 50 | 26.00 | 55 | 28.00 | 54 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Cont.* | | | | | | |
| A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Cutters, male*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 43¾ | 31.75 | 43¾ |
| No. 18 | 39.50 | 44 | 37.25 | 44 | 38.75 | 44 |
| No. 19 | 40.00 | 44 | 38.75 | 44 | 38.75 | 44 |
| No. 20 | 34.00 | S | 21.00 | S | 14.75 | 30 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | 21.50 | 46½ | 20.75 | 48 |
| *Examiners, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 32.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 15.50 | 44 | 15.50 | 32 |
| No. 3† | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ |
| No. 4† | ..... | .... | 11.75–13.50 | 44 | 10.50–13.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 22.75 | 44 | 19.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 30.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 44 | 28.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 30.00 | 43¾ | 24.50 | 43¾ | 26.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 9 | 25.00–34.00 | 44 | 15.00–25.00 | 44 | 15.00–25.00 | 44 |
| *Finishers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 15.50 | 44 | 9.25 | 37 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 9.75 | 41 | 12.25 | 39 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 10.75 | 49 | 13.75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 13.00–16.50 | 44 | 14.25–15.75 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 10.75 | 49 | 11.75 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 7.75 | 30 | 11.75 | 39 |
| No. 8 | 6.00–8.00 | 52 | 7.00–12.00 | 50 | 13.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 13.50 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 20.25 | 43¾ | 14.25 | 43¾ | 14.50 | 43¾ |
| No. 11 | 18.50 | 44 | 15.50 | 44 | 15.50 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 18.50 | 44 | 14.00 | S | 16.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 16.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 22.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 16.00 | 44 | 11.00 | S | 14.00 | 35½ |
| *General hand sewers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 14.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 | 15.25 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 3* | 35.00 | 44 | 26.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 7.50 | 26 | 13.50 | 48 |
| No. 5* | ..... | .... | 8.25 | 32½ | 16.45 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 47½ | 11.50 | 47½ |
| No. 7 | 7.00–9.00 | 52 | 6.00–8.00 | 50 | 9.00 | 48 |
| No. 8* | 38.00 | 52 | 35.00 | 50 | 33.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 11.50–14.00 | 44 | 12.00–16.00 | 44 | 12.00–16.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 17.00 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 44 | 12.50 | S | 14.00 | 44 |
| No. 12* | 30.00 | 44 | 24.50 | S | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 20.25 | 43¾ | 14.75 | 43¾ | 15.25 | 43¾ |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | S | 10.50 | 36 |
| *Pocket makers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 36.00 | 44 | 29.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 37.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 39.00 | 44 | 35.25 | 44 | 22.50 | 36½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 39.75 | 51 | 37.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 28.00 | 52 | 20.00 | 50 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 25.00 | 44 | 21.00 | S | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ‡40.00 | 44 | 35.00–48.00 | 44 | 35.00–48.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 44 | 38.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 34.00 | 44 | 34.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| *Pressers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 37.00 | 44 | 24.00–29.00 | 44 | 24.00–29.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 37.00–41.00 | 44 | 29.75 | 44 | 32.75 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 18.00–25.00 | 44 | 18.00–25.00 | 44 |

*Male. †Female. S—Short time; Number of hours actually worked not reported.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Cont.* | | | | | | |
| A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Pressers, male*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 25.50 | 40 | 28.00 | 34 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 18.75–22.75 | 44 | 19.75–23.50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 29.50 | 49 | 26.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 13.00 | 22 | 15.75–24.50 | 39–48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 47½ | 22.75 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | 16.50 | 52 | 12.50 | 50 | 16.75 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 27.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 34.50 | 43¾ | 24.50 | 43¾ | 25.50 | 43¾ |
| No. 12 | 37.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 27.50 | 44 | 27.50 | S | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 30.00–40.00 | 44 | 27.50–45.00 | 44 | 27.50–45.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 17.00–29.00 | 44 | 10.00–19.00 | S | 12.50–22.25 | 31–36 |
| *Sewing machine operators, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 32.00 | 44 | 17.50–32.00 | 44 | 17.00–31.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 20.00–32.00 | 44 | 22.00–30.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 24.50 | 49 | 23.75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 16.25–20.50 | 44 | 20.00–27.75 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | .... | 20.00 | 47⅓ |
| No. 7 | 38.75 | 43¾ | 23.75 | 43¾ | 25.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 8 | 22.50 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 21.00–24.00 | 44 | 22.00–30.00 | 44 | 17.00–28.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 24.75 | 44 | 22.75 | 44 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 22.25 | 44 | 21.75 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 29.00 | 44 | 20.00 | S | 16.00 | 37 |
| *Sewing machine operators, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 21.00 | 44 | 16.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 44 | 10.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 9.00–12.50 | 44 | 12.50–20.00 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 10.75 | 46½ | 10.75 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 13.50–15.00 | 44 | 14.50–18.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 13.75 | 49 | 17.50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 6.00 | 24 | 8.75 | 40 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 7.00–10.00 | 47¾ | 8.00 | 39 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 50 | 14.00–19.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 13.75 | 44 | 16.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 14.50 | 44 | 14.25 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 15.00–24.00 | 44 | 12.00–22.00 | 44 | 12.00–22.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 20.00 | 43¾ | 16.25 | 43¾ | 17.25 | 43¾ |
| No. 15 | 20.00 | 43¾ | 15.25 | 43¾ | 15.25 | 43¾ |
| No. 16 | 22.50 | 44 | 9.00 | S | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 17 | 22.50 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 18 | 14.00–20.00 | 44 | 9.00–12.00 | S | 10.75–15.00 | 28–36 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 46½ | 10.25 | 48 |
| *Shapers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 39.00 | 44 | 32.00 | 44 | 28.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 32.00 | 44 | 24.75 | 38½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 29.25 | 43 | 28.00 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 9.50 | 34 | 22.50 | 47 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 47½ | 22.75 | 47½ |
| No. 6 | 30.25 | 43¾ | 16.00 | 43¾ | 22.25 | 43¾ |
| No. 7 | 37.00 | 44 | 40.00 | 44 | 32.00–40.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 44.00 | 44 | 44.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 17.00 | 44 | 21.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 30.00 | 44 | 16.50 | S | 15.75 | 36 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Sleeve makers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 44 | 15.50–26.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 15.50 | 44 | 14.00 | 40½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 29.50 | 56 | 22.25 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 44 | 14.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 5.00 | 24 | 11.75 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 11.00 | 52 | 10.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 47½ | 13.25 | 47½ |
| No. 8 | 16.00 | 44 | 12.50 | S | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 26.50 | 44 | 26.50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| *Trimmers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 34.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 32.00 | 44 | 32.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 32.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 26.00 | 51½ | 22.75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 21.25 | 44 | 21.45 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 23.00–24.00 | 52 | 25.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 49 | 23.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 47⅓ | 24.50 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 19.75 | 47¾ | 20.75 | 36½ |
| No. 10 | 32.00 | 44 | 27.75 | 44 | 27.75 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 28.50 | 44 | 21.00 | 44 | 21.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 28.00 | 43¾ | 31.50 | 43¾ | 26.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 13 | 27.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 23.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 33.00 | 44 | 30.25 | 44 | 30.25 | 44 |
| *Underpressers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 24.00–30.00 | 44 | 16.00–22.00 | 44 | 15.00–19.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 26.50 | 44 | 10.75 | 30 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 38¾ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 23.00 | 44½ | 22.50 | 42 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 49 | 13.75 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 6.75 | 32 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 11.50 | 47½ | 16.50 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 47¾ | 16.75 | 39 |
| No. 10 | 23.50 | 52 | 16.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 24.00–29.00 | 44 | 24.00–29.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 27.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 27.50 | 44 | 17.50 | 44 | 23.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 27.50 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| B. MEN'S WORK CLOTHING— | | | | | | |
| *Cutters, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 17.00 | 49 | 17.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 47½ | 24.75 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 55 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 50 | 17.75 | 53 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 50 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 15.50 | 49 | 15.25 | 49 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 21.50 | 46½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 17.50–22.00 | 46½ | 17.50–22.00 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | 25.00 | 44 | 23.00 | 49 | 23.00 | 49 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 44 | 24.50 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 50 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 16.50 | 55 | 16.50 | 55 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 28.00 | 55 | 30.00 | 50 |
| No. 16 | 35.00 | 44 | 23.75 | 44 | 23.75 | 44 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| No. 18 | 37.00 | 44 | **25.25 | 40 | 30.50 | 44 |
| No. 19 | 35.00 | 44 | 29.00 | 44 | 29.00 | 44 |
| No. 20 | 34.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | 26.50 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 40 |
| No. 24 | 30.00 | .... | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 25 | 35.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 32.50 | 44 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | 29.75 | 44 | 29.75 | 44 |
| No. 28 | 40.00 | 44 | 27.50 | 44 | 27.50 | 44 |
| No. 29 | 35.00 | 44 | 28.75 | 44 | 28.75 | 44 |
| No. 30 | 30.00 | 44 | 23.75 | 44 | 23.75 | 44 |

**1933. S—Short time; hours actually worked not reported.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Cont.* | | | | | | |
| B. MEN'S WORK CLOTHING—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Pressers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 11.25 | 50 | 13.75 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | S | 14.75 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 8.55 | 45 | 8.75 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 18.75 | 49 | 21.25 | 49 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 46½ | 20.00 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 49 | 18.00 | 49 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 8.00 | 50 | 9.25 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 55 | 20.00 | 55 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 55 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 13.00 | 52½ | 13.00 | 52½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 25.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 54 | 12.50 | 54 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 9.50 | 35 | 8.75 | 34 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 44 | 16.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | 17.75 | 44 | 16.50 | 44 |
| *Pressers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 11.50 | 45 | 12.50 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 54½ | 7.50 | 41 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 6.50 | 40 | 9.00 | 32 |
| No. 4 | 16.00 | 44 | 11.75 | 44 | 12.50 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 25.50 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 18.00 | 44 | 13.50 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 |
| *Sewing machine operators, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 9.50 | 45 | 10.75 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 9.50 | 44 | 9.50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 8.50–<br>13.00 | 39–<br>54 | 10.50 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 9.50 | 45 | 10.75 | 45 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 6.50–<br>11.50 | 34–<br>53 | 7.50 | 41 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 8.75 | 50 | 9.00 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 7.50 | 45 | 8.00 | 38 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 9.75 | 49 | 10.50 | 49 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 55 | 12.00 | 50 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 46½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 9.00 | 46½ | 9.00 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | 12.50 | 44 | 9.00 | 49 | 9.50 | 49 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 9.25 | 50 | 8.00–<br>11.50 | 50 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 7.75 | 40 | 9.25 | 38½ |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 13.50 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 55 | 10.00 | 55 |
| No. 17 | 14.00–<br>24.00 | 44 | 9.75–<br>13.75 | 40–<br>44 | 10.25–<br>13.50 | 40 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | 40 | 12.00 | 44 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 7.25–<br>8.00 | 44–<br>50 | 8.25–<br>12.50 | 50–<br>64 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 52½ | 11.00 | 52½ |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | 13.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 |
| No. 22 | 19.25 | 44 | 15.50 | 44 | 15.50 | 44 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | 13.00–<br>15.50 | 44 | 13.00–<br>15.50 | 44 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | 11.50–<br>18.50 | 48 | 10.50–<br>17.50 | 40–<br>48 |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | 21.00–<br>26.00 | 48 | 8.25–<br>13.50 | 34–<br>38 |
| No. 26 | 16.00* | 44 | 10.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 27 | 11.50* | 32 | 11.00 | 44 | 11.75 | 44 |
| No. 28 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | 39 | 11.50 | 41 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | 12.25 | 44 | 12.00 | 44 |
| No. 30 | 12.50–<br>27.50 | 44 | 12.50–<br>18.00 | 44 | 12.50–<br>18.00 | 44 |
| No. 31 | ..... | .... | 10.75 | 35 | 10.75 | 47 |
| No. 32 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 44 | 16.00 | 44 |
| No. 33 | 14.25 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 | 12.75 | 44 |
| *Examiners, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 8.00 | 45 | 10.00 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 6.50 | 43 | 7.00 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 7.00 | S | 10.00 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 4.50 | S | 8.25 | 38½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 5.00 | S | 4.75 | 31 |
| No. 6 | 17.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 18.00 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 10.75 | 44 | 8.50 | 39 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 54 | 10.75 | 51 |
| No. 10 | 14.00 | 44 | 10.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 15.00–<br>19.00 | 44 | 10.00–<br>15.00 | 44 | 13.00–<br>16.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 36 | 16.00 | 50 |
| *Shippers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 45 | 20.00 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 19.00 | 47½ | 20.00 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 47½ | 21.00 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 13·75 | 55 | 13·75 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 49 | 25.00 | 49 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 55 | 16.00 | 55 |
| No. 8 | 20.00 | 44 | 16 25 | 44 | 16.25 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 52½ | 22.00 | 52½ |
| No. 10 | 32.00 | 44 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 35.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 40 | 10.00 | 40 |
| No. 14 | 24.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | 30.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 17 | 24.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS | | | | | | |
| *Cutters, male—* | | ‡ | | ‡ | | ‡ |
| No. 1 | 35.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 | 31.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 55.00 | 48 | 55.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 31.00 | 44 | 32.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 40.00 | 44 | 18.00–<br>40.00 | 44 | 20.00–<br>28.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 30.50 | 44 | 34.25 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 29.00 | 44 | 26.50 | 44 |
| *Finishers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 20.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 20.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 36½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 40 |
| No. 4 | 15.00 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 20.00 | 44½ | 15.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 44½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 13.50 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 13.00 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 |
| *Pressers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 30.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 46¾ | 33.00 | 41½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 42.00 | 55 | 28·25 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 44 | 18.50 | 37 |
| No. 5† | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 21.50 | 44 | 22.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 20.50 | 44 | 21.00 | 44 |
| No. 8† | 20.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| *Sewing machine operators, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 35.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 55 |
| No. 2† | 15.00 | 44 | 12.00–<br>21.50 | 44 | 18.00–<br>23.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 28.75 | 48 | 32.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 35 | 27.00 | 33 |
| No. 5† | 13.50* | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 6† | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 44 | 14.75 | 44 |
| No. 7† | ..... | .... | 14.50 | 44 | 14.25 | 44 |
| No. 8† | 12.50–<br>18.00 | 44 | 12.50–<br>15.00 | 48 | 12.50–<br>14.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 44 | 19.75 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 20.75 | 44 | 20.50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 12.00–<br>18.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |

*1930. †Female. ‡44 hours per week includes some cases at approximately this figure.
S—Short time; number of hours actually worked not reported.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES | | | | | | |
| *Cutters, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 23.00 | 46½ | 23.00 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 16.50 | 48 | 16.25 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 46½ | 25.00 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 49 | 18.00 | 49 |
| No. 5 | 36.00 | 46½ | 16.75 | S | 19.75 | S |
| No. 6 | 25.00 | 47 | 22.50 | 47 | 22.50 | 47 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 53 | 16.50 | 49 |
| No. 8 | 25.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 43¾ | 29.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 10 | 34.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 26.00 | 46½ | 22.00 | 46½ | 22.00 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 46½ | 16.00 | 46½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 17.25 | 47 | 17.25 | 47 |
| No. 15 | 31.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 46½ | 22.00 | 46½ |
| *Examiners, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | 16.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 43¾ | 14.25 | 43¾ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 44 | 18.25 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 17.00 | 44 | 15.50 | 40 |
| No. 6 | 20.00 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 14.00 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ | 15.00 | 46½ |
| No. 8 | 13.00 | 43½ | 10.00 | 43½ | 12.00 | 43½ |
| No. 9 | 16.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| *Finishers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 7.50 | 28 | 9.75 | 41½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | 39 | 9.25 | 39 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 43¾ | 14.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | 30¾ | 11.00 | 34 |
| No. 7 | 13.25 | 44 | 13.25 | 44 | 13.25 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 14.00 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 10.25 | 38 | 10.75 | 39 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 11.25 | 32½ | 14.50 | 43 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ |
| *Pressers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 16.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 46½ | 10.00 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 40 | 12.25 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | 10.00–13.00 | 47 | 11.00–13.00 | 47 | 11.00–14.00 | 47 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 40 | 12.25 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 13.00–18.00 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 43¾ | 16.75 | 43¾ |
| No. 8* | ..... | .... | 22.75 | 43¾ | 21.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 12.75 | 37¾ | 12.75 | 39 |
| No. 10* | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ |
| No. 11* | ..... | .... | 13.25 | 38½ | 14.75 | 43 |
| No. 12 | 12.75 | 44 | 13.25 | 44 | 13.25 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 47 | 12.50 | 47 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 13.50 | 46½ | 13.50 | 46½ |
| *Sewing machine operators, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 12.75 | 46½ | 10.50 | 46½ | 10.75 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 40 | 10.75 | 42 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 10.00–14.00 | 47 | 11.00–16.00 | 47 | 11.00–17.00 | 47 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 10.00–13.00 | 36–48 | 11.00–14.00 | 40–49 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 44 | 14.25 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 14.55 | 43¾ | 14.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 11.50 | 36 | 11.00 | 37½ |
| No. 9 | 15.50 | 44 | 13.25 | 44 | 13.25 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | 36½ | 11.50 | 35½ |
| *Sewing machine operators, female—* Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 12.00 | 43½ | 12.00 | 44 | 12.00 | 43½ |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 13.00 | 47 | 13.50 | 47 |
| No. 16 | 14.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 48 | 12.50–14.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | 13.50–17.50 | 46½ | 13.50–18.00 | 46½ |
| *Shippers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 27.50 | 46½ | 21.00 | 46½ | 21.00 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 24.00 | 49 | 27.00 | 49 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 49 | 22.00 | 49 |
| No. 4 | 28.00 | 47 | 25.25 | 47 | 25.25 | 47 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 49 | 20.00 | 49 |
| No. 6 | 25.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 29.00 | 43¾ | 29.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 44 | 27.25 | 40 |
| No. 9 | 32.50 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 25.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 |
| FLOUR | | | | | | |
| *Millers—* | per hour | | per hour | | per hour | |
| No. 1 | .75 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .60 | 60 | .60 | 60 | .60 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .433 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .625 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .508 | 59 | .508 | 59 | .508 | 59 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .50 | 60 | .50 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 66 | .273 | 66 | .273 | 66 |
| No. 10 | .594 | 48 | .456 | 48 | .456 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .65 | 48 | .525 | 48 | .525 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .528 | 54 | .528 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .61 | 59 | .60 | 60 | .60 | 60 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 48 | .527 | 48 | .527 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .822 | 54 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .77 | 54 | .472 | 54 | .472 | 54 |
| No. 17 | .69 | 48 | .531 | 8 | ..... | .... |
| No. 18 | .70 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .75 | 48 | .875 | 48 | .875 | 48 |
| *Grinders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .565 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .64 | 65 | .55 | 74 | .55 | 58 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 72 | .525 | 45 | .525 | 51 |
| No. 4 | .42 | 60 | .36 | 50 | .41 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .475 | 66 | .475 | 66 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .63 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .63 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| *Bolters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 60 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .64 | 73 | .55 | 76 | .55 | 43 |
| No. 3 | .55 | 72 | .475 | 54 | .475 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .42 | 60 | .36 | 45 | .41 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .475 | 66 | .475 | 66 |
| No. 6 | .55 | 60 | .425 | 60 | .425 | 60 |
| No 7 | .63 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .65 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 59 | .50 | 60 | .50 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .52 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .63 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| *Purifiers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .475 | 50 | .40 | 56 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 72 | .425 | 54 | .425 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .375 | 60 | .34 | 45 | .39 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 48 | .425 | 48 | .425 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 48 | .425 | 48 | .425 | 48 |
| *Packers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 66 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 36 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 44 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 60 | .312 | 60 | .312 | 60 |

*1930. S—Short time; actual hours of work not reported.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| FLOUR—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Packers*—Concluded | | | | | | |
| No. 5 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .407 | 59 | .407 | 59 | .407 | 59 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .20 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 48 | .388 | 48 | .388 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .425 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 48 | .405 | 48 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 54 | .405 | 48 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .405 | 54 | .405 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 54 | .405 | 48 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .50 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .42 | 54 | .34 | 54 | .417 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .50 | 48 | .375 | 48 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .425 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| *Shippers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 60 | .50 | 60 | .50 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .333 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 59 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| *Millwrights*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 60 | .55 | 60 | .55 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .60 | 60 | .525 | 63 | .525 | 58 |
| No. 3 | .628 | 54 | .569 | 48 | .569 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .924 | 54 | .675 | 49 | .675 | 49 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 60 | .54 | 45 | .60 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .625 | 54 | .625 | 54 |
| No. 7 | .667 | 54 | .511 | 54 | .575 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .85 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .75 | 60 | .65 | 60 | .65 | 60 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .65 | 60 | .65 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .70 | 59 | .63 | 60 | .63 | 60 |
| No. 12 | .80 | 55 | .646 | 55 | .648 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .925 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 54 | .444 | 54 | .444 | 54 |
| No. 15 | .733 | 54 | .644 | 54 | .644 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .738 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| *Sweepers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .275 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .306 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .319 | 48 | .319 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .42 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 48 | .325 | 60 | .325 | 60 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .325 | 48 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .324 | 48 | .324 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .36 | 54 | .277 | 54 | .277 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .333 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| *Stationary engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 72 | .40 | 56 | .40 | 56 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 70 | .36 | 84 | .41 | 72 |
| No. 3 | .445 | 56 | .348 | 56 | .406 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .585 | 48 | .585 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 56 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .566 | 60 | .534 | 54 | .534 | 54 |
| No. 7 | .822 | 54 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 54 | .556 | 54 | .629 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .625 | 56 | .429 | 56 | .429 | 56 |
| No. 10 | 1.000 | 54 | .867 | 54 | .867 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .681 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 84 | .325 | 84 | .325 | 84 |
| No. 2 | .355 | 84 | .275 | 84 | .275 | 87 |
| No. 3 | .531 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .375 | 70 | .34 | 84 | .39 | 72 |
| No. 5 | .402 | 56 | .311 | 56 | .363 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .55 | 48 | .495 | 48 | .495 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 48 | .405 | 56 | .405 | 56 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 60 | .30 | 41 | .30 | 41 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 60 | .30 | 44 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 60 | .312 | 60 | .312 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 60 | .35 | 37 | .35 | 34 |
| No. 6 | .372 | 59 | .372 | 59 | .372 | 59 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .20 | 60 |
| No. 8 | .422 | 54 | .328 | 54 | .369 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .35 | 59 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| BREAD AND CAKE | | | | | | |
| *Bakers (bread)*— | per wk. | | per wk. | | per wk. | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 13.50 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 21.53 | 54 | 20.28 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 21.10 | 56 | 20.20 | 56 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | .... | 22.00 | 53 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 60 | 22.50 | 60 |
| No. 6 | 30.00 | 50 | 24.30 | 54 | 24.30 | 54 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 27.00 | 50 | 24.00 | 52 | 24.00 | 52 |
| No. 9 | 25.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 29.00 | 48 | 26.50 | 48 | 26.50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 19.00 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 |
| *Bakers (cake)*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 35.00 | 50 | 32 00 | 54 | 32.00 | 54 |
| No. 4 | 29.00 | 50 | 23.85 | 54 | 22.00 | 54 |
| No. 5 | 30.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 24.00 | 57 | 24.00 | 52 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 32.00 | 48 | 32.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 27.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 30.50 | 48 | 26.15 | 48 | 28.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 24.30 | 48 | 19.20 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 27.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 |
| *Mixers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 25.00 | 54 | 22.00 | 54 | 23.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 30.00 | 54 | 30.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 21.40 | 54 | 21.06 | 60 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 30.55 | 56 | 26.78 | 56 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 25.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 |
| No. 7 | 25.00 | 54 | 27.00 | 54 | 27.00 | 54 |
| No. 8 | 30.00 | 50 | 27.00 | 50 | 25.65 | .... |
| No. 9 | 37.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 54 | 29.00 | 54 |
| No. 10 | 28.00 | 50 | 23.00 | 54 | 23.00 | 52 |
| No. 11 | 34.00 | 50 | 32.00 | 52 | 32.00 | 52 |
| No. 12 | 34.50 | 48 | 29.60 | 48 | 29.60 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 27.00 | 47 | 27.00 | 47 |
| No. 14 | 33.00 | 48 | 26.90 | 48 | 26.90 | 48 |
| *Bench workers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 22.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 28.00 | 54 | 28.00 | 60 | 28.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | 24.00 | 50 | 20.70 | 50 | 20.70 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 25.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 54 | 21.00 | 54 |
| No. 5 | 25.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 50 | 20.45 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 36.00 | 48 | 28.00 | 54 | 28.00 | 54 |
| No. 7 | 27.00 | 50 | 23.00 | 54 | 23.00 | 54 |
| No. 8 | 26.00 | 48 | 16.50 | 44 | 17.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 30.50 | 48 | 26.20 | 48 | 26.20 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 30.50 | 48 | 26.15 | 48 | 26.15 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 31.00 | 48 | 23.40 | 44 | 23.40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 47 | 25.00 | 47 |
| No. 13 | 30.00 | 48 | 24.45 | 48 | 24.45 | 48 |
| *Oven tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 24.00 | 54 | 21.00 | 54 | 23.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 25.00 | 54 | 25.00 | 60 | 25.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 21.47 | 54 | 20.57 | 60 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 19.00 | 50 | 19.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 28.00 | 50 | 22.70 | 50 | 22.70 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 18.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 54 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BREAD AND CAKE—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Oven tenders*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 7 | 32.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 54 |
| No. 8 | 28.00 | 50 | 23.65 | 50 | 21.30 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 27.00 | 50 | 20.25 | 54 | 20.25 | 54 |
| No. 10 | 35.00 | 48 | 28.00 | 54 | 28.00 | 54 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 50 | 24.00 | 54 | 25.00 | 52 |
| No. 12 | 30.00 | 50 | 27.00 | 52 | 27.00 | 52 |
| No. 13 | 27.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 44 | 21.50 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 33.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 32 00 | 48 | 27.90 | 48 | 27.90 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 33.50 | 48 | 28.75 | 48 | 28.75 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 33.00 | 48 | 26.00 | 44 | 26.00 | 44 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 47 | 25.00 | 47 |
| No. 20 | 33.00 | 48 | 26.90 | 48 | 26.90 | 48 |
| *Cake wrappers, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 54 | 11.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 11.00 | 44 | 11.25 | 44 | 11.75 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 46 | 12.82 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 13.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 10.50 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 48 | 14.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 47 | 14.00 | 47 |
| *Packer and wrappers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1† | 10.00 | 56 | 10.00 | 54 | 10.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 30.00 | 54 | 30.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 17.66 | 54 | 20.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 50 | 16.00 | 53 |
| No. 5 | 21.00 | 50 | 15.40 | 50 | 15.90 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 19.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 54 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 17.00 | 54 | 17.00 | 54 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 54 | 16.50 | 52 |
| No. 9 | 27.50 | 56 | 25.00 | 52 | 17.50 | 52 |
| No. 10 | 15.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 48 | 19.20 | 48 |
| *Shippers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 25.00 | 54 | 11.00 | 54 | 12.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 25.00 | 50 | 18.65 | 50 | 18.65 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 29.00 | 54 | 24.00 | 54 | 24.00 | 54 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 46 | 18.00 | 46 |
| No. 5 | 33.00 | 60 | 26.00 | 54 | 26.00 | 54 |
| No. 6 | 24.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 52 |
| No. 7 | 25.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 27.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 44 | 18.50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 23.00 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 26.00 | 50 | 22.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 29.00 | 48 | 22.30 | 48 | 22.30 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 23.00 | 47 | 23.00 | 47 |
| No. 17 | 25.00 | 48 | 24.45 | 48 | 24.45 | 48 |
| *Delivery employees*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 14.50 | 50 | 17.70 | 50 |
| No. 2 | 24.85*a* | .... | 18.00*a* | 54 | 21.00*a* | 54 |
| No. 3 | 32.50*a* | 54 | 22.50*a* | 60 | 22.50*a* | 60 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 18.50 | 60 | 20.10 | 60 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 24.35 | 56 | 24.25 | 56 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 21.50 | 50 | 22.00 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 55 | 15.00 | 55 |
| No. 8 | 24.00 | 50 | 20.70 | 50 | 20.70 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 25.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 54 | 22.00 | 54 |
| No. 10 | 31.00 | 54 | 22.00 | 54 | 22.00 | 54 |
| No. 11 | 27.00*a* | 50 | 20.40*a* | 50 | 22.05*a* | 50 |
| No. 12 | 30.95*a* | .... | 22.50*a* | .... | 23.50*a* | 54 |
| No. 13 | 25.00*a* | 48 | 18.00*a* | 48 | 18.00*a* | 50 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 18.00*a* | 48 | 18.00*a* | 48 |
| No. 15 | 24.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.75 | 44 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 26.00 | 50 | 23.00 | 54 | 23.00 | 54 |
| No. 18 | 27.50 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 26.00 | 48 | 21.50 | 44 | 23.00 | 48 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 48 | 21.50*a* | 48 |
| No. 21 | 26.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BISCUITS | | | | | | |
| *Mixers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 21.00 | 59 | 20.40 | 55 | 20.40 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 18.00 | 46¾ | 20.00 | 46¾ | 20.00 | 46¾ |
| No. 3 | 18.00 | 55 | 16.00 | 55 | 16.00 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 30.00 | 44 | 27.00 | 45 | 27.00 | 45 |
| No. 5 | 24.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 |
| No. 6 | 26.00 | 45½ | 19.50 | 48 | 16·74 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 27.50 | 55 | 22.35 | 52 | 23.65 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 28.00 | 45 | 28.00 | 45 |
| No. 9 | 16.00 | 49½ | 18.00 | 49½ | 18.00 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | 31.00 | 47½ | 24.80 | 47½ | 24.80 | 47½ |
| *Oven tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 18.00 | 59 | 17.85 | 55 | 17.85 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 12.00 | 46¾ | 11.00 | 46¾ | 11.00 | 46¾ |
| No. 3 | 22.00 | 55 | 21.50 | 55 | 19.25 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 20.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 45 | 24.75 | 45 |
| No. 5 | 28.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 45 | 25.00 | 45 |
| No. 6 | 23.00 | 45½ | 16.01 | 48 | 15.60 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 20.00 | 55 | 15.10 | 52 | 17.35 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 45 | 16.00 | 45 |
| No. 9 | 25.00 | 49½ | 18.65 | 49½ | 19.85 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | 27.00 | 47½ | 24.30 | 47½ | 24.30 | 47½ |
| *Machine tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 18.00 | 59 | 16.50 | 55 | 16.50 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 21.00 | 46¾ | 20.00 | 46¾ | 20.00 | 46¾ |
| No. 3 | 29.00 | 55 | 26.00 | 55 | 26.00 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 20.00 | 55 | 18.00 | 55 | 18.00 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 35.00 | 44 | 22.50 | 45 | 23.85 | 45 |
| No. 6 | 28.00 | 44 | 21.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 |
| No. 7 | 18.00 | 45½ | 16.01 | 48 | 15.60 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 26.25 | 55 | 21.00 | 53 | 20.05 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 21.00 | 45 | 21.00 | 45 |
| *Packers, female*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 8.40 | 59 | 8.80 | 55 | 8.80 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 12.00 | 46¾ | 10.00 | 46¾ | 10.00 | 46¾ |
| No. 3* | 16.00 | 55 | 13.75 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | 10.00 | 44 | 12.50 | 45 | 12.60 | 45 |
| No. 5 | 12.65 | 44 | 12.50 | 45 | 12.50 | 45 |
| No. 6 | 12.50 | 45½ | 13.40 | 48 | 12.53 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 10.00 | 50 | 9.30 | 51 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 45 | 11.00 | 45 |
| No. 9 | 11.00 | 46½ | 10.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ |
| *Shippers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 15.00 | 59 | 15.15 | 55 | 15.15 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 19.00 | 46¾ | 18.00 | 46¾ | 18.00 | 46¾ |
| No. 3 | 22.00 | 55 | 18.00 | 55 | 18.00 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 22.00 | 44 | 27.00 | 44 | 27.00 | 45 |
| No. 5 | 20.00 | 55 | 16.90 | 46 | 17.65 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 30.00 | 49½ | 24.65 | 49½ | 22.50 | 49½ |
| *Helpers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 46¾ | 16.00 | 46¾ |
| No. 2 | 10.00 | 55 | 11.00 | 55 | | |
| No. 3 | 19.00 | 44 | 19.00 | 45 | 19.00 | 45 |
| No. 4 | 18.00 | 45½ | 16.65 | 48 | 16.20 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 17.60 | 55 | 15.20 | 53 | 13.50 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 14.00 | 49½ | 12.35 | 49½ | 12.50 | 49½ |
| CANDY | | | | | | |
| *Candy makers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 21.00 | 59 | 22.00 | 55 | 22.00 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 12.50 | 55 | 11.00–15.40 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | 21.00 | 50 | 16.10 | 45 | 16,50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 25.00 | 55 | 24.75 | 55 | 24.75 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 23.00 | 49½ | 16.20 | 49½ | 16.20 | 49½ |
| No. 6 | 23.50 | 46½ | 14.00–45.00 | 46½ | 14.00–45.00 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | 20.00 | 46½ | 22.32 | 46½ | 22.32 | 46½ |
| No. 8 | 16.00–24.00 | 49 | 16.00–25.00 | 49 | 16.00–25.00 | 49 |
| No. 9 | 22.00 | 55 | 21.25 | 51 | 20.80 | 50 |
| No. 10 | 25.00 | 49½ | 17.65 | 49½ | 19.15 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 23.40 | 47½ | 23.40 | 47½ |

*Male. † Female. *a* Commission average.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| CANDY—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Chocolate dippers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 9.06 | 59 | 11.00 | 55 | 11.55 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 20.00 | 50 | 16.20 | 45 | 16.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 13.00 | 55 | 11.00 | 55 | 11.55 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 15.00 | 44 | 9.90 | 44 | 9.90 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 16.50 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | 15.35 | 46½ | 16.28 | 46½ | 15.81 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | 15.00 | 49 | 15.00 | 46½ | 15.00 | 46½ |
| *Packers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 9.00 | 59 | 7.70 | 55 | 7.70 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 12.00 | 50 | 9.75 | 45 | 10.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 12.00 | 55 | 11.00 | 55 | 11.55 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 14.00 | 44 | 8.10 | 44 | 8.10 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 15.25 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | 15.81 | 46½ | 17.67 | 46½ | 17.67 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | 12.50 | 49 | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ |
| *Shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 18.00 | 50 | 16.75 | 45 | 17.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 30.00 | 55 | 25.00 | 55 | 25.00 | 55 |
| No. 3 | 22.00 | 46½ | 16.00–24.00 | 46½ | 17.00–25.00 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | 23.27 | 49½ | 21.85 | 46½ | 21.85 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | 20.00 | 49 | 20.00 | 49 | 20.00 | 49 |
| *Helpers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 15.00 | 50 | 12.25 | 45 | 12.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 15.00 | 49½ | 14.40 | 49½ | 14.40 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | 20.93 | 46½ | 22.32 | 46½ | 22.79 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | 14.00 | 49½ | 14.00 | 49½ | 14.00 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 49 | 18.00 | 49 |
| No. 6 | 14.00 | 49½ | 12.35 | 49½ | 12.50 | 49½ |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 47½ | 16.50 | 47½ |
| *Helpers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 8.00 | 55 | 7.70 | 55 | 8.25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 7.20 | 44 | 7.20 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 14.25 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ | 12.50 | 46½ |
| MEAT PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| *Stockyard men—* | per hour | | per hour | | per hour | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .36 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .38 | 55 | .39 | 55 | .42 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .333 | 60 | .333 | 60 | .364 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 55 | .545 | 55 | .636 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .40 | .... |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48–55 | .35 | 48–55 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 48 | .275 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .36 | 60 | .325 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .45 | 49 | .385 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| *Slaughterers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .37 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .55 | 40 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .55 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 50 | .53 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 50 | .52 | 50 | .56 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .47 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .475 | 48 | .325 | 48 | .365 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .375 | 55 | .375 | 54 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .65 | 50 | .515 | 45 | .515 | 48 |
| *Hide trimmers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .35 | 40 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .48 | 55 | .48 | 55 | .48 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .325 | 55 | .32 | 48–55 | .35 | 48–55 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .385 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .425 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 49 | .42 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .465 | 50 | .38 | 45 | .38 | 48 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *General butchers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .275 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .34 | 50 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .55 | 55 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .48 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .39 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .49 | 48 | .46 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 55 | .45 | 48–55 | .45 | 48–55 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .40 | 53 | .40 | 48–54 |
| No. 11 | .425 | 54 | .33 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 45 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .75 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Boners—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 48–55 | .37 | 48–55 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .425 | 48 | .275 | 48 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .44 | 50 | .44 | 45 | .40 | 48 |
| *Trimmers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .45 | 55 | .38 | 50 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .58 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .25 | 44 | .35 | 48–55 | .35 | 48–55 |
| *Curers and cellarmen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .35 | 45 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .55 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .56 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .52 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 48–55 | .35 | 48–55 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 48 | .405 | 48 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .30 | 54 | .275 | 54 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .425 | 48 | .275 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .425 | 54 | .38 | 54 | .38 | 54 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .385 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 49 | .395 | 48 | .415 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .44 | 50 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 48 |
| *Sausage cutters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 55 | .38 | 50 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .45 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 55 | .32 | 48–55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | .40 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .385 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 48 | .275 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .47 | 49 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .44 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 48 |
| *Casing makers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .33 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .34 | 45 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .52 | 55 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .42 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .42 | 48 | .415 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 55 | .32 | 48–55 | .32 | 48–55 |
| No. 9 | .35 | 54 | .335 | 54 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 48 | .275 | 48 | .315 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .325 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 49 | .395 | 48 | .415 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .44 | 50 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| MEAT PRODUCTS—*—Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Sausage makers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .38 | 50 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 45 | .35 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 55 | .35 | 48-55 | .40 | 48-55 |
| No. 5 | .35 | 60 | .275 | 54 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .405 | 55 | .405 | 54 |
| No. 7 | .44 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| *Sausage makers female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .18 | 50 | .20 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 48 | .34 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .23 | 44-48 | .25 | 44-48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .27 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .265 | 48 | .20 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .318 | 44 | .318 | 44 | .318 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| *Lard makers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .38 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .33 | 55 | .30 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .33 | 40 | .33 | 54 | .33 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .47 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .42 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .39 | 48 | .39 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .425 | 55 | .35 | 48-55 | .40 | 48-55 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .275 | 50 | .262 | 45 | .315 | 48 |
| *Lard makers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .18 | 50 | | |
| No. 2 | .25 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .20 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .29 | 48 | .28 | 48 | .28 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .30 | 48 | .28 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .23 | 44-48 | .25 | 44-48 |
| No. 6 | .25 | 48 | .23 | 48 | .23 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .32 | 48 | .32 | 48 | .335 | 48 |
| *Fertilizers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .50 | 55 | .47 | 55 | .45 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .42 | 50 | .39 | 50 | .39 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 60 | .275 | 60 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 54 | .34 | 54 | .34 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 49 | .385 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .44 | 50 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 48 |
| *Coolers and freezers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .41 | 54 | .41 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .42 | 48 | .39 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .46 | 48 | .445 | 48 | .445 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 48-55 | .37 | 48-55 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .425 | 60 | .30 | 55 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .425 | 54 | .36 | 54 | .36 | 54 |
| *Packers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .42 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .54 | 50 | .44 | 50 | .44 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .375 | 55 | .37 | 48-55 | .40 | 48-55 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 48 | .405 | 48 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 45 | .506 | 48 |
| *Shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .367 | 60 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 55 | .36 | 50 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .43 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 55 | .32 | 48-55 | .35 | 48-55 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .46 | 48 | .425 | 48 | .425 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 54 | .42 | 54 | .42 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .43 | 49 | .395 | 48 | .415 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 50 | .405 | 45 | .405 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 48 | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| *Motor truck drivers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .367 | 60 | .345 | 55 | .364 | .... |
| No. 2 | .527 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .42 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .383 | 60 | .34 | 60 | .34 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .683 | 48 | .683 | 48 | .683 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .417 | 60 | .50 | 48-55 | .50 | 48-55 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 60 | .31 | 60 | .416 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 48 | .458 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 54 | .42 | 54 | .42 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .54 | 50 | .485 | 45 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .53 | 49 | .49 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .535 | 55 | .485 | 56 | .485 | 56 |
| No. 2 | .482 | 56 | .446 | 56 | .446 | 56 |
| No. 3 | .75 | 60 | .545 | 55 | .545 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 56 | .46 | 56 | .46 | 56 |
| No. 5 | .625 | 48 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .625 | 48 | .625 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 48 | .73 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .536 | 56 | .448 | 56 | .523 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .675 | 56 | .545 | 56 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .75 | 48 | ·625 | 48 | .625 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .58 | 49 | .50 | 48 | .525 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .42 | 55 | .40 | 56 | .40 | 56 |
| No. 2 | .42 | 56 | .357 | 56 | .357 | 56 |
| No. 3 | .583 | 60 | .365 | 55 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .42 | 56 | .41 | 56 | .41 | 56 |
| No. 5 | .44 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .515 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48-55 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .446 | 56 | .373 | 56 | .437 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .425 | 56 | .425 | 56 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .44 | 56 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .475 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 54 | .385 | 48 | .415 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .56 | 48 | .455 | 48 | .455 | 48 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .225 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .38 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 55 | .32 | 48-55 | .35 | 48-55 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 48 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 60 | .25 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | .40 | 49 | .385 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .44 | 48 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 48 |
| BREWERY PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| *Wash-house men—* | per wk. | | per wk. | | per wk. | |
| No. 1 | 20.00 | 47 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 22.40 | 56 | 20.90 | 55 | 20.90 | 55 |
| No. 3 | 22.80 | 60 | 22.80 | 60 | 22.80 | 60 |
| No. 4 | 31.50 | 70 | 18.00 | 45 | 18.00 | 45 |
| No. 5 | 19.25 | 55 | 15.40 | 44 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 18.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 60 |
| No. 7 | 21.60 | 54 | 21.60 | 54 | 22.50 | 50 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BREWERY PRODUCTS —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Wash-house men*—Con. | | | | | | |
| No. 8 | 29.00 | 48 | 26.10 | 48 | 26.10 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 21.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 10 | 24.00 | 60 | 24.00 | 60 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 13 | 30.00 | 54 | 21.60 | 48 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 14 | 30.00 | 60 | 24.00 | 60 | 26.46 | 50 |
| No. 15 | 20.00 | 50 | 20.25 | 45 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 16 | 24.00 | 53 | 21.50 | 53 | 21.50 | 53 |
| No. 17 | 25.00 | 53 | 23.00 | 47 | 23.00 | 47 |
| No. 18 | 24.75 | 55 | 18.90 | 44 | 19.80 | 44 |
| No. 19 | 32.60 | 44 | 32.60 | 44 | 32.60 | 44 |
| No. 20 | 33.00 | 44 | 33.00 | 44 | 33.00 | 44 |
| No. 21 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 44 |
| *Cellarmen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 20.00 | 47 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 15.00 | 49½ | 15.00 | 49½ | 15.00 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | 21.60 | 60 | 14.00 | 40 | 14.00 | 40 |
| No. 4 | 19.25 | 55 | 15.40 | 44 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 20.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 60 |
| No. 6 | 24.30 | 54 | 24.30 | 54 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 7 | 22.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 8 | 22.50 | 50 | 17.60 | 44 | 19.80 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 10 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 12 | 30.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 | 26.46 | 50 |
| No. 13 | 20.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 45 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 14 | 30.00 | 54 | 28.00 | 56 | 27.50 | 50 |
| No. 15 | 25.00 | 53 | 22.50 | 53 | 22.50 | 53 |
| No. 16 | 22.00 | 53 | 18.00 | 53 | 18.00 | 53 |
| No. 17 | 26.00 | 53 | 25.00 | 47 | 25.00 | 47 |
| No. 18 | 30.25 | 55 | 24.20 | 44 | 24.20 | 44 |
| No. 19 | 35.90 | 50 | 35.90 | 50 | 35.90 | 50 |
| No. 20 | 32.60 | 44 | 32.60 | 44 | 32.60 | 44 |
| No. 21 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 |
| *Kettlemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 38.50 | 70 | 33.00 | 60 | 33.00 | 60 |
| No. 2 | 20.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 60 |
| No. 3 | 24.30 | 54 | 24.30 | 54 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 23.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 | 26.00 | 45–50 |
| No. 5 | 23.00 | 50 | 17.60 | 44 | 21.56 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 30.00 | 50 | 35.00 | 50 | 35.00 | 50 |
| No. 7 | 27.00 | 60 | 27.00 | 60 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | 21.00 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 30.00 | 53 | 28.00 | 47 | 28.00 | 47 |
| No. 10 | 33.00 | 55 | 26.40 | 44 | 26.40 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 34.00 | 48 | 30.60 | 48 | 30.60 | 44 |
| *Bottlers, machine*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 18.00 | 49½ | 18.00 | 49½ | 18.00 | 49½ |
| No. 2 | 24.75 | 55 | 15.40 | 44 | 20.00 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 18.00 | 60 | 18.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | 27.00 | 60 | 24.00 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | 25.80 | 60 | 19.20 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | 24.50 | 50 | 25.00 | 50 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 7 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 30.00 | 60 | 30.00 | 60 | 26.40 | 50 |
| No. 10 | 20.00 | 50 | 15.80 | 45 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 54 | 21.60 | 48 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 12 | 26.00 | 53 | 23.50 | 53 | 23.50 | 53 |
| No. 13 | 25.00 | 53 | 22.00 | 47 | 22.00 | 47 |
| No. 14 | 24.75 | 55 | 18.90 | 44 | 19.80 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 29.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 44 |
| No. 17 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 |
| *Bottlers, other*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 16.00 | 47 | 15.00 | 44 | 14.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 20.15 | 56 | 19.25 | 55 | 19.25 | 55 |
| No. 3 | 19.25 | 55 | 14.00 | 40 | 14.00 | 40 |
| No. 4 | 19.25 | 55 | 15.40 | 44 | 19.25 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 22.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 | 23.50 | 45–50 |
| No. 6 | 22.50 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 7 | 20.00 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 |
| *Bottlers, other*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 50 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 24.00 | 60 | 15.00 | 48 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 10 | 30.00 | 60 | 24.00 | 60 | 24.30 | 50 |
| No. 11 | 17.50 | 50 | 15.80 | 45 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 12 | 22.50 | 53 | 19.50 | 53 | 19.50 | 53 |
| No. 13 | 26.00 | 53 | 23.00 | 47 | 23.00 | 47 |
| No. 14 | 30.25 | 44 | 30.25 | 44 | 33.00 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 17 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 |
| *Coopers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 30.25 | 55 | 30.25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | 33.00 | 55 | 30.00 | 50 | 30.00 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 24.00 | 60 | 26.00 | 50 | 26.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | 30.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 26.00 | 45 | 26.00 | 45 | 27.50 | 45–50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 50 | 30.00 | 50 |
| No. 7 | 27.00 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | 36.00 | 60 | 36.00 | 60 | 32.40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 32.00 | 53 | 30.50 | 53 | 30.50 | 53 |
| No. 10 | 30.00 | 53 | 25.00 | 47 | 24.00 | 47 |
| No. 11 | 35.16 | 45 | 35.16 | 45 | 35.16 | 45 |
| No. 12 | 33.00 | 44 | 33.00 | 48 | 33.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 35.00 | 44 | ..... | .... | 31.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 33.00 | 48 | 33.00 | 48 |
| *Motor truck drivers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 25.00 | 60 | 25.00 | 50 | 25.00 | 60 |
| No. 2 | 22.00 | 45 | 22.00 | 45 | 25.00 | 45–50 |
| No. 3 | 25.00 | 50 | 22.50 | 48 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 24.00 | 60 | 24.00 | 60 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 24.00 | 54 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 57 | 25.00 | 57 |
| No. 7 | 24.50 | 56 | 24.50 | 54 | 22.50 | 49 |
| No. 8 | 30.00 | 60 | 27.00 | 60 | 27.00 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 32.50 | 60 | 20.00 | 60 | 22.50 | 60 |
| No. 10 | 25.00 | 53 | 15.00 | 53 | 18.00 | 53 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 53 | 23.00 | 47 | 23.00 | 47 |
| No. 12 | 29.50 | 48 | 31.00 | 48 | 31.00 | .... |
| No. 13 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 48 | 29.50 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 30.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 48 | 31.00 | 48 |
| *Engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 30.00 | 47 | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 38.50 | 77 | 30.80 | 56 | 30.80 | 56 |
| No. 3 | 30.00 | 60 | 28.00 | 56 | 28.00 | 56 |
| No. 4 | 33.00 | 79 | 33.18 | 84 | 33.18 | 84 |
| No. 5 | 33.60 | 56 | 29.40 | 49 | 33.60 | 56 |
| No. 6 | 28.00 | 60 | 28.00 | 50 | 28.00 | 60 |
| No. 7 | 28.00 | 45 | 30.00 | 45 | 30.00 | 45–50 |
| No. 8 | 25.00 | 50 | 30.00 | 72 | 27.50 | 56 |
| No. 9 | 35.00 | 84 | 42.00 | 84 | 42.00 | 84 |
| No. 10 | 33.60 | 56 | 33.60 | 56 | 33.60 | 56 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 26.00 | 44 | 26.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 36.00 | 72 | 33.00 | 72 | 26.40 | 56 |
| No. 13 | 42.00 | 53 | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 53 |
| No. 14 | 36.00 | 53 | 26.55 | 47 | 26.55 | 47 |
| No. 15 | 37.92 | 48 | 35.04 | 48 | 35.04 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 37.92 | 48 | 35.04 | 48 | 35.04 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 37.92 | 48 | 35.04 | 48 | 35.04 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 30.50 | 56 | 33.50 | 56 | 33.50 | 56 |
| No. 19 | 33.50 | 56 | 33.50 | 56 | 33.50 | 48 |
| No. 20 | 37.50 | 56 | 25.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 20.00 | 47 | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 20.00 | 72 | 20.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 28.00 | 56 | 28.00 | 56 | 28.00 | 56 |
| No. 4 | 27.00 | 60 | 27.00 | 56 | 27.00 | 56 |
| No. 5 | 27.00 | 79 | 24.64 | 56 | 24.64 | 56 |
| No. 6 | 28.00 | 56 | 24.50 | 49 | 28.00 | 56 |
| No. 7 | 23.00 | 60 | 21.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 60 |
| No. 8 | 25.20 | 56 | 33.60 | 84 | 33.60 | 84 |
| No. 9 | 31.00 | 56 | 27.90 | 56 | 27.90 | 56 |
| No. 10 | 26.00 | 45 | 26.00 | 45 | 26.00 | 45–50 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 56 | 33.60 | 56 | 33.60 | 56 |
| No. 12 | 27.50 | 56 | 27.50 | 56 | 27.50 | 56 |
| No. 13 | 30.00 | 60 | 33.50 | 67 | 33.50 | 67 |
| No. 14 | 32.00 | 54 | 33.60 | 56 | 33.60 | 56 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BREWERY PRODUCTS —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Firemen*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 15 | 28.00 | 53 | 23.50 | 48 | 23.50 | 53 |
| No. 16 | 28.00 | 53 | 20.60 | 47 | 20.60 | 47 |
| No. 17 | 31.00 | 56 | 29.00 | 56 | 29.00 | 56 |
| No. 18 | 32.00 | 48 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| No. 19 | 28.50 | 56 | 28.50 | 56 | 28.50 | 48 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 15.00 | 47 | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 2 | 18.00 | 50 | 13.75 | 50 | 13.75 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 19.60 | 56 | 21.00 | 60 | 21.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | 21.00 | 60 | 14.00 | 40 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 20.72 | 56 | 22.20 | 60 | 22.20 | 60 |
| No. 6 | 26.00 | 48 | 23.40 | 48 | 23.40 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 24.00 | 60 | 27.00 | 60 | 22.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | 24.00 | 60 | 19.20 | 48 | 20.25 | 45 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 27.50 | 44 | 30.00 | 48 |
| PULP AND PAPER | | | | | | |
| A—PULP | | | | | | |
| *Wood handlers**— | per hour | | per hour | | per hour | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .32 | 37½ | .32 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .34 | 54 | .275 | 54 | .275 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 48 | .25 | 54 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .43 | 54 | .34 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 48 | .25 | 60 | .28 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .36 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .375 | 48 | .34 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .30 | 60 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .315 | 48 | .315 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .30 | 60 | .18 | 48 | .18 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .30 | 72 | .24 | 72 | .24 | 72 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .33 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 14 | .33 | 60 | .30 | 66 | .32 | 68 |
| No. 15 | .33 | 54 | .30 | 60 | .32 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .345 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 20 | .45 | 35 | .42 | 50 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 21 | .56 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .30 | 54 | .315 | 53 |
| No. 23 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .42 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 40 |
| No. 26 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .40 | 66 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| *Grindermen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .42 | 54 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .28 | 40 | .31 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .34 | 48 | .319 | 48 | .319 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .48 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 48 | .42 | 36 | .44 | 36 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 48 | .42 | 36 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .375 | 48 | .42 | 36 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 48 | .42 | 36 | .44 | 36 |
| No. 9 | .46 | 48 | .40 | 36 | .40 | 36 |
| No. 10 | .325 | .... | .20 | 72 | .20 | 72 |
| No. 11 | .34 | 72 | .27 | 72 | .27 | 72 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .395 | 48 | .25 | 48 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 48 | .41 | 36 | .43 | 36 |
| No. 16 | .42 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 36 | .38 | 36 |
| No. 19 | .48 | 48 | .45 | 36 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .43 | 42 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .56 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .43 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 40 | .44 | 40 |
| No. 24 | .45 | 48 | .46 | 56 | .46 | 56 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Grindermen*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No 25 | ..... | .... | .455 | 36 | .455 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .55 | 48 | .49 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .60 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .43 | 48 | .38 | 36 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 31 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Chippermen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .32 | 43½ | .32 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .37 | 54 | .275 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .28 | 48 | .33 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .49 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .37 | 54 | .34 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 54 | .34 | 60 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .34 | 66 | .36 | 53 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .33 | 60 | .30 | 66 | .32 | 68 |
| No. 11 | .35 | 54 | .34 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 54 | .37 | 60 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .44 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .43 | 42 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .52 | 55 | .47 | 55 | .47 | 55 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .36 | 54 | .38 | 53 |
| No. 17 | .37 | 54 | .315 | 54 | .315 | 54 |
| No. 18 | .38 | 48 | .315 | 52 | .315 | 52 |
| No. 19 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 42 | .43 | 28 |
| No. 21 | .40 | 48 | .45 | 32 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 22 | .62 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .44 | 72 | .51 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .50 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | .34 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Acid makers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .66 | 60 | .66 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .545 | 50 | .485 | .... | .485 | 51 |
| No. 3 | .48 | 48 | .44 | 56 | .44 | 56 |
| No. 4 | .85 | 48 | .67 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .72 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .695 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .53 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .64 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .75 | 48 | .70 | 36 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .75 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .82 | 48 | .77 | 36 | .77 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .68 | 36 | .68 | 36 |
| No. 14 | .74 | 48 | .67 | 48 | .67 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .65 | 60 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .54 | 48 | .565 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .54 | 48 | .465 | 48 | .465 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .61 | 52 | .54 | 52 | .54 | 52 |
| No. 19 | .67 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 40 |
| No. 20 | .65 | 48 | .64 | 32 | .64 | 60 |
| No. 21 | .75 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .65 | 48 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .75 | 48 | .82 | 48 | .82 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .58 | 48 | .395 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .56 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| *Digester cooks*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .78 | 60 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .545 | 50 | .625 | .... | .625 | 51 |
| No. 3 | .70 | 48 | .66 | 56 | .66 | 56 |
| No. 4 | .85 | 48 | .72 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .56 | 48 | .495 | 48 | .495 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .68 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .80 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .78 | 48 | .72 | 48 | .76 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .85 | 48 | .76 | 40 | .79 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .85 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .67 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .63 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .71 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 1.05 | 48 | .86 | 36 | .90 | 48 |

*Includes boommen, pondmen, conveyormen, block handlers, sorters, loaders, unloaders, barkermen, splittermen and others who ordinarily receive the same wage.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PULP AND PAPER —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| A—PULP—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Digester cooks*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 15 | .88 | 48 | .77 | 48 | .81 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .85 | 48 | .79 | 48 | .79 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 1.10 | 48 | 1.013 | 36 | 1.013 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .82 | 36 | .82 | 36 |
| No. 19 | .85 | 56 | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .68 | 60 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .65 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .84 | 48 | .72 | 48 | .72 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .90 | 52 | .79 | 52 | .79 | 52 |
| No. 24 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .80 | 48 | .83 | 48 | .83 | 40 |
| No. 26 | .78 | 48 | .77 | 32 | .77 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .805 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .80 | 48 | .73 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .88 | 48 | .86 | 48 | .86 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .80 | 48 | .77 | 48 | .83 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .65 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 32 | ..... | .... | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 33 | ..... | .... | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| *Blow-pit men*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .39 | 50 | .345 | .... | .345 | 51 |
| No. 3 | .46 | 48 | .28 | 48 | .28 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .34 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .43 | 48 | .39 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .36 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .465 | 48 | .37 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .30 | 32 | .30 | 32 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 48 | .44 | 36 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 48 | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .44 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .43 | 36 | .43 | 36 |
| No. 15 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .46 | 54 | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .37 | 48 | .32 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .36 | 52 | .315 | 52 | .315 | 52 |
| No. 19 | .40 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 32 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .46 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .77 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .50 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .48 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .42 | 48 | .32 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Screenmen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .31 | .... | .31 | 51 |
| No. 2 | .48 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 48 | .28 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .33 | 48 | .308 | 48 | .308 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .48 | 48 | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .48 | 48 | .30 | 60 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .48 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 48 | .30 | 60 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .375 | 48 | .495 | 36 | .495 | 36 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .35 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .40 | 48 | .37 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 36 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .43 | 36 | .43 | 36 |
| No. 17 | .425 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .48 | 60 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .36 | 52 | .315 | 52 | .315 | 52 |
| No. 22 | .45 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .45 | 48 | .435 | 40 | .435 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .42 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .54 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 28 | ..... | .... | .41 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .50 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .44 | 48 | .38 | 36 | .38 | 42 |
| No. 31 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Wet machine men and pressmen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .32 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .34 | 48 | .308 | 48 | .308 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .41 | 48 | .34 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .325 | 66 | .20 | 72 | .20 | 72 |
| No. 7 | .32 | 72 | .25 | 72 | .25 | 72 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .25 | 48 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .42 | 48 | .41 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .35 | 48 | .30 | 72 | .32 | 72 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .37 | .... | .36 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 36 | .35 | 36 |
| No. 14 | .42 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .46 | 54 | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .48 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .37 | 48 | .39 | 53 |
| No. 19 | .38 | 48 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 56 | .43 | 56 |
| No. 21 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .53 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .45 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| B—NEWSPRINT | | | | | | |
| *Beater engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .80 | 51 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 48 | .55 | 36 | .55 | 36 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .71 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .525 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .96 | 48 | .88 | 48 | .92 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .87 | 48 | .83 | 48 | .87 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 1.16 | 48 | 1.14 | 36 | 1.14 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .87 | 36 | .87 | 36 |
| No. 9 | .82 | 72 | .68 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .82 | 36 | .82 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .65 | 48 | .89 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .86 | 48 | .82 | 32 | .82 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .96 | 48 | .89 | 48 | .90 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .71 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| *Beatermen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .37 | 54 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .38 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .33 | 48 | .34 | 36 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 48 | .33 | 36 | .35 | 36 |
| No. 5 | .43 | 48 | .34 | 36 | .36 | 36 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 48 | .37 | 36 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .375 | 48 | .34 | 36 | .34 | 36 |
| No. 8 | .46 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 48 | .33 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .43 | 48 | .33 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .43 | 36 | .43 | 36 |
| No. 14 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .70 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 37 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .41 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .52 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .45 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .45 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Machine tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 1.42 | 48 | 1.42 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .48 | 48 | .935 | .... | .935 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 1.10 | 48 | .759 | 48 | .759 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 1.38 | 48 | 1.27 | 48 | 1.23 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 1.40 | 48 | 1.10 | 48 | 1.16 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 1.30 | 48 | 1.00 | 36 | 1.05 | 36 |
| No. 7 | .91 | 48 | .75 | 36 | .79 | 36 |
| No. 8 | 1.51 | 48 | 1.10 | 48 | 1.16 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 1.20 | 48 | 1.10 | 36 | 1.16 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 1.25 | 48 | 1.125 | 36 | 1.125 | 36 |
| No. 11 | 1.50 | 48 | 1.34 | 48 | 1.34 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PAPER AND PULP —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| B—NEWSPRINT—*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Machine tenders*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 1.21 | 48 | 1.35 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .67 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 1.13 | 48 | 1.02 | 48 | 1.07 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 1.36 | 48 | 1.20 | 48 | 1.26 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 1.30 | 48 | 1.20 | 48 | 1.20 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 1.18 | 48 | 1.13 | 36 | 1.13 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 1.49 | 48 | 1.40 | 36 | 1.40 | 48 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 1.04 | 36 | 1.04 | 36 |
| No. 20 | 1.27 | 48 | .93 | 48 | 1.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .88 | 48 | .88 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | 1.40 | 36 | 1.40 | 48 |
| No. 23 | 1.54 | 48 | 1.68 | 48 | 1.68 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 1.54 | 48 | 1.49 | 32 | 1.49 | 48 |
| No. 25 | 1.23 | 48 | 1.18 | 48 | 1.25 | 48 |
| No. 26 | 1.51 | 48 | 1.48 | 48 | 1.48 | 48 |
| No. 27 | 1.54 | 48 | 1.29 | 48 | 1.46 | 48 |
| No. 28 | 1.30 | 48 | 1.17 | 48 | 1.17 | 48 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | 1.05 | 48 | 1.05 | 48 |
| *Back tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 1.27 | 48 | 1.27 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 48 | .73 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .91 | 48 | .594 | 48 | .594 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 1.17 | 48 | 1.11 | 48 | 1.16 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 1.21 | 48 | .89 | 48 | .93 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 1.12 | 48 | .80 | 36 | .84 | 36 |
| No. 7 | .76 | 48 | .58 | 36 | .61 | 36 |
| No. 8 | 1.24 | 48 | .89 | 48 | .93 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 1.00 | 48 | .80 | 36 | .84 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .95 | 48 | .855 | 36 | .855 | 36 |
| No. 11 | 1.25 | 48 | 1.19 | 48 | 1.19 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .99 | 48 | 1.21 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .545 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .93 | 48 | .86 | 48 | .90 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 1.08 | 48 | .99 | 48 | 1.04 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 1.12 | 48 | 1.05 | 48 | 1.05 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 1.00 | 48 | .96 | 36 | .96 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 1.34 | 48 | 1.27 | 36 | 1.27 | 48 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .88 | 36 | .88 | 36 |
| No. 20 | 1.09 | 48 | .79 | 48 | .85 | 48 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .73 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | 1.23 | 36 | 1.23 | 40 |
| No. 23 | 1.36 | 48 | 1.51 | 48 | 1.51 | 24 |
| No. 24 | 1.36 | 48 | 1.32 | 32 | 1.32 | 48 |
| No. 25 | 1.04 | 48 | 1.02 | 48 | 1.08 | 48 |
| No. 26 | 1.33 | 48 | 1.31 | 48 | 1.31 | 48 |
| No. 27 | 1.36 | 48 | 1.13 | 48 | 1.29 | 48 |
| No. 28 | 1.12 | 48 | 1.01 | 48 | 1.01 | 48 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | .89 | 48 | .89 | 48 |
| *Third hands*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 48 | .495 | .... | .495 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .73 | 48 | .484 | 48 | .484 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .83 | 48 | .81 | 48 | .88 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .84 | 48 | .67 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .66 | 48 | .50 | 36 | .53 | 36 |
| No. 6 | .83 | 48 | .63 | 36 | .66 | 36 |
| No. 7 | 1.00 | 48 | .67 | 36 | .70 | 36 |
| No. 8 | .78 | 48 | .63 | 36 | .66 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .68 | 48 | .615 | 36 | .615 | 36 |
| No. 10 | .90 | 48 | .89 | 48 | .89 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .88 | 48 | .92 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .42 | 48 | .31 | 48 | .335 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .73 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .85 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .79 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .82 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .78 | 48 | .74 | 36 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .98 | 48 | .92 | 36 | .92 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .71 | 36 | .71 | 36 |
| No. 19 | .80 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .92 | 36 | .92 | 40 |
| No. 21 | 1.04 | 48 | 1.11 | 48 | 1.11 | 36 |
| No. 22 | 1.02 | 48 | .99 | 32 | .99 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .80 | 48 | .78 | 48 | .82 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 1.01 | 48 | .98 | 48 | .98 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .98 | 48 | .85 | 48 | .96 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .82 | 48 | .74 | 48 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| *Fourth hands*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 48 | .405 | .... | .405 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .56 | 48 | .396 | 48 | .396 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .52 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .57 | 48 | .50 | 36 | .53 | 36 |
| No. 6 | .52 | 48 | .40 | 36 | .42 | 36 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 36 | .47 | 36 |
| No. 8 | .65 | 48 | .50 | 36 | .53 | 36 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 36 | .47 | 36 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 48 | .495 | 36 | .495 | 36 |
| No. 11 | .61 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .49 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .61 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .61 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .63 | 48 | .55 | 52 | .55 | 51 |
| No. 16 | .62 | 48 | .58 | 36 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .64 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .59 | 36 | .59 | 36 |
| No. 19 | .68 | 48 | .49 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .60 | 36 | .60 | 36 |
| No. 22 | .65 | 48 | .63 | 48 | .63 | 24 |
| No. 23 | .65 | 48 | .60 | 32 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .66 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .60 | 48 | .63 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .60 | 48 | .52 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .60 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 28 | ..... | .... | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| *Fifth hands*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .42 | 48 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .32 | 48 | .375 | ... | .375 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .52 | 48 | .308 | 48 | .308 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .42 | 48 | .39 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 36 | .42 | 36 |
| No. 6 | .43 | 48 | .37 | 36 | .39 | 36 |
| No. 7 | .55 | 48 | .40 | 36 | .42 | 36 |
| No. 8 | .44 | 48 | .37 | 36 | .39 | 36 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .475 | 36 | .475 | 36 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .41 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .52 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .52 | 48 | .46 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .46 | 48 | .50 | 52 | .50 | 51 |
| No. 15 | .57 | 48 | .52 | 36 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .59 | 48 | .55 | 36 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .56 | 36 | .56 | 36 |
| No. 18 | .65 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .52 | 36 | .52 | 36 |
| No. 21 | .55 | 48 | .52 | 48 | .52 | 36 |
| No. 22 | .55 | 48 | .52 | 32 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .63 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .50 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .55 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .56 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Machine oilers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .42 | 48 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .48 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .47 | 36 | .49 | 36 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .47 | 36 | .49 | 36 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .48 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .53 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 54 | .47 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .46 | 60 | .46 | 60 |
| No. 9 | .59 | 48 | .58 | 36 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .57 | 39 | .57 | 36 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .545 | 28 | .545 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .55 | 48 | .52 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .59 | 48 | .545 | 40 | .545 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .55 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .55 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .50 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| *Finishers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .37 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .37 | 48 | .33 | .... | .33 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 48 | .308 | 48 | .308 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .43 | 48 | .39 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 54 | .39 | 54 | .41 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PULP AND PAPER —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| B—NEWSPRINT—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Finishers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 54 | .39 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .33 | 60 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .508 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .41 | 54 | .29 | 48 | .315 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .54 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .54 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .43 | 36 | .43 | 36 |
| No. 17 | .52 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .45 | 48 | .435 | 40 | .435 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .42 | 48 | .45 | 42 | .45 | 36 |
| No. 20 | .45 | 48 | .455 | 32 | .455 | 40 |
| No. 21 | .52 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .48 | 48 | .49 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT | | | | | | |
| *Beater engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .54 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .77 | 48 | .693 | 48 | .693 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .71 | 48 | .673 | 48 | .673 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .90 | 48 | .89 | 48 | .93 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .84 | 48 | .79 | 48 | .83 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .75 | 48 | .555 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 72 | .45 | 72 | .45 | 72 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 48 | .77 | 60 | .81 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .41 | 68 | .41 | 68 | .41 | 68 |
| No. 11 | .66 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .63 | 40 | .63 | 40 |
| No. 13 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .80 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .50 | 48 | .74 | 48 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .70 | 48 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .61 | 48 | .61 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .55 | 48 | .475 | 48 | .475 | 48 |
| *Beatermen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .28 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .38 | 48 | .319 | 48 | .319 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .42 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .42 | 48 | .36 | 36 | .38 | 36 |
| No. 5 | .70 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .72 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .255 | 66 | .206 | 66 | .206 | 66 |
| No. 7 | .463 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 72 | .315 | 72 | .315 | 72 |
| No. 9 | .43 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .46 | 48 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .315 | 68 | .315 | 68 | .315 | 68 |
| No. 12 | .365 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .385 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 49½ | .41 | 40 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .55 | 48 | .475 | 48 | .475 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .42 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .42 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .37 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| *Machine tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .80 | 48 | .72 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .71 | 48 | .638 | 48 | .638 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .92 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .98 | 48 | .80 | 48 | .84 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .386 | 66 | .364 | 66 | .364 | 66 |
| No. 7 | .845 | 48 | .79 | 48 | .83 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 72 | .54 | 72 | .54 | 72 |
| No. 9 | .89 | 48 | .83 | 48 | .87 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .91 | 48 | .84 | 48 | .88 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .52 | 69½ | .52 | 69½ | .52 | 69½ |
| No. 12 | .66 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| *Machine tenders*-Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .83 | 36 | .83 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .83 | 40 | .83 | 40 |
| No. 16 | .82 | 48 | .82 | 48 | .82 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .65 | 65 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .80 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .80 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .77 | 48 | .735 | 48 | .735 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .85 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| *Back tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .53 | 48 | .484 | 48 | .484 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .73 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .66 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .81 | 48 | .65 | 36 | .68 | 36 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .282 | 66 | .24 | 66 | .24 | 66 |
| No. 7 | .635 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .61 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 72 | .45 | 72 | .45 | 72 |
| No. 9 | .65 | 48 | .61 | 48 | .64 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .67 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .36 | 69½ | .36 | 69½ | .36 | 69½ |
| No. 12 | .47 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .68 | 36 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .63 | 40 | .63 | 40 |
| No. 16 | .73 | 48 | .53 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .57 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .42 | 65 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .60 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .60 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .56 | 48 | .525 | 48 | .525 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .55 | 48 | .475 | 48 | .475 | 48 |
| *Third hands*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .36 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .43 | 48 | .385 | 48 | .385 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .52 | 48 | .473 | 48 | .473 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 36 | .63 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .26 | 66 | .22 | 66 | .22 | 66 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .375 | 72 | .335 | 72 | .335 | 72 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .52 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 69½ | .30 | 69½ | .30 | 69½ |
| No. 11 | .34 | 48 | .34 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .32 | 48 | .32 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .59 | 36 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .64 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .48 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .47 | 49½ | .43 | 40 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .50 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| *Finishers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .32 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .46 | 54 | .399 | 54 | .399 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .51 | 48 | .44 | 36 | .46 | 36 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .55 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .25 | 60 | .203 | 60 | .203 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 72 | .36 | 72 | .36 | 72 |
| No. 7 | .43 | 54 | .42 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .48 | 72 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .38 | 54 | .325 | 50 | .325 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .38 | 60 | .38 | 60 | .38 | 54 |
| No. 12 | .30 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 13 | .40 | 55 | .38 | 44 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 48 | .49 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| D—MAINTENANCE | | | | | | |
| *Machinists*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .59 | 64 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .47 | 54 | .46 | .... | .46 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .46 | 48 | .42 | 63 | .42 | 63 |
| No. 4 | .54 | 48 | .495 | 48 | .495 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .475 | 54 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 54 | .568 | 54 | .568 | 54 |
| No. 7 | .65 | 54 | .62 | 44 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .68 | 54 | .60 | 45 | .63 | 45 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PULP AND PAPER —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| D—MAINTENANCE —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Machinists*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .55 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .325 | 60 | .264 | 60 | .264 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .75 | 54 | .625 | 48 | .625 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .58 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .66 | 54 | .61 | 54 | .64 | 54 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 54 | .59 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .65 | 54 | .61 | 54 | .61 | 54 |
| No. 17 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 36 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .71 | 52 | .71 | 52 |
| No. 19 | .67 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .70 | 50 | .63 | 50 | .63 | 50 |
| No. 21 | .75 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .59 | 54 | .62 | 53 |
| No. 23 | .65 | 44 | .56 | 44 | .56 | 44 |
| No. 24 | .65 | 49 | .615 | 44 | .615 | 44 |
| No. 25 | .72 | 48 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .70 | 49½ | .72 | 45 | .75 | 49½ |
| No. 28 | .72 | 48 | .70 | 40 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .89 | 48 | .76 | 48 | .82 | 40 |
| No. 30 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 32 | .61 | 50 | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 33 | .72 | 54 | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 34 | .73 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 35 | .675 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 36 | ..... | .... | .72 | 48 | .72 | 48 |
| No. 37 | ..... | .... | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| *Millwrights*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .48 | 54 | .43 | .... | .43 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .53 | 54 | .50 | 48 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 48 | .451 | 42 | .451 | 42 |
| No. 4 | .43 | 54 | .44 | 48 | .44 | .... |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .43 | 54 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 6 | .56 | 54 | .53 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 44 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 54 | .55 | 45 | .57 | 45 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .55 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .53 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .35 | 60 | .284 | 60 | .284 | 60 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 54 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 51 | .63 | 51 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 72 | .35 | 60 | .50 | 60 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .61 | 54 | .57 | 54 | .60 | 54 |
| No. 17 | .59 | 54 | .56 | 48 | .57 | 54 |
| No. 18 | .65 | 54 | .55 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .944 | 50 | .85 | 50 | .85 | 50 |
| No. 20 | .60 | 54 | .56 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .475 | 54 | .475 | 54 | .475 | 54 |
| No. 22 | .75 | 48 | .69 | 36 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | .81 | 55 | .81 | 55 |
| No. 24 | .82 | 50 | .75 | 50 | .75 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .75 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | .46 | 54 | .48 | 53 |
| No. 27 | .67 | 44 | .56 | 44 | .56 | 44 |
| No. 28 | .65 | 49 | .56 | 44 | .56 | 44 |
| No. 29 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 30 | ..... | .... | .60 | 49½ | .515 | 49½ |
| No. 31 | .72 | 48 | .70 | 40 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 32 | .89 | 48 | .76 | 48 | .82 | 40 |
| No. 33 | .45 | 60 | .425 | 44 | .425 | 44 |
| No. 34 | .70 | 50 | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 35 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 36 | .72 | 54 | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 37 | .73 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 38 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 39 | ..... | .... | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 40 | ..... | .... | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| *Electricians*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 54 | .445 | .... | .445 | 56 |
| No. 2 | .833 | 48 | .60 | 63 | .60 | 63 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 54 | .43 | 54 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .43 | 48 | .363 | 48 | .429 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | .... |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Electricians*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .52 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .70 | 54 | .62 | 44 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .62 | 48 | .57 | 45 | .59 | 45 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .62 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .495 | 56 | .495 | 56 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .58 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .545 | 54 | .41 | 48 | .445 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .58 | 56 | .50 | 48 | .53 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 54 | .59 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .70 | 54 | .66 | 54 | .66 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .55 | 54 | .646 | 54 | .663 | 54 |
| No 17 | .80 | 48 | .74 | 36 | .74 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .73 | 50 | .73 | 50 |
| No. 19 | .56 | 54 | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .70 | 50 | .63 | 50 | .63 | 50 |
| No. 21 | .80 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .54 | 54 | .565 | 53 |
| No. 23 | .67 | 44 | .56 | 44 | .56 | 44 |
| No. 24 | .60 | 49 | .525 | 44 | .525 | 44 |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | .875 | 48 | .875 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 56 | .71 | 56 |
| No. 27 | .85 | 49½ | .77 | 45 | .81 | 49½ |
| No. 28 | .72 | 48 | .70 | 40 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .84 | 48 | .73 | 48 | .79 | 40 |
| No. 30 | .45 | 60 | .475 | 44 | .475 | 44 |
| No. 32 | .70 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 33 | .57 | 56 | .52 | 50 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 34 | .68 | 54 | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 35 | .73 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 36 | ..... | .... | .72 | 48 | .72 | 48 |
| No. 37 | ..... | .... | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| *Carpenters*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .55 | 54 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 54 | .39 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 54 | .51 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .42 | 63 | .42 | 63 |
| No. 5 | .54 | 54 | .48 | 44 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .62 | 54 | .48 | 45 | .50 | 45 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .47 | 42 | .49 | 42 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 54 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .35 | 60 | .26 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .36 | 48 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 60 | .44–51 | 48 | 41–.58 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 54 | .46–.61 | 54–60 | .46–.70 | 54–60 |
| No. 13 | .49–.53 | 54 | .37–.57 | 50 | .37–.57 | 50 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .58 | 48 | .62 | 482 |
| No. 15 | .75 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .31 | 54 | .325 | 53 |
| No. 17 | .60 | 49 | .525 | 44 | .525 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .55 | 44 | .48 | 44 | .48 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .40 | 44 | .305 | 44 | .305 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .62 | 48 | .75 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .70 | 50 | .70 | 50 |
| No. 22 | .65 | 49½ | .70 | 45 | .73 | 49½ |
| No. 33 | .72 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .84 | 48 | .72 | 48 | .78 | 40 |
| No. 25 | .65 | 60 | .525 | 44 | .525 | 44 |
| No. 26 | .50–.65 | 48–50 | .47–.52 | 48 | .45–.52 | 48 |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | .82 | 48 | .82 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .75 | 48 | .525 | 48 | .525 | 48 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | .73 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 30 | ..... | .... | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .73 | 48 | ..... | .... | .69 | 48 |
| *General oilers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .46 | 66 | .42 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .48 | 54 | .47 | 36 | .49 | 36 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .47 | 36 | .49 | 36 |
| No. 5 | .38 | 48 | .37 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 48 | .45 | 36 | .45 | 36 |
| No. 7 | .463 | 48 | .39 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .375 | 60 | .295 | 51 | .295 | 51 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 72 | .27 | 72 | .27 | 72 |
| No. 10 | .46 | 48 | .44 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .334 | 58 | .335 | 58 | .335 | 58 |
| No. 12 | .37 | 54 | .42 | 50 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .38 | 60 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .60 | 65 | .54 | 50 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .50 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .38 | 48 | .48 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PULP AND PAPER —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| D—MAINTENANCE —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *General oilers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 17 | .43 | 48 | .375 | 48 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .54 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .47 | 48 | .46 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .50 | 44 | .47 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .53 | 54 | .50 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .... | .... | .44 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .425 | 56 | .30 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Pipefitters*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | .51 | 72½ | .51 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 54 | .42 | .... | .42 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .525 | 54 | .58 | 54 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 48 | .451 | 42 | .451 | 42 |
| No. 5 | .51 | 54 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 54 | .55 | 44 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .56 | 54 | .55 | 45 | .57 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .... | .... | .56 | 42 | .59 | 42 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 54 | .525 | 48 | -525 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 51 | .55 | 51 |
| No. 11 | .... | .... | .53 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .... | .... | .55 | 54 | .58 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .58 | 54 | .55 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 54 | .61 | 58 | -61 | 58 |
| No. 15 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .75 | 48 | .70 | 36 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .... | .... | .71 | 52 | .71 | 52 |
| No. 18 | .70 | 50 | .68 | 50 | .68 | 50 |
| No. 19 | .75 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .... | .... | .44 | 54 | .46 | 53 |
| No. 21 | .65 | 44 | .56 | 44 | .56 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .75 | 49 | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 23 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 56 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .65 | 49½ | .62 | 45 | .64 | 44 |
| No. 25 | .72 | 48 | .70 | 40 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .82 | 48 | .71 | 48 | .77 | 40 |
| No. 27 | .70 | 48 | .71 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .60 | 44 | .56 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 29 | .72 | 54 | .78 | 48 | .78 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .73 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .71 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .65 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 32 | .... | .... | .67 | 48 | .67 | 48 |
| No. 33 | .... | .... | .73 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| *Engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | .64 | 67½ | .64 | 56 |
| No. 2 | .49 | 48 | .50 | 56 | .50 | 56 |
| No. 3 | .525 | 48 | .46 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 4, | .75 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .... | .... | .67 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .63 | 48 | .56 | 56 | .60 | 56 |
| No. 7 | .... | .... | .59 | 54 | .62 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .291 | 66 | .26 | 60 | .26 | 60 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 48 | .495 | 36 | .495 | 36 |
| No. 10 | .... | .... | .71 | 48 | .75 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .41 | 48 | .30 | 48 | .326 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .74 | 48 | .66 | 48 | .69 | 56 |
| No. 13 | .38 | 71 | .33 | 71 | .33 | 71 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 48 | .61 | 60 | .61 | 60 |
| No. 15 | .60 | 54 | .55 | 54 | .55 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .... | .... | .66 | 45 | .66 | 45 |
| No. 17 | .75 | 72 | .68 | 56 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .70 | 48 | .51 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .... | .... | .58 | 48 | .61 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .75 | 56 | .73 | 56 | .73 | 56 |
| No. 21 | .65 | 49½ | .59 | 40 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .85 | 48 | .74 | 48 | .80 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .65 | 50 | .80 | 50 | .80 | 50 |
| No. 24 | .70 | 48 | .73 | 48 | .73 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .64 | 48 | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .75 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .77 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .72 | 56 | .52 | 48 | .56 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .75 | 48 | .77 | 36 | .77 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .... | .... | .64 | 48 | .64 | 48 |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | .55 | 66 | .55 | 56 |
| No. 2 | .46 | 48 | .35 | 56 | .35 | 56 |
| No. 3 | .39 | 48 | .363 | 48 | .363 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .65 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .61 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 48 | .43 | 56 | .47 | 56 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 48 | .... | .... | .30 | 54 |
| No. 7 | .35 | .... | .25 | 56 | .25 | 56 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 72 | .405 | 72 | .405 | 72 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 72 | .24 | 72 | .24 | 72 |
| No. 10 | .475 | 56 | .35 | 56 | .38 | 56 |
| No. 11 | .74 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .55 | 56 | .51 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .33 | 75 | .33 | 75 | .33 | 75 |
| No. 14 | .59 | 48 | .55 | 60 | .55 | 60 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 48 | .41 | .... | .41 | .... |
| No. 16 | .64 | 48 | .60 | 36 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .... | .... | .58 | 45 | .58 | 45 |
| No. 18 | .60 | 72 | .55 | 56 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .65 | 60 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 20 | .75 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .... | .... | .46 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .53 | 56 | .47 | 56 | .47 | 56 |
| No. 23 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .59 | 48 | .575 | 48 | .575 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .59 | 56 | .59 | 56 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 26 | .70 | 49½ | .63 | 58 | .66 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .... | .... | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .64 | 48 | .56 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .40 | 60 | .525 | 56 | .525 | 56 |
| No. 30 | .60 | 48 | .59 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .60 | 48 | .56 | 36 | .56 | 36 |
| No. 32 | .53 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 33 | .50 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 34 | .60 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .59 | 48 |
| No. 35 | .667 | 48 | .57 | 48 | .57 | 48 |
| No. 36 | .... | .... | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 54 | .275 | .... | .275 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .333 | 48 | .25 | 54 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .32 | 48 | .308 | 42 | .308 | 42 |
| No. 4 | .43 | 54 | .32 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .36 | 54 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 54 |
| No. 6 | .38 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 54 | .27 | 45 | .28 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .... | .... | .30 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .33 | 60 | .28 | 48 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .25 | 60 | .203 | 60 | .203 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .33 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .30 | 60 | .18 | 48 | .18 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .25 | 60 | .20 | 60 | .22 | 60 |
| No. 14 | .... | .... | .33 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .35 | 54 | .25 | 48 | .27 | 54 |
| No. 16 | .33 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .33 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .32 | 54 |
| No. 18 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .335 | 50 | .335 | 50 | .335 | 50 |
| No. 20 | .37 | 49 | .32 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .34 | 54 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 22 | .275 | 54 | .275 | 48 | .275 | 54 |
| No. 23 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 24 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 36 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 25 | .... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 52 |
| No. 26 | .45 | .... | .32 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .... | .... | .30 | 54 | .315 | 53 |
| No. 28 | .35 | 54 | .315 | .... | .315 | .... |
| No. 29 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 31 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 54 |
| No. 32 | .38 | 55 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 33 | .42 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 34 | .45 | 48 | .43 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 35 | .42 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 36 | .37 | 48 | .36 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 37 | .45 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 38 | .... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| PAPER BOXES | | | | | | |
| *Machine operators, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 13.95 | 46½ | 13.95 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | 15.00 | 49½ | 18.00 | 49½ | 18.00 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | 17.60 | 44 | 24.30 | 54 | 27.00 | 60 |
| No. 4 | 22.00 | 60 | 22.00 | 55 | 19.00 | 49 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 50 |
| No. 6 | 23.00 | 51¼ | 22.50 | 51¼ | 22.50 | 48¼ |
| No. 7 | 20.00 | 49½ | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 18.00 | 49 | 22.50 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 13.00 | 52 | 12.48 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 15.00 | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | 27.50 | 55 | 27.50 | 55 | 27.50 | 55 |
| No. 13 | 24.75 | 55 | 22.00 | 55 | 22.00 | 55 |
| No. 14 | 18.00 | 47 | 21.00 | 49½ | 21.00 | 49½ |
| No. 15 | 22.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 21.60 | 48 | 17.76 | 48 | 19.20 | 48 |
| *Machine operators, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 11.00 | 46½ | 10.40 | 40 | 11.50 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | 12.00 | 48 | 10.50 | 47¾ | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | 12.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 11.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 | 12.32 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 11.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 15.00 | 48¼ | 14.00 | 48¼ | 14.00 | 48¼ |
| No. 7 | 12.96 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 | 12.96 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 12.00 | 49 | 11.50 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 11.50 | 52 | 11.50 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 15.00 | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 55 | 20.00 | 55 |
| No. 12 | 12.50 | 45 | 11.22 | 44 | 11.88 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 13.50 | 45 | 12.54 | 44 | 12.54 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 15.00 | 43¾ | 21.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 |
| *Adjusters, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 21.00 | 50 | 24.00 | 45 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 22.79 | 53 | 18.60 | 46½ | 18.60 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | 16.00 | 49½ | 16.00 | 44 | 16.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 28.00 | 52 | 21.60 | 48 | 21.60 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 36.00 | 48 | 25.03 | 45½ | 25.03 | 45½ |
| No. 6 | 25.00 | 43¾ | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 31.96 | 47 | 26.84 | 44 | 28.67 | 47 |
| *Pressmen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 20.00 | 50 | 16.00 | 45 | 16.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 17.00 | 55 | 16.50 | 49 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 25.44 | 48 | 25.44 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 32.50 | 48 | 26.15 | 47½ | 26.13 | 47½ |
| No. 5 | 34.00 | 43¾ | 34.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 35.00 | 46½ | 33.25 | 46½ | 33.25 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | 32.00 | 45½ | 24.00 | 40 | 29.00 | 44 |
| *Press feeders, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 24.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 40 | 18.00 | 40 |
| No. 2 | 11.00 | 52 | 9.55 | 47¾ | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | 23.05 | 48 | 19.00 | 47½ | 19.00 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | 12.48 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 | 22.75 | 45½ |
| No. 5 | 14.00 | 43¾ | 14.00 | 48 | 14.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 19.00 | 46½ | 20.00 | 46½ | 20.00 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | 20.00 | 45½ | 17.00 | 40 | 16.50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 21.12 | 48 | 21.12 | 48 | 21.12 | 48 |
| *Scorers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 22.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 45 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 23.25 | 46½ | 23.25 | 46½ | 23.25 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | 22.00 | 52 | 21.25 | 47¾ | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | 19.60 | 49 | 20.00 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | 25.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 55 | 16.50 | 49 |
| No. 6 | 27.00 | 50 | 27.00 | 50 | 27.00 | 50 |
| No. 7 | 30.00 | 51¼ | 27.00 | 51¼ | 27.00 | 48¼ |
| No. 8 | 32.00 | 49½ | 33.00 | 44 | 33.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 32.50 | 50 | 22·50 | 45 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 26.00 | 49 | 22.50 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 27.00 | 46½ | 24.40 | 46½ | 24.40 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | 24.75 | 55 | 25.00 | 50 | 25.00 | 50 |
| *Scorers, male—*Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 13 | 29.50 | 47 | 23.00 | 49½ | 23.00 | 49½ |
| No. 14 | 30.00 | 48 | 19.11 | 45½ | 19.11 | 45½ |
| No. 15 | 30.00 | 47 | 30.00 | 47 | 30.00 | 47 |
| No. 16 | 26.00 | 43¾ | 28.00 | 48 | 28.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 28.00 | 44 | 28.00 | 44 | 28.00 | 44 |
| No. 18 | 33.84 | 47 | 32.43 | 47 | 34.50 | 50 |
| *Paper cutters, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 24.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 40 | 20.00 | 40 |
| No. 2 | 18.14 | 46½ | 13.95 | 46½ | 13.95 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | 23.00 | 52 | 25.50 | 47¾ | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | 25.00 | 51¼ | 22.50 | 51¼ | 22.50 | 48¼ |
| No. 5 | 24.00 | 49½ | 24.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 20.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 45 | 17.60 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 26.88* | 48 | 23.04 | 48 | 23.04 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 27.50 | 49 | 22.50 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 19.76 | 52 | 18.72 | 48 | 15.36 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 28.75 | 46½ | 25.00 | 46½ | 25.00 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | 19.50 | 47 | 24.00 | 49½ | 24.50 | 49½ |
| No. 12 | 28.00 | 48 | 23.66 | 45½ | 23.03 | 45½ |
| No. 13 | 32.00 | 47 | 35.00 | 47 | 35.00 | 47 |
| No. 13 | 18.00 | 43¾ | 19.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 21.15 | 47 | 21.56 | 44 | 21.56 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 27.00 | 46½ | 23.75 | 46½ | 23.75 | 46½ |
| No. 16 | 40.80 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 |
| *Glue table girls—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 15.00 | 50 | 13.00 | 45 | 13.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 10.00 | 60 | 6.00 | 55 | 6.35 | 49 |
| No. 3 | 15.00 | 49½ | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 15.00 | 50 | 11.25 | 45 | 11.00 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 11.00 | 49 | 11.50 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 11.52 | 48 | 10.15 | 45 | 11.03 | 45 |
| No. 7 | 14.00 | 43¾ | 14.00 | 48 | 14.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 12.32 | 44 | 12.32 | 44 | 12.32 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 11.00 | 46½ | 14.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ |
| *Box makers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 13.50 | 48 | 9.55 | 47¾ | ..... | .... |
| No. 2* | 22.00 | 44 | 19.80 | 44 | 19.80 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 17.50 | 48¼ | 15.00 | 48¼ | 15.00 | 48¼ |
| No. 4 | 11.50 | 49½ | 11.50 | 44 | 11.50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 16.00 | 50 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.20 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 12.96 | 48 | 14.40 | 48 | 14.40 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 10.50 | 49 | 11.50 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 19.25 | 55 | 18.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 50 |
| No. 9 | 17.50 | 44 | 18.00 | 46½ | 18.50 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | 15.00 | 45 | 12.54 | 44 | 12.54 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 15.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 10.08 | 48 | 12.48 | 48 | 13.20 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 11.00 | 46½ | 11.00 | 46½ | 9.00 | 46½ |
| No. 14 | 12.25 | 45½ | 11.00 | 40 | 13.50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 16.32 | 48 | 14.40 | 48 | 14.40 | 48 |
| *Bundlers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 18.00 | 49 | 18.00 | 46½ | 18.00 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | 12.00 | 52 | 10.50 | 47¾ | ..... | .... |
| No. 3* | 22.00 | 44 | 21.60 | 54 | 21.60 | 54 |
| No. 4 | 12.00 | 48¼ | 12.00 | 48¼ | 12.00 | 48¼ |
| No. 5 | 15.00 | 49½ | 15.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 22.50 | 50 | 18.00 | 45 | 17.60 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 12.00 | 49 | 11.50 | 48 | 11.50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 19.30 | 52 | 17.76 | 48 | 17.76 | 48 |
| No. 9* | ..... | .... | 26.00 | 50 | 28.00 | 50 |
| No. 10* | 18.72 | 48 | 9.50 | 47½ | 10.93 | 47½ |
| No. 11 | 16.00 | 44 | 17.00 | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ |
| CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCK BODIES, ETC. | | | | | | |
| *Woodworkers—* | per hour | | per hour | | per hour | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 55 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 60 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .44 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 40–45 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .425 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 45 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .65 | 49 | .45 | 49 | .45 | 49 |
| No. 8 | .475 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 59 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |

*Male

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCK BODIES, ETC. —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Woodworkers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 10 | .40 | 50 | .38 | 45 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .55 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .675 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .68 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .50 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 18 | .75 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .41 | 44 |
| *Painters*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 54 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 55 | .50 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 55 | .30–.425 | 55 | .425 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .43 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 59 |
| No. 7 | .39 | 54 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 40 | .32 | 44½ |
| No. 9 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .50–.90 | 50 | .55 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 14 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .65 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| *Trimmers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .375 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 49 | .60 | 49 | .60 | 49 |
| No. 4 | .68 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 50 | .36 | 44 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 44 | .65 | 38 | .65 | 38 |
| No. 8 | .70–.90 | 44 | .25 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Blacksmiths*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .75 | 60 | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .60 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .52 | 55 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .475 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 45 | .30 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .43 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 50 | .44 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .55 | 53 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .65 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Metal workers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 49 | .50 | 49 | .50 | 49 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .50–.70 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .55–.70 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .33 | 55 | .33 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .25 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 45 | .30 | 45 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | .35 | 49½ | .315 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| FURNITURE | | | | | | |
| *Rip Sawyers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .26 | 54 | .25 | 45 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 58 | .35 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 53 | .235 | 58 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50 | .25 | 40 | .28 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .30 | 55 | .27 | 40 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .395 | 45 | .39 | 47 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 9 | .37 | 50 | .40 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 10 | .45 | 55 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 50 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Rip Sawyers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 11 | .45 | 55 | .36 | .... | .30 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .33 | 50 | .22 | 32 | .22 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .45 | 55 | .275 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 14 | .38 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 15 | .375 | 50 | .225 | 50 | .225 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .40 | 55 | .225 | 40 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .36 | 54 | .225 | 54 | .45 | 46 |
| No. 18 | .55 | 55 | .495 | 30 | .30 | 47 |
| No. 19 | .39 | 54 | .30 | 40 | .35 | 44 |
| *Band Sawyers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 55 | .305 | 40 | .305 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .26 | 54 | .25 | 45 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 55 | .325 | 58 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .30 | 55 | .27 | 55 | .27 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .46 | 54 | .42 | 40 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .52 | 47 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 50 | .42 | 45 | .47 | 47 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 50 | .49 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 10 | .47 | 55 | .30 | .... | .30 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .55 | 55 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .625 | 55 | .565 | 35 | .565 | 47 |
| No. 13 | .39 | 54 | .315 | 54 | .33 | 47 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 55 | .30 | 40 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .50 | 59 | .45 | 23 | .47 | 40 |
| No. 17 | .50 | 55 | .21 | 59 | .30 | 47 |
| No. 18 | .60 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .42 | 46 |
| No. 19 | .56 | 54 | .47 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 55 | .31 | 40 | .34 | 47 |
| *Machine hands*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .305 | 54 | .28 | 45 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 55 | .22 | 40 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .345 | 55 | .256 | 60 | .276 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .26 | 60 | .23 | 60 | .23 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .20 | 58 | .20 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .37 | 54 | .30–.40 | 40 | .30–.40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .623 | 50 | .56 | 38 | .62 | 36½ |
| No. 9 | .45 | 50 | .38 | 47 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .30 | 40 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .37 | .... | .37 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .425 | ... | .30 | 45 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .32 | 45 | .32 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .44 | 50 | .36 | 35 | .36 | 35 |
| No. 15 | .425 | 55 | .37 | 45 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .375 | 54 | .25 | 54 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 17 | .30 | 55 | .28 | 55 | .28 | 47½ |
| No. 18 | .41 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 47 |
| No. 19 | .42 | 59 | .33 | 53 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 20 | .36 | 59 | .35 | 40 | .32 | 47 |
| No. 21 | .54 | 50 | .42 | 44 | .42 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .45 | 55 | .27 | 59 | .32 | 47 |
| No. 23 | .36 | 54 | .225 | 54 | .30 | 46 |
| No. 24 | .37 | 54 | .36 | 32 | .36 | 40 |
| No. 25 | .65 | 48 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 26 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| *Wood carvers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 58 | .40 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 47 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .70 | 50 | .60 | 25 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 55 | .43 | 40 | .45 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 54 | .37 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .47 | 54 | .41 | 54 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | .405 | 55 | .36 | 55 | .45 | 47½ |
| No. 9 | .63 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .47 | 47 |
| No. 10 | .48 | 54 | .43 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .57 | 40 | .57 | 40 |
| *Cabinet makers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .39 | 54 | .39 | 45 | .39 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 55 | .28 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .318 | 55 | .25 | 60 | .244 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 60 | .225 | 60 | .22 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .35 | 55 | .255 | 40 | .21 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .30 | 58 | .25 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .30 | 55 | .25 | 59 | .25 | 58 |
| No. 8 | .425 | 55 | .35 | 44 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .41 | 54 | .315 | 40 | .32 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .596 | 50 | .525 | 29 | .555 | 37½ |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| FURNITURE—*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Cabinet makers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 11 | .42 | 50 | .38 | 45 | .44 | 47 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 13 | .35 | 50 | .34 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 14 | .45 | 50 | .385 | 51½ | .38 | 47 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .32 | 40 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .46 | 55 | .42 | .... | .42 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .55 | 55 | .28 | 45 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .28 | 45 | .37 | 45 |
| No. 19 | .32 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 20–35 |
| No. 20 | .42 | 55 | .20 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 21 | .445 | 55 | .33 | 45 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .35 | 55 | .30 | 40 | .35 | 47 |
| No. 23 | .375 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .31 | 47 |
| No. 24 | .42 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .32 | 47½ |
| No. 25 | .325 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .35–.40 | 48½ |
| No. 26 | .44 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 27 | .45 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .33 | 47 |
| No. 28 | .50 | 55 | .27 | 40 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 29 | .45 | 59 | .36 | 40 | .37 | 41 |
| No. 30 | .50 | 55 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 31 | .65 | 50 | .57 | 40 | .57 | 40 |
| No. 32 | .40 | 54 | .26 | 54 | .35 | 46 |
| No. 33 | .42 | 54 | .27 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 34 | .40 | 48 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| *Sanders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .26 | 55 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 55 | .29 | 55 | .29 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .206 | 60 | .206 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .275 | 55 | .25 | 58 | .23 | 58 |
| No. 5 | .37 | 54 | .33 | 40 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .32 | 50 | .26 | 50 | .32 | 47 |
| No. 7 | .47 | 50 | .42 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | .36 | 50 | .28 | 32 | .28 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .375 | 55 | .275 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 10 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .22 | 47½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .24 | 55 | .28–.38 | 48½ |
| No. 12 | .325 | 50 | .225 | 50 | .225 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .30 | 55 | .28 | 40 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .33 | 54 | .23 | 54 | .28 | 46 |
| No. 15 | .48 | 54 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| *Finishers and polishers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .334 | 54 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .20 | 55 | .19 | 40 | .19 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .233 | 60 | .24 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .26 | 60 | .225 | 60 | .22 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .225 | 58 | .175 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .30 | 55 | .275 | 50 | .285 | 58 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 55 | .275 | 44 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .39 | 54 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .536 | 50 | .60 | 44 | .73 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 45 | ..... | .... |
| No. 12 | .50 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 13 | .41 | 50 | .35 | 49 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .28 | 40 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .475 | 55 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .49 | 55 | .43 | 30 | .405 | 47 |
| No. 17 | .45 | 55 | .38 | .... | .38 | 44 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .28 | 45 | .37 | 45 |
| No. 19 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .375 | 55 | .225 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 21 | 38 | 55 | .33 | 45 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 22 | .35 | 55 | .33 | 40 | .35 | 47 |
| No. 23 | .33 | 54 | .27 | 54 | .31 | 47 |
| No. 24 | .35 | 55 | .29 | 55 | .30–.40 | 48½ |
| No. 25 | .40 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 26 | .38 | 50 | .285 | 50 | .285 | 47 |
| No. 27 | .35 | 55 | .25 | 40 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 28 | .40 | 59 | .33 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 29 | .38 | 59 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 47 |
| No. 30 | .52 | 55 | .34 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 31 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 32 | .35 | 55 | .26 | 59 | .32 | 47 |
| No. 33 | .35 | 54 | .24 | 54 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 34 | .35 | 54 | .30 | 50 | .35 | 56 |
| No. 35 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Upholsterers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .445 | 58 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 50 | .573 | 29½ | .58 | 37¾ |
| No. 3 | .55 | 50 | .43 | 45 | .47 | 47 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .41 | 37 | .41 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .436 | 55 | .33 | 45 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 55 | .49 | 30 | .52 | 47 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 50 | .38 | 44 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 55 | .42 | 48½ |
| No. 11 | .45 | 50 | .37 | 50 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 55 | .25 | 40 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .38 | 59 | .38 | 30 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .65 | 50 | .57 | 40 | .57 | 40 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .39 | 54 | .34 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .425 | 55 | .39 | 40 | .39 | 47 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Craters and packers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .275 | 60 | .23 | 55 | .23 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 55 | .34 | 55 | .34 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .278 | 55 | .22 | 60 | .24 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .31 | 55 | .24 | 40 | .24 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .20 | 58 | .225 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | .35 | 55 | .26 | 44 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .39 | 54 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .47 | 40 | .47 | 38¼ |
| No. 9 | .42 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .35 | 47 |
| No. 10 | .42 | 50 | .38 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 11 | .52 | 50 | .32 | 59 | .30 | 47 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .30 | 39 | .37 | 35 |
| No. 13 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 40 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 50 | ..... | .... | .35 | 35–45 |
| No. 15 | .30 | 55 | .26 | 32 | .26 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .315 | 55 | .20 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 17 | .33 | 55 | .275 | 45 | .30 | .... |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .30 | 40 | .33 | 47 |
| No. 19 | .30 | 54 | .26 | 54 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 55 | .22 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 21 | .30 | 55 | .23 | 55 | .28–.32 | 48½ |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .32 | 50 | .35 | 47 |
| No. 23 | .437 | 55 | .25 | 40 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 24 | .35 | 55 | .26 | 59 | .32 | 47 |
| No. 25 | .32 | 54 | .225 | 54 | .28 | 46 |
| No. 26 | .30 | 54 | .33 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| *Engineers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .637 | 55 | .584 | 55 | .584 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 59 | .25 | 70 | .25 | 70 |
| No. 4 | .56 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .738 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 50 | .56 | 50 | .56 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .68 | 50 | .68 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 8 | .50 | 50 | .38 | 66 | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .42 | .... | .42 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .43 | 55 | .30 | 45 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .40 | 70 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .48 | 60 | .26 | 60 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 13 | .32 | 59 | .33 | 72 | .27 | 72 |
| No. 14 | .385 | 55 | .28 | 55 | .35 | 47½ |
| No. 15 | .375 | 60 | .31 | 55 | .35 | 48½ |
| No. 16 | .45 | 50 | .36 | 55 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .40 | 54 | .255 | 60 | .30 | 46 |
| No. 18 | .68 | 54 | .65 | 42 | .65 | 47 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 54 | .42 | 50 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 20 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 21 | .636 | 55 | .43 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Firemen*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .33 | 55 | .24 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .26 | 72 | .24 | 72 | .235 | 75 |
| No. 3 | .37 | 54 | .325 | 70 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .475 | 78½ | .45 | 63 | .45 | 62 |
| No. 5 | .47 | 65 | .38 | 65 | .38 | 65 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .42 | 60 | .42 | 60 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .27 | 50 | .27 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 55 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 47 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 50 | .27 | 60 | .27 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 59 | .325 | 72 | .325 | 72 |
| No. 11 | .32 | 55 | .28 | 55 | .35 | 61 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .43 | 84 | .32 | 84 | .45 | 56 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| FURNITURE—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .275 | 40 | .228 | 45 | .228 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .16 | 55 | .18 | 55 | .18 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .273 | 55 | .19 | 60 | .196 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 55 | .18 | 60 | .19 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .20 | 55 | .16 | 40 | .16 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .275 | 55 | .26 | 59 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .25 | 55 | .20 | 44 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .33 | 54 | .25 | 40 | .28 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .34 | 50 | .28 | 45 | .30 | 47 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .32 | 47 |
| No. 11 | .42 | 50 | .38 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 12 | .35 | 55 | .30 | .... | .30 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .38 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 55 | .26 | 45 | .28 | 48 |
| No. 15 | .30 | 55 | .28 | 40 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 16 | .30 | 54 | .245 | 54 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 17 | .39 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .30 | 47 |
| No. 18 | .30 | 55 | .25 | 59 | .28 | 47 |
| No. 19 | .28 | 54 | .16 | 54 | .225 | 46 |
| No. 20 | .35 | 55 | .24 | 55 | .30 | 47½ |
| No. 21 | .30 | 55 | .26 | 55 | .28–.35 | 48½ |
| No. 22 | .32 | 59 | .27 | 40 | .30 | 47 |
| SASH, DOORS, ETC. | | | | | | |
| *Bench hands—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 50 | .48 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .407 | 54 | .333 | 48 | .333 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .444 | 54 | .59 | 39 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 50 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 55 | .30–.35 | 55 | .30–.35 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .375 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 55 | .45 | 38 | .40 | 38 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .55 | 39 | .55 | 39 |
| No. 12 | .48 | 50 | .333 | 54 | .333 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .52 | 55 | .40 | 20 | .40 | 26 |
| No. 14 | .62 | 49½ | .57 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .50–.55 | 44 | .50–.55 | 44 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .43 | 55 | .36 | 50 | .43 | 50 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .40–.42 | 44 | .40–.42 | 46½ |
| No. 23 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 25 | .70 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | .70 | 35 | .70 | 40 |
| No. 27 | .75 | 44 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .75 | 44 | .40 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 29 | .50–.80 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| *Machine hands—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 50 | .44 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .35–.50 | 54 | .25–.45 | 54 | .25–.50 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .407 | 54 | .513 | 39 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .48 | 50 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 40 | .39 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .55 | 65 | .55 | 61 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 60 | .30 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .15–.40 | 55 | .15–.35 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .65 | 55 | .475 | 38 | .473 | 38 |
| No. 13 | .55–.75 | 50 | .35–.68 | 39 | .35–.68 | 39 |
| No. 14 | .47 | 55 | .40 | 20 | .40 | 26 |
| No. 15 | .48 | 50 | .29 | 44 | .29 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .375 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .45 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .40–.50 | 44 | .23–.45 | 44 | .26–.48 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .44 | 55 | .385 | 50 | .385 | 50 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .35–.40 | 46½ |
| No. 22 | .60 | 50 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .35 | 45 |
| *Machine hands—*Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 25 | .60–.70 | 50 | .40–.50 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44 |
| No. 26 | .50 | 52 | .383 | 39 | .383 | 39 |
| No. 27 | .35–.70 | 55 | .40–.50 | 38 | .40–.50 | 44 |
| No. 28 | ..... | .... | .60 | 35 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 29 | .75 | 44 | .50 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 30 | .70 | 44 | .40 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 31 | .65–.80 | 44 | .25–.55 | 44 | .25–.55 | 44 |
| *Planer hands—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .259 | 54 | .313 | 48 | .313 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .34 | 50 | .27 | 40 | .29 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .25 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .45–.55 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 55 | .36 | 20 | .36 | 26 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .295 | 55 | .295 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .375 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .35 | 55 | .285 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .35–.40 | 46½ |
| No. 15 | .55 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .45 | 50 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 17 | .35 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Matcher hands—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .575 | 50 | .52 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .444 | 54 | .30 | 44 | .409 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .34 | 50 | .27 | 40 | .29 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .265 | 65 | .265 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 55 | .30–.32 | 36 | .30–.32 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .37 | 50 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .25 | 60 | .275 | 60 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .65 | 50 | .35–.40 | 44 | .35–.45 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 55 | .32 | 20 | .35 | 26 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 49½ | .49 | 44 | .49 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .40–.55 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .625 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .39 | 55 | .315 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .80 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44 | .40–.45 | 44 |
| *Cabinetmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 54 | .36 | 54 | .36 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 50 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .38 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .25–.40 | 55 | .30–.40 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .648 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .77 | 49½ | .62 | 44 | .62 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .75 | 52 | .60 | 39 | .60 | 39 |
| No. 13 | .70 | 55 | .50 | 38 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 44 | .45–.50 | 44 | .40–.50 | 44 |
| *Glaziers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 54 | .18–.22 | 54 | .18 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 50 | .38 | 40 | .38 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .26 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .28 | 55 | .26½ | 55 |
| No. 5 | .39 | 55 | .36 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .425 | 48 | .425 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 55 | .383 | 37 | .383 | 37 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 35 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Filers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .555 | 54 | .50 | 44 | .438 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .64 | 50 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 65 | .50 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .50 | 60 | .20–.52 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .58 | 55 | .50 | 20 | .50 | 26 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .50–.80 | 55 | .40–.54 | 50 | .45–.60 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 1.05 | 48 | .60 | 42 | .60 | 42 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| SASH, DOORS, ETC. —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 55 | .40 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .37 | 54 | .37 | 54 | .37 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .463 | 54 | .37 | 54 | .407 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | .506 | 48 | .506 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .436 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .25-.35 | 55 | .25-.35 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .70-.75 | 50 | .73-.78 | 39 | .73-.78 | 39 |
| No. 8 | .48 | 50 | .315 | 44 | .315 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 50 | .32 | 55 | .34 | 62 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 11 | .625 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Truck drivers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .32 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .333 | 54 | .25 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .352 | 54 | .41 | 39 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .333 | 50 | .31 | 48 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 55 | .32 | 55 | .32 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .333 | 60 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 59 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .375 | 55 | .30 | 54 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .452 | 52 | .39-.45 | 44 | .39-.45 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .306 | 54 | .278 | 54 | .296 | 54 |
| No. 12 | .42 | 55 | .33 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .235 | 55 | .225 | 55 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 48 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 52 |
| No. 15 | .37 | 58 | .32 | 65 | .34 | 63 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .475 | 52 | .36 | 47 | .36 | 40 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| *Teamsters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .32 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .225 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .277 | 54 | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .25 | 65 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .25 | 60 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 59 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .305 | 60 | .32 | 60 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .363 | 48 | .363 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .333 | 54 | .296 | 54 | .296 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .404 | 49½ | .409 | 44 | .386 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 45 |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .333 | 54 | .313 | 48 | .313 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .444 | 54 | .40 | 50 | .377 | 53 |
| No. 5 | .39 | 50 | .35 | 63 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 6 | .46 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .43 | 50 | .43 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .417 | 60 | .33 | 50 | .33 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .353 | 60 | .37 | 60 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .70 | 50 | .568 | 44 | .625 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .545 | 55 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .55 | 55 | .42 | 20 | .42 | 26 |
| No. 14 | .525 | 49½ | .479 | 44 | .479 | 44 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .285 | 55 | .275 | 55 |
| No. 16 | .425 | 60 | .25 | 56 | .25 | 56 |
| No. 17 | .55 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .48 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .80 | 50 | .682 | 44 | .614 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .42-.475 | 55 | .34-.36 | 50 | .38-.40 | 50 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .70 | 48 | .55 | 60 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 22 | .75 | 44 | .475 | 44 | .475 | 44 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .225 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .25 | .... | .18 | 54 | .18 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .277 | 54 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .296 | 54 | .385 | 39 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .27 | 50 | .27 | 44 | .27 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .30 | 50 | .24 | 40 | .24 | 40 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .25 | 65 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .20 | 50 | .22 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 60 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 59 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .19 | 60 | .20 | 60 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Labourers—Conc.* | | | | | | |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .40-.45 | 50 | .38-.45 | 39 | .38-.45 | 39 |
| No. 13 | .333 | 54 | .296 | 54 | .296 | 54 |
| No. 14 | .36 | 55 | .30 | 20 | .30-.35 | 26 |
| No. 15 | .42 | 49½ | .32 | 44 | .32-.38 | 44 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .19 | 55 | .175 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .28 | 50 | .20 | 44 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .30 | 50 | .20 | 44 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .35 | 44 | .18-.28 | 44 | .20-.30 | 44 |
| No. 21 | .30 | 55 | .24 | 50 | .24 | 50 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 23 | .40 | 50 | 25-.30 | 30 | .20-.30 | 40 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .40 | 52 | .338 | 37 | .338 | 37 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | .45 | 35 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 27 | .40 | 48 | .25 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 28 | .40 | 44 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| A—IRON | | | | | | |
| *Patternmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .67 | 54 | .52 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 57 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .475 | 60 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .54 | 54 | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .65 | 50 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .335 | 60 | .325 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 9 | .85 | 50 | .65 | 24 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .87 | 49½ | .65 | 32 | .625 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 60 | .36 | 60 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .65 | 50 | .54 | 50 | .50 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 54 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 15 | .70 | 50 | .70 | 49 | .70 | 45 |
| No. 16 | .80 | 50 | .70 | 50 | .75 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .65 | 54 | .45 | 32 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .55 | 60 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .889 | 54 | .80 | 54 | .80 | 54 |
| No. 20 | .556 | 50 | ..... | .... | .444 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .70 | 54 | .65 | 53 | .65 | 52 |
| No. 22 | .60 | 55 | .50 | 50 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 24 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Moulders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .75 | 48 | .655 | 48 | .655 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .75 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .70 | 48 | .62 | 48 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 57 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 54 | .525 | 54 | .525 | 54 |
| No. 6 | .57 | 58½ | .40 | 58½ | .40 | 58½ |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 60 | .38 | 44 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .52 | 54 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 50 | .48 | 40 | .48 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 60 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .835 | 44 | .65 | 24 | .65 | 32 |
| No. 14 | .825 | 48 | .65 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 15 | .425 | 60 | .36 | 60 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 16 | .70 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 17 | .525 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .65 | 50 | .455 | 50 | .50 | 45 |
| No. 19 | .60 | 50 | .36 | 44 | .43 | 45 |
| No. 20 | .719 | 48 | .563 | 48 | .563 | 48 |
| No. 21 | .675 | 44 | .625 | 44 | .625 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .60 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | .625 | 45 | .625 | 45 |
| No. 24 | .58 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 26 | .865 | 42½ | .588 | 25½ | .647 | 25½ |
| No. 27 | .73 | 54 | .57 | 32 | .57 | 40 |
| No. 28 | .65 | 48 | .55 | 32 | .55 | 36 |
| No. 29 | .55 | 48 | .36 | 45 | .433 | 54 |
| No. 30 | .733 | 54 | .64 | 48 | .64 | 48 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.* | | | | | | |
| A. IRON—*Con.* | | | | | | |
| *Moulders*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 31 | .583 | 50 | .472 | 50 | .472 | 48 |
| No. 32 | .70 | 54 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 33 | .60 | 54 | .575 | 57 | .60 | 54 |
| No. 34 | .70 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 |
| No. 35 | .70 | 40 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 36 | .60 | 39 | .55 | 45 | .59 | 40 |
| No. 37 | .60 | 55 | .538 | 40 | .646 | 48 |
| No. 38 | .77 | 44 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 39 | ..... | .... | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 40 | .60 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 41 | .813 | 44 | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 42 | .75 | 44 | .675 | 35 | .675 | 40 |
| No. 43 | .75 | 44 | .68 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| *Moulders' helpers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .20 | 57 | .20 | 40 | .20 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 58½ | .30 | 58½ | .35 | 58½ |
| No. 3 | .35 | 60 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .33 | 54 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .30 | 50 | .25 | 40 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 55 | .45 | 40 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .25 | 44 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .525 | 44 | .473 | 35 | .473 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .48 | 44 | .48 | 44 | .48 | 44 |
| *Coremakers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .70 | 48 | .62 | 40 | .62 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 57 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 54 | .49 | 54 | .49 | 54 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .43 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .383 | 48 | .383 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .825 | 48 | .65 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .50 | 60 | .34 | 60 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 55 | .31 | 40 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .55 | 45 |
| No. 11 | .55 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 12 | .444 | 54 | .389 | 54 | .389 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .55 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .63 | 54 | .53 | 32 | .53 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .65 | 48 | .50 | 36 | .55 | 36 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 60 | .33 | 35 | ..... | .... |
| No. 17 | .733 | 54 | .64 | 48 | .64 | 48 |
| No. 18 | .444 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 56 |
| No. 20 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 45 | .54 | 40 |
| No. 21 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| *Chippers and grinders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .445 | 54 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .44 | 45 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .245 | 49 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .60 | 48 | .40 | 36 | .40 | 36 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 54 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 56 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| *Cupola tenders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 48 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 50 | .37 | 44 | .37 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 55 | .31 | 40 | .31 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .555 | 54 | .44 | 54 | .44 | 54 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 54 | .45 | 32 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 48 | .40 | 36 | .40 | 36 |
| No. 11 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 56 |
| No. 13 | .55 | 54 | .538 | 42 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 14 | .60 | 44 | .486 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .518 | 40 | .518 | 40 |
| *Machinists*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .56 | 54 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 57 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .57 | 58½ | .45 | 58½ | .45 | 58½ |
| No. 7 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 60 | .54 | 44 | .59 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 54 | .39 | 48 | .39 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .44 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 60 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .60 | 55 | .46 | 24 | .46 | 45 |
| No. 15 | .615 | 49½ | .53 | 32 | .525 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .625 | 58 | .57 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .65 | 49½ | .63 | 49½ | .63 | 49½ |
| No. 18 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 19 | .475 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 20 | .55 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 54 |
| No. 21 | .55 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 22 | .60 | 50 | .515 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 23 | .60 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 24 | .60 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 25 | .63 | 48 | .50 | 32 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 26 | .722 | 54 | .65 | 54 | .65 | 54 |
| No. 27 | .65 | 54 | .60 | 56 | .60 | 52 |
| No. 28 | .55 | 72 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 29 | .77 | 44 | .67 | 44 | .67 | 44 |
| No. 30 | ..... | .... | .67 | 44 | .67 | 44 |
| No. 31 | .70 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 32 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 33 | ..... | .... | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 34 | .80 | 44 | .72 | 44 | .72 | 44 |
| No. 35 | .75 | 44 | .68 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| *Machinists' helpers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .39 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .28 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 57 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 50 | .30 | .... | .30 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .435 | 49½ | .395 | 32 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .35 | 58 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 49½ | .39 | 49½ | .39 | 49½ |
| No. 7 | .375 | 55 | .27 | 55 | .285 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .222 | 54 | .20 | 54 | .20 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .51 | 44 | .48 | 44 | .48 | 44 |
| *Blacksmiths*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .50 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .42 | 57 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .38 | 40 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 50 | .46 | 24 | .46 | 45 |
| No. 10 | .66 | 49½ | .555 | 32 | .555 | 32 |
| No. 11 | .625 | 58 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .725 | 49½ | .66 | 49½ | .66 | 49½ |
| No. 13 | .58 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .53 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .463 | 54 | .295 | 44 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 15 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 16 | .68 | 48 | .54 | 32 | .54 | 40 |
| No 17 | .70 | 54 | .60 | 56 | .60 | 52 |
| No. 18 | .55 | 55 | .40 | 45 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 19 | .70 | 54 | .683 | 50 | .70 | 40 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .65 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 21 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 22 | .82 | 44 | .725 | 44 | .725 | 44 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No 1 | .30 | 57 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 54 | .24 | 54 | .24 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .375 | 60 | .25 | 48 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .405 | 55 | .35 | 24 | .37 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .325 | 55 | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .38 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .33 | 45 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| A—IRON—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Labourers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 10 | .417 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 44 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .35 | 49 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 13 | .441 | 42½ | .359 | 25½ | .40 | 25½ |
| No. 14 | .40 | 54 | .32 | 32 | .32 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 32 | .40 | 32 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 60 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 17 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 18 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 30 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .525 | 44 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 21 | .47 | 44 | .47 | 44 | .47 | 44 |
| B—BRASS | | | | | | |
| *Patternmakers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .55 | .... | .55 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .85 | 44 | .70 | 40 | .70 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .80 | 48 | .85 | 35 | .85 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .56 | 49½ | .60 | 37½ | .60 | 35 |
| No. 5 | .625 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 36 | .567 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .55 | 50 | .60 | 40 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .70 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 55 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 55 |
| *Toolmakers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .80 | 54 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 1.00 | 44 | 1.00 | 35 | 1.00 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .70 | 40 | .80 | 37½ | .80 | 35 |
| No. 5 | .625 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 50 | .63 | 50 | .68 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .425 | 40½ | .446 | 40½ |
| No. 8 | .80 | 50 | .61 | 35 | .60 | 35 |
| No. 9 | .70 | 44 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 55 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 55 |
| No 11 | 1.00 | 50 | .75 | 32 | .75 | 32 |
| *Moulders**— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 45 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .90 | 32 | .80 | 40 | .80 | 32 |
| No. 5 | .825 | 44 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .825 | 40 | .65 | 25 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .825 | 40 | .65 | 35 | .65 | 35 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 37½ | .50 | 35 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 50 | .325 | 50 | .325 | 45 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .64 | 38 | .57 | 41 | .577 | 37 |
| No. 12 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 13 | .78 | 45 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 14 | .88 | 50 | .59 | 32 | .59 | 35 |
| No. 15 | .605 | 44 | .625 | 40 | .625 | 40 |
| No. 16 | .675 | 44 | .55 | 50 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .557 | 39 | .598 | 38 |
| No. 18 | .55 | 49½ | .428 | 40 | .428 | 40 |
| No. 19 | .50 | 55 | .425 | 55 | .425 | 55 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .63 | 32 | .63 | 32 |
| No. 21 | .79 | 44 | .72 | 40 | .72 | 40 |
| No. 22 | .65 | 50 | .63 | 50 | .63 | 50 |
| *Coremakers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .825 | 44 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .875 | 40 | .65 | 20 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .75 | 40 | .60 | 37½ | .50 | 35 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7‡ | .37 | 50 | .33 | .... | .346 | 67½ |
| No. 8 | .781 | 45 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 9 | .355 | 47½ | .30 | 32 | .30 | 35 |
| No. 10 | .725 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 60 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .42 | 40 | .42 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 13† | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 | .20 | 55 |
| No. 14 | .70 | 50 | .52 | 32 | .52 | 32 |
| No. 15 | .79 | 44 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| *Machinists*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 40 | .39 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .38 | 45 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 48 | .55 | 35 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .52 | 49½ | .47 | 36 | .47 | 47 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 50 | .60 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .475 | 50 | .475 | 40 | .475 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .70 | 46½ | .60 | 38 | .51 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .535 | 55 | .54 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 44 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .80 | 50 | .63 | 50 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .775 | 48 | .70 | 44 | .765 | 44 |
| *Machine and lathe operators*‡— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 54 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .20 | 49½ | .23 | 44 | .23 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 49½ | .30 | 44 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 35 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .40 | 45 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .30 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .52 | 50 | .44 | 40 | .40 | 35 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 44 | .46 | 40 | .46 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 55 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| *Platers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 54 | .63 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 35 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 48 | .50 | 35 | .50 | 24 |
| No. 4 | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 37½ | .65 | 35 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .45 | 45 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 36 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .45 | 50 | .55 | 40 | .60 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 50 | .30 | .... | .35 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .75 | 44 | .61 | 40 | .61 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .875 | 44 | .725 | 44 | .725 | 44 |
| *Assemblers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 44 | .42 | 35 | .42 | 40 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 35 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 49½ | .425 | 34 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .425 | 50 | .425 | 38¼ | .446 | 42½ |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .39 | 40 | .41 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .575 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .52 | 32 | .52 | 32 |
| *Buffers and polishers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 35 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 48 | .56 | 35 | .56 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 49½ | .50 | 37½ | .50 | 35 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 49½ | .425 | 16 | .425 | 20 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 7 | .575 | 45 | .55 | 36 | .577 | 36 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .44 | 40 | .45 | 35 |
| No. 10 | .30 | 50 | .305 | 40 | .325 | 49½ |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .438 | 40 | .438 | 40 |
| No. 13 | .85 | 44 | .725 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .55 | 50 | .495 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .60 | 55 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 16 | .80 | 50 | .64 | 32 | .64 | 32 |
| No. 17 | .80 | 50 | .57 | 50 | .50 | 44 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 50 | .33 | 40 | .33 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 48 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 37½ | .40 | 35 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 50 | .353 | 45½ | .357 | 40½ |
| No. 9 | .44 | 50 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .37 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 44 | .378 | 40 | .378 | 40 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .405 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 55 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 14 | .80 | 50 | .63 | 32 | .63 | 32 |
| No. 15 | .37 | 49½ | .37 | 40 | .34 | 40 |
| No. 16 | .40 | 48 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 48 |

*Includes bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates. †Female workers.
‡Includes punch press, drill press, screw machine, boring machine operators, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| MACHINERY | | | | | | |
| *Patternmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 50 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 35 | .70 | 35 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 50 | .53 | 40 | .53 | 32 |
| No. 4 | .60 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .52 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .65 | 55 | .40 | 55 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .34 | 44 | .375 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .73 | 48 | .69 | 48 | .69 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .62 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .75 | 50 | .76 | 28 | .76 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 55 | .40 | 35 | .40 | 35 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 54 | .49 | 50 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .70 | 50 | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .50 | 50 | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .45-.62 | 50 | .55-.60 | 40 | .55-.60 | 40 |
| No. 16 | .54 | 55 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 42 |
| No. 17 | .65 | 50 | .525 | 50 | .525 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .68 | 48 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 19 | .75 | 49½ | .675 | 27 | .675 | 40 |
| No. 20 | .70 | 48 | .45 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 21 | .95 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .70 | 50 |
| No. 22 | .80 | 44 | .69 | 44 | .69 | 44 |
| No. 23 | 1.05 | 44 | .90 | 44 | .90 | 44 |
| No. 24 | .90 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| *Toolmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .56 | 40 | .56 | 32 |
| No. 2 | .60 | 44 | .65 | 35 | .65 | 35 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 55 | .40 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 48 | .58 | 48 | .58 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .85 | 49½ | .63 | 47 | .65 | 49½ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .54 | 50 | .51 | 40 | .51 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .32-.78 | 50 | .40-.78 | 40 | .44-.78 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .55 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .84 | 50 | .605 | 54 | .605 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .70 | 50 | .585 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 48 | .63 | 40 | .63 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 50 | .47 | 44 | .47 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 35 | .65 | 35 |
| No. 4 | .63 | 50 | .57 | 40 | .57 | 32 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 55 | .45 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .52 | 50 | .43 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .68 | 48 | .61 | 48 | .61 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .52 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .575 | 50 | .54 | 45 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .525 | 50 | .58 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 14 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .485 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .425 | 45 | .36 | 45 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .45 | 59 | .45 | 59 |
| No. 17 | .52 | 48 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 18 | .65 | 44 | .70 | 40 | .70 | 40 |
| No. 19 | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 40 | .60 | 32 |
| No. 20 | .65 | 48 | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 21 | .75 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 22 | .55 | 55 | .55 | 45 | .43 | 45 |
| No. 23 | .80 | 44 | .70 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 24 | .81 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .62 | 50 | .555 | 44 | .555 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .60 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .52 | 52 | .49 | 44 | .49 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .52 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 44 | .65 | 35 | .60 | 35 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 40 | .54 | 32 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 50 | .38 | 50 | 40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .60 | 55 | .50 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 10 | .42 | 50 | .37 | 44 | .37 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 55 | .35 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .65 | 48 | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| *Machinists—Conc.* | | | | | | |
| No. 13 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 14 | .675 | 50 | .60 | 21 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 16 | .55 | 55 | .45 | 35 | .45 | 35 |
| No. 17 | .45 | 54 | .40 | 50 | .44 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .55 | 54 | .49 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 19 | 53 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 20 | .33-.69 | 50 | .34-.75 | 40 | 36-.75 | 40 |
| No. 21 | .45 | 50 | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 22 | .57 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 49 |
| No. 23 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 24 | .40 | 45 | .34 | 45 | .34 | 45 |
| No. 25 | .60 | 49½ | .54 | 44 | .54 | 44 |
| No. 26 | .60 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 27 | .68 | 44 | .68 | 40 | .68 | 40 |
| No. 28 | .575 | 49½ | .475 | 40 | .475 | 40 |
| No. 29 | .63 | 49½ | .63 | 40 | .60 | 32 |
| No. 30 | .70 | 48 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 31 | .65 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 32 | .55 | 55 | .55 | 45 | .55 | 45 |
| No. 33 | .77 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 34 | .778 | 44 | .725 | 44 | .725 | 44 |
| No. 35 | .75 | 44 | .63 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| *Millwrights—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .70 | 44 | .70 | 35 | .75 | 35 |
| No. 2 | .52 | 50 | .48 | 40 | .48 | 32 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .425 | 50 | .38 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 48 | .49 | 48 | .49 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .32-.50 | 50 | .32-.48 | 40 | .36-.56 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 50 | .46 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .70 | 49½ | .70 | 27 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 48 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 13 | .95 | 50 | .56 | 50 | .70 | 50 |
| *Moulders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 50 | .513 | 44 | .513 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .54 | 50 | .49 | 40 | .49 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .58 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 54 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .575 | 50 | .42 | 50 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 48 | .68 | 48 | .68 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .70 | 50 | .64 | 28 | .64 | 35 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 54 | .49 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .58 | 50 | .42 | 14 | ..... | .... |
| No. 12 | .50 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .60 | 45 | .495 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 14 | .63 | 48 | .60 | 40 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .60 | 44 | .55 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 16 | .70 | 45 | .65 | 15 | .70 | 32 |
| No. 17 | .75 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .77 | 44 | .69 | 44 | .69 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .813 | 44 | .66 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| *Coremakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .513 | 44 | .513 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .48 | 50 | .44 | 50 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 50 | .42 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .68 | 48 | .61 | 48 | .61 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .58 | 48 | .52 | 48 | .52 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .665 | 50 | .64 | 28 | .64 | 35 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 54 | .54 | 50 | .59 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 9 | .475 | 55 | .34 | 18 | ..... | .... |
| No. 10 | .385 | 50 | .345 | 45 | .345 | 45 |
| No. 11 | .63 | 48 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .65 | 45 | .60 | 15 | .60 | 32 |
| No. 13 | .62 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .77 | 44 | .64 | 44 | .64 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .75 | 44 | .605 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| *Sheet metal workers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .63 | 50 | .57 | 40 | .57 | 32 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 3 | .45 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .575 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| MACHINERY —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Sheet metal workers—* Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | .473 | 50 | .37-.47 | 40 | .34-.55 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 50 | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .30 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 49½ | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .70 | 49½ | .475 | 40 | .475 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .70 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .55 | 55 | .50 | 45 | .50 | 45 |
| *Machine operators—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .23 | 44 | .255 | 40 | .255 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 50 | .48 | 40 | .48 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 40 | .44 | 50 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .675 | 50 | .55 | 50 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .44 | 54 | .40 | 49½ | .42 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 49½ | .40 | 47 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 7 | .34-.43 | 50 | .30-.45 | 40 | .34-.52 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .38 | 40 | .38 | 40 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .27 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 48 | .51 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .46 | 44 | .47 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .55 | 50 | .44 | 50 | .43 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .36 | 49½ | .36 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 15 | .45 | 55 | .43 | 45 | .43 | 45 |
| No. 16 | .60 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Assemblers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .44 | 48 | .36 | 44 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 47 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 3 | .48 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .43 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .33-.47 | 50 | .30-.45 | 40 | .34-.52 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .27 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .485 | 44 | .485 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .385 | 50 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .41 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .47 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| *Electric welders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .695 | 44 | .685 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .41 | 50 | .41 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .65 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .525 | 50 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 1.00 | 50 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .485 | 44 | .485 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 44 | .65 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 55 | .43 | 45 | .43 | 45 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 44 | .64 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| *Painters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 32 |
| No. 2 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 35 | .75 | 35 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 50 | .41 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 48 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .55 | 50 | .575 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .38 | 50 | .33 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .38 | 48 | .36 | 48 |
| No. 9 | .46 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .43 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 50 | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 51 |
| No. 12 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .36 | 45 | .315 | 45 | .325 | 45 |
| *Inspectors—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .36 | 40 | .36 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .58 | 40 | .44 | 50 | .44 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .49 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 49½ | .40 | 47 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .425 | 40 | .425 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .65 | 48 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .60 | 40 | .60 | 40 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 63 | .43 | 67½ | .43 | 67½ |
| No. 2 | .56 | 50 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 32 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 55 | .425 | 60 | ..... | .... |
| No. 4 | .50 | 50 | 40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 50 | .314 | 70 | .306 | 73 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 1.37 | 40 | 1.37 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | .38 | 40 | .38 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .58 | 54 | .495 | 65 | .495 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 50 | .51 | 50 | .51 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .586 | 49½ | .35 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .47 | 66 | .47 | 40 | .47 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .60 | 77 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 55 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .46 | 50 | .41 | 40 | .41 | 32 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 70 | .40 | 70 |
| No. 3 | .38 | 56 | .28 | 56 | .30 | 56 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 60 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 50 | .41 | 44 | .41 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 | .48 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .25 | 70 | .57 | 70 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 50 | .365 | 44 | .365 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .36 | 60 | .305 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 66 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 78 | .40 | 78 | .40 | 78 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 44 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 50 | .32 | 40 | .30 | 32 |
| No. 4 | .37 | 43 | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .325 | 55 | .30 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | .27 | 44 | .28 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .38 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 10 | .40 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 50 | .42 | 21 | .42 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .313 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .34-.40 | 40 |
| No. 13 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 14 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .33 | 45 | .315 | 45 | .315 | 45 |
| No. 16 | .45 | 49½ | .41 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 17 | .40 | 50 | .315 | 44 | .315 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .425 | 45 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 32 |
| No. 19 | .40 | 48 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 20 | .40 | 55 | .34 | 45 | .34 | 45 |
| No. 21 | .40 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| AUTOMOBILES | | | | | | |
| *Assemblers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .725 | 28 | .59 | 40 | .74 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .85 | 26 | .71 | 40 | .79 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .58 | 29 | .54 | 40 | .46 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .53 | 30 | .36 | 40 | .43 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .67 | 40 | .67 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .77 | 40 | .77 | 40 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .58 | 40 | .58 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 32 | .625 | 38 | .75 | 32 |
| No. 9 | .605 | 43¾ | .48 | 57½ | .45 | 42½ |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .35-.45 | 40 | .35-.45 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .485 | 41 | .50 | 38 |
| *Trimmers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .85 | 40 | .73 | 40 | .72 | 40 |
| No. 2† | ..... | .... | .36 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .67 | 40 | .67 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .58 | 40 | .58 | 40 |
| No. 5† | ..... | .... | .48 | 40 | .48 | 40 |
| No. 6† | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 24 | .625 | 48 | .75 | 40 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .38-.50 | 35 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| *Painters and enamellers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .75 | 30 | .73 | 40 | .71 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 40 | .46 | 40 | .46 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .71 | 32 | .60 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .94 | 36 | .71 | 40 | .77 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .72 | 40 | .72 | 40 |

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| AUTOMOBILES —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Painters and enamellers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .67 | 40 | .67 | 40 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .58 | 40 | .58 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .65 | 18 | .58 | 81 | .53 | 59 |
| No. 9 | .54 | 32 | .64 | 67 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 48 | .58 | 64–67 | .50 | 22–35 |
| No. 11 | .875 | 24 | .625 | 48 | .75 | 40 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .42–.44 | 50 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| *Craters, packers and loaders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 55 | .63 | 40 | .65 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 40 | .54 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .58 | 40 | .58 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .44 | 49 | .45–.49 | 37 |
| No. 5 | .52 | 25½ | .38 | 50¾ | .45 | 36 |
| *Inspectors*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65–.85 | 50 | .60–.72 | 40 | .60–.72 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 50 | .58 | 40 | .58 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .53 | 56 | .45–.63 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 58¾ | .60 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .75 | 32 | .655 | 44 | .75 | 32 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .55 | 50 | .55 | 48 |
| AUTOMOBILE PARTS | | | | | | |
| *Machinists*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 60 | .63 | 55 | .63 | 59 |
| No. 2 | .51–.65 | 52 | .42–.55 | 52 | .50–.60 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 60 | 55 | .54 | 50 | .58 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .65 | 55 | .59 | 50 | .65 | 45 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30–.40 | 44 | .35–.40 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .82 | 43¾ | .60 | 43¾ | .60 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .50–.60 | 50 | .30–.55 | 60 | .40–.55 | 60 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 35 |
| *Millwrights*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .88 | 55 | .64 | 55 | .64 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .70 | 55 | .70 | 59 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 55 | .50 | 59 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .72 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .64 | 43¾ | .60 | 43¾ | .60 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .70 | 50 | .70 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 49½ | .60 | 46½ | .65 | 46½ |
| No. 8 | .90 | 55 | .60 | 50 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .70 | 53¾ | .60 | 50 | .60 | 50 |
| *Toolmakers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .70 | 48 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .60–.70 | 52 | .50–.65 | 52 | .60–.70 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .65 | 40 | .65 | 45 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .60–.85 | 50 | .50–.80 | 50 | .50–.80 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .65 | 40 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .55 | 55 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .65 | 55 | .60 | 59 | .60 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 58 | .45 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .70 | 49½ | .65 | 46½ | .70 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | .85–.90 | 53¾ | .65–.70 | 50 | .60–.75 | 50 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .50–.66 | 53 | .55–.66 | 53 |
| *Welders*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 45 | .50 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .35 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 49½ | .45 | 46½ | .52 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .50 | 20–26 | .55 | 30 |
| No. 5 | .65* | 48 | .55 | 43¾ | .60 | 43¾ |
| *Machine operators*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .48 | 52 | .38 | 52 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 52 | .35 | 52 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 3† | .33 | 52 | .27 | 52 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 48 | .40–.50 | 48 | .35–.50 | 48 |
| *Machine operators*— —Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .40 | 40 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .35–50. | 50 | .28–.44 | 50 | .37–.59 | 45 |
| No. 8† | .20 | 50 | .21 | 50 | .25–.35 | 45 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 58 | .30 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .40 | 59 | .40–.55 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .22–.40 | 50 | .30–.40 | 60 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 12 | .54 | 43¾ | .72 | 43¾ | .75 | 43¾ |
| No. 13 | .52 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .55 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 15† | .34 | 50 | .33 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 16† | .25 | 49½ | .30 | 46½ | .37 | 46½ |
| No. 17 | .50 | 49½ | .40 | 46½ | .52 | 46½ |
| No. 18 | .47–.60 | 53¾ | .55 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 20† | ..... | .... | .30–.43 | 21 | .30–.43 | 24 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .30–.32 | 44 | .30–.32 | 35 |
| *Assemblers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 52 | .38 | 52 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 2† | .30 | 52 | .27 | 52 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .45–.57 | 25 | .45–.55 | 30 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .30–.45 | 34 | .30–.45 | 28–42 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .25–.50 | 25–30 | .30–.50 | 35–42 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .39 | 50 | .41 | 48 |
| No. 9† | ..... | .... | .33 | 39 | .33 | 41 |
| No. 10 | .35 | 49½ | .35–.70 | 46½ | .61–.85 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .38 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 12† | ..... | .... | .29 | 46½ | .275 | 46½ |
| No. 13 | .40 | 50 | .43 | 50 | .43 | 50 |
| No. 14† | .28 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| *Buffers and polishers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 60 | .30 | 55 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .315 | 60 | .30 | 55 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .45–.85 | 50 | .45–.60 | 50 | .45–.60 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .70–.93 | 46½ | .60–.85 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .55 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 30 | .45 | 25 |
| *Painters and enamellers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .315 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35 | 30 | .375 | 37 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 53¾ | .45 | 50 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .61 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 49½ | .30–.40 | 46½ | .41–.51 | 46½ |
| *Inspectors*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 25 | .40 | 43 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 3 | .45–.65 | 52 | .40–.50 | 52 | .40–.50 | 48 |
| No. 4† | .30 | 52 | .27 | 52 | .27 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35–.50 | 50 | .35–.55 | 45 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .35–.55 | 45 | .35–.55 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 28 | .65 | 38 |
| No. 10 | .725 | 43¾ | .55 | 43¾ | .60 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 49½ | .35 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| *Labourers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .32–.35 | 60 | .30 | 55 | .30–.40 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 52 | .37 | 52 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .38 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 58 | .25 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 59 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .35 | 33 | .40 | 53 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 55 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .49 | 43¾ | .40 | 43¾ | .45 | 43¾ |
| No. 11 | .40 | 49½ | .30–.40 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 12 | .50 | 53¾ | .40 | 30 | .40 | 30 |
| No. 13 | .40 | 55 | .40 | 45 | .45 | 45 |

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS | | | | | | |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .325 | 53½ | .325 | 40 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 45 | .50 | 40 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .62 | 48 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 50 | .555 | 45 | .555 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .55 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 50 | .43 | 40 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 44–55 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .70 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .42 | 60 | .31 | 40 | .31 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .56 | 50 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .545 | 48 | .50 | 44 | .514 | 48 |
| No. 13 | .45 | 45 | .35 | 44 | .38 | 53 |
| No. 14 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Woodworkers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 45 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 45 | .34–.48 | 40 | .35–.45 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 50 | .39 | 40 | .39 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 60 | .335 | 54 | .335 | 60 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .48 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .355 | 45 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .55 | 50 | .48 | 44 | .50 | 44⅓ |
| No. 4 | .55 | 48 | .40 | 40 | .45–.55 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 50 | .485 | 45 | .495 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .58 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 50 | .43 | 40 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .65 | 55–60 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .53 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .58 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .425 | 60 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .48 | 44 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 88 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 62 |
| No. 13 | .65 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Patternmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 45 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .52 | 50 | .43 | 40 | .45 | 44⅓ |
| No. 3 | .53 | 48 | .38–.56 | 40 | .38–.54 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .65 | 50 | .565 | 36 | .495–.64 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 50 | .48 | 44 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .575 | 48 | .59 | 44 | .606 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 40 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 50 |
| *Moulders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .472 | 45 | .44 | 40 | .44 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .50–.60 | 45 | .45–.55 | 40 | .45–.63 | 44⅓ |
| No. 3 | .68 | 43⅓ | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .56 | 50 | ..... | .... | .49 | 45 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | .51 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .60 | 40 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .51 | 60 | .41 | 40 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 9 | .57 | 50 | ..... | .... | .52 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 45 | ..... | .... | .45 | 57 |
| *Painters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 53½ | .285 | 40 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 45 | .35 | 40 | .37 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 48 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .58 | 50 | .45 | 36 | .425 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 50 | .38 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 50 | .51 | 40 | .51 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .40 | 50 | .34 | 44 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .42 | 88 | .38 | 44 | .38 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .32 | 45 | .25 | 44 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .325–.35 | 45 | .30 | 40 | .32 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .37 | 43⅓ | .33 | 48 | .33 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .34 | 45 | .34 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 44 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| STOVES, FURNACES, ETC. | | | | | | |
| *Coremakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 55 | .40 | 24 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .325 | 40 | .325 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 48 | .34 | 47 | .36 | 49 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 45 | .42 | 40 | .42 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .63 | 50 | .45 | 32 | .45 | 32 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .472 | 44 | .472 | 44 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 54 | .40 | 54 | .42 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 55 | .55 | 40 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .55 | 45 | .55 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 45 | .56 | 57 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .325 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .45 | 40 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 50 | .48 | 55 | .48 | 55 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .30 | 32 | .30 | 32 |
| No. 10 | .55 | 55 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 45 | ..... | .... |
| No. 12 | .35 | 50 | .63 | 50 | .63 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .52 | 50 | .35–.45 | 49 | .35–.45 | 49 |
| No. 14 | .55 | 55 | .324 | 44 | .35 | 55 |
| *Grinders and Polishers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .28 | 40–54 | .28 | 54 | .28 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 53 | .40 | 54 | .41 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .47 | 59 | .40 | 52½ | .40 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .62 | 50 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .58 | 50 | .52 | 50 | .52 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 44 | .40 | 58 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .555 | 54 | .53 | 40 | .53 | 40 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 55 | .35 | 59 | .35 | 59 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .375 | 44 | .375 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .412 | 50 | .45 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| *Moulders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .75 | 40 | .655 | 48 | .655 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .385 | 48 | .555 | 48 | .60 | 32 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 55 | .60 | 24 | .60 | 24 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .555 | 27 | .555 | 27 |
| No. 5 | .62 | 48 | .42 | 40 | .47 | 45 |
| No. 6 | .73 | 42½ | .63 | 35 | .63 | 35 |
| No. 7 | .85 | 48 | .55 | 48 | .63 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .34 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .63 | 50 | .50 | 32 | .50 | 32 |
| No. 11 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 45 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .75 | 32 | .65 | 32 | .54 | 40 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .47 | 32 | .47 | 32 |
| No. 14 | .45 | 55 | .35 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 15 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 24 | .50 | 28 |
| No. 16 | .666 | 48 | .633 | 40 | .633 | 40 |
| No. 17 | .60 | 60 | .41 | 60 | .41 | 59 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .375 | 48 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 19 | .58 | 50 | .47 | 49 | .47 | 36–48 |
| No. 20 | .58 | 59 | .37 | 24 | .41 | 40 |
| *Patternmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 54 | .42 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .333 | 54 | .33 | 54 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 44 | .54 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .47 | 40 | .47 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .57 | 45 | .49 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .65 | 50 | .62 | 50 | .68 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .375 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .68 | 40 | .68 | 40 |
| No. 9 | .55 | 50 | .456 | 44 | .456 | 55 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 11 | .65 | 50 | .54 | 50 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .42 | 54 | .633 | 44 | .633 | 44 |
| *Stove mounters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .335 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .335 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .566 | 53 | .40 | 54 | .40 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 50 | .49 | 40 | .49 | 40 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.—*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Stove mounters—* Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .36 | 36 | .36 | 36 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 48 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 50 | .455 | 50 | .455 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .47 | 53 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 55 | .275 | 59 | .30 | 59 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 55 | .50 | 44 | ..... | .... |
| No. 12 | .55 | 50 | .50 | 50 | ..... | .... |
| No. 13 | .40 | 54 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 14 | .50 | 54 | .44 | 40 | .44 | 40 |
| *Tinsmiths—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .335 | 54 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .50 | 59 | .40 | 52½ | .40 | 44 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .40 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 50 | .555 | 40 | .555 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 27 |
| No. 6 | .444 | 54 | .44 | 40 | .44 | 40 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .40-.45 | 49 | .40-.45 | 49 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 55 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 53 | .40 | 55 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .28 | 54 | .25 | 54 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 2 | .27 | 53 | .333 | 54 | .25 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .325 | 55 | .325 | 24 | .35 | 24 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .30 | 30 | .30 | 30 |
| No. 5 | .40 | 45 | .37 | 40 | .39 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .36 | 50 | .315 | 40 | .315 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .32 | 50 | .24 | 50 | .225 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .30 | 50 | .27 | 50 | .27 | 54 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .33 | 36 | .30 | 30 |
| No. 11 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 45 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 50 | .40 | 24 | .40 | 32 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 15 | .305 | 54 | .31 | 40 | .31 | 40 |
| No. 16 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 49 | .30 | 49 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .375 | 50 | .30 | 32 | .30 | 32 |
| No. 19 | .30 | 55 | .20 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC. | | | | | | |
| *Assemblers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.65 | 48 | .40-.50 | 46¼ | .40-.50 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 52 | .28 | 34 | .28 | 45 |
| No. 3 | .28 | 50 | .23 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .27 | 47 | .27 | 47 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .37-.44 | 40-57 | .43-.51 | 40-56 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .57 | 50 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .25* | 49½ | .275 | 35 | .275 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35-.45 | 45 | .35-.45 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | .30-.50 | 40 | .25-.30 | 49 | .20-.30 | 49 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .35 | 17 | .35 | 42-46 |
| No. 12 | .33-.47 | 50 | .30-.45 | 40 | .34-.52 | 40 |
| No. 13 | .25 | 50 | .20 | 50 | .20 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .30 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44½ | .35 | 44½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .40-.55 | 40 | .40-.55 | 44 |
| No. 17 | .35-.60 | 50 | .485 | 44 | .485 | 44 |
| No. 18 | .32-.45 | 50 | .30-.35 | 50 | .30-.40 | 44 |
| No. 19 | .42 | 49 | .33 | 62 | .36 | 47 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | .33-.41 | 40 | .38-.41 | 40 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | .41 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | .32 | 44 | .365 | 44 |
| *Assemblers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .21 | 48 | .28 | 46¼ | .28 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .25 | 50 | .21 | 50 | .21 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .30-.40 | 44 | .35-.37 | 40 | .35-.37 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 44 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .27 | 47 | .27 | 47 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .305 | 47 | .305 | 47 |
| No. 7 | .26-.40 | 50 | .28 | 50 | .34 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .34 | 44 | .34 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .28* | 49½ | .27 | 35 | .27 | 41 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .25 | 38 | .28 | 42½ |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .23-.34 | 40 | .23-.41 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .16-.20 | 50 | .205 | 50 | .205 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44½ | .28 | 44½ |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .24 | 44½ | .24 | 44½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .24 | 48 | .24 | 48 |
| No. 17 | .20-.25 | 50 | .23 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .22-.28 | 40 | .24-.29 | 40 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | .25 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| *Buffers and polishers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40-.55* | 17-33 | .55 | 13¾ | .52 | .... |
| No. 2 | .65 | 52 | .35 | 34 | .35 | 34 |
| No. 3 | .29 | 50 | .26 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 50 | .25 | 50 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .38-.50 | 48 | .40-.50 | 48 | .40-.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .225 | 40 | .225 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .445 | 62 | .46 | 47 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| *Coil winders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .27 | 47 | .27 | 47 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .35 | 31½ | .35 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 38 | .50 | 12½ |
| No. 4† | ..... | .... | .31 | 46½ | .34 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .49 | 40 | .47 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .30-.52 | 40 | .34-.60 | 40 |
| No. 7† | ..... | .... | .23-.40 | 40 | .23-.34 | 40 |
| No. 8† | ..... | .... | .24 | 48 | .24 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .46 | 48 | .46 | 48 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .44 | 48 | .44 | 48 |
| No. 11† | ..... | .... | .36 | 25 | .36 | 40 |
| No. 12† | .36 | 44 | .305 | 62 | .305 | 47 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .275 | 40 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .40-.65 | 50 | .36-.45 | 44 | .445 | 44 |
| No. 15† | .30 | 50 | .27 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| *Platers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40-.65 | 48 | .57 | 46¼ | .57 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .25 | 50 | .18 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 35 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .47 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .26 | 59 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 50 | .315 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .34 | 40 | .37 | 40 |
| *Machine operators—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30-.70 | 48 | .40-.55 | 46¼ | .35-.55 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .60 | 46¼ | .60 | 45 |
| No. 3† | .23-.26 | 48 | .28 | 46¼ | .28 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 50 | .39 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .425* | 49½ | .40 | 35 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .295 | 44 | .295 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .30-.55 | 40 | .25 | 49 | .25 | 49 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 45½ |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .30-.45 | 40 | .34-.52 | 40 |
| No. 11† | ..... | .... | .23-.34 | 40 | .23-.36 | 40 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .35-.40 | 48 | .35-.40 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .23-.40 | 40 | .23-.40 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .475 | 40 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .40 | 50 | .445 | 44 | .445 | 44 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .26 | 60 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 17 | .42 | 49 | .375 | 62 | .455 | 47 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | .43 | 40 | .48 | 40 |

*1930.

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC. —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Sheet metal workers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .45 | 19 | .47 | 46¼ | .47 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .50-.60 | 52 | .50 | 34 | .50 | 34 |
| No. 3 | .35-.60 | 40 | .40 | 49 | .40 | 49 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .45 | 44½ |
| No. 5 | .43-.52 | 50 | .37-.47 | 40 | .34-.5 | 540 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 48 | .41 | 48 | .43 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 48 | .47 | 48 | .47 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .525 | 40 | .575 | 44 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60-.80 | 48 | .55-.65 | 46¼ | .55-.70 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 52 | .40 | 34 | .40 | 34 |
| No. 3 | .46-.55 | 55 | .35-.45 | 51½ | .45 | 51½ |
| No. 4 | .70-.80 | 44 | .675 | 40 | .675 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 50 | .56 | 50 | .58 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .45-.63 | 46½ | .45-.63 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .50 | 46½ | .50 | 46½ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .41 | 40 | .48 | 46 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .40 | 45½ |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .60 | 40 | .525 | 44 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .30 | 57 | .40 | 60 |
| No. 12 | .40-.65 | 48 | .40-.54 | 48 | .40-.54 | 48 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .525 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .65 | 50 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| *Toolmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .75 | 48 | .70 | 46½ | .70 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 52 | .50 | 34 | .50 | 34 |
| No. 3 | .80 | 50 | .65 | 50 | .65 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 50 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .55 | 46½ | .55 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .70 | 40 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .55-.80 | 48 | .50-.70 | 48 | .50-.70 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 49 | .50 | 47 | .50 | 47 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .80 | 50 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .33-.78 | 50 | .40-.78 | 40 | .44-.78 | 40 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .615 | 40 | .63 | 40 |
| *Inspectors—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30-.72 | 48 | .40-.66 | 46¼ | .43-.66 | 45 |
| No. 2† | .22-.35 | 48 | .29-.37 | 46¼ | .28-.37 | 45 |
| No. 3† | .40 | 44 | .36 | 40 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .40* | 49½ | .40 | 35 | .43 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40-.54 | 48 | .40-.54 | 48 |
| No. 7† | ..... | .... | .245 | 40 | .24 | 40 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .37 | 40 | .43 | 40 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .39 | 40 | .395 | 40 |
| *Packers and shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35-.45 | 48 | .40 | 43¾ | .40 | 42½ |
| No. 2 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 | .45 | 42½ |
| No. 3 | .44 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 44 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 44 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .55 | 50 | .47 | 50 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .35-.45 | 40-44 | .35-.45 | 45-48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .35-.40 | 48 | .35-.40 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .35-.50 | 40-44 | .40-.50 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .35 | 50 | .40 | 62 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .28 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 48 | .40 | 46¼ | .40 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 49½ | .35 | 45-54 | .35 | 50-54 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .40 | 40-44 | .40 | 44-46½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .40 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | .30-.33 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .34-.40 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .25 | 60 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 48 | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .38 | 48 | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .25 | 44 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .33 | 40 | .345 | 40 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| ELECTRIC BATTERIES | | | | | | |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .70 | 50 | .60 | 40 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .71 | 48 | .71 | 43½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .625 | 48½ | .60 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| *Casters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 54 | .315 | 54 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .38 | 48 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .43 | 55 | .43 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .35 | 43 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .75 | 40 | .70 | 40 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .40 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .71 | 35 | .685 | 35 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .345 | 54 | .345 | 54 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .64 | 30 | .65 | 30 |
| *Burners—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 35 | .30 | 35 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .41 | 42 | .41 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .38 | 49 | .38 | 42 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .45-.60 | 44 | .58 | 42 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .45 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 30 | .40 | 30 |
| *Pasters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 35 | .30 | 35 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .335 | 54 | .335 | 54 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .38 | 34 | .38 | 21 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .45 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .345 | 54 | .355 | 54 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .53 | 30 | .56 | 30 |
| *Assemblers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 37 | .30 | 35 |
| No. 2† | .21 | 50 | .21 | 37 | .21 | 35 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .315 | 54 | .315 | 54 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .38 | 45 | .38 | 43½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .29 | 36 | .29 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .55 | 44-48 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 42 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .50-.65 | 44 | .47-.60 | 42 |
| No. 10 | .47 | 48 | .45 | 49 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 11† | .275 | 48 | .30 | 42½ | .30 | 47 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .49 | 44 |
| No. 13† | ..... | .... | .315 | 44 | .315 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | .34 | 40 | .37 | 40 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | .25 | 40 | .275 | 40 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .41 | 54 | .445 | 54 |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | .50 | 30 | .60 | 30 |
| *Charge-room men—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30* | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .28 | 54 | .28 | 54 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .37 | 52 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .50-.65 | 44 | .61 | 40-44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .275 | 40 | .30 | 40 |
| *Inspectors—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .38 | 41-47 | .38 | 39-43 |
| No. 2† | ..... | .... | .26 | 48 | .26 | 43½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 43¾ | .50 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .55-.65 | 44 | .55-.60 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .48-.60 | 46-55 | .48-.60 | 43-52 |
| *Shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 40 | .30 | 35-40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .41 | 48 | .41 | 43½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .65 | 44 | .53 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .475 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40-.55 | 44-60 | .43-.55 | 54-61 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .48 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .42 | 30 | .50 | 35 |

*1930. †Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| RADIO SETS AND PARTS | | | | | | |
| *Toolmakers and machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .60 | 46¼ | .60 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | .52* | 46½ | .50 | 46½ | .53 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | .50 | 48 | .36 | 46½ | .36 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | .75 | 48 | .61 | 46½ | .65 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .675 | 45 | .65 | 49 |
| *Assemblers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .25 | 46¼ | .25 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .25 | 49½ | .25 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .35 | 48 | .28 | 46½ | .30 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .33 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .42–.48 | 44 | 30–.45 | 44 | .35–.45 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 45 | .35 | 49 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| *Assemblers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .23 | 49½ | .23 | 49½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .26 | 49½ | .26 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | .26 | 48 | .28 | 46¼ | .28 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 48 | .28 | 46½ | .28 | 46½ |
| No. 5 | .29* | 44 | .29–.32 | 44 | .29–.32 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .31–.35 | 45 | .29–.35 | 49 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .25 | 45 | .25 | 49 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .24 | 48 | .24 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .25–.36 | 48 | .26–.36 | 48 |
| *Inspectors—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .35 | 46¼ | .35 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .42 | 48 | .38 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ |
| No. 6† | .42 | 48 | .38 | 46½ | .29 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 8 | .48 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ | .50 | 46½ |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .54 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 10† | ..... | .... | .29 | 48 | .29 | 48 |
| No. 11† | ..... | .... | .22 | 48 | .22 | 48 |
| *Repairmen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .35 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 49½ | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 46½ | .40 | 42 |
| No. 5 | .57* | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40–.50 | 45 | .40–.50 | 49 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Testers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .25–.45 | 46¼ | .35–.45 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .35–.55 | 49½ | .35–.55 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .33 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .54* | 44 | .45 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .51* | 44 | .40 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| *Shippers and packers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .35 | 46¼ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .33 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 48 | .36 | 46½ | .37 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .30 | 45 | .40 | 49 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| SHEET METAL PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44–48 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 55 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .70 | 55 | .75 | 40 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .60 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 5 | .65 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 44 | .50 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 48 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| *Tinsmiths—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .50 | 49½ | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .60 | 48 | .50 | 38 | .50 | 38 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44–48 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 55 | .40 | 30 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .375 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .55 | 49½ | .47 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .60 | 48 | .54 | 40 | .54 | 40 |
| *Sheet metal workers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 48 | .50 | 38 | .50 | 38 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .60 | 44–48 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 55 | .30 | 44 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 1.07 | 44 | .75 | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 1.07 | 44 | .75 | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| No. 8 | 1.12 | 44 | .90 | 30 | .80 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 1.10 | 44 | 1.00 | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| No. 10 | 1.10 | 44 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 1.10 | 44 | .75 | 40 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 1.00 | 44 | .625 | 40 | .625 | 40 |
| No. 13 | 1.12 | 44 | 1.00 | 40 | .90 | 40 |
| No. 14 | 1.12 | 44 | .90 | 40 | .90 | 40 |
| *Sheet metal workers' improvers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 44 | .475 | 40 | .525 | 40 |
| No. 2 | 1.07 | 44 | .60 | 40 | .60 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .75 | 44 | .40 | 30 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .825 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .71 | 44 | ..... | .... | .45 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .80 | 44 | .65 | 38½ | .65 | 38½ |
| *Sheet metal workers' helpers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 55 | .25 | 44 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 30 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .55 | 44 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 44 | .40 | 40 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .65 | 44 | .55 | 38½ | .55 | 38½ |
| *Machine operators—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .37 | 44 | .37 | 44–48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .315 | 65 | .315 | 69 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 55 | .325 | 35 | .38 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .35 | .... | .35 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .36 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .40 | 44 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| *Shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .28 | 44 | .33 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .60 | 55 | .325 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .45 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .55 | 48 | .45 | 41½ | .45 | 41½ |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44–48 |
| No. 2 | .325 | 50 | .25 | 65 | .25 | 69 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 55 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 55 | .30 | 35 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .32 | 49½ | ..... | .... |
| No. 7 | .40 | 48 | .36 | 40 | .36 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 44 | .45 | 38½ | .45 | 38½ |

*1930. † Fem ale.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| SHIPBUILDING | | | | | | |
| *Blacksmiths—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .60 | 44 | .60 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .375 | 60 | .425 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .55 | 50 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .75 | 44 | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .80 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .55 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| *Boilermakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 50 | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .575 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .325 | 60 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 47 | .55 | 47 | .55 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .55 | 54 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .60 | 55 | .57 | 44 | .57 | 49 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .875 | 44 | .788 | 44 | .83 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Caulkers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .55 | 54 | .575 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .65 | 47 | .60 | 47 | .60 | 47 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 60 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .475 | 50 | ..... | .... | .475 | 54 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .65 | 49½ | .65 | 49½ |
| No. 8 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .685 | 44 | .635 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .906 | 44 | .788 | 44 | .83 | 44 |
| *Electricians—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | .60 | 47 | .55 | 47 | .55 | 47 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .35 | 60 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .60 | 55 | .55 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .788 | 44 | .788 | 44 | .81 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 44 | .68 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| *Heaters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .44 | 50 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .35 | 50 | .30 | 49 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 4 | .663 | 44 | .596 | 44 | .63 | 44 |
| No. 5 | .64 | 44 | .58 | 44 | .58 | 44 |
| *Holders-on—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .47 | 50 | .42 | 44 | .42 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .45 | 54 | .475 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .40 | 48 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .35 | 50 | ..... | .... | .375 | 54 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 6 | .74 | 44 | .666 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .72 | 44 | .65 | 44 | .65 | 44 |
| *Machinists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 50 | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 54 | .55 | 54 | .575 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 54 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 47 | .55 | 47 | .55 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 44 | .45 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 8 | .70 | 55 | .62 | 44 | .62 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .65 | 49½ | .65 | 49½ |
| No. 10 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 12 | .77 | 44 | .63 | 44 | .70 | 44 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .675 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 14 | .80 | 44 | .72 | 44 | .72 | 44 |
| No. 15 | .75 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .68 | 44 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Painters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .35 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .30 | 60 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .425 | 50 | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 55 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .55 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .813 | 44 | .73 | 44 | .73 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .75 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .55 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Patternmakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .585 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 54 | .55 | 54 | .575 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .70 | 48 | .70 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .90 | 44 | .73 | 44 | .73 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 1.06 | 44 | .81 | 44 | .81 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Riggers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .55 | 50 | .495 | 44 | .495 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .45 | 48 | .45 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 47 | .40 | 47 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .435 | 44 | .435 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .655 | 44 | .655 | 44 | .655 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .655 | 44 | .62 | 44 | .62 | 44 |
| *Riveters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 44 | .54 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 54 | .55 | 54 | .575 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .60 | 47 | .60 | 47 | .60 | 47 |
| No. 5 | .475 | 50 | ..... | .... | .475 | 54 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ |
| No. 7 | .875 | 44 | .788 | 44 | .83 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| *Shipwrights—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 44 | .54 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .525 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | .50 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .65 | 47 | .60 | 47 | .60 | 47 |
| No. 5 | .65 | 50 | .405 | 50 | .45 | 40 |
| No. 6 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .50 | 44 | .675 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .625 | 44 | .625 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .81 | 44 | .705 | 44 | .705 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .875 | 44 | .788 | 44 | .788 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .82 | 44 | .55 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| *Shipfitters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 50 | .54 | 44 | .54 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .65 | 54 | .60 | 48 | .60 | 48 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35 | 60 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .60 | 49½ | .60 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .788 | 44 | .83 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .55 | 44 | .68 | 44 |
| *Welders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .54 | 44 | .585 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .70 | 54 | .65 | 48 | .65 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .70 | 47 | .55 | 47 | .55 | 47 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .325 | 60 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 55 | .615 | 44 | .615 | 49 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .80 | 49½ | .80 | 49½ |
| No. 8 | .84 | 44 | .75 | 44 | .75 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .90 | 44 | .80 | 44 | .80 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .90 | 44 | .728 | 44 | .76 | 44 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .33 | 50 | .34 | 44 | .30-.34 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .30 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | .40 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .35-.40 | 54 | .30 | 48 | .30 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .35 | 54 | .35 | 60 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .25 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 44 | .43 | 44 | .43 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 44 | .53 | 44 | .53 | 44 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| SHIPBUILDING—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Helpers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35 | 48 | .35 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40–.45 | 47 | .40 | 47 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 5 | .35 | 54 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .25 | 60 | .25 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .35–.45 | 55 | .35 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | .51–.63 | 44 | .50–.57 | 44 | .50–.57 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .50–.56 | 44 | .50–.59 | 44 | .50–.62 | 44 |
| No. 11 | .50–.70 | 44 | .52 | 44 | .52 | 44 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| LEATHER (TANNING) | | | | | | |
| *Beam-house men—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .25 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .24 | 44 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .28 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .29 | 54 | .325 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .39 | 54 | .25 | 54 | .278 | 54 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .29 | 55 | .30–.32 | 54 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .27 | 54 | .303 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .31 | 60 | .31 | 60 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .363 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 12 | .42 | 50 | .36 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .42 | 47 |
| No. 14 | .50 | 44 | .39 | 49 | .39 | 54 |
| No. 15 | .50 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | .35 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 17 | .333 | 50 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| No. 18 | .54 | 48 | .425 | 40 | .482 | 45 |
| *Blackers and colourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .43 | 58 | .48 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .397 | 55 | .397 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .25–.33 | 60 | .25–.33 | 60 | .25–.33 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .27 | 60 | .21 | 55 | .18 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .40 | 54 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .33 | 55 | .33 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .35 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .333 | 54 | .30 | 54 | .275 | 54 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .35 | 49½ | .35 | 49½ |
| No. 13 | .555 | 50 | .428 | 50 | .428 | 50 |
| *Buffers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .33 | 55 | .33 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .45 | 54 | .44 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .23 | 44 | .23 | 44 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .32 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .46 | 44 | .46 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 54 | .355 | 54 | .355 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 50 | .49 | 50 | .49 | 50 |
| *Finishers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .27 | 50 | .29 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .34 | 54 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 49½ | .24 | 49½ | .28 | 49½ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .22 | 44 | .22 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35 | 55 | .35 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .265 | 54 | .298 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .27 | 54 | .303 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .38 | 44 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .50 | 54 | .35 | 54 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 12 | .45 | 46½ | .405 | 46½ | .41 | 46½ |
| No. 13 | .444 | 50 | .39 | 50 | .39 | 50 |
| *Fleshers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .25 | 50 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .28 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .375 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| *Fleshers—*Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 5 | .417 | 60 | .367 | 60 | .354 | 65 |
| No. 6 | .36 | 60 | .27 | 58 | .24 | 58 |
| No. 7 | .42 | 49½ | .23–.35 | 49½ | .25–.36 | 49½ |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .25–.37 | 44 | .22 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .33 | 60 | .33 | 60 |
| No. 10 | .42 | 50 | .37 | 50 | .37 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 54 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 12 | .36 | 50 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| No. 13 | .54 | 48 | .425 | 40 | .482 | 45 |
| *Limers and soakers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .24 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .328 | 55 | .255 | 55 | .255 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .275 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .225 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .333 | 60 | .40 | 60 | .411 | 70 |
| No. 6 | .27 | 60 | .24 | 58 | .24 | 58 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .22 | 44 | .22 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .27 | 54 | .303 | 48 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .29 | 44 | .29 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .38 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .333 | 54 | .275 | 54 | .275 | 54 |
| No. 12 | .361 | 50 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| *Liquormen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .333 | 60 | .45 | 60 | .45 | 60 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .32 | 54 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .37 | 55 | .37 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .315 | 54 | .353 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .37 | 54 | .38 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .42 | 60 | .42 | 60 |
| No. 7 | .38 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .528 | 54 | .50 | 54 | .50 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ | .425 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | .30 | 50 | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| *Seasoners and stuffers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 55 | .327 | 55 | .327 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .20 | 60 | .25 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .31 | 55 | .31 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .25–.33 | 60 | .20–.30 | 60 | .15–.25 | 60 |
| No. 5 | .27 | 60 | .20–.24 | 55 | .20–.33 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .35 | 54 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .275 | 44 | .25 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .38 | 44 | .38 | 44 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .556 | 54 | .45 | 54 | .45 | 54 |
| No. 12 | .50 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ | .40 | 46½ |
| No. 13 | .444 | 50 | .378 | 50 | .378 | 50 |
| *Setters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .24 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .30 | 55 | .255 | 55 | .255 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .15 | 55 | .22 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .327 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .39 | 44 | .39 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .444 | 54 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 54 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .48 | 47 |
| No. 9 | .45 | 46½ | .405 | 46½ | .405 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | .444 | 50 | .367 | 50 | .367 | 50 |
| *Shavers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .36 | 55 | .36 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40 | 40 | .42 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .36 | 44 | .36 | 44 |
| No. 4 | .60 | 50 | .35 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .444 | 54 | .32 | 54 | .32 | 54 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .50 | 50 | .533 | 47 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .63 | 49½ | .63 | 49½ |
| *Splitters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .564 | 55 | .564 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .442 | 55 | .442 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .58 | 60 | .58 | 60 | .50–.58 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .248 | 60 | .27 | 55 | .27 | 58 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .29 | 44 | .29 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .42 | 50 | .34 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .40 | 54 | .40 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ | .45 | 46½ |
| No. 9 | .444 | 50 | .417 | 50 | .417 | 50 |
| No. 10 | .60 | 48 | .425 | 40 | .482 | 45 |

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| LEATHER (TANNING) —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Stakers and softeners—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .32 | 55 | .40 | 35 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .334 | 55 | .328 | 55 |
| No. 3 | .35 | 60 | .333 | 60 | .333 | 60 |
| No. 4 | .315 | 60 | .27 | 55 | .24 | 55 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .455 | 55 | .455 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .413 | 37 | .431 | 51 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .381 | 50 | .412 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .61 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .48 | 44 | .56 | 49 | .56 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .444 | 50 | .378 | 50 | .378 | 50 |
| *Stock hangers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .25 | 55 | .27 | 55 |
| No. 2 | .275 | .... | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .30 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .28 | 54 | .25 | 54 | .333 | 54 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .28 | 44 | .28 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .32 | 50 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .36 | 54 | .275 | 54 | .275 | 54 |
| No. 8 | .333 | 50 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| *Tackers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .273 | 55 | .273 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .15–.25 | 55 | .15–.25 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .354 | 50 | .343 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .383 | 60 | .333 | 60 | .35 | 60 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .22 | 44 | .22 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .318 | 55 | .318 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .30 | 45 | .26 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .61 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .333 | 54 | .275 | 54 | .275 | 54 |
| No. 10 | .59 | 44 | .47 | 55 | .51 | 54 |
| No. 11 | .39 | 50 | .305 | 50 | .305 | 50 |
| *Firemen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .371 | 66 | .371 | 66 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .32 | 77 | .32 | 77 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .24 | 84 | .298 | 84 |
| No. 4 | .32 | 84 | .30 | 56 | .30 | 56 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .29 | 63 | .29 | 84 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .321 | 84 | .321 | 84 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .32 | 91 | .32 | 91 |
| No. 8 | .333 | 54 | .25 | 72 | .25 | 72 |
| No. 9 | .57 | 44 | .46 | 53 | .46 | 52 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | .40 | 49½ | .40 | 56 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .26 | 55 | .26 | 55 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .30 | 54 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .28 | 55 | .28 | 55 |
| No. 4 | .305 | 54 | .183 | 54 | .20 | 54 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .20 | 54 | .33 | 54 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .27 | 44 | .27 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .35 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 8 | .35 | 50 | .32 | 50 | .32 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .35 | 50 | .37 | 47 |
| No. 10 | .333 | 50 | .28 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 11 | .46 | 48 | .39 | 40 | .437 | 45 |
| BOOTS AND SHOES | | | | | | |
| *Cutters—* | per wk. | | per wk. | | per wk. | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 28.00 | 54 | 15.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| No. 3* | 24.00 | 54 | 17.00– | 48 | 17.00– | 48 |
| | | | 22.00 | | 22.00 | |
| No. 4 | 26.00 | 55 | 21.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 20.00⊕ | 59 | 25.00 | 59 | 24.00 | 59 |
| No. 6* | ..... | .... | 24.50 | 44 | 24.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 22.25 | 55 | 13.00 | 38 | 19.75 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 22.75 | 60 | 22.75 | 60 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 15.75 | 55 | 17.50 | 55 |
| No. 10* | 27.00⊕ | 60 | 26.00 | 60 | 21.50 | 52 |
| No. 11 | 25.00 | 57 | 20.50 | 57 | 20.50 | 55 |
| No. 12* | ..... | .... | 23.00 | 50 | 23.00 | 44 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| *Cutters*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 13 | 30.00 | 48 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 24.75⊕ | .... | 20.00 | 51 | 22.00 | 51 |
| No. 15* | 24.00 | 48 | 20.25 | 45 | 20.50 | 45 |
| No. 16* | 21.45⊕ | 48 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 17* | 20.00⊕ | .... | 18.00 | 49 | 18.00 | 40 |
| No. 18* | 35.25 | 50 | 18 75 | 50 | 20.50 | 44 |
| No. 19 | 29.50⊕ | 49 | 24.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 20* | 25.25 | 50 | 20.50 | 50 | 18.75 | 45 |
| No. 21* | 22.00– | 50 | 15.00 | 37 | 17.00 | 38 |
| | 32.00 | | | | | |
| No. 22* | 26.75⊕ | 48 | 15.75 | 40 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 23* | 19.00 | 50 | 15.25 | 48 | 21.00 | 50 |
| No. 24* | 18.50⊕ | 49 | 15.00 | 52 | 14.75 | 52 |
| No. 25 | 37.00 | 49½ | 24.75 | 46 | 24.00 | 46 |
| No. 26* | 13.50– | 49½ | 20.00 | 49½ | 22.00 | 49½ |
| | 21.50 | | | | | |
| No. 27 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 46½ | 25.00 | 49 |
| No. 28 | 26.00 | 49 | 22.50 | 49 | 23.00 | 49 |
| No. 29* | ..... | .... | 20.75 | 40 | 23.75 | 44 |
| No. 30 | 35.00⊕ | 46½ | 31.50 | 46½ | 31.50 | 46½ |
| No. 31* | 29.00 | 46½ | 15.75 | 35 | 19.75 | 45 |
| No. 32* | 21.00– | 46½ | 23.00– | 46½ | 24.00– | 46½ |
| | 31.00⊕ | | 30.00 | | 31.00 | |
| No. 33* | ..... | .... | 17.75 | 47¼ | 18.50 | 47¾ |
| No. 34* | 28.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 | 22.50 | 44 |
| *Sole leather workers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 11.00– | 48 | 11.00– | 48 |
| | | | 18.00 | | 18.00 | |
| No. 3* | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 60 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 16.50 | 55 | 17.50 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 18.00 | 60 | 16.25 | 60 |
| No. 7 | 28.00 | 48 | 19.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 12.25 | 55 | 11.75 | 55 |
| No. 9 | 13.75⊕ | .... | 15.00 | 49 | 15.75 | 49 |
| No. 10 | 18.00 | 55 | 14.00 | 55 | 18.75 | 55 |
| No. 11 | 26.00⊕ | 48 | 14.50 | 45 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 27.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 50 | 16.50 | 41 |
| No. 13 | 18.50⊕ | 50 | 16.00 | 55 | 18.75 | 55 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 38.00 | 75 | 26.75 | 60 |
| No. 15* | ..... | .... | 13.25 | 40 | 15.75 | 47½ |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 40 | 16.75 | 47½ |
| No. 17* | 28.00 | 46½ | 14.25 | 26 | 20.00 | 36 |
| No. 18* | 25.00⊕ | 46½ | 18.00 | 46½ | 21.00 | 46½ |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 16.25 | 46¾ | 19.00 | 48¾ |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | 19.25 | 45 | 18.75 | 44 |
| No. 21 | 20.00 | 50 | 13.25 | 40 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 22 | 18.50 | 50 | 12.00 | 50 | 18.75 | 50 |
| No. 23 | 24.75 | 49½ | 28.50 | 66 | 23.25 | 52 |
| *Stitchers, uppers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 16.00 | 54 | 10.00 | 54 | 11.00 | 54 |
| No. 2* | 17.00 | 54 | 7.50– | 48 | 7.50– | 48 |
| | | | 14.50 | | 14.50 | |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 4* | 11.00 | 55 | 10.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 10.00 | 45 | 10.00 | 45 |
| No. 6 | 10.00⊕ | 59 | 12.00 | 48 | 10.00 | 48 |
| No. 7* | ..... | .... | 15.75 | 44 | 15.75 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 10.25 | 55 | 10.00 | 50 | 12.25 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 18.00⊕ | 60 | 19.35 | 65 | 17.50 | 55 |
| No. 10 | ..... | .... | 13.75 | 55 | 9.50 | 48 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | 11.75 | 60 | 10.25 | 55 |
| No. 12 | 20.00 | 57 | 10.00– | 52½ | 10.00– | 48 |
| | | | 14.00 | | 14.00 | |
| No. 13* | 20.75 | 48 | 12.50 | 48 | 13.00 | 50 |
| No. 14* | ..... | .... | 12.25 | 58 | 12.00 | 54 |
| No. 15* | 15.25 | 50 | 12.50 | 50 | 10.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | 19.50⊕ | 49 | 12.00 | 48 | 11.00 | 48 |
| No. 17* | 15.75⊕ | 50 | 11.50 | 49 | 11.00 | 46 |
| No. 18* | 15.00– | 48 | 11.25– | 45 | 11.25– | 45 |
| | 20.00 | | 15.75 | | 15.75 | |
| No. 19* | 17.00⊕ | 48 | 14.00 | 44 | 11.00 | 48 |
| No. 20* | 11.50⊕ | .... | 11.75 | 50 | 11.00 | 44½ |
| No. 21* | 12.50⊕ | 48 | 10.50 | 40 | 13.50 | 44 |

⊕1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.
*Piecework; the figures represent average weekly earnings to nearest quarter of a dollar. Factory hours are given which do not necessarily represent time actually worked.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BOOTS AND SHOES —*Continued* | | | | | | |
| *Stitchers, uppers, female*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 22* | 17.50 | 52 | 12.25 | 52 | 11.75 | 49½ |
| No. 23* | 14.00– | .... | 10.00– | 36– | 10.00– | 32– |
| | 34.00 | | 22.00 | 55 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 24* | 15.75 | 48 | 8.75 | .... | 6.00 | 16 |
| No. 25* | 14.50⊕ | 55 | 12.50 | 52 | 13.00 | 50 |
| No. 26* | 12.50 | 55 | 13.25 | 52 | 11.75 | 49 |
| No. 27* | 12.00– | 50 | 15.00– | 50 | 12.00– | 57 |
| | 25.00 | | 18.00 | | 16.00 | |
| No. 28* | ..... | .... | 14.75 | 50¾ | 13.75 | 44¾ |
| No. 29 | 17.25 | 49½ | 16.00 | 53 | 17.50 | 54 |
| No. 30* | 15.50 | 50 | 15.00 | 50 | 16.75 | 50 |
| No. 31 | 15.00⊕ | .... | 14.00 | 54 | 16.00 | 60 |
| No. 32 | 13.50 | 45 | 13.00* | 50 | 12.00* | 50 |
| No. 33* | 22.25 | 49½ | 14.00 | 49½ | 15.00 | 49½ |
| No. 34* | 6.75– | 45 | 12.00– | 45 | 12.00– | 50 |
| | 13.50 | | 20.00 | | 21.00 | |
| No. 35* | ..... | .... | 12.75 | 45 | 13.25 | 44 |
| No. 36* | 20.50 | 49½ | 15.00 | 45 | 16.00 | 45 |
| No. 37 | 11.00 | 49½ | 14.50 | 45 | 14.75 | 45 |
| No. 38 | 18.00– | 46½ | 12.50– | 46½ | 12.50– | 46½ |
| | 22.00⊕ | | 19.75 | | 19.75 | |
| No. 39* | 12.00– | 46½ | 13.75– | 50½ | 13.25– | 44 |
| | 20.00 | | 20.75 | | 19.00 | |
| No. 40* | 18.75 | 46½ | 11.50 | 38 | 12.50 | 46½ |
| No. 41* | 10.00– | 46½ | 11.00– | 46½ | 12.00– | 46½ |
| | 17.00⊕ | | 15.00 | | 15.00 | |
| No. 42* | ..... | .... | 10.75– | 37½ | 12.50– | 49½ |
| | | | 15.00 | | 18.75 | |
| No. 43 | 16.00 | 49 | 14.00 | 49 | 15.00 | 49 |
| No. 44 | ..... | .... | 9.00– | 46½ | 9.00– | 49 |
| | | | 18.00 | | 18.00 | |
| No. 45* | 19.25 | 48 | 14.50 | 48 | 14.50 | 44 |
| *Machine operators, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1* | 24.00 | 54 | 19.50 | 48 | 19.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 18.00 | 54 | 15.75 | 54 | 17.00 | 54 |
| No. 3 | 20.00 | 55 | 17.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 20.00 | 59 | 30.00 | 59 | 24.00 | 59 |
| No. 5* | ..... | .... | 30.50 | 44 | 30.50 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 19.25 | 55 | 13.75 | 50 | 20.50 | 45– |
| | | | | | | 65 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 19.25 | 55 | 16.50 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 60 | 22.50 | 60 |
| No. 9 | 20.00– | 57 | 18.00– | 57 | 20.00– | 55 |
| | 30.00 | | 27.00 | | 27.00 | |
| No. 10* | 30.00 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 | 29.00 | 48 |
| No. 11* | 29.75⊕ | .... | 26.50 | 49 | 24.75 | 38½ |
| No. 12* | 25.00 | 48 | 20.25 | 45 | 20.25 | 45 |
| No. 13* | 25.00 | 50 | 23.50 | 50 | 19.75 | 44 |
| No. 14* | ..... | .... | 29.50 | 50 | 31.50 | 50 |
| No. 15 | 25.00 | 50 | 21.00 | 50 | 19.75 | 42 |
| No. 16 | 24.75 | 49½ | 22.00 | 54 | 17.75 | 50 |
| No. 17* | ..... | .... | 15.50 | 37½ | 19.50 | 49½ |
| No. 18* | 18.00– | 50 | 16.00– | 50 | 16.00– | 50 |
| | 30.00 | | 25.00 | | 25.00 | |
| No. 19* | ..... | .... | 17.25 | 47¾ | 16.00 | 44½ |
| No. 20* | 25.00 | .... | 24.00 | 54 | 24.00 | 60 |
| No. 21 | 32.00– | 46½ | 28.75– | 46½ | 28.75– | 46½ |
| | 42.00 | | 37.75 | | 37.75 | |
| No. 22* | 16.00– | 46½ | 12.00– | 46½ | 14.00– | 46½ |
| | 26.00⊕ | | 22.00 | | 25.00 | |
| No. 23 | 16.50– | 45 | 16.50– | 50 | 18.00– | 50 |
| | 22.50 | | 23.00* | | 23.00* | |
| No. 24* | 25.00 | 50 | 22.00 | 50 | 18.00 | 50 |
| No. 25 | 27.00 | 49 | 17.00 | 49 | 17.00 | 49 |
| No. 26* | 30.00 | 48 | 21.50 | 48 | 21.50 | 44 |
| *Lasters, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1* | 29.50 | 54 | 16.00– | 48 | 16.00– | 48 |
| | | | 23.00 | | 23.00 | |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 14.75 | 46 | 19.25 | 46 |
| No. 3* | 42.00⊕ | 48 | 30.00 | 44 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 4* | 30.00 | 55 | 20.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 20.00⊕ | 59 | 25.00 | 49 | 24.00 | 49 |
| No. 6* | ..... | .... | 25.50 | 44 | 25.50 | 44 |
| *Lasters, male*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 7 | 23.25 | 55 | 15.25 | 50 | 26.50 | 65 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 14.00 | 60 | 16.00 | 60 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 19.25 | 55 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 10* | 24.00⊕ | 60 | 15.25 | 50 | 13.00 | 29 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 57 | 31.50 | 57 | 31.50 | 55 |
| No. 12* | 26.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 | 24.00 | 48 |
| No. 13* | ..... | .... | 26.00 | 50 | 27.50 | 50 |
| No. 14* | 18.75⊕ | 50 | 19.00 | 51 | 18.00 | 45 |
| No. 15* | 30.00 | 48 | 18.00 | 45 | 18.00 | 45 |
| No. 16* | 24.75⊕ | .... | 22.75 | 49 | 25.00 | 43 |
| No. 17* | 34.00 | 50 | 22.25 | 50 | 22.50 | 44 |
| No. 18 | 24.50⊕ | 49 | 19.25 | 48 | 19.25 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 22.75 | 50 | 24.50 | 50 | 22.00 | 50 |
| No. 20* | 17.50 | 48 | 14.00 | .... | 7.50 | 18 |
| No. 21* | 35.50 | 50 | 25.50 | 52 | 28.00 | 52 |
| No. 22* | 34.50 | 55 | 27.50 | 52 | 19.50 | 52 |
| No. 23* | 18.50⊕ | 48 | 16.00 | 45 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 24 | 27.25 | 49½ | 25.50 | 54 | 15.50 | 41 |
| No. 25* | ..... | .... | 24.00 | 50 | 21.25 | 50 |
| No. 26* | 20.00– | 45 | 20.00– | 50– | 20.00– | 45– |
| | 35.00 | | 38.00 | 55 | 35.00 | 50 |
| No. 27* | ..... | .... | 16.25 | 45 | 19.75 | 44 |
| No. 28* | 30.00 | 49½ | 28.00 | 45 | 27.00 | 45 |
| No. 29* | 24.50 | 49½ | 19.75 | 49½ | 19.75 | 49½ |
| No. 30 | 29.00– | 46½ | 28.00– | 46½ | 28.00– | 46½ |
| | 41.00⊕ | | 34.25 | | 34.25 | |
| No. 31* | 25.25 | 46½ | 17.50 | 29 | 19.25 | 35 |
| No. 32* | 20.00⊕ | 46½ | 20.00 | 46½ | 21.25 | 46½ |
| No. 33* | ..... | .... | 17.75 | 48¾ | 19.00 | 48¾ |
| No. 34 | 28.00 | 49 | 20.00 | 49 | 26.00 | 49 |
| No. 35 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 46½ | 28.00 | 49 |
| No. 36* | ..... | .... | 21.25 | 40 | 30.50 | 48 |
| No. 37* | 35.00 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 | 23.00 | 44 |
| *Welters, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1* | 42.00⊕ | 55 | 27.00 | 50 | 28.00 | 50 |
| No. 2 | 19.50 | 55 | 16.75 | 50 | 22.00 | 58 |
| No. 3* | 40.00 | 48 | 22.50 | 45 | 22.50 | 45 |
| No. 4* | ..... | .... | 19.25 | 27 | 25.00 | 50 |
| No. 5* | 29.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 40 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 6* | 31.00 | 50 | 25.00 | 50 | 29.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 30.00 | 57 | 27.00 | 57 | 27.00 | 55 |
| No. 8 | 27.25 | 49½ | 15.00 | 49½ | 16.00 | 49½ |
| No. 9 | 31.00 | 46½ | 22.00 | 32½ | 23.50 | 46½ |
| No. 10* | 25.00 | 46½ | 26.00 | 46½ | 26.75 | 46½ |
| No. 11* | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 42 | 32.00 | 52 |
| No. 12* | ..... | .... | 11.25 | 45 | 13.25 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 37.00 | 49½ | 30.25 | 55 | 32.50 | 52 |
| No. 14* | 51.00 | 49½ | 35.00 | 45 | 34.00 | 45 |
| No. 15* | 31.25 | 48 | 23.00 | 48 | 25.50 | 44 |
| *Stitchers, sole, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 14.50 | 48 | 17.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 60 | 22.50 | 60 |
| No. 3* | 36.00 | 55 | 30.00 | 50 | 32.00 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 35.00 | 57 | 29.00 | 57 | 29.00 | 55 |
| No. 5* | 30.00 | 60 | 39.25 | 75 | 36.50 | 60 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 19.25 | 55 | 17.50 | 50 |
| No. 7* | ..... | .... | 23.25 | 39 | 28.00 | 50 |
| No. 8* | 21.75⊕ | 50 | 27.00 | 51 | 20.00 | 30 |
| No. 9* | 29.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 40 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 10* | 28.75 | 49½ | 15.00 | 49½ | 16.00 | 49½ |
| No. 11* | ..... | .... | 17.75 | 38 | 28.50 | 47½ |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | 15.25 | 40 | 19.00 | 50 |
| No. 13* | 37.00 | 46½ | 8.50 | 17 | 12.00 | 21 |
| No. 14* | ..... | .... | 24.50 | 50 | 26.00 | 50 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 46½ | 30.00 | 49 |
| No. 16* | 33.00 | 48 | 21.00 | 48 | 25.50 | 44 |
| *Edge trimmers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | 22.50 | 48 | 26.25 | 48 |
| No. 2* | 46.00 | 55 | 41.00 | 50 | 38.00 | 50 |
| No. 3 | 21.25 | 55 | 13.50 | 50 | 21.00 | 55 |
| No. 4* | 21.00⊕ | 60 | 24.50 | 60 | 32.75 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 30.00 | 57 | 25.75 | 57 | 25.75 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 60 | 20.00 | 60 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 22.00 | 55 | 16.50 | 50 |
| No. 8* | 18.00⊕ | 50 | 23.75 | 51 | 18.00 | 35 |
| No. 9* | 35.00 | 50 | 22.00 | 50 | 25.25 | 44 |
| No. 10* | ..... | .... | 45.50 | 51 | 44.00 | 50 |

⊕1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

*Piecework; the figures represent average weekly earnings to nearest quarter of a dollar. Factory hours are given which do not necessarily represent time actually worked.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| BOOTS AND SHOES —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Edge trimmers*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 11* | 29.25 | 45 | 25.00–30.00 | 50 | 34.00 | 45–50 |
| No. 12 | 22.50 | 45 | 23.00* | 50 | 24.00* | 45 |
| No. 13* | ..... | .... | 17.50 | 45 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 14* | 24.75 | 49½ | 23.00 | 49½ | 21.00 | 49½ |
| No. 15* | ..... | .... | 18.75 | 40 | 27.00 | 48½ |
| No. 16* | 25.00 | 44 | 20.25 | 40½ | 31.00 | 46½ |
| No. 17* | 34.00 | 46½ | 25.00 | 46½ | 20.25 | 46½ |
| No. 18* | 25.00⊕ | 46½ | 30.00 | 46½ | 30.00 | 46½ |
| No. 19 | 37.00 | 49½ | 28.00 | 55 | 26.00 | 48 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 46½ | 30.00 | 49 |
| No. 21* | 38.00 | 49½ | 32.00 | 45 | 33.00 | 45 |
| No. 22* | 40.00 | 48 | 31.50 | 45 | 31.50 | 45 |
| *Edge setters, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 12.00 | 54 | 15.00 | 54 | 15.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 60 | 19.25 | 60 |
| No. 3* | 46.00 | 55 | 28.00 | 50 | 32.00 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 35.00 | 57 | 29.00 | 57 | 25.00 | 55 |
| No. 5 | 24.00 | 55 | 18.25 | 50 | 22.50 | 59 |
| No. 6* | 40.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 45 | 31.50 | 45 |
| No. 7* | 32.00 | 50 | 23.00 | 50 | 15.50 | 44 |
| No. 8* | ..... | .... | 36.00 | 45 | 38.50 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | 19.75 | 55 | 16.50 | 50 |
| No. 10 | 26.75 | 49½ | 21.75 | 49½ | 21.75 | 49½ |
| No. 11* | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 40 | 20.50 | 47 |
| No. 12 | 22.50 | 45 | 21.00* | 50 | 21.00* | 50 |
| No. 13* | ..... | .... | 17.50 | 45 | 22.00 | 44 |
| No. 14* | 33.00 | 46½ | 18.25 | 46½ | 17.75 | 46½ |
| No. 15* | 30.00⊕ | 46½ | 29.00 | 46½ | 32.00 | 46½ |
| No. 16 | 39.50 | 49½ | 27.50 | 50 | 21.75 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 33.00 | 49 | 20.00 | 49 | 25.00 | 49 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 46½ | 25.00 | 49 |
| No. 19* | 40.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 45 | 27.00 | 45 |
| *Finishers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 25.00 | 54 | 13.50–22.00 | 48 | 13.50–24.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | 19.75 | 55 | 18.00 | 55 |
| No. 3* | 23.00 | 55 | 15.00 | 50 | 20.00 | 55 |
| No. 4 | 13.00 | 55 | 10.00 | 50 | 10.00 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 30.00 | 57 | 27.00 | 57 | 27.00 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 60 | 19.25 | 60 |
| No. 7* | 37.00 | 48 | 22.00 | 48 | 28.00 | 48 |
| No. 8* | 22.50⊕ | 48 | 15.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 48 |
| No. 9* | 26.50⊕ | 48 | 18.00 | 40 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 10* | ..... | .... | 19.25 | 48 | 19.25 | 48 |
| No. 11* | 30.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 45 | 27.00 | 45 |
| No. 12* | 22.50 | 50 | 16.50 | 50 | 15.75 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 25.00 | 45 | 14.50 | 45 | 23.50 | 50 |
| No. 14* | 33.00 | 46½ | 23.00 | 46½ | 21.75 | 46½ |
| No. 15* | 27.00 | 46½ | 9.25 | 20½ | 20.75 | 41 |
| No. 16 | 33.00⊕ | 46½ | 29.75 | 46½ | 29.75 | 46½ |
| No. 17 | 17.00⊕ | 46½ | 17.00 | 46½ | 18.50 | 46½ |
| No. 18* | 26.00 | 50 | 19.00 | 50 | 17.75 | 50 |
| No. 19 | 24.75 | 49½ | 26.50 | 60 | 18.75 | 52 |
| No. 20* | 27.00 | 49½ | 24.00 | 45 | 23.00 | 45 |
| No. 21* | ..... | .... | 16.50 | 40 | 25.50 | 51 |
| No. 22* | ..... | .... | 15.50 | 45 | 18.50 | 44 |
| No. 23 | 27.00 | 49 | 12.00 | 49 | 16.00 | 49 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 46½ | 25.00 | 49 |
| *Treers, male*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1* | 30.00 | 54 | 16.50 | 48 | 16.50 | 48 |
| No. 2* | 20.00 | 55 | 13.00 | 50 | 16.00 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | 19.50 | 44 | 19.50 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 24.75 | 55 | 16.50 | 50 | 23.00 | 60 |
| No. 5 | 20.00 | 57 | 18.00 | 57 | 19.00 | 55 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 19.75 | 55 | 16.50 | 50 |
| No. 7* | 18.00⊕ | 60 | 11.00 | 50 | 20.50 | 60 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 15.00 | 60 | 19.25 | 60 |
| No. 9* | 30.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 | 34.00 | 48 |
| No. 10* | 31.25⊕ | 48 | 30.00 | 44 | 26.00 | 48 |
| No. 11* | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 72 | 23.00 | 60 |
| No. 12* | 22.50⊕ | 48 | 13.00 | 45 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 13* | 27.00 | 48 | 15.75 | 45 | 15.75 | 45 |
| No. 14* | 30.00 | 50 | 20.75 | 50 | 26.25 | 44 |
| *Treers, male*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 15 | 34.00⊕ | 49 | 19.25 | 48 | 19.25 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 22.25 | 48 | 23.00 | 52 | 24.00 | 52 |
| No. 17* | 15.00 | 50 | 15.00–24.00 | 40 | 16.00–20.00 | 33–49 |
| No. 18* | 27.50⊕ | 50 | 23.00 | 55 | 25.00 | 52 |
| No. 19* | 19.25 | 55 | 14.75 | 52 | 12.75 | 52 |
| No. 20* | 23.25 | 49½ | 17.50 | 49½ | 17.50 | 49½ |
| No. 21* | ..... | .... | 14.75 | 39 | 18.25 | 43 |
| No. 22* | 18.00⊕ | 46½ | 19.00 | 46½ | 21.75 | 46½ |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 46½ | 30.00 | 46½ |
| No. 24* | ..... | .... | 17.25 | 50½ | 15.50 | 46 |
| No. 25* | ..... | .... | 12.50 | 45 | 11.25 | 44 |
| No. 26 | 22.50 | 45 | 20.00* | 50 | 27.50* | 60 |
| No. 27* | 18.00 | 45 | 18.50 | 45 | 22.00 | 45–50 |
| No. 28 | 24.75 | 49½ | 18.00 | 53 | 17.25 | 48 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 46½ | 20.00 | 49 |
| No. 30* | 40.00 | 49½ | 30.00 | 45 | 29.00 | 45 |
| No. 31* | 26.50 | 48 | 22.25 | 48 | 22.50 | 44 |
| HARNESS, LEATHER BELTING, ETC. | | | | | | |
| *Cutters*— | per hour | | per hour | | per hour | |
| No. 1 | .417 | 60 | .375 | 40 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 2 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 44 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .55 | 54 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 5 | .45 | 50–55 | 37–.45 | 50 | .37–.45 | 50–55 |
| No. 6 | .60 | 52½ | .60 | 47 | .60 | 47 |
| No. 7 | .57 | 43¾ | .50 | 43¾ | .50 | 43¾ |
| No. 8 | .55 | 50 | .48 | 50 | .48 | 50 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .... | .57 | 44 | .57 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .50 | 44 | .42–.50 | 40 | .44–.52 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .50 | 48 | .40 | 44 | .40 | 44 |
| *Harness makers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .40 | 45 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .32–.34 | 50 | .32–.40 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .45–.50 | 54 | .36–.41 | 50 | .36–.41 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 52½ | .40 | 47 | .40 | 47 |
| No. 5 | .61 | 43¾ | .46 | 43¾ | .46 | 43¾ |
| No. 6 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .36 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .485 | 44 | .45 | 40 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 8 | .55 | 48 | .35 | 44 | .35 | 44 |
| No. 9 | .612 | 48 | .524 | 45 | .524 | 45 |
| *Saddle makers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .35–.50 | 50 | .35–.50 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .55 | 50 | .54 | 50 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 3 | .55 | 44 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 48 | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| *Collar makers*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .54 | 48 | .45 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| No. 2 | .267 | 60 | .375 | 40 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .45 | 54 | .30 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .61 | 43¾ | .49 | 43¾ | .46 | 43¾ |
| No. 5 | .60 | 50 | .56 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 6 | .70 | 48 | .45 | 45 | .45 | 45 |
| *Machine operators*— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .284 | 60 | .375 | 40 | .375 | 48 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .45 | 47½ | .45 | 47½ |
| No. 3 | .45 | 54 | .41 | 50 | .45 | 50 |
| No. 4 | .475 | 50–55 | .45 | 50 | .45 | 55 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 52½ | .50 | 47 | .50 | 47 |
| No. 6 | .40 | 55 | .405 | 55 | .405 | 55 |
| No. 7 | .72 | 43¾ | .48 | 43¾ | .50 | 43¾ |
| No. 8 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .50 | 48 | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |

⊕1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

*Piecework; the figures represent average weekly earnings to nearest quarter of a dollar. Factory hours are given which do not necessarily represent time actually worked.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **FUR GOODS** | | | | | | |
| *Cutters, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 36.50 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 28.00 | 40 |
| No. 2 | 36.00 | 46 | 36.00 | 46 | 36.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 35.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 26.00 | 49 | 22.50 | 54 | 25.00 | 54 |
| No. 5 | 35.00 | 49 | 22.50 | 49 | 22.50 | 49 |
| No. 6 | 27.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 54 | 20.00 | 49 |
| No. 7 | 35.00 | 44⅚ | 34.00 | 44⅚ | 30.00 | 44⅚ |
| No. 8 | 50.00 | 54 | 36.00 | 49 | 36.00 | 49 |
| No. 9 | 45.00 | 54 | 40.50 | 54 | 40.50 | 54 |
| No. 10 | 45.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 39.60 | 44 | 28.88 | 38 | 28.88 | 38 |
| No. 12 | 45.00 | 44 | 42.50 | 44 | 42.50 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 45.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | 47.00 | 43¾ | 40.00 | 43¾ | 40.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 15 | 38.00 | 44 | 28.80 | 38 | 28.80 | 38 |
| No. 16 | 40.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 | 25.00 | 44 |
| No. 17 | 44.10 | 44 | 40.00 | 44 | 40.00 | 44 |
| No. 18 | 40.00 | 44 | 27.50 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 19 | 45.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 20 | ..... | .... | 41.50 | 50 | 45.00 | 50 |
| No. 21 | ..... | .... | 20.00 | 48 | 20.00 | 48 |
| *Machine operators, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 16.06 | 44 | 12.50 | 44 | 15.00 | 40 |
| No. 2 | 20.00 | 46 | 18.00 | 46 | 18.00 | 46 |
| No. 3 | 20.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 14.00 | 49 | 12.50 | 50 | 12.50 | 50 |
| No. 5 | 12.00 | 49 | 12.00 | 49 | 12.00 | 49 |
| No. 6 | 21.50 | 44⅚ | 17.42 | 44⅚ | 17.42 | 44⅚ |
| No. 7 | 13.00 | 54 | 15.00 | 49 | 15.00 | 49 |
| No. 8 | 20.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| No. 9 | 17.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 21.12 | 44 | 18.05 | 38 | 18.81 | 38 |
| No. 11 | 30.00 | 44 | 26.00 | 44 | 26.00 | 44 |
| No. 12* | 40.00 | 44 | 27.00 | 44 | 27.00 | 44 |
| No. 13 | 24.00 | 43¾ | 19.43 | 43¾ | 17.79 | 43¾ |
| No. 14 | 18.00 | 44 | 15.60 | 38 | 15.60 | 38 |
| No. 15 | 25.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 16 | 23.10 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 17* | 25.00 | 44 | 16.00 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 18 | 15.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 16.00 | 50 | 16.00 | 50 |
| *Blockers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 22.00 | 49 | 18.00 | 54 | 18.00 | 54 |
| No. 2 | 19.50 | 49 | 18.55 | 49 | 18.55 | 49 |
| No. 3 | 25.08 | 44 | 20.71 | 38 | 20.71 | 38 |
| No. 4 | 35.00 | 44 | 26.75 | 44 | 26.75 | 44 |
| No. 5 | 35.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 34.00 | 43¾ | 23.47 | 43¾ | 21.90 | 43¾ |
| No. 7 | 33.00 | 44 | 27.10 | 38 | 27.10 | 38 |
| No. 8 | 20.00 | 44 | 23.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 12.00 | 44 | 12.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 17.50 | 44 | 17.50 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| *Finishers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 15.50 | 44 | 13.20 | 44 | 14.00 | 40 |
| No. 2 | 18.00 | 46 | 18.00 | 46 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 14.00 | 49 | 11.00 | 50 | 11.00 | 50 |
| No. 4 | 12.50 | 49 | 12.00 | 49 | 12.00 | 49 |
| No. 5 | 15.00 | 54 | 9.00 | 54 | 9.00 | 49 |
| No. 6 | 22.00 | 44⅚ | 17.85 | 44⅚ | 17.85 | 44⅚ |
| No. 7 | 19.00 | 54 | 17.00 | 49 | 17.00 | 49 |
| No. 8 | 15.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 20.02 | 44 | 17.10 | 38 | 15.75 | 35 |
| No. 10* | 35.00 | 44 | 31.75 | 44 | 31.75 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 20.00 | 44 | 22.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 21.00 | 43¾ | 18.03 | 43¾ | 22.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 13 | 18.00 | 44 | 16.70 | 38 | 16.70 | 38 |
| No. 14 | 22.00 | 44 | 20.00 | 44 | 22.50 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 23.10 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 | 18.00 | 44 |
| No. 16* | 27.50 | 44 | 15.00 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 17 | 13.50 | 44 | 11.00 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 18 | 16.00 | 44 | 13.00 | 44 | 12.00 | 44 |
| No. 19* | 15.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 | 12.00 | 48 |
| No. 20 | 15.00 | 48 | 11.96 | 41 | 15.00 | 48 |

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| **RUBBER PRODUCTS** | | | | | | |
| *Compounders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| No. 2 | .56 | 42⅔ | .522 | 40 | .529 | 28½ |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .455 | 46 | .453 | 47 |
| No. 4 | .50 | 55 | .49 | 50 | .49 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .42 | 40 | .35 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .509 | 50 | .509 | 48 |
| No. 7 | .50 | 44½ | .518 | 45 | .535 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .49 | 55 | .48 | 55 |
| No. 9 | .52 | 49½ | .52 | 44 | .52 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .469 | 55 | .50 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .40 | 60 | .40 | 55 |
| *Curers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .65 | 40 | .49 | 50 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .36 | 50 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 3 | .50 | 40 | .455 | 45 | .51 | 40½ |
| No. 4 | .77 | 45 | .73 | 40 | .73 | 40 |
| No. 5 | .80 | 45 | .64 | 40 | .70 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .45 | 60 | .50 | 54 |
| *Millmen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .34 | 60 | .29 | 45 | .29 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40 | .... | .40 | .... |
| No. 3 | .57-.58 | 55 | .49 | 50 | .54 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .42 | 40 | .37 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .509 | 50 | .509 | 48 |
| No. 6 | .50 | 44½ | .518 | 45 | .535 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .48 | 55 | .47 | 55 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .33-.35 | 55 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 9 | .49 | 49½ | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .70 | 45 | .56 | 40 | .62 | 40 |
| No. 11 | ..... | .... | .25 | 50 | .25 | 54 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .50 | 60 | .54 | 60 |
| No. 13 | .45 | 55 | .48 | 50 | .49 | 50 |
| *Calendermen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .46 | .... | .46 | .... |
| No. 2 | .60 | 55 | .57 | 50 | .59 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .60 | 40 | .575 | 40 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .596 | 50 | .596 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .50 | 44½ | .518 | 45 | .535 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .45 | 55 | .44 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .415 | 55 | .415 | 50 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 9 | .51 | 49½ | .51 | 44 | .51 | 44 |
| No. 10 | .75 | 42½ | .704 | 40 | .712 | 40 |
| No. 11 | .85 | 45 | .68 | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| No. 12 | .65 | 50 | .50 | 50 | .56 | 54 |
| No. 13 | .457 | 55 | .47 | 50 | .50 | 50 |
| *Tire builders—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .615 | 45 | .63 | 36 |
| No. 2 | .70 | 40 | .52 | 50 | .55 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .596 | 50 | .596 | 48 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 40 | .56 | 45 | .58 | 37 |
| No. 5 | .565 | 49½ | .58 | 44 | .62 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .725 | 42½ | .754 | 40 | .765 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .75 | 45 | .61 | 40 | .70 | 40 |
| *Tire inspectors—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 40 | .43 | 50 | .47 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .596 | 50 | .596 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 49½ | .50 | 49½ | .50 | 47½ |
| No. 4 | .70 | 45 | .73 | 46 | .765 | 45 |
| No. 5 | .75 | 45 | .68 | 40 | .75 | 40 |
| *Tube makers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .60 | 50 | .40 | 50 | .40 | 50 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .562 | 50 | .562 | 48 |
| No. 3 | .40 | 45 | .365 | 45 | .375 | 46½ |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .30 | 50 | .30 | 54 |
| No. 5 | .52 | 49½ | .52 | 44 | .52 | 44 |
| No. 6 | .65 | 42½ | .57 | 40 | .62 | 40 |
| No. 7 | .65 | 45 | .55 | 40 | .61 | 40 |

*Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Concluded*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per hour | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per hour | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per hour | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| RUBBER GOODS —*Concluded* | | | | | | |
| *Cutters—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 60 | .35 | 45 | .35 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .40–.50 | .... | .40–.50 | .... |
| No. 3 | .49–.70 | 60 | .39–.41 | 50 | .37–.39 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .42 | 40 | .47 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .509 | 50 | .509 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .. | .275 | 55 | .275 | 55 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .38–.45 | 55 | .40 | 55 |
| *Shoemakers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .51 | 51 | .51 | 47 | .52 | 44 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .38–.45 | .... | .38–.45 | .... |
| No. 3 | .50 | 60 | .41 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .32–.53 | 37½ | .43–.49 | 35 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .51 | 50 | .51 | 50 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .33 | 50 | .35 | 40 |
| *Shoemakers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .295 | 51 | .27 | 45 | .27 | 41 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .23–.28 | .... | .23–.28 | .... |
| No. 3 | .30 | 60 | .30 | 50 | .28 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .26–.32 | 37½ | .31–.37 | 35 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .378 | 50 | .378 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .23 | 50 | .22 | 45 |
| *Quarter makers, female—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 54 | .25 | 45 | .25 | 40 |
| No. 2 | .27 | 52 | .27 | 41 | .277 | 33 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .23–.32 | .... | .23–.32 | .... |
| No. 4 | .36 | 60 | .28 | .... | .30 | .... |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .27–.35 | 40 | .27–.32 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .23 | 50 | .26 | 50 |
| *Varnishers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .30 | .... | .35 | 50 | .30 | 50 |
| No. 2 | .408 | 59 | .467 | 55 | .48 | 38 |
| No. 3 | .38 | 60 | .44 | 50 | .46 | 50 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .36 | 50 | .47 | 40 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .375 | 60 | .375 | 55 |
| *Press operators—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .27 | ... | .27 | 45 | .27 | 45 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .573 | 40 | .586 | 34 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .596 | 50 | .596 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .42 | 55 | .42 | 55 |
| *Packers, male—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .27 | 60 | .30 | 45 | .30 | 45 |
| No. 2† | .20 | .... | .25 | 40 | .25 | 40 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35–.50 | .... | .35–.50 | .... |
| No. 4† | ..... | .... | .28–.33 | .... | .28–.33 | .... |
| No. 5 | .54 | 60 | .39 | 50 | .41 | 50 |
| No. 6† | .375 | .... | .30 | .... | .30 | .... |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | .35 | 40 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 8† | ..... | .... | .275 | 40 | .275 | 40 |
| No. 9† | ..... | .... | .285 | 44 | .285 | 44 |
| No. 10† | ..... | .... | .225 | 50 | .23 | 50 |
| No. 11† | ..... | .... | .30 | 55 | .25 | 50 |
| No. 12 | ..... | .... | .43 | 50 | .44 | 50 |
| *Shippers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .45 | 50 | .47 | 53 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .34 | 50 | .38 | 50 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .34 | 44 | .40 | 40 |
| No. 4 | .40 | 49½ | .388 | 49½ | .388 | 52¾ |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .545 | 44 | .545 | 44 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .32–.38 | 50 | .35 | 50 |
| No. 7 | .46 | 49½ | .48 | 44 | .48 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .50 | 45 | .44 | 45 | .48 | 40 |
| *Engineers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | ..... | .... | .39 | 72 | .39 | 72 |
| No. 2 | ..... | .... | .286 | 84 | .286 | 84 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .275 | 50 | .275 | 55 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | .54 | 48 | .54 | 48 |
| No. 5 | .75 | 45 | .60 | 48 | .64 | 48 |
| *Labourers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 | .25 | 60 |
| No. 2 | .30–.40 | 55 | .30–.35 | 55 | .30–.35 | 55 |
| No. 3 | ..... | .... | .35–.38 | .... | .35–.38 | .... |
| No. 4 | .32–.45 | 55 | .31 | 50 | .34 | 50 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | .28–.40 | 40 | .28–.40 | 40 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | .30 | 44 | .30 | 44 |
| No. 7 | .485 | 49½ | .50 | 44 | .50 | 44 |
| No. 8 | .45 | 45 | .46–.50 | 48 | .55 | 40 |
| No. 9 | ..... | .. | .25 | 55 | .25 | 55 |

†Female

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 Wages per week | 1929 Hrs per wk. | 1934 Wages per week | 1934 Hrs per wk. | 1935 Wages per week | 1935 Hrs per wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| LITHOGRAPHING | | | | | | |
| *Artists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 65.00 | 48 | 61.50 | 48 | 61.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 55.00 | 46 | 40.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 55.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 55.00 | 48 | 46.00 | 48 | 46.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 45.00 | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ |
| No. 6 | 48.00 | 46½ | 40.45 | 46½ | 40.45 | 46½ |
| No. 7 | 47.00 | 46¾ | 39.05 | 46½ | 39.05 | 46½ |
| No. 8 | 50.00 | 46½ | 45.00 | 46½ | 45.00 | 46½ |
| No. 9 | 50.00 | 47 | 40.00 | 47 | 40.00 | 47 |
| No. 10 | 45.10 | 46½ | 46.00 | 46½ | 46.00 | 46½ |
| No. 11 | 60.00 | 47½ | 33.25 | 47½ | 33.25 | 47½ |
| No. 12 | 55.00 | 48 | 46.00 | 48 | 48.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 60.00 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 80.00 | 44 | 60.00 | 44 | 60.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 50.00 | 48 | 57.00 | 48 | 57.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | ..... | .... | 46.00 | 47½ | 46.00 | 47½ |
| No. 17 | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 |
| No. 19 | ..... | .... | 37.50 | 48 | 42.50 | 48 |
| LITHOGRAPHING—*Con.* | | | | | | |
| *Engravers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 50.00 | 48 | 36.45 | 48 | 36.45 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 65.00 | 46 | 60.00 | 48 | 60.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 55.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 |
| No. 4 | 55.00 | 48 | 46.00 | 48 | 46.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 50.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 47½ | 40.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 42.00 | 44 | 42.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 57.20 | 44 | 54.56 | 44 | 54.56 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 55.00 | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ |
| No. 9 | 50.00 | 46½ | 49.50 | 46½ | 49.50 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | 50.00* | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 35.00 | 47 | 32.00 | 47 | 32.00 | 47 |
| No. 12 | 50.00 | 47½ | 40.00 | 47½ | 40.00 | 47½ |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 38.40 | 48 | 38.40 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 55.00 | 48 | 49.50 | 48 | 49.50 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 50.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 65.00* | 38 | 58.50 | 46½ | 58.50 | 46½ |
| No. 17 | 44.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 |

*1930.

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—*Concluded*

| Industry and Occupation | 1929 | | 1934 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. | Wages per week | Hrs per wk. |
| | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| LITHOGRAPHING-*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Pressmen—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 55.00 | 46 | 37.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 45.00* | 48 | 42.00 | 48 | 42.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 25.00 | 48 | 25.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 57.00 | 48 | 47.50 | 48 | 47.50 | 48 |
| No. 6 | ..... | .... | 40.00 | 48 | 42.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 37.84 | 44 | 36.52 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 55.00 | 48 | 47.00 | 48 | 55.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 55.00 | 48 | 49.44 | 48 | 49.44 | 48 |
| No. 10 | 50.00 | 48 | 43.20 | 48 | 43.20 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 35.00* | 48 | 33.50 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 55.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 44.65 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 47.50 | 47½ | 47.50 | 47½ |
| No. 16 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 45.00 | 44 | 38.10 | 44 | 38.40 | 44 |
| No. 18 | 50.00 | 48 | 49.50 | 48 | 48.00 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 47.50 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 |
| No. 20 | 50.00 | 48 | 43.40 | 48 | 48.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | 55.00 | 48 | 55.00 | 48 | 55.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | ..... | .... | 44.00 | 47½ | 44.00 | 47½ |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 24 | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 25 | 40.00* | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | 37.50 | 48 | 37.50 | 48 |
| No. 27 | 65.00* | 48 | 58.50 | 48 | 58.50 | 48 |
| No. 28 | ..... | .... | 50.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 |
| No. 29 | ..... | .... | 42.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| *Transferrers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 50.00 | 48 | 46.00 | 48 | 43.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 44.00 | 46 | 41.80 | 48 | 41.80 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 45.00 | 48 | 43.00 | 48 | 43.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 42.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | ..... | .... | 42.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 |
| No. 6 | 47.00 | 44 | 46.65 | 44 | 44.45 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 50.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 54.00 | 48 | 51.36 | 48 | 51.36 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 40.00 | 48 | 36.00 | .... | 36.00 | 43¾ |
| No. 10 | 50.00 | 48 | 42.30 | 48 | 42.30 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 54.00 | 48 | 49.00 | 48 | 49.00 | 48 |
| No. 12 | 42.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 |
| No. 13 | 47.00 | 48 | 43.00 | 48 | 43.00 | 48 |
| No. 14 | 45.10 | 48 | 42.70 | 48 | 42.70 | 48 |
| No. 15 | 47.50 | 47½ | 47.50 | 47½ | 47.50 | 47½ |
| No. 16 | 35.00 | 48 | 33.25 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 |
| No. 17 | 80.00 | 48 | 75.00 | 48 | 75.00 | 48 |
| No. 18 | 42.00 | 48 | 36.00 | 48 | 36.00 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 50.00 | 44 | 38.75 | 44 | 36.20 | 44 |
| No. 20 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 21 | 50.00 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 50.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 23 | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 50.00* | 46½ | 40.00 | 46½ | 30.00 | 46½ |
| No. 25 | ..... | .... | 38.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 |
| No. 26 | ..... | .... | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| PHOTO-ENGRAVING | | | | | | |
| *Artists—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 50.00 | 43½ | 36.00 | 43½ | 36.00 | 43¼ |
| No. 2 | 40.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 44 | 36.00 | 44 |
| No. 3 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 | 45.00 | 48 |
| No. 4 | ..... | .... | 40.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 60.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 55.00 | 44 | 49.50 | 44 | 49.50 | 44 |
| No. 7 | ..... | .... | 33.00 | 38 | 38.25 | 44 |
| No. 8 | ..... | .... | 44.00 | 38 | 45.00 | 44 |
| PHOTO-ENGRAVING—*Conc.* | | | | | | |
| *Artists*—Conc. | | | | | | |
| No. 9 | 55.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 58.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 50.00 | 43½ | 50.00 | 43½ | 50.00 | 43½ |
| No. 12 | 57.50 | 44 | 25.00 | 35 | 30.00 | 40 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 30.00 | 44 | 30.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 50.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 44 |
| *Engravers—* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 50.00 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 | 40.50 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 36.00 | 48 | 32.40 | 48 | 32.40 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 48.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 | 50.40 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 40.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 | 50.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 60.00 | 44 | 55.00 | 44 | 55.00 | 44 |
| No. 6 | 60.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 |
| No. 7 | 55.00 | 44 | 35.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 60.00 | 44 | 55.00 | 48 | 55.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 57.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 |
| No. 10 | 55.00 | 44 | 39.00 | 44 | 39.00 | 44 |
| No. 11 | 57.00 | 44 | 52.00 | 44 | 52.00 | 44 |
| No. 12 | 70.00 | 44 | 48.62 | 34 | 55.00 | 40 |
| No. 13 | ..... | .... | 40.00 | 44 | 40.00 | 44 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 50.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 |
| No. 15 | ..... | .... | 50.00 | 44 | 50.00 | 44 |
| STEREOTYPERS | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 37.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 23.00 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 |
| No. 3 | 31.00 | 48 | 27.90 | 48 | 27.90 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 39.00 | 48 | 29.60 | 48 | 29.60 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 43.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 42 | 38.00 | 42 |
| No. 6 | 35.00 | 48 | 28.50 | 48 | 28.50 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 38.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 | 41.00 | 48 |
| No. 8 | 45.00 | 48 | 38.00 | 48 | 43.00 | 48 |
| No. 9 | 30.00 | 48 | 27.00 | 46½ | 27.00 | 46½ |
| No. 10 | 43.00 | 48 | 37.60 | 48 | 37.60 | 48 |
| No. 11 | 39.00 | 47 | 36.10 | 47 | 36.10 | 47 |
| No. 12 | 45.00 | 48 | 40.80 | 40 | 40.80 | 40 |
| No. 13 | 45.00 | 48 | 20.95 | 48 | 22.50 | 48 |
| No. 14 | ..... | .... | 29.70 | 44 | 29.70 | 44 |
| No. 15 | 45.50 | 48 | 44.50 | 44 | 45.50 | 48 |
| No. 16 | 46.00 | 46½ | 44.50 | 46½ | 45.50 | 46½ |
| No. 17 | 45.50 | 48 | 44.50 | 48 | 45.50 | 48 |
| No. 18 | ..... | .... | 35.00 | 48 | 34.50 | 48 |
| No. 19 | 41.00 | 44 | 36.90 | 44 | 36.90 | 44 |
| No. 20 | 37.00 | 44 | 35.15 | 44 | 35.15 | 44 |
| No. 21 | 49.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 48 |
| No. 22 | 36.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 54 | 35.00 | 54 |
| No. 23 | 45.50 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 |
| No. 24 | 49.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 |
| No. 25 | 45.50 | 46 | 39.00 | 48 | 39.00 | 48 |
| No. 26 | 47.05 | 48 | 37.45 | 48 | 37.45 | 48 |
| No. 27 | 47.00 | 48 | 34.40 | 43 | 34.40 | 43 |
| No. 28 | 47.05 | 48 | 37.45 | 48 | 37.45 | 48 |
| No. 29 | 47.25 | 45 | 38.25 | 45 | 38.25 | 45 |
| No. 30 | ..... | .... | 40.00 | 44 | 40.00 | 44 |
| No. 31 | 47.25 | 45 | 38.25 | 45 | 38.25 | 45 |
| No. 32 | 48.00 | 45 | 43.20 | 48 | 43.20 | 48 |
| No. 33 | 48.00 | 45 | 43.20 | 48 | 43.20 | 48 |
| ELECTROTYPERS | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 37.00 | 48 | 33.30 | 48 | 33.30 | 48 |
| No. 2 | 35.00 | 48 | 35.00 | 46½ | 33.00 | 46½ |
| No. 3 | 50.00 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 |
| No. 4 | 45.48 | 48 | 33.30 | 48 | 30.00 | 48 |
| No. 5 | 45.00 | 48 | 26.35 | 31 | 32.30 | 38 |
| No. 6 | 45.00 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 | 40.80 | 48 |
| No. 7 | 45.00 | 44 | 38.00 | 44 | 38.00 | 44 |
| No. 8 | 49.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 | 45.00 | 44 |
| No. 9 | 57.50 | 44 | 47.60 | 40 | 47.60 | 40 |
| No. 10 | 47.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 | 40.00 | 48 |

*1930.

# APPENDIX A

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

| Provinces | | Males per month in summer season | | | Females per month in summer season | | | Males per year | Females per year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wages | Board | Wages and Board | Wages | Board | Wages and Board | Wages and Board | Wages and Board |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Canada* | 1929 | 40 | 23 | 63 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 627 | 465 |
| | 1930 | 34 | 22 | 56 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 559 | 409 |
| | 1931 | 25 | 18 | 43 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 439 | 322 |
| | 1932 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 341 | 255 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 322 | 246 |
| | 1934 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 338 | 253 |
| *Prince Edward Island* | 1929 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 534 | 355 |
| | 1930 | 32 | 18 | 50 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 513 | 344 |
| | 1931 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 413 | 284 |
| | 1932 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 305 | 225 |
| | 1933 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 319 | 237 |
| | 1934 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 320 | 281 |
| *Nova Scotia* | 1929 | 38 | 19 | 57 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 605 | 391 |
| | 1930 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 562 | 344 |
| | 1931 | 27 | 17 | 44 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 465 | 316 |
| | 1932 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 377 | 261 |
| | 1933 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 365 | 248 |
| | 1934 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 360 | 253 |
| *New Brunswick* | 1929 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 589 | 367 |
| | 1930 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 550 | 345 |
| | 1931 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 460 | 304 |
| | 1932 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 320 | 236 |
| | 1933 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 336 | 227 |
| | 1934 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 366 | 245 |
| *Quebec* | 1929 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 577 | 342 |
| | 1930 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 510 | 314 |
| | 1931 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 406 | 261 |
| | 1932 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 284 | 202 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 265 | 187 |
| | 1934 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 293 | 192 |
| *Ontario* | 1929 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 595 | 454 |
| | 1930 | 31 | 20 | 51 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 532 | 423 |
| | 1931 | 25 | 18 | 43 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 440 | 348 |
| | 1932 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 341 | 260 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 325 | 264 |
| | 1934 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 344 | 287 |
| *Manitoba* | 1929 | 38 | 23 | 61 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 608 | 438 |
| | 1930 | 32 | 21 | 53 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 536 | 398 |
| | 1931 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 410 | 296 |
| | 1932 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 337 | 249 |
| | 1933 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 307 | 229 |
| | 1934 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 312 | 233 |
| *Saskatchewan* | 1929 | 44 | 25 | 69 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 685 | 496 |
| | 1930 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 593 | 427 |
| | 1931 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 418 | 312 |
| | 1932 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 324 | 240 |
| | 1933 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 305 | 222 |
| | 1934 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 319 | 230 |
| *Alberta* | 1929 | 43 | 25 | 68 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 678 | 485 |
| | 1930 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 598 | 445 |
| | 1931 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 447 | 345 |
| | 1932 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 367 | 279 |
| | 1933 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 344 | 261 |
| | 1934 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 350 | 263 |
| *British Columbia* | 1929 | 49 | 27 | 76 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 792 | 562 |
| | 1930 | 46 | 26 | 72 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 741 | 512 |
| | 1931 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 633 | 456 |
| | 1932 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 467 | 348 |
| | 1933 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 446 | 332 |
| | 1934 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 462 | 349 |

*Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1935, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

# APPENDIX B

## AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS, 1929, 1932, 1933 and 1934 WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1934

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada

| Classes | Average Hourly Compensation | | | | Average Annual Earnings | | | | Average Number Employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1929 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1934 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | |
| MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters and bridgemen | ·588 | ·575 | ·557 | ·524 | 1,428 | 1,369 | 1,320 | 1,279 | 1,735 |
| Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers | ·691 | ·659 | ·646 | ·611 | 1,832 | 1,617 | 1,626 | 1,563 | 247 |
| Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters | ·639 | ·593 | ·563 | ·538 | 1,410 | 1,318 | 1,206 | 1,183 | 235 |
| Helpers, B. and B. department | ·492 | ·444 | ·433 | ·418 | 1,211 | 1,007 | 1,027 | 978 | 153 |
| Apprentices, B. and B. department | ·292 | ·389 | ·389 | ·366 | 631 | 776 | 850 | 910 | 27 |
| Pile driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees | ·617 | ·571 | ·548 | ·534 | 1,932 | 1,459 | 1,344 | 1,471 | 237 |
| Pumpmen | ·465 | ·440 | ·423 | ·399 | 1,229 | 1,117 | 1,079 | 1,038 | 426 |
| Extra gang and snow plough foremen | ·723 | ·664 | ·650 | ·625 | 2,111 | 1,814 | 1,730 | 1,719 | 175 |
| Section foremen | ·586 | ·557 | ·535 | ·510 | 1,522 | 1,390 | 1,369 | 1,304 | 5,955 |
| Sectionmen | ·409 | ·399 | ·386 | ·363 | 1,033 | 960 | 921 | 858 | 16,138 |
| Labourers | ·302 | ·282 | ·272 | ·263 | 836 | 669 | 650 | 645 | 5,077 |
| Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen | ·480 | ·418 | ·483 | ·476 | 1,562 | 1,056 | 1,235 | 1,177 | 91 |
| Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen | ·638 | ·638 | ·623 | ·591 | 1,688 | 1,654 | 1,619 | 1,554 | 392 |
| All | ·421 | ·441 | ·427 | ·396 | 1,104 | 1,069 | 1,039 | 963 | 30,888 |
| MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | ·783 | ·720 | ·678 | ·677 | 1,714 | 1,349 | 1,125 | 1,179 | 577 |
| Boilermakers | ·795 | ·753 | ·726 | ·714 | 1,795 | 1,397 | 1,167 | 1,239 | 1,103 |
| †Carmen (a) | ·796 | ·750 | ·723 | ·723 | 1,722 | 1,318 | 1,067 | 1,135 | 1,592 |
| Carmen (b) | ·812 | ·768 | ·739 | ·740 | 1,698 | 1,316 | 1,009 | 1,106 | 477 |
| Carmen (c) | ·720 | ·681 | ·654 | ·638 | 1,662 | 1,313 | 1,176 | 1,185 | 5,347 |
| Carmen (d) | ·725 | ·692 | ·663 | ·659 | 1,536 | 1,219 | 917 | 1,013 | 235 |
| Electrical workers | ·759 | ·704 | ·683 | ·662 | 1,803 | 1,438 | 1,306 | 1,308 | 727 |
| Machinists | ·789 | ·748 | ·722 | ·711 | 1,753 | 1,375 | 1,108 | 1,185 | 3,772 |
| Moulders | ·828 | ·765 | ·751 | ·757 | 1,742 | 1,264 | 955 | 1,134 | 96 |
| Pipe fitters, and sheet metal workers | ·789 | ·750 | ·722 | ·714 | 1,735 | 1,354 | 1,062 | 1,162 | 842 |
| Helpers to mechanics | ·565 | ·539 | ·521 | ·508 | 1,281 | 1,030 | 855 | 900 | 5,738 |
| Helper apprentices | ·565 | ·580 | ·492 | ·432 | 1,263 | 945 | 752 | 898 | 21 |
| Regular apprentices | ·479 | ·518 | ·550 | ·551 | 1,007 | 909 | 728 | 821 | 1,166 |
| Car cleaners | ·427 | ·403 | ·392 | ·372 | 1,111 | 912 | 843 | 806 | 1,254 |
| Other unskilled employees | ·419 | ·400 | ·388 | ·368 | 1,120 | 975 | 913 | 883 | 2,798 |
| Unclassified labourers | ·399 | ·385 | ·370 | ·357 | 928 | 791 | 624 | 667 | 2,413 |
| Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers | ·567 | ·555 | ·532 | ·505 | 1,461 | 1,359 | 1,278 | 1,226 | 814 |
| All | ·622 | ·586 | ·567 | ·555 | 1,446 | 1,163 | 990 | 1,025 | 28,972 |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Storemen | ·498 | ·487 | ·458 | ·437 | 1,124 | 985 | 881 | 906 | 1,361 |
| Train despatchers and traffic supervisor | 1·212 | 1·126 | 1·063 | 1·073 | 3,182 | 2,883 | 2,714 | 2,752 | 429 |
| Supervisory agents and assistants | ·805 | ·768 | ·751 | ·743 | 2,054 | 1,961 | 1,919 | 1,907 | 597 |
| Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations) | ·433 | ·375 | ·321 | ·315 | 1,079 | 1,008 | 833 | 831 | 164 |
| Station agents—telegraphers and telephoners | ·723 | ·655 | ·631 | ·626 | 1,918 | 1,665 | 1,568 | 1,585 | 4,963 |
| Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers | ·511 | ·495 | ·464 | ·462 | 1,335 | 1,249 | 1,179 | 1,173 | 327 |
| Foremen in freight sheds | ·690 | ·635 | ·615 | ·586 | 1,772 | 1,524 | 1,569 | 1,494 | 332 |
| Freight handlers and other station employees | ·503 | ·459 | ·442 | ·424 | 1,170 | 958 | 938 | 919 | 3,619 |
| Labourers | ·421 | ·358 | ·352 | ·343 | 1,007 | 766 | 758 | 816 | 357 |
| Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards | ·632 | ·601 | ·594 | ·555 | 1,991 | 1,740 | 1,696 | 1,574 | 224 |
| Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants | ·342 | ·344 | ·320 | ·304 | 1,059 | 969 | 880 | 847 | 949 |
| Floating equipment employees | ·386 | ·362 | ·354 | ·348 | 1,352 | 1,224 | 1,191 | 1,185 | 492 |
| Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors | ·697 | ·677 | ·633 | ·611 | 2,030 | 1,809 | 1,662 | 1,609 | 145 |
| Sleeping and parlour car porters | ·372 | ·358 | ·349 | ·335 | 1,109 | 993 | 972 | 935 | 770 |
| Drawbridge operators | ·516 | ·490 | ·489 | ·471 | 1,324 | 1,295 | 1,265 | 1,237 | 84 |
| Signalmen or watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked) | ·387 | ·372 | ·357 | ·341 | 1,033 | 967 | 923 | 883 | 600 |
| Road passenger conductors | 1·138 | 1·076 | 1·027 | 1·092 | 3,030 | 2,625 | 2,440 | 2,557 | 612 |
| Road freight conductors | ·963 | ·942 | ·874 | ·886 | 2,948 | 2,389 | 2,253 | 2,375 | 1,532 |
| Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen | ·838 | ·792 | ·752 | ·778 | 2,144 | 1,804 | 1,671 | 1,733 | 1,382 |
| Road freight brakemen and flagmen | ·756 | ·746 | ·691 | ·698 | 2,128 | 1,662 | 1,496 | 1,585 | 3,662 |
| Yard conductors and yard foremen | ·852 | ·769 | ·721 | ·726 | 2,309 | 1,978 | 1,801 | 1,906 | 903 |
| Yard brakemen and helpers | ·788 | ·711 | ·666 | ·673 | 2,014 | 1,648 | 1,466 | 1,523 | 2,120 |
| Road passenger engineers and motormen | 1·511 | 1·393 | 1·339 | 1·387 | 3,383 | 2,977 | 2,819 | 2,971 | 790 |
| Road freight engineers and motormen | 1·105 | 1·079 | ·994 | 1·021 | 3,297 | 2,686 | 2,520 | 2,644 | 1,902 |
| Yard engineers and motormen | ·890 | ·798 | ·748 | ·761 | 2,634 | 2,366 | 2,091 | 2,217 | 837 |
| Road passenger firemen and helpers | 1·160 | 1·088 | 1·035 | 1·075 | 2,510 | 2,252 | 2,022 | 2,155 | 784 |
| Road freight firemen and helpers | ·827 | ·815 | ·754 | ·774 | 2,250 | 1,797 | 1,643 | 1,732 | 2,188 |
| Yard firemen and helpers | ·694 | ·623 | ·583 | ·593 | 2,031 | 1,810 | 1,547 | 1,615 | 893 |
| All | ·751 | ·708 | ·669 | ·673 | 2,016 | 1,710 | 1,586 | 1,632 | 33,018 |
| Employees engaged in outside operations | ·417 | ·422 | ·421 | ·420 | 1,125 | 1,078 | 1,085 | 1,059 | 9,022 |
| Grand Total | ·581 | ·568 | ·544 | ·531 | 1,492 | 1,282 | 1,210 | 1,206 | 127,326* |

*This total, in addition to the above classes on an hourly or equivalent basis, includes 25,426 other employees—general officers, foremen, etc., numbering 9,955, employees in the express department of certain railways numbering 2,228 and clerks to the number of 13,243, the latter averaging $4.27 per day in 1934.

†Carmen are graded according to class of work.

# APPENDIX C

## AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921-1934*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada

| — | | Nova Scotia§ | New Brunswick | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average wage per man per day | 1921 | $ 5·06 | $ 5·17 | $ 5·93 | $ 7·63 | $ 6·37* | $ 6·20 |
| | 1922 | 4·07 | 3·78 | 4·12 | 6·42 | 5·81 | 5·18 |
| | 1923 | 4·35 | 4·54 | 4·53 | 7·41 | 5·85 | 5·57 |
| | 1924 | 4·93 | 4·50 | 4·51 | 6·74 | 5·76 | 5·62 |
| | 1925 | 5·73 | 3·21 | 4·26 | 5·97 | 4·99 | 5·51 |
| | 1926 | 4·69 | 3·18 | 4·52 | 5·56 | 4·91 | 4·97 |
| | 1927 | 4·81 | 3·58 | 4·42 | 5·57 | 4·94 | 5·03 |
| | 1928 | 5·83 | 3·55 | 4·72 | 5·79 | 4·89 | 5·57 |
| | 1929 | 5·52 | 3·83 | 4·21 | 5·94 | 4·92 | 5·49 |
| | 1930 | 5·62 | 3·82 | 4·15 | 5·68 | 5·04 | 5·47 |
| | 1931 | 5·49 | 3·78 | 3·83 | 5·35 | 4·94 | 5·28 |
| | ‡1932 | 5·08 | 3·27 | 3·19 | 5·05 | 4·83 | 4·90 |
| | ‡1933 | 4·30 | 3·36 | 3·01 | 4·83 | 4·68 | 4·11 |
| | ‡1934 | 4·29 | 2·86 | 3·07 | 4·84 | 4·69 | 4·38 |
| Average number of days worked per man per year | 1921 | 230 | 207 | 190 | 217 | 246* | 228 |
| | 1922 | 210 | 245 | 228 | 237 | 258 | 229 |
| | 1923 | 263 | 269 | 231 | 227 | 261 | 250 |
| | 1924 | 202 | 213 | 214 | 228 | 260 | 221 |
| | 1925 | 224 | 272 | 214 | 212 | 271 | 231 |
| | 1926 | 247 | 249 | 214 | 230 | 261 | 244 |
| | 1927 | 245 | 285 | 214 | 244 | 278 | 251 |
| | 1928 | 243 | 266 | 197 | 243 | 281 | 249 |
| | 1929 | 266 | 245 | 225 | 232 | 258 | 252 |
| | 1930 | 228 | 230 | 205 | 200 | 232 | 219 |
| | 1931 | 182 | 196 | 196 | 171 | 218 | 185 |
| | 1932 | 155 | 219 | 219 | 189 | 212 | 177 |
| | 1933 | 170 | 250 | 216 | 179 | 202 | 182 |
| | 1934 | 233 | 229 | 201 | 182 | 217 | 214 |
| Average number of wage earners (12 months) | 1921 | 12,626 | 449 | 435 | 10,019 | 6,694* | 30,223 |
| | 1922 | 14,068 | 611 | 460 | 8,815† | 6,140† | 30,096 |
| | 1923 | 13,385 | 612 | 505 | 9,917 | 5,879 | 30,300 |
| | 1924 | 12,500 | 608 | 519 | 7,163† | 4,916† | 25,708 |
| | 1925 | 8,333† | 614 | 517 | 8,686 | 5,336 | 23,490 |
| | 1926 | 12,100 | 544 | 470 | 8,667 | 5,095 | 26,878 |
| | 1927 | 13,317 | 558 | 509 | 8,932 | 5,038 | 28,357 |
| | 1928 | 13,333 | 585 | 509 | 9,280 | 5,043 | 28,754 |
| | 1929 | 12,760 | 578 | 561 | 9,534 | 4,791 | 28,227 |
| | 1930 | 13,376 | 584 | 529 | 8,849 | 4,363 | 27,704 |
| | 1931 | 13,388 | 608 | 538 | 8,024 | 3,890 | 26,489 |
| | 1932 | 12,623 | 709 | 748 | 7,824 | 3,684 | 25,597 |
| | 1933 | 11,861 | 1,025 | 891 | 7,971 | 3,050 | 24,812 |
| | 1934 | 12,051 | 1,035 | 882 | 7,839 | 2,849 | 24,671 |

*In Yukon Territory a few hundred tons of coal have been mined each year, employing two to four miners, usually from 50 to 100 days; in 1933 wages averaged $12.38 per day for 51 days, four miners; in 1934 wages averaged $7.04 per day for 71 days, three miners. For 1921 the figures were included with British Columbia. In Manitoba, coal mining operations were commenced in 1931, employing 38 men for an average of 23 days, wages averaging $3.46 per day. In 1932, the average number of miners was 6, averaging $2.84 per day, 1,128 man working days. In 1933, the average number of miners was 10, average wage $2.10 per day, 2,056 man working days. In 1934, the average number of miners was 12, average wage $2.03 per day, 3,132 man working days.

†Prolonged dispute during year.

‡Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid.

§Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

# APPENDIX D

## Wages and Hours of Labour under Provincial Minimum Wage Legislation and on Federal Government Contracts in Canada

Wages and hours of labour are now subject to regulation under provincial legislation in three ways: first, under orders as to minimum wages, and in some provinces maximum hours, issued by Boards appointed under minimum wage Acts in seven provinces, which apply primarily to the employment of females except in British Columbia; second, under legislation in three provinces providing that the wages and hours specified in a collective labour agreement between employers and workmen, through their representatives, may be extended to and made obligatory for all employers and workers in the same trade or industry and the same locality or district, by the provincial government, that is by Order in Council; third, by regulations as to employment conditions in certain industries under legislation applicable only to such industries.

Until 1934 only the first method had been adopted in any of the provinces in Canada. Between 1918 and 1930 statutes providing for the establishment of minimum wage rates for females by boards or commissions had been passed in all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is not to a great extent industrial, the dates being as follows: British Columbia and Manitoba, 1918; Quebec and Saskatchewan, 1919; Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta, 1920; New Brunswick, 1930. In Quebec the Act was not put into force and orders issued until 1926, in Nova Scotia not until 1930. The New Brunswick statute comes into force on proclamation and has not yet been proclaimed. In British Columbia a Male Minimum Wage Act was enacted in 1925, but this was replaced by a new statute in 1929 and again in 1934. The Hours of Work Act, 1923, had provided for the eight hour day in industrial undertakings but a new statute, the Hours of Work Act, 1934, replaced this. The Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, similarly replaced that passed in 1918. A Board of Industrial Relations was appointed to administer these three statutes.

The second method was adopted in 1934 in the province of Quebec through the enactment of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act and in 1935 in both Ontario and in Alberta by the passage of an Industrial Standards Act. Some provision of this nature had been made in the Department of Trade and Industry Act in Alberta in 1934 but no action in this respect has been reported.

In 1934, also, the third method was adopted in New Brunswick and Quebec by statutes applying to forest operations. In Quebec and Nova Scotia, statutes of 1933 and 1935, respectively, give the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to fix maximum hours of work. In Quebec the Act applies to any industry or trade except those in agriculture. In Nova Scotia the scope of the Act is limited to industrial undertakings such as mines, construction, factories, etc. In Quebec, Orders in Council have been passed regulating hours in building and in beauty parlors. The Nova Scotia statute has not yet been proclaimed.

The various provincial statutes as to factories, mines, etc., provide for the limitation and regulation of hours of labour in the respective industries.

In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, the Minimum Wage Acts provide that the minimum rates for females may be made applicable to males in certain respects. In Alberta this is provided for under the Factories Act. In 1934, the Manitoba Fair Wages Act, 1916, providing for minimum wages on building and construction under provincial government contracts was amended to make the rates applicable on private works. The above provisions as to male workers are outlined in footnotes to the tables of minimum wages for females in this section, and also are described in the paragraphs on male workers.

## Minimum Wage Rates on Federal Government Contracts

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, the Fair Wages Policy of the Federal Government has provided for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district where the work was performed, or in the absence of current rates for fair and reasonable rates. This policy applied to building and construction work and to the manufacture of government supplies.

In 1922 the application of this policy by the various departments of the government was standardized under an Order in Council, setting forth the labour conditions to be inserted in contracts for building and construction and for the manufacture and supply of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores.

In 1930, the Fair Wage and Eight Hour Day Act was passed, applicable to all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any Federal work. This statute provides for the observance of current rates

of wages and requires also that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable and that the working hours are not to exceed eight a day.

On December 31, 1934, the labour conditions previously applicable to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies as listed above, were rescinded and new conditions substituted therefor. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 24.)

The requirement for the payment of wages not less than current rates or fair and reasonable rates, if there are no current rates, is retained, but it is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age will be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces. In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors are required to pay the males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls under the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is also provided that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents per hour, and for female workers, 18 years of age and over, 20 cents per hour, but in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contract work. For instance for a 50 hour week on a Federal Government contract a male 18 years of age and over, whether experienced or inexperienced, must be paid not less than $15 and a female $10 even if the provincial minimum scale may provide $6, $7, $8, etc., but if the provincial minimum scale is in excess of $15 in the case of male and $10 in the case of female workers then the provincial scale must prevail.

*The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935*

During the 1935 session of Parliament the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, was passed, to come into effect on May 1, 1936, repealing the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930. The new statute provides for the forty-four hour week and for other labour conditions in work under federal government contracts for building and construction and on works towards which federal aid is granted by way of subsidy, loan, etc., as before, but extends the list of such works to include those carried out by any provincial and municipal authority if financial aid is given by the federal government "unless the grant or payment is by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada excepted." It is also provided that regulations may be made to require the furnishing of any necessary information to ensure the enforcement of the statute. Any contract may be exempted from the Act by Order in Council before being entered into.

## Other Federal Legislation as to Wages and Hours of Labour, 1935

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, providing for the eight hour day and forty-eight hour week in mining, manufacturing, construction and transportation industries, with certain exceptions, came into effect on October 5, 1935.

The Minimum Wage Act empowers the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to provide for the establishment of minimum wages in "rateable trades," those for which no effective regulation by collective agreement or otherwise exists and in which wages are exceptionally low. This Act comes into force on proclamation, not prior to April 25, 1936.

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, assented to April 4, 1935, coming into force three months thereafter, applies to the industries under the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, and requires employers to grant a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every seven days.

These statutes were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, pages 620-623, and a further statement appeared in the November issue on page 975.

## Minimum Wages for Female Employees

The following tables give data as to minimum rates of wages for females under orders of the various provincial boards in effect at the end of 1935. The figures as to hours are those for which the minimum rates are payable under such orders, subject to certain modifications, or are the maximum hours under the minimum wage or other legislation, as explained in footnotes.

The more important of the rules for the application of the rates under the orders have been given in footnotes. For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time as issued. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

## I.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN NOVA SCOTIA*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours per Week for which minimum wage rates payable ‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers over 18 years † | Young Girls under 18 years † | |
| | $ | $ | $ | |
| *Food Trades including making of confectionery biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries: (a)* | | | | |
| Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 7.00–10.00*c* | 44–50 |
| All towns under 17,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 6.00– 9.00*c* | 44–50 |
| *Textile and Needle Trades and allied sewing trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and the working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes, furs, etc: (a)* | | | | |
| Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 7.00–10.00*c* | 44–50 |
| All towns under 17,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 6.00– 9.00*c* | 44–50 |
| *Employees in all Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the Paper Trades (which include printing, book binding, paper boz making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper or paper products): (d)* | | | | |
| Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 7.00–10.00*c* | 44–50 |
| All towns under 17,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 6.00– 9.00*c* | 44–50 |
| *Employees in Shops and Stores, including millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, situated or in any way connected with a shop or store: (e) (f)* | | | | |
| Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over | 11.00 | 8.00–10.00*c* | 7.00–10.00*c* | 44–50*g* |
| All towns under 17,000 population | 10.00 | 7.00– 9.00*c* | 6.00– 9.00*c* | 44–50*g* |
| *Operators in the Telephone Companies:* | | | | |
| Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 8.00–10.00*c* | 44–50 |
| Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines and Westville | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 7.00– 9.00*c* | 44–50 |
| All other incorporated towns | 9.00 | 7.00– 8.00*b* | 6.00– 8.00*c* | 44–50 |
| *Employees in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (a)* | | | | |
| Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 9.00–10.00*b* | 44–50 |
| All towns under 17,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 44–50 |
| *Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: (a)* | | | | |
| Halifax | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 7.00–10.00*c* | 44–50 |
| Sydney and Glace Bay | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*b* | 7.00–10.00*c* | 44–50 |
| All other incorporated towns | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*b* | 6.00– 9.00*c* | 44–50 |

*Minimum wage orders apply to cities and incorporated towns. Permits may be issued for handicapped workers to work for lower wages and also for variation or suspension of the regulations in exceptional conditions.

†Number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both not to exceed 25 per cent of total female working force except where total working force is less than four.

‡Hours for which minimum rates payable to be not less than 44 nor more than 50 per week. Work in excess of 50 hours to be paid at proportionate rates (except in shops and stores); for less than 44 hours deductions may be made at proportionate rates. Employees required to wait on the premises to be paid for such waiting time. Under Nova Scotia Factories Act, there is no restriction on the normal hours for women in factories but in case of emergency the inspector may permit hours up to 12½ a day and 72½ a week for not more than 36 days in the year.

*(a)* In these occupations, if lodging is furnished, not more than $2 may be deducted from wage; if board is furnished not more than $4 per week for board nor 25 cents for each meal may be deducted. In the case of laundries, not more than $4.50 may be deducted for board and lodging in Halifax and other towns, except in Sydney and Glace Bay where not more than $1.50 for lodging and $4.50 for board may be deducted. In the case of shops and stores, the only provision is for a deduction of a maximum of 25 cents per meal.

*(b)* After one year, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid.

*(c)* After 18 months, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid, but no young girl on reaching age of 18 to receive less than rate for inexperienced adult.

*(d)* Pieceworkers to be paid minimum wage scale for first six months. For pieceworkers of more than six months' experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive the minimum established rate.

*(e)* A probationary period of three months is allowed for which no wages are stipulated.

*(f)* Seats to be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four employees or fraction thereof.

*(g)* From December 15 to December 31 the hours in shops and stores for which the minimum wage must be paid may be extended up to 60 a week. Hours in excess of 50 per week, except between December 15 and December 31, must be paid for at not less than one and one half times the minimum rate calculated on the basis of a 50 hour week.

## II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | Hours for which minimum wages payable† |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers | |
| | $ | $ | |
| *Food Industry including the making of confectionery, chocolate; pastry, biscuits, bread, macaroni and cereals of all kinds; jam, gum, spices and grocery specialties, crushed and evaporated fruits, syrup, pickles; breweries, distilleries, manufacturing and bottling of mineral and aerated water, ginger ale and soft drinks; creameries, butter and cheese factories; packing houses and all allied industries (excepting seasonal canneries of fruits and vegetables): (a)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 20 miles of the Island of Montreal | 21 cents‡ | 15 cents‡ | – |
| The rest of the Province | 19 cents‡ | 13 cents‡ | – |
| *Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes Industry: (b), (c), (d), (e)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | 50 |
| The rest of the Province | 9.00 | 6.00– 8.00 | 55 |
| *Paper Industry and Allied Processes, including paper boxes and paper bag making, wooden boxes partially made or finished with paper or cardboard; all kinds of paper and all fibre, pulp and paper products: (a), (f)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 21 cents‡ | 15 cents‡ | – |
| The rest of the Province | 19 cents‡ | 13 cents‡ | – |
| *Printing, Bookbinding, Lithographing and Envelope-making Establishments: (b), (c), (d), (e)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | (g) |
| The rest of the Province | 9.00 | 6.00– 8.00 | (g) |
| *Fur Industry except dyeing and hide-dressing plants: (b), (c), (d), (e), (h)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | 44 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 50 |
| *Boot and Shoe Industry: (e), (n), (p)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 11.00 | 7.00– 9.00 | 48 |
| City of Quebec and within a radius of 10 miles | 10.00 | 6.00– 8.00 | 48 |
| Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles | 9.50 | 6.00– 7.50 | 48 |
| All other municipalities | 9.00 | 6.00– 7.00 | 48 |
| *Glove and Mitt Industry: (e), (n), (q)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 11.00 | 7.00– 9.00 | 48 |
| Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles | 10.00 | 6.00– 8.00 | 48 |
| The rest of the Province | 9.00 | 6.00– 7.00 | 48 |
| *Leather and Imitation Leather Industry, including the preparing, dressing and dyeing of hides, skins and leather; leather or imitation leather goods, articles for travellers, trunks, satchels, hand bags and pocket books made of leather or any other material: (e), (n), (r)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 11.00 | 7.00– 9.00 | 48 |
| Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles | 10.00 | 6.00– 8.00 | 48 |
| The rest of the Province | 9.00 | 6.00– 7.00 | 48 |
| *Textile Trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes: (e), (i)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 25 cents‡ | 14½ to 19 cents‡ | – |
| The rest of the Province | 21 cents‡ | 12½ to 17 cents‡ | – |
| *Women's, Men's and Boys' Clothing Industries: (b), (c), (d), (e)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | 44 |
| Other cities and towns of a population of over 15,000 | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 50 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 55 |
| *Women's and Misses' Dress Industry (excluding house dresses): (e), (o), (s)* | 12.50 | 7.00–10.00 | 44 |
| *Silk Underwear and Fine Lingerie Industry: (e), (o), (t)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–10.00 | 48 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 6.00– 8.00 | 48 |
| *Overalls, Mackinaws, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Fabric, Rayon and Cotton Underwear, Embroidery, Corsets and Brassieres, Children's Dresses, House Dresses, Kimonas, Custom Millinery and all needle or sewing machine work not already covered by another Order: (e), (k), (u)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 11.00 | 7.00– 9.00 | 48 |
| Other cities and towns of a population of 15,000 and over | 10.00 | 6.00– 8z00 | 50 |
| The rest of the Province | 9.00 | 6.00– 7.00 | 50 |
| *Cloth Hats, Caps and Millinery Industries (except custom millinery): (b), (c), (d), (e)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | 44 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 50 |
| *Rubber, Linoleum, Oil Cloth Trades and Allied Processes: (b), (c), (d), (e)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.00 | 7.00–11.00 | 50 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 50 |

II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC* —*Concluded*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | Hours for which minimum wages payable† |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers | |
| | $ | $ | |
| *Jewelry and Optical Trades, including Watch-making, Silver Plating and Allied Processes: (b), (c), (d), (e)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | 48 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 50 |
| *Departmental Stores, Chain Stores and Retail Stores: (e), (j), (l)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal *(j)* | 12.50 | 7.00–10.00 | 48 |
| Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and cities of a population over 25,000 *(j)* | 11.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 48 |
| Cities and towns of a population between 10,000 and 25,000 *(a)* | 10.00 | 6.00 | 48 |
| Cities and towns of a population between 5,000 and 10,000 *(a)* | 17 cents‡ | 12 cents‡ | – |
| *Laundries, Dye Works, Dry Cleaning Establishments and all connected services: (k)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 30 miles of the Island of Montreal | 22 cents‡ | 16 to 20 cents‡ | – |
| The rest of the Province | 18 cents‡ | 13 to 15 cents‡ | – |
| *Hairdressing Establishments, Beauty Parlours and similar occupations: (b), (e), (f), (m)* | | | |
| City and Island of Montreal | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00 | 48 |
| Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and cities of a population over 25,000 | 10.00 | 6.00– 9.00 | 48 |

* Minimum Wage Orders apply throughout the Province unless otherwise noted in this table. No male worker may be employed on work ordinarily performed by women at less than the minimum wage fixed for women for such work. Permits may be issued by the Minimum Wage Commission for lower wage rates for girls or women who are physically unable to do the normal amount of work. Wage rates for female workers are also included in certain agreements under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act outlined under "Minimum Wages for Male Employees".

† Hours worked less or more per week than those shown below must be paid at proportionate rates, except in fur industry and in stores. Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, maximum hours per week in industrial establishments for females are 55 and in commercial establishments in cities or towns of over 10,000, 60 per week (except last two weeks of December) but permits to work up to 65 hours in cases of emergency may be granted by the inspector under this Act for not more than 6 weeks in a year.

‡Per hour.

*(a)* At least one half of the employees must be paid the higher minimum rate.

*(b)* After two years apprenticeship, experienced workers' rate must be paid.

*(c)* The number of apprentices must not exceed half of the total female force.

*(d)* Pieceworkers to be paid the minimum wage rate for beginners during their first six months of apprenticeship. For those pieceworkers of six months experience or more, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive these minimum wage rates.

*(e)* The Commission may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in exceptional conditions.

*(f)* If a special uniform required, it shall be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

*(g)* Minimum rates payable for the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

*(h)* Overtime to be paid for at one and a half times the regular minimum rates; short time to be paid for *pro rata* of the regular minimum rates.

*(i)* At least 65 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 25 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

*(j)* At least 70 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

*(k)* At least 70 per cent of the employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

*(l)* Regular full or part time employees, employed in Montreal and the Island of Montreal and all other municipalities of a population 10,000 or more, for less than 48 hours per week, must be paid 12½ per cent higher than the standard minimum rate if such weekly wage does not then amount to more than the minimum for the 48 hour week. Overtime to be paid at proportionate rates. Extra staff: 25 cents, 20 cents, 18 cents and 16 cents per hour by the zones covered in the Order respectively. This Order does not apply to employees governed by any other order of the Commission. If board and lodging furnished by the employer the following deductions may be made from wages: in Montreal and Island of Montreal, $2 per week for lodging, 20 cents per meal or $5 for full board; in the rest of the Province, $1.50 for lodging, 15 cents per meal or $4 per week for full board.

*(m)* The number of apprentices in any establishment must not exceed 25 per cent of the total female employees, except if less than 4 employees, when one apprentice may be employed.

*(n)* At least 65 per cent of the employees must receive the highest rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 20 per cent at least the lowest rate.

*(o)* At least 65 per cent of employees must be paid the highest rate, another 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent at least the lowest specified rate.

*(p)* This revised Order will replace the Orders in effect since 1933, from February 22, 1936.

*(q)* This new Order comes into effect February 15, 1936.

*(r)* This new Order comes into effect, March 21, 1936.

*(s)* This revised Order will replace the Order in effect since 1934, from March 2, 1936.

*(t)* This new Order comes into effect March 23, 1936.

*(u)* Children's dresses, house dresses, kimonas and custom millinery are only included in this Order from March 23, 1936.

## III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours per week ‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over | Young Girls, under 18 years † | |
| | $ | $ | $ | |
| *Factories, including textile trades, needle trades, drugs and chemicals, etc., boot and shoe and all other leather trades, electrical trades, food trades, tobacco trades, rubber trades, printing trades, paper trades and all other factory trades (except seasonal canning and jewelry trades): (b)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 8.00–10.00*d* | 48 |
| Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto | 12.50 | 9.50–10.50*c* | 8.00–10.00*d* | 48 |
| Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*c* | 7.00–10.00*d* | 50 |
| Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*c* | 7.00–10.00*d* | 54 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*c* | 6.00– 9.00*d* | 54 |
| *Factories canning, packing and evaporating fruits and vegetables, which operate seasonally: (e), (f)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 25c. per hour *g* | 25c. per hour *g* | 20c. per hour *h* | — |
| Cities of 30,000 population or over, except Toronto | 23c. per hour *g* | 23c. per hour *g* | 17c. per hour *h* | — |
| Cities and towns 5,000 to 30,000 population | 22c. per hour *g* | 22c. per hour *g* | 15c. per hour *h* | — |
| Towns and villages 2,000 to 5,000 population | 20c. per hour *g* | 20c. per hour *g* | 15c. per hour *h* | — |
| The rest of the Province | 18c. per hour *g* | 18c. per hour *g* | 15c. per hour *h* | — |
| *Jewelry Trades: (b)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 | 9.00–11.00*d* | 7.00–10.50*l* | 48 |
| Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto | 11.50 | 8.00–10.00*d* | 7.00–10.50*l* | 48 |
| Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 7.50– 9.50*d* | 6.00– 9.50*l* | 50 |
| Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population | 11.00 | 7.50– 9.50*d* | 6.00– 9.50*l* | 54 |
| The rest of the Province | 10.00 | 7.50– 9.50*d* | 6.00– 9.00*l* | 54 |
| *Custom Millinery Trades (in shops and workrooms, but not in factories): (j)* | | | | |
| Toronto *(i)* | 12.50 | 6.00–10.00*k* | 6.00–10.00*k* | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor *(i)* | 12.00 | 6.00–10.00*k* | 6.00–10.00*k* | 48 |
| Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 5.00– 9.00*k* | 5.00– 9.00*k* | 50 |
| Places of population 4,000 to 10,000 | 10.00 | 5.00– 9.00*k* | 5.00– 9.00*k* | 54 |
| *Telephone Systems, including Telephone Switchboard or Exchange:* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 10.00–11.00*c* | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor | 12.00 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 10.00–11.00*c* | 48 |
| Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*c* | 9.00–10.00*c* | 48 |
| Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*c* | 8.00– 9.00*c* | 48 |
| The rest of the Province: | | | | |
| Exchanges with over 300 lines | 9.00 | 7.00– 8.00*c* | 7.00– 8.00*c* | 48 |
| Exchanges with between 50 and 300 lines | 7.00 | 5.00– 6.00*c* | 5.00– 6.00*c* | 48 |
| *Retail Stores: (m)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 8.00–11.00*l* | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor | 12.00 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 8.00–11.00*l* | 48 |
| Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*c* | 7.00–10.00*l* | 50 |
| Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*c* | 6.00– 9.00*l* | 54 |
| Towns and villages 1,000 to 4,000 population | 9.00 | 6.00– 8.00*d* | 6.00– 8.00*d* | 54 |
| The rest of the Province | 8.00 | 6.00– 7.00*d* | 6.00– 7.00*c* | 54 |
| *Theatres and Amusement Places, including ushers, cashiers and cleaners: (n)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 per week or 30 cents per hour for all | | | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor | 12.00 per week or 27 cents per hour for all | | | 48 |
| Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all | | | 50 |
| The rest of the Province | 11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all | | | 54 |
| *Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: (e), (o)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 | 10.00–11.00*p* | 9.00–11.00*d* | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor | 12.00 | 10.00–11.00*p* | 7.00–10.00*d* | 48 |
| Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*p* | 7.00–10.00*d* | 50 |
| The rest of the Province | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*p* | 7.00–10.00*d* | 54 |
| *Offices: (q)* | | | | |
| Toronto *(r)* | 12.50 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 8.00–10.00*d* | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor *(r)* | 12.00 | 10.00–11.00*c* | 8.00–10.00*d* | 48 |
| Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*c* | 7.00– 9.00*d* | 50 |
| Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population | 10.00 | 8.00– 9.00*c* | 6.00– 8.00*d* | 54 |
| Towns and villages 1,000 to 4,000 population | 9.00 | 6.00– 8.00*d* | 6.00– 8.00*d* | 54 |
| The rest of the Province | 8.00 | 6.00– 7.00*d* | 6.00– 7.00*d* | 54 |
| *Elevator Employees: (s)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 for all | | | 48 |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor | 12.00 for all | | | 48 |
| Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population | 11.00 for all | | | 50 |
| Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population | 10.00 for all | | | 54 |
| Places 1,000 to 4,000 population | 9.00 for all | | | 54 |
| The rest of the Province | 8.00 for all | | | 54 |

## III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO*—*Concluded*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours per week ‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over | Young Girls, under 18 years † | |
| | $ | $ | $ | |
| *Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (e)* | | | | |
| Toronto | | 26 cents per hour for all | | — |
| Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor | | 25 cents per hour for all | | — |
| Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population | | 22 cents per hour for all | | — |
| Towns and places 4,000 to 10,000 population | | 20 cents per hour for all | | — |
| *Hairdressing or Manicuring Establishments, Beauty Parlours. etc.: (t)* | | | | |
| Toronto | 12.50 | 6.00–10.00*a* | 6.00–10.00*a* | 48 |
| Other cities of over 30,000 population | 12.00 | 6.00–10.00*a* | 6.00–10.00*a* | 48 |
| *Shoe Shine Parlours:* | | | | |
| Toronto | | 12.50 for all | | 50 |

*Minimum wage rates apply throughout the Province unless otherwise stated in the order. No male worker may be employed in a class of employment for which a minimum wage is fixed for women at less than that minimum wage. Special permits may be issued to physically handicapped workers or those over 60 years to work for lower wages. Minimum wage rates for female employees are also included in certain schedules under the Industrial Standards Act outlined under "Minimum Wages for Male Employees".

† No young girl worker on reaching age of 18 years is to receive less than rate fixed for inexperienced adult.

‡Minimum weekly rates are payable for these hours or for the usual number of hours per week normally worked in the establishment, if less than this number. No deduction below minimum wage for absence is to exceed value of the time lost. Overtime to be paid at proportionate rates. An employee required to wait on the premises to be paid for such time. Under Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, maximum hours for females are 60 per week, but in factories permits to work up to 12½ hours per day or 72½ hours per week in cases of emergency may be given by the factory inspector for not more than 36 days in the year.

*(a)* For learners, no wage stipulated for first three months, $6 per week for second three months.

*(b)* All beginners on piecework to be paid not less than the time work rates for beginners during first six months. For piece-workers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent earn the minimum rate.

*(c)* After one year, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(d)* After 18 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(e)* Lodging not to be charged at more than $2.00 per week and board $5.00 per week in Toronto and at $1.50 and $4.50 in the rest of the province, except in the canning industry where not more than $1.50 for lodging and $4.50 for board may be charged throughout the province; single meals at not more than 25 cents.

*(f)* For piecework in the canning industry, it is sufficient if 60 per cent of the pieceworkers earn the minimum rate.

*(g)* All workers between the ages of 18 and 60 years.

*(h)* All workers under 18 or over 60 years of age.

*(i)* Not more than one-third of employees to be apprentices, except when staff is less than four.

*(j)* An employment of ten weeks or more in any period of six months to be deemed sufficient for that of six months in computing time of apprenticeship.

*(k)* After 3 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(l)* After 2 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(m)* The number of inexperienced adults or young girls shall in neither case exceed 25 per cent of the total female working force except where the total female working force is less than four.

*(n)* An employee working less than 40 hours per week to be paid on hourly basis.

*(o)* A young girl employed in this industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years must be paid rate for experienced adult on reaching the age of 18 years.

*(p)* After 6 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(q)* Any office worker with a diploma from an accredited business college or commercial department of a high school to be paid experienced worker's rate.

*(r)* If employed a year or more in an office before reaching the age of 18 years, a worker to receive experienced worker's wage rate on reaching age of 18 years. If working less than a year when reaching age of 18 years, experienced worker's rate to be paid as soon thereafter as the year's experience has been completed.

*(s)* A learning period of two weeks with no prescribed wage before minimum wage rates applicable.

*(t)* Number of inexperienced workers not to exceed one-quarter of total females employed if there are four or more female employees.

## IV.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours‡ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers 18 years and over | Young girls under 18 years | Per day | Per week |
| | $ | $ | $ | | |
| *Abattoirs, Cigars, Confectionery and Biscuits, Creameries, Drug, Groceries, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Paper Box, Pickles, Soap and Yeast Industries (a), (b)* | 11.00 | 9.00–10.00*c* | 8.00–10.00*d* | 9 | 48 |
| *Furriers' Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface (a), (b)* | 12.00 | 9.00–10.50*c* | 8.00–10.00*e* | 9 | 48 |
| *Artificial Flowers, Bedding, Ladies' Wear, Hats, Caps, Embroidery, Jewelry, Regalia and Garments which include all Clothing Trades except dress-making, millinery, custom tailoring and furriers, throughout the Province (a)* | 11.00 | 8.80*c* | 8.80*c* | 8 | 44 |
| *Tailoring Establishments (a), (b)* | 12.00 | 6.00–11.00*f* | 6.00–11.00*f* | 9 | 50 |
| *Millinery Establishments (a), (b)* | 12.00 | 5.00–10.00*g* | 5.00–10.00*g* | 8½*h* | 50 |
| *Bag Factories, throughout the Province (a)* | 11.00 | 10.00–10.50*c* | 9.00–10.50*d* | 9 | 48 |
| *Printing, Lithographing, Bookbinding, Envelope Manufacturing and other Manufacturing Operations of wholesale stationers (a), (b)* | 12.00 | 8.00–11.00*i* | 8.00–11.00*i* | 9 | 48 |
| *Paint, Broom and Seed Packing Factories (a), (b), (j)* | 12.00 | 9.00–11.00*e* | 7.00–11.00*e* | 9 | 50 |
| *Auto Tops, Caskets, loves, Knitting, Leather Goods, Tents and Awnings, throughout the Province (a)* | 12.00 | 8.00–11.00*d* | 8.00–11.00*d* | 9 | 48 |

IV.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA*—*Concluded*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours‡ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers 18 years and over | Young girls under 18 years | Per day | Per week |
| | $ | $ | $ | | |
| *Departmental Stores and Mail Order Houses including manufacturing departments (a), (l)* | 12.00 | 9.00–11.00*d* | 8.00–10.00*k* | 9 | 48*m* |
| *Retail Stores, including Shops, Booths, Stalls, News Stands, Delivery and Messenger Services, throughout the Province (a), (b), (o)** | 12.00 | 9.00–11.00*d* | 9.00–11.00*d* | 9*n* | 48*n* |
| *Places of Amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James:* | | | | | |
| Ticket Sellers and ushers | 12.00*p* | 12.00*p* | *p* | 9 | 48 |
| Cleaners | 35c. per hr. | 35c. per hr. | *p* | 9 | 48 |
| *Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface (a), (b) (o)* | 12.00*q* | 9.00–11.00*e,t* | 9.00–11.00*e,t* | 9 | 50 |
| *Beauty Parlours, Barber Shops and Hairdressing Establishments (b)* | 12.00 | 8.00–11.00*r* | 8.00–11.00*r* | 10 | 48 |
| *Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Victualling Houses and Refreshment Stands: (b), (o)* | | | | | |
| Area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, the City of Brandon at any time and the City of Portage la Prairie from May to October inclusive and at any summer resort during June, July, August, September | 12.00*q* | 9.60*s,t* | 9.60*s,t* | 10 | 48 |
| In any other part of the Province (*y*) | 9.60*t,y* | 9.60*t,y* | 9.60*t,y* | 10 | 48 |
| *Offices in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James (u)* | 12.50 | 10.50–11.50*c* | 8.00–10.50*v* | 8 | 44 |
| *Brickyards, Rag Industry and Seasonal and Casual Employment in Industries in the Province of Manitoba not covered by other regulations* | 12.00*w* | 12.00*w* | 12.00*w* | 9 | 48 |
| *General Employees, 18 years of age or over, in Occupations not otherwise regulated and not specifically excepted:*† | | | | | |
| In any city or in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona or any summer resort during the months of June, July, August or September | 12.00*q* | 12.00*q* | ..... | ..... | 48 |
| In any other part of the Province | 10.00*t* | 10.00*t* | ..... | ..... | 48 |

*Minimum wage orders apply to women and to boys under 18 in cities only, except where otherwise noted. In the Order *re* Retail Stores, etc., women workers are covered throughout the Province, but boys under 18 only in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon. (Special rates for boys and men in some industries are shown on page 112.) In any class of industry where a minimum wage is established, no person 18 years or over to be employed at less than 25 cents per hour except where regulations of the Board provide for different rates. The Board may issue a permit granting modification of or exemption from the regulations in case of exceptional conditions.

† Farm and market garden workers and private domestic workers are excepted, and this Order is not effective if a lower rate is permitted by any other regulation under the provisions of the Act.

‡ The hours not to exceed these, except that overtime may be worked on permit from the Bureau of Labour but not for more than 36 days in a year, 6 hours in any week or 3 hours in any day. Payment for such overtime to be at regular rates. Any employee required to wait on the premises, is to be paid for such waiting time.

(*a*) The number of learners and minors not to exceed 25 per cent of the number of experienced female employees in the case of abattoirs, etc., artificial flowers, etc., departmental and retail stores, laundries, etc., and hotels and restaurants; and not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of female employees in the other orders concerned.

(*b*) If board or lodging furnished by employer, the cost to the employee is not to exceed $2 per week for lodging, $4.50 for board or $6 for both; in hotels, restaurants, etc., not more than $2.50 for lodging and $4 for board may be charged employees.

(*c*) After six months, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(*d*) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(*e*) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. (In furrier's establishments, if a minor reaches age of 18 years before this period, she is to serve only one half of the remainder of the learning period before receiving experienced worker's rate.)

(*f*) After 24 weeks, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. Minors to be classed as learners.

(*g*) After six seasons of at least 10 weeks each, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(*h*) If establishment is associated with a shop or store, the same hours to be observed as by the selling staff of the shop or store. In establishments which remain open Saturday evenings, hours may be increased to 11½ for Saturday and 54 per week during December but maximum is 49 hours per week during remainder of year.

(*i*) After two years, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. Minors to be classed as learners.

(*j*) No minor to work in a rag factory, and no period of adult learning in a rag factory.

(*k*) Employees who have been working one year or more to be considered experienced adults on reaching the age of 18 years.

(*l*) This Order covers all departments including manufacturing and special service departments except where another Order of the Board applicable to the same work in other industrial classes exists which is more favourable to the employee, in which case the more favourable to the employee prevails.

(*m*) From November 1 to December 24, workers in mail order department, and from December 15 to December 24, the sales force may work 9 hours per week overtime; also at stocktaking one additional night may be worked.

(*n*) Except that 11½ hours may be worked on Saturday.

(*o*) Uniforms required must be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

(*p*) No minor (under 18) to be employed. Ticket sellers and ushers working less than 40 hours per week must be paid at least 30 cents per hour.

(*q*) Or 25 cents per hour.

(*r*) A probationary period of 3 months with wage rates not stipulated; after 18 months further experience, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(*s*) After three months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(*t*) Or 20 cents per hour except for the Order for General Employees for whom rate is 21 cents.

(*u*) Where more than 8 female workers are employed, not more than 25 per cent of the total office staff to be learners or minors. A business course to be equivalent of experience.

(*v*) Girls of 15 years $8, of 16 years $9, of 17 years $10, of 17½ years $10.50.

(*w*) Or 30 cents per hour.

(*x*) $12 if employed at press feeding or operating sewing machine.

(*y*) And in Portage la Prairie from November to April inclusive. In places of a population of less than 1,000, from November to April inclusive, this minimum rate may be reduced by 10 per cent.

(*z*) Employees of 18 years or over in hotels may work more than 48 hours, with all such overtime to be paid for *pro rata*.

## V.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours per week † |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over | Young girls under 18 years | |
| | $ | $ | $ | |
| *Laundries and Factories (a), (b)* | 13.00 | 9.00–11.50*c* | 9.00–11.50*c* | 48 |
| *Mail Order Houses (a)* | 13.50 | 9.00–11.00*c* | 6.00– 7.00*d* | 48 |
| *Shops and Stores: (a), (e), (f)* | | | | |
| Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon | 14.00 | 9.00–12.50*g* | 6.00– 7.00*d* | 49*h* |
| North Battleford, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn and Yorkton | 14.00 | 9.00–12.50*g* | 6.00– 7.00*d* | 51*h* |
| *Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (a), (i)* | | | | |
| Kitchen Help | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 49 |
| All others | 12.00 | 10.00*j* | 10.00*j* | 49 |
| *Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops (a)* | 14.00 | 5.00–12.00*k* | 5.00–12.00*k* | 48 |

* The Minimum wage orders apply only to cities, but the Board may extend an order to any other part of the Province, and may also declare any order to apply to male employees in shops and factories.

†Maximum hours per week; longer hours may only be worked with a permit from the Minimum Wage Board except for laundries and factories where such permit must be obtained from an inspector under the Factories Act, and such overtime to be paid at not less than the minimum rate. (Under the Factories Act inspector may permit a 12½ hour day, 72½ hour week in emergencies for 36 days in the year). Overtime must be paid at regular rates. If shorter number of hours worked, weekly wages may be reduced proportionately, but in no case to less than 20 cents per hour.

*(a)* Where meals are furnished by employer, not more than 20 cents a meal to be charged.

*(b)* In photographic studios and workrooms, apprentices not wholly employed in film developing may work three months at $5 per week and the following year at the regular learners' scale. Learners in knitting, hat and wearing apparel factories and book binderies may work six months at $7.50 per week and a following year at the regular learners' scale.

*(c)* After one year, full minimum rate for experienced workers to be paid.

*(d)* After one year, or on reaching age of 18 years, minor learners to be considered adult learners.

*(e)* For millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments, situated in a shop or store, an inexperienced adult female employee to be paid not less than $3 per week for six months, $6 per week for next six months and $7 for next six months, after which they are to be paid at the full minimum rate for experienced workers. A probation period of six months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed in the case of minor learners, after which period, minor learners to be paid the rates for adult inexperienced workers.

*(f)* Seats must be provided in the proportion of one to every four employees.

*(g)* After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(h)* Between December 15 and December 31, hours may be increased up to 56 per week.

*(i)* Where board and lodging furnished by employer, minimum wage rate to be $5.00 per week for experienced workers and $4.00 for inexperienced workers and $3.00 for kitchen help. Where meals only furnished by employer, minimum wage rate $7.00 for experienced workers and $6.00 for inexperienced workers and $5.00 for kitchen help. Where lodging only furnished by employer, minimum wage rate $9.00 for experienced workers and $8.00 for inexperienced workers and $7.00 for kitchen help.

*(j)* After 3 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(k)* A probationary period of three months with no wages; after which period, two years as learner before being considered an experienced worker. Not more than 25 per cent of total female employees may be apprentices, unless there are less than four female employees when one apprentice may be employed.

## VI.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | Hours† | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced workers | Apprentices‡ | Per day | Per week |
| | $ | $ | | |
| *Manufacturing:* | | | | |
| Bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing | 12.50 | 7.00–11.00*a* | 9 | 48 |
| Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing | 12.50 | 6.00–10.00*b* | 9 | 48 |
| Millinery | 12.50 | 4.00–10.00*b* | 9 | 48 |
| Other manufacturing | 12.50 | 6.00–10.00*c* | 9 | 48 |
| *Fruit and Vegetable canning, drying and packing* | 12.50 | 9.00–10.00*d* | 9 | 48 |
| *Shops, stores and mail order houses* | 12.50 | 7.50–11.00*e* | 9*f* | 52 |
| *Telephone operators and post office assistants (g)* | 14.00 | 7.50–12.00*b* | 9 | 48 |
| *Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments* | 12.50 | 9.50–11.50*e* | 9 | 48 |
| *Offices* | 14.00 | 7.50–12.00*b* | 9 | 48 |
| *Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc.: (h)* | | | | |
| for a 6-day week | 12.50 | 9.00–11.00*i* | 9 | 48 |
| for a 7-day week | 14.50 | 10.50–13.00*i* | 9 | 56 |
| *Personal Service, including beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres, motion picture houses, cabarets, garages, operation of elevators, etc.:* | | | | |
| Hairdressing, manicuring, beauty parlours and barber shops | 14.00 | 6.00–12.00*b* | 9 | 48 |
| Ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, cloakroom attendants in cabarets and dance halls *(j)* | 14.00 | 14.00 | 9 | 48*k* |

*Minimum wage orders apply to cities, towns and villages with a population of 600 or over and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Park and Jasper, except in case of the Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Drying and Packing Industry in which industry the order applies throughout the province. The Factories Act provides that wherever a minimum wage fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker to be employed for less except indentured apprentices.

†Maximum hours, except that a temporary increase may be made with permission of Minimum Wage Board, any such overtime to be paid at regular rates. The minimum wage rate is payable for these maximum hours or for the usual number of hours worked in the establishment if less than these hours and more than forty per week. If the usual number of hours is less than forty per week, proportionate deductions from the minimum rate may be made.

‡Not more than 25 per cent of total female staff may be apprentices.

*(a)* After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced workers to be paid.

*(b)* After a probationary period of one month with no wages stipulated, 11 months may be worked at apprentice scale.

*(c)* In some cases full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid after 9 months apprenticeship and in other cases after one year's apprenticeship.

*(d)* After two months, full minimum wage for experienced worker to be paid.

*(e)* After one year, full minimum wage for experienced worker to be paid.

*(f)* 10½ hours on Saturdays.

*(g)* The minimum wage order applies to all private telephone exchanges in cities, towns and villages having a population of 600 or over and to all public telephone exchanges where the number of subscribers exceeds 250.

*(h)* Where meals are furnished by employer, not more than $5 per week to be deducted from wages for meals; where lodging furnished, not more than $2 per week to be deducted for lodging.

*(i)* After 3 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(j)* If working more than 28 hours and not more than 48 hours per week $14.00 per week. Hourly wages 50 cents per hour.

*(k)* Minimum rates payable if working more than 28 and not more than 48 hours per week.

## VII.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*

| Industries and Occupations | Minimum Wages per Week | | | Hours† | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experienced Workers | Inexperienced Workers, 18 years and over ‡ | Young girls under 18 years ‡ | Per day | Per week |
| *Fishing Industry, including the washing, preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking, packing of fish, except canned fish* | $ 15.50 | $ 12.75–14.75*a* | $ 12.75–14.75*a* | ..... | ..... |
| *Fruit and Vegetable canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc. (b)* | 27c. per hour | 25c. per hour | 25c. per hour | ..... | ..... |
| *Manufacturing Industry* | 14.00 | 7.00–13.00*c* | 7.00–13.00*c* | 8 | 48 |
| *Mercantile Industry (d)* | 12.75 | 9.00–12.00*a* | 7.50–11.00*e* | ..... | 48 |
| *Telephone and Telegraph* | 15.00 | 11.00–13.00*f* | 11.00–13.00*f* | 8*g* | 48*g* |
| *Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industries* | 13.50 | 9.00–12.00*h* | 8.00–12.00*i* | 8 | 48 |
| *Offices* | 15.00 | 11.00–14.00*a* | 11.00–14.00*e* | ..... | 48 |
| *Public Housekeeping (includes waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks and kitchen help in hotels, restaurants, tea rooms, ice cream parlours, light lunch stands, etc., chambermaids in hotels, lodging houses, etc., and elevator operators: (j), (n)* | 14.00 | 12.00*k* | 12.00*k* | ..... | 48 |
| *Janitresses* | *(o)* | *(o)* | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Personal Service (includes employees in manicuring, hairdressing, barbering, etc., ushers in theatres, attendants at other public places of amusement, garages and service stations and drivers of motor cars and other vehicles):* | | | | | |
| Manicuring, hairdressing, barbering, etc. *(p)* | 14.25 | 10.00–13.00*(a)* | 10.00–13.00*e* | ..... | 48 |
| Ushers in theatres, music halls, lecture halls, etc. | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | ..... | 48*m* |
| All others | 14.25 | 14.25 | 10.00–13.00*e* | ..... | 48 |

*Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province. No male worker over 18 years except indentured apprentices may be employed at a class of employment for which a minimum wage for women is fixed at less than this minimum wage.

†Under Hours of Work Act, maximum hours per week except with permit from the Board of Industrial Relations. Overtime is to be paid pro rata.

‡ Special licences may be granted by the Board for employment of adult learners at wage rates fixed in the licences but the number of such licensed employees not to exceed one-seventh of the total number of female employees in the establishment, except if less than seven employees when one adult learner may be allowed. The aggregate number of female workers with special licences and employees under 18 may not, however, exceed 35 per cent of the total number of female workers in the establishment.

*(a)* After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(b)* For experienced worker, 27 cents per hour up to 10 hours per day, 40 cents for hours over 10 and up to 12, and 54 cents for any hours in excess of 12. For inexperienced workers, that is those with less than two months' experience, corresponding wage rates are 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents per hour.

*(c)* For some classes of manufacturing the scale for inexperienced employees is from $8 to $12 covering a period of 6 months, in other classes also from $8 to $12 but covering a period of one year and in a third class which includes printing and bookbinding, dressmaking, tailoring, manufacture of jewelry, furs, leather goods, boots and shoes, hand-made millinery, and other products the scale is from $7 to $13 and covers a period of 18 months. These schedules do not apply to regularly indentured apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Board.

*(d)* The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 35 cents for experienced workers, 25 cents to 35 cents for inexperienced adults and from 20 cents to 30 cents for young girls under 18 years. For the week ending December 21, 1935, overtime was permitted with time and one quarter to be paid for all time worked over 48 hours in that week.

*(e)* After two years, or on reaching age of 18 years after a specified length of experience, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

*(f)* After 9 months, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

*(g)* In an emergency, maximum hours may be increased up to 56 per week, and such overtime to be paid at one and one-half times the rate. Employees customarily on duty between 10 p.m., and 8 a.m., may work 10 hours instead of 8 per day.

*(h)* After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

*(i)* Apprenticeship of two years and rate of $12 to continue until reaching age of 18 years. If age of 18 is reached before completion of one year's apprenticeship, rate for experienced worker to be paid as soon thereafter as the year is completed.

*(j)* If board or lodging furnished by employer, not more than $3 per week for lodging and $5.25 for board to be deducted from wages.

*(k)* After three months, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. For minors, this rate to be paid until age of 18 years.

*(l)* In case of emergency, 52 hours may be worked but time and one-half to be paid for work over 48 hours per week.

*(m)* $14.25 for over 36 and not more than 48 hours per week; $10.80 for over 18 hours and under 36 hours per week. For ushers employed on legal holidays and special matinees, 30 cents per hour with a minimum of 75 cents.

*(n)* The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 37½ cents for experienced workers and 30 cents for inexperienced workers and for young girls under 18 years.

*(o)* This Order includes janitresses, janitress-cleaners and janitress-firemen. Monthly wage rates are: $125 for apartment buildings with over 50 residential suites, $100 for apartment buildings with 25 to 50 suites, $75 for apartment buildings with 13 to 24 suites and 35 cents per hour for all work in smaller buildings. Maximum rentals which may be charged janitresses for their own apartments are stipulated.

*(p)* The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 37½ cents for experienced workers from 27 cents to 35 cents for inexperienced workers and for young girls under 18 years. On December 31, up to 11 hours may be worked, with payment for all work over 8 hours at time and one quarter.

## Minimum Wages for Male Employees

The following statements and tables afford information as to the rates of wages and hours of labour established under provincial legislation as to minimum wage standards for male workers.

### New Brunswick

*New Brunswick Forest Operations Act*

The provincial legislature during the sessions in 1934 passed the New Brunswick Forest Operations Act under which was constituted the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission with powers to make final decisions in labour disputes subject to the approval of the Minister of Lands and Mines and to fix minimum wage scales for the industry. The Act does not apply to work on Christmas trees or firewood operations. The Act permits men inexperienced or physically unfit for a full day's work to be employed at a wage below the minimum rates established if an agreement (approved by the Commission) is signed by the employer and men concerned.

On March 27, 1935, the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission established, for stream-driving, a minimum rate of $1.75 per day and board net, or its equivalent in case of piece work. For booming and sorting a minimum rate of 20 cents per hour net was fixed.

Effective April 15, 1935, the Commission set for cutting, peeling, yarding and hauling (summer season) a minimum wage of $32 per month and board net, or its equivalent in case of piece work.

Effective October 1, 1935, for cutting, yarding and hauling (winter season), a minimum wage of $27 per month and board net, or its equivalent in case of piece work, was fixed, provided, however, that no employer paying higher rates was to be allowed to reduce such rates without showing good cause to the Commission.

### Quebec

The Women's Minimum Wage Act, the orders under which are noted above in the table of minimum wage rates for female employees in Quebec, provides that no male employee may be employed at work which, in the opinion of the Minimum Wage Commission, is ordinarily and by custom performed by women, at a less wage than that fixed by an order of the Commission for such work performed by women.

*Quebec Forests Operations Commission Act*

In 1934 a Commission for the Supervision and Control of Forest Operations was set up. Every timber-limit holder having a licence to cut timber on public lands, or any contractor undertaking forest operations for such a timber-limit holder must before starting forest operations submit to the Commission a report on the wages, hours, supplies, etc., with the prices to be charged employees for goods and services, and any other information required by the Commission. The wage scale and prices so submitted to the Commission must be posted in the camp and if lower wages are paid, any employee may sue for the difference in court. This Commission may investigate forest operations carried on by any timber-limit holder and report to the Minister of Lands and Forests. The Commission has issued regulations applying to all timber-limit holders and contractors carrying on forest operations on Crown lands, in which it is requested that all men employed in the forests on Crown lands should be paid at least $30 net per month or its equivalent in case of piece work, this wage not however necessarily to apply to men incapacitated through age or infirmity, nor to inexperienced young men.

*Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act*

The text of this Act was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and, on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The agreements

apply to both male and female employees unless otherwise stated, but many of the agreements provide that in no case may the wage rates for female workers be less than stated in an order of the Minimum Wage Board. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full. Summaries of wage rates paid under these Orders in Council in the various industries are as follows:—

BAKERS.—Agreements, approved by Orders in Council, as to wages and other working conditions in the baking industry, which have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE during 1935, provide for the following minimum weekly wage rates in the following cities and the districts surrounding them: Quebec—bakers $19 to $22, apprentices $6 for beginners, bakers of doughnuts and rolls $8 to $20, hours 72 per week; salesmen $15, salesmen's helpers $6. deliverymen only (not salesmen) $10 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, June, July and November, 1935). Sherbrooke—bakers $13 to $20, apprentices $6 for beginners (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935). Three Rivers—bakers $15 to $22, apprentice bakers $5 to $10, salesmen $9 plus a commission of 7 per cent on collections (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, May and October, 1935, and January, 1936). Montreal—bakers, helpers and labourers $18 to $22, apprentices $10 to $12, salesmen $15; hours for inside employees 60 per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, August and October, 1935, and January, 1936). Hull—bakers and confectioners $12 to $28, apprentices $6 to $12; hours 60 per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, June and September, 1935).

FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.—An approved agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, and which was to be in effect until January 1, 1936, provides for the following minimum weekly wage rates in the furriers' trade: cutters—$35 first class, $28 second class; operators (male)—$28 first class, $20 second class; operators (female)—$20 first class, $15 second class; finishers (female)—$18 first class, $14 second class; apprentice cutters, trimmers, blockers and nailers—$20 first class, $12 second class; examiners—$24 first class, $12 second class. Apprentices must be paid in accordance with the Minimum Wage Board Orders.

SHOE MANUFACTURING, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—This agreement, approved by Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, February, 1935, and January, 1936) applies to all *male* employees in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province. Employees are divided into four trade classes, A, B, C, and D. Classes A and B comprise skilled and semi-skilled workers on certain specified operations and are divided into experienced workers and apprentices. Class C comprises experienced boys working on certain specified operations and their apprentices. Class D comprises helpers and boys not in other classes, such as sweepers, messengers, general assistants and also on certain specified operations. Minimum hourly wage rates are as follows:—

| Class | Montreal and within radius of 10 miles of Island of Montreal | Quebec and within radius of 10 miles | Other Municipalities of population of 3,000 or more | Rest of Province |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| Class A: | | | | |
| Operators..... | 40 | 38 | 34 | 32 |
| Apprentices... | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 |
| Class B: | | | | |
| Operators..... | 34 | 32 | 30 | 27 |
| Apprentices... | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| Class C: | | | | |
| Operators..... | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Apprentices... | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | 14 |
| Class D:..... | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |

In establishments where the piece work system is in effect, it is sufficient if 80 per cent of the employees in each class (A, B, C and D) receive the minimum rates, except where minimum piece rates are established for specific operations by the joint committee under the agreement.

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS', CHILDREN'S AND JUVENILES' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—This industry throughout the Province is covered by an agreement made obligatory by Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, April, August and November, 1935). (The manufacture of work shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., is not included in the agreement.) Workers are divided into eight classes, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, according to the skill required for the operations, for instance Class A includes skilled cutters and head operators and shape sewers on unbasted coats in the coats department, skilled cutters in the pants department, skilled cutter, tape sewer and pocket maker in the vest department. The province is divided into three zones: Zone I is the Island of Montreal and the area within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II is the area within 75 miles of the boundaries of Zone I, Zone III is the rest of the province. The hours are 44 per week in Zone I and 48 hours in Zones II and III.

The following minimum wage scale must be paid for the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing whether employees are working on the hourly rate system or piece rate system:—

| Class | Rate of wages per hour | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III |
| | cents | cents | cents |
| A | 68 | 61 | 59 |
| B | 61½ | 55½ | 52½ |
| C | 57 | 51 | 48 |
| D | 50 | 45 | 42½ |
| E | 41 | 37 | 35 |
| F | 33 | 30 | 28 |
| G | 28½ | 25½ | 24½ |
| H, 1st 6 months | 16 | 12½ | 11½ |
| 2nd 6 months | 18 | 16 | 15 |
| 3rd 6 months | 21½ | 19 | 18 |
| 4th 6 months | 25 | 22 | 20 |
| After 2 years | 28½ | 25 | 22 |

In Zone I, an apprentice chopper in the coats department to be paid $7 per week to start, with increases every six months until $18 per week after 30 months; an apprentice trimmer in the coats department to start at $7 per week, with increases every six months until $15 per week after three years. In Zone II these apprentices may be paid 10 per cent less, and in Zone III 15 per cent less than in Zone I.

For infants' and children's clothing up to the age of 6 years and girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years the following minimum weekly wages must be paid in Zone I: skilled markers $30; trimmers $27; tape sewers, off pressers, sleeve hangers $22; pocket makers, shape makers $18.04; other classes including apprentices $7.04 to $14.52. In Zone II these rates may be 10 per cent less, and in Zone III 15 per cent less.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Orders in Council approving agreements for this industry govern conditions throughout the Province in the production, for women and girls over 14 years, of cloaks, coats, suits and of woollen skirts (Labour Gazette, December, 1935). The hours were 44 per week until December 31, 1935, but are reduced to 40 per week from January 1, 1936.

The following minimum wage rates must be paid employees working by the week:—

| Class | Wages per hour | |
|---|---|---|
| | Until December 31, 1935 | From and after January 1 1936 |
| | cents | cents |
| Full skilled cutters | 77 | 80 |
| Semi-skilled cutters | 50 | 55 |
| Trimmers | 55 | 60 |
| Fur tailors | 60 | 65 |
| Assistant fur tailors | 40 | 44 |
| Button sewers, general hands and examiners | 31 | 34 |

In the following crafts, work may be done on a piece work basis and piece rates are to be computed to yield the following minimum wage rates:—

| Class | Wages per hour | |
|---|---|---|
| | Until December 31, 1935 | From and after January 1, 1936 |
| | cents | cents |
| Jacket, coat and reefer operators | 75 | 80 |
| Top pressers | 75 | 80 |
| Machine pressers | 75 | 80 |
| Under pressers | 68 | 75 |
| Piece pressers | 42 | 45 |
| Lining makers | 38 | 42 |
| Finishers | 38 | 42 |
| Skirt makers | 38 | 42 |
| Machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators | 40 | 44 |
| Semi-skilled operators | 50 | 55 |

Skilled female operators' rates to be 20 per cent below the skilled male operators' minimum, and female semi-skilled operators 10 per cent below the semi-skilled male operators' minimum, except that if productivity is equal to male operators or if performing the same operation on piece work as a male operator, the same wage rates apply to both male and female operators. Female section operators to be paid the same rates as male section operators.

The Board of Examiners may determine a special rate for employees whose production is under normal.

Apprentices are limited to 5 per cent of the number of those employed in a factory. Apprentice operators, pressers and cutters to start at $7 per week, with advances every six months to a total of $22 at the end of three years.

Glove Industry, Province of Quebec.—The agreement approved by the Order in Council for this industry covers the entire province (Labour Gazette, May and November, 1935, and January, 1936). The hours are limited to 49 per week. The wage rates specified in this agreement are piece work rates. For work in towns of a population of less than 15,000, the standard minimum piece rates are reduced 10 per cent for the majority of operations.

Women's and Children's Millinery Industry, Montreal and District.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1935) covers the Island of Montreal and an area within a distance of 50 miles from its limits. Hours are 40 per week. Wages per week for qualified operators are: hand blockers $31; straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters $28, drapers $19, trimmers $14. Workers not yet qualified may be paid at rates fixed by the

Joint Committee until they are qualified, but not more than 25 per cent of employees in a certain class of work in any establishment may be paid at less than the above minimum rates.

Furniture Workers, Province of Quebec.—The Order in Conucil making obligatory the agreement in this industry throughout the Province is summarized in the Labour Gazette, November and December, 1935. The province is divided into three zones: Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal, Zone II the province with the exception of Zones I and III, Zone III comprises the county of Chicoutimi and municipalities of a population of less than 3,000 provided the establishments in this zone do not employ more than 50 workers. The minimum wage rates are: for labourers over 21 years of age—25 cents per hour in Zone I, 22 cents in Zone II and 20 cents in Zone III; for boys of 16 years of age and over—12 cents per hour during first year, 14 cents during second year, 16 cents during third year, 18 cents during fourth year and 20 cents during fifth year. For female employees the minimum rate is 16 cents per hour. Lower rates may be paid workmen whose capacity is reduced, but in no case to be less than 80 per cent of the regular minimum rate, and not more than 5 per cent of staff may be paid at rates under the standard rate.

Printing Trades, Quebec and Chicoutimi.—The Order in Council extending an agreement as to wages and working conditions in the printing trades in the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny (Labour Gazette, November, 1935) provides for a 48-hour week for day work and a 45-hour week for night work. Minimum wage rates for journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders: $25 per week for day work and $27 for night work.

For the judicial districts of Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay, the Order in Council (Labour Gazette, September, 1935) provides for a 40-hour week. The minimum wage rate for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers is 52 cents per hour, with a 10 per cent reduction on this rate for work in municipalities of a population of less than 2,000.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers (Shopmen), Montreal and Quebec.—For the Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties, an Order in Council made obligatory an agreement which stipulates a minimum wage rate of 55 cents per hour for mechanics, 45 cents for fitters and 35 cents for helpers, which minimum rates are to be increased by 5 cents per hour from April 1, 1936. Hours are 44 per week (Labour Gazette, September, 1935).

For the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny, an Order in Council (Labour Gazette, February, 1935, and January, 1936) provides for minimum wage rates of 50 cents per hour for mechanics, 40 cents for adjusters and 30 cents for helpers. Hours are 50 per week.

Wage rates for ornamental iron workers (erectors) in certain localities are shown in the table of building trades rates below.

Granite Cutters, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council (Labour Gazette, January, 1935) made obligatory the terms of an agreement governing conditions in granite cutting operations in connection with buildings, bridges, curbings and monumental works throughout the province until December 31, 1935. Hours were limited to 45 per week except for quarrymen and inexperienced labourers who might work 50 hours per week. Minimum wages for granite cutters and surface machine operators who are fully competent granite cutters 50 cents per hour, quarrymen employed in quarries 35 cents, inexperienced labourers in quarries 25 cents, apprentice granite cutters from 10 cents per hour during first year to 30 cents during third year.

Stone Cutters, Province of Quebec.—This agreement (Labour Gazette, April and October, 1935) covers wages and working conditions in limestone, sandstone, artificial stone or any other stone quarries except granite and marble quarries, and applies to operations in connection with all buildings, bridges, walls, monumental work and other operations, throughout the whole province. Hours 44 per week for stonecutters and their apprentices and 60 per week for planermen, apprentice planermen and sawyers. Wages per hour: stonecutters 50 cents, apprentice stonecutters from 15 cents during first year to 40 cents during fourth year, planermen 40 cents, apprentice planermen 20 cents during first year, 30 cents during second year, sawyermen 35 cents.

Longshoremen, Montreal.—An agreement (Labour Gazette, July and August, 1935, and January, 1936) provides that the wages of longshoremen and hourly paid checkers and coopers, engaged in loading and unloading of ships engaged in inland navigation in the Montreal Harbour, be 42 cents for day work and 45 cents for night work for ordinary cargo, also 70 cents for day work and 78 cents for night work for certain classes of cargoes.

An agreement for longshoremen employed in the loading and unloading of ocean-going vessels was made obligatory by Order in Council in 1934 for that year only. The agreement for 1935 (Labour Gazette, June, 1935) was not made obligatory under this Act.

Barbers.—Agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council in the barber or the barber and hairdresser trades cover thirteen districts.

The hours vary in the several localities, each agreement specifying the time shops are to be open with periods off for each employee. Piece or job rates for each piece of work in the barbering, hairdressing, manicuring trades, etc. are specified in the agreements. For barbers employed by the week, the agreements specify a minimum weekly wage and in addition provide that barbers receive a certain percentage of their individual receipts above a specified amount taken in during the week. The following minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers are payable in the following centres and in their surrounding districts:

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

| Locality | Barbers | | Female Hairdressers |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum weekly wage | Weekly receipts in excess of which commission of 50 per cent is paid | Minimum weekly wage |
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Quebec | 15.00 | 25.00 | ..... |
| Riviere du Loup | 10.00 | 20.00 | ..... |
| Portneuf County | 10.00 | 20.00 | ..... |
| Shawinigan Falls and Grand' Mere | 15.00*a* | 25.00 | 12.50 |
| Three Rivers | 15.00*a* | 25.00 | 12.50 |
| Cap de la Madeleine and Pointe du Lac | 12.50*b* | 25.00 | 12.50 |
| Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Compton, Frontenac and Stanstead Counties | 13.00 | 20.00 | ..... |
| St. Hyacinthe and Drummondville | 13.00*c* | 18.00*c* | 12.50 |
| Joliette and l'Assomption | 12.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 |
| St. Johns, Iberville and Napierville | 13.00 | 20.00 | 7.00 |
| Montreal | 15.00 | 25.00 | ..... |
| St. Jerome, St. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, St. Janvier, St. Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, St. Canut, St. Monique, St. Scholastique, St. Sophie de la Corne | 12.50 | 20.00 | 12.50 |
| Salaberry de Valleyfield | 15.00 | 25.00 | ..... |
| Hull | 20.00 | 31.00 | ..... |
| Rouyn and Noranda: | | | |
| Summer months | 15.00 | 25.00 | ..... |
| Winter months | 12.00 | 20.00*d* | ..... |

(*a*) Or $18 without commission.
(*b*) Or $15 without commission.
(*c*) One year from signing of contracts, minimum wages to be increased to $14 plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $20. (Order in Council dated June 27, 1935).
(*d*) 65 per cent of receipts over this amount.

Building Trades.—The agreements in the building trades in various sections of the province, which have been made obligatory by Orders in Council, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1934 and 1935. In most cases the agreements cover specified sections of the province, comprising several counties as well as the principal city. Building trades agreements which are in effect under these Orders in Council cannot apply to the agricultural industry. The minimum wage rates which were in effect at the end of the year 1935 under Orders in Council are shown in the accompanying table.

The agreements in many cases also specify minimum weekly rates, lower than the standard hourly rates, for workmen permanently employed on maintenance work for churches, chapels, seminaries, colleges, convents, monasteries, hospitals, orphanages, asylums or other charitable institutions or in manufacturing establishments. These weekly rates are not shown in the table. Minimum wage rates for apprentices which are also set in many of the agreements are also omitted from this table.

Hours are governed by Orders in Council under the Hours of Work Act, Quebec, which provide for maximum hours of 8 per day and 40 per week except in the Eastern Townships where a 48-hour week is permitted, and in the counties of Saguenay, Lake St. John, Chicoutimi, Roberval and Charlevoix, where the 48-hour week will be permitted from and after February 1, 1936, and except that on any contract of a total cost of $20,000 for a municipal or school corporation, "fabrique" or parish trustees or for an institution, association or corporation, the costs of which are paid for or guaranteed by at least 50 per cent by the government of the province or by a municipal corporation or by both, a two-shift system must be established, each shift working 6 hours per day for the period between May 1 and October 1 of each year.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT (QUEBEC)

| TRADES* | Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district | | Quebec and neighboring counties | | Arthabasca County | | Sherbrooke and neighboring counties | | Three Rivers and neighboring counties | | Drummond County | | Saint-Hyacinthe County | Joliette and Montcalm Counties | | Island of Montreal and neighboring counties | | Hull and neighboring counties | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | Rest of the district | Cities of Quebec and Levis (d) | Rest of the district | Victoriaville and municipalities over 2,000 | Rest of the district | Sherbrooke and municipalities of 5,000 or more | Rest of the district | Three Rivers and municipalities of 8,000 or more | Rest of the district | Drummondville and municipalities of 2,000 or more | Rest of the district | County | Joliette and municipalities of 4,000 or more | Rest of the district | Island of Montreal and City of Valleyfield | Rest of the district | Hull and municipalities of 5,000 or more | Rest of the district |
| Bricklayers and masons | $ .70 | $ .55 | $ .70 | $ .55 | $ .50 | $ .45 | $ .60 | $ .50 | $ .70 | $ .70 | $ .55 | $ .45 | $ .50 | $ .60 | $ .50 | $ .70 | $ .50 | $ .90 | $ .80 |
| Carpenters and joiners | .50 | .40 | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 | .50 | .40 | .55 | .35 | .45 | .35 | .35 | .50 | .40 | .60 | .45 | .65 | .60 |
| Cement finishers | .50 | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .50 | .35 | .40 | .30 | .35 | .40 | .35 | .50 | .40 | ..... | ..... |
| Electricians | ..... | ..... | .45 | .40 | .35 | .30 | ..... | ..... | .45 | .45 | .50 | .40 | .35 | .45 | .40 | .65 | .45 | .70 | .70 |
| Hoist engineers | .55 | .45 | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 | ..... | ..... | .65 | .50 | .35 | .25 | .35 | .40 | .35 | .55 | .40 | .65 | .60 |
| Ironworkers—ornamental* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erectors | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | .30 | .40 | .50 | .40 | .60 | .40 | ..... | ..... |
| Helpers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | .25 | .35 | .40 | .30 | .50 | .35 | ..... | ..... |
| Ironworkers—structural | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .50 | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .65 | .65 | ..... | ..... |
| Labourers | .35 | .25 | .40 | .25 | .25 | .20 | .30 | .25 | .35 | .25 | .30 | .20 | .30 | .30 | .25 | .35 | .25 | .40 | .35 |
| Lathers—metal | .45 | .35 | .50 | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .45 | .35 | .35 | .25 | .35 | .40 | .30 | .65 | .40 | ..... | ..... |
| Lathers—wood | .45 | .35 | .45 | .35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .45 | .35 | .35 | .25 | .35 | .35 | .30 | .55 | .35 | ..... | ..... |
| Marble setters | .50 | .45 | .50 | .45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | .30 | .40 | .50 | .40 | .70 | .50 | ..... | ..... |
| Mortar makers, celanite mixer and plaster pourers | ..... | ..... | .40 | .25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | .30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .45 | .40 |
| Operators—compressors and mixers | .45 | .40 | .50 | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | .30 | .45 | .40 | ..... | ..... |
| Painters | .45 | .40 | .45 | .40 | .30 | .25 | .45*b* | .35*c* | .45 | .45 | .40 | .30 | .30 | .35 | .30 | .60 | .40 | .65 | .65 |
| Plasterers | .70 | .55 | .70 | .55 | .50 | .45 | .60 | .50 | .70 | .70 | .50 | .40 | .50 | .60 | .50 | .70 | .50 | .70 | .65 |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | .50 | .40 | .45 | .40 | .35 | .30 | ..... | ..... | .45 | .45 | .50 | .40 | .35 | .45 | .45 | .65 | .45 | .75*e* | .75*e* |
| Roofers—composition | .45 | .40 | .45 | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | .25 | .35 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .35 | ..... | ..... |
| Sheet metal workers | ..... | ..... | .45 | .40 | .35 | .30 | ..... | ..... | .45 | .45 | .40 | .30 | .40 | .45 | .45 | .60 | .45 | ..... | ..... |
| Terrazzo layers | .55 | .45 | .50 | .45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .60 | .40 | .40 | .30 | .40 | .40 | .35 | .55 | .40 | ..... | ..... |
| Tile setters | .55 | .45 | .50 | .45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .60 | .40 | .40 | .30 | .40 | .40 | .35 | .65 | .40 | ..... | ..... |

* For Orders in Council covering ornamental ironworkers in shops, *see* page 108 and for granite cutters and stonecutters page 108.

(*a*) The municipalities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, La Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand Baie, Desbiens Mills and a radius of two miles from their limits.

(*b*) Painters and paperhangers 50 cents.

(*c*) Painters and paperhangers 40 cents.

(*d*) And municipalities of 5,000 population or more.

(*e*) Hull County; in neighbouring counties, rate applies to public buildings only.

### Ontario

Under the Minimum Wage Act it is provided that wherever, as determined by the Board, any male employee replaces any female employee at any class of employment for which a minimum wage is established, such male employee must be paid at least such minimum rate. (The minimum rates established for female employees are shown above in the table of minimum wage rates for female employees in Ontario.)

*The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario*

This Act, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in an industry in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. The following is a summary of the wage rates in force under these Orders in Council at the end of the year 1935:—

Baking Industry, Counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Perth and Huron.—A schedule in effect under the Act (Labour Gazette, October, 1935) provides that the hours in the baking industry in these counties be 56 per week. Minimum wages per week: foreman $22, oven men and table hands $20, bakers' helpers $15, pan boys or apprentices $10, salesmen or bread drivers $17.

Brewing Industry, Province of Ontario.—The schedule which is in effect under the Act for the brewing industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, July, 1935) provided for a 50-hour week from April 1 to September 30, 1935, and a 45-hour week from October 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936. Minimum weekly wages are: coopers $30; truck drivers $25; helpers $22.50; bottlers operating machines $24.50; other bottlers $22.50; watchman, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, wash house $24.50.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.—The schedule made obligatory by Order in Council under the Act for the women's cloak and suit industry, that is the manufacture, for females, of cloaks, coats or suits and of woollen skirts of specified weight was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935. The terms of this schedule relating to working hours and minimum wage rates are the same as in the agreement which is in effect in the Province of Quebec and is summarized above under "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act," except that the provisions relating to apprentices are not in the Ontario agreement, and except that the Board set up under the Industrial Standards Act is to determine rates for handicapped workers.

Millinery Industry, Province of Ontario.—This schedule, which applies to the manufacture of millinery, is in force under the Act throughout the province (Labour Gazette, August, 1935). Hours are 40 per week. Minimum wages per week: all round blockers $32, straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters $29, drapers $19, trimmers $15.

Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario Except Toronto.—Under the schedule made binding for this industry, which applies to the manufacture of all wood products known as household, office and school furniture (Labour Gazette, August, 1935), two zones are set up: Zone "A" consists of the whole province except the city of Toronto and an area 15 miles from its limits and except the district bounded by the cities of Hamilton, Kitchener and Stratford; Zone "B" consists of the area bounded by the cities of Hamilton, Kitchener and Stratford. Hours are 47 per week.

| Class of employee | Wages per hour | |
|---|---|---|
| | Zone "A" | Zone "B" |
| | cents | cents |
| Skilled employees | 45 | 47 |
| Semi-skilled employees | 35 | 37 |
| Unskilled male labour over 21 years: | | |
| From September 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936 | 28 | 30 |
| From March 1, 1936, to July 1, 1936 | 30 | 32 |
| Boys | 17 | 17 |

Building Trades.—Schedules governing wage rates and hours in the building trades in various localities, which are in force under the Act, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1935. The schedules apply to the immediately surrounding district as well as to the city named. The wage rates and hours for journeymen stated in these Orders are given in the table below. (Apprentices are to be employed according to the conditions of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.)

MINIMUM WAGE RATES AND MAXIMUM HOURS FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, AS APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO*

| Trades | Ottawa | | Toronto | | Hamilton | | Brantford | | London | | Windsor | | Port Arthur and Fort William | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. | Wages per hour | Hrs per wk. |
| Bricklayers and stonemasons | $ ... | .... | $ .90 | 40 | $ ... | .... | $ ... | | $ ... | .... | $ .90 | 40 | $ ... | .... |
| Carpenters and joiners | .70 | 44 | .80 | 40 | ..... | .... | .70 | 44 | ..... | .... | .80 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| Electrical workers | ..... | .... | 1.00 | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | .80 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| Labourers (building) | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | .50 | 48 | ..... | .... |
| Lathers—metal | ..... | .... | .90 | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Lathers—wood | ..... | .... | .70*d* | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Painters—spray | .75*a* | 44 | .85 | 40 | .90 | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Painters, paperhangers, glaziers | .60*a* | 44 | .75 | 40 | .60*b* | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Plasterers | .80 | 44 | .90 | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | .90 | 40 | ..... | .... |
| Plasterers' labourers | ..... | .... | .60 | 45 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Plumbers—journeymen | .75*c* | 40 | .90 | 40 | .80 | 40 | ..... | .... | .80 | 40 | 1.00 | 40 | .90 | 40 |
| Plumbers—fifth year junior mechanics | .55*c* | 40 | .60 | 40 | .55 | 40 | ..... | .... | .55 | 40 | .65 | 40 | .60 | 40 |
| Sheet metal workers | ..... | .... | .75 | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Tile setters | ..... | .... | .90 | 40 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |
| Tile setters' labourers | ..... | .... | .50 | 45 | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |

*Orders in Council published in *The Ontario Gazette* January 11, 1936, provide, in Kingston, for a rate of 75 cents for carpenters, 85 cents for spray painters, 70 cents for painters, paperhangers and glaziers, with a 44 hour week.

(*a*) The rate for spray painters to be 80 cents, and for painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers 65 cents from February 14, 1936.

(*b*) The rate for painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers (not spray painters) to be 65 cents from May 1, 1936.

(*c*) The rate for journeymen plumbers to be 80 cents, and for fifth year junior mechanics 60 cents from January 1, 1936.

(*d*) If done on a yardage basis, not less than 7 cents per square yard.

## Manitoba

An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act in 1931 included boys under 18 years of age within the scope of the Act, and at the same time provided that all previous Orders and Regulations under the Act should apply to these boys. In 1934, the Act was further amended to include all workers in cities, in the industries under the Act, and at the same time it was provided that when regulations are made in any class of industry, no person 18 years or over may work as an employee in the industry at a wage of less than 25 cents per hour except where the Board has passed specific regulations providing for a different rate. (Certain minimum wage rates established under this Act are shown in the table above under "Minimum Wages for Female Employees.") This same amending Act of 1934 authorized the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in his discretion, to extend the provisions of the Act to any part of the Province although not a city and to extend the provisions of the Act or the regulations to any industry not previously included.

In certain of the regulations separate wage scales are fixed for boys. These wage scales and the special regulations covering only male employees are noted below.

A regulation governing all boys under 18 years working in manufacturing industries in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon (including work in garages and filling stations) provides for maximum hours of 9 per day and 48 per week. Overtime may only be worked on permit from the Bureau of Labour and for not more than 3 hours per day, 6 days per week or 30 days per year. Wage rates are as follows:—

| | Per week |
|---|---|
| First six months | $ 8 |
| Second six months | 9 |
| After one year | 10 |

A regulation governing workers in retail stores in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon provides for the payment of the following minimum wage rates to boys under 18 years:—

| | Per week |
|---|---|
| First six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 8 |
| Second six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| After one year.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |

except messenger boys in drug stores for whom the minimum is $8 per week, and boys working as part time workers at night who must be paid at least 15 cents per hour.

The regulation governing workers in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface also provides a separate minimum wage scale for boys under 18 years, as follows:—

| | Per week |
|---|---|
| First six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 8 |
| Second six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| After one year.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |

A regulation governing the employment of workers in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands throughout the Province provides for minimum wage rates for men and boys in the area comprised within the Greater Winnipeg Water District; and in the City of Brandon at any time; and the City of Portage la Prairie during months of May to October, inclusive; and in any summer resort during June, July, August or September as follows:—

Men (over 18 years):

$12 per week or 25 cents per hour.

Boys (under 18 years):

| | Per week |
|---|---|
| First six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 8 |
| Second six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| After one year.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Bell boys (any age).. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 |

In any other portion of the Province:—

Men (over 18 years):

$10 per week or 21 cents per hour (except in places with population less than 1,000, where minimum rates 10 per cent less than these rates may be paid during the period from November 1 to April 30).

In addition to the above regulations an Order in Council provides that, except when otherwise provided by a regulation under the Minimum Wage Act, and except if exempted under this Act, and except for employment on a farm or market garden or in private domestic service, no person over 18 years of age is to be employed for less than $12 per week of 48 hours, or 25 cents per hour in any city, in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at any summer resort during the months of June, July, August or September; or for less than $10 per week of 48 hours or 21 cents per hour in the rest of the Province. Where board or lodging is furnished by the employer, not more than $2.50 per week for lodging, $4 per week for board or $6.50 per week for both may be deducted from wages.

On March 1, 1935, an Order was made governing employment of (1) "Men performing work generally done by boys," (2) "Part-time and piece-work," (3) "Employment and apprentices," and the Order applies to all previous Orders of the Minimum Wage Board.

In regard to (1) the occupations are: delivering telegrams and messages, advertising matter, parcels on foot or bicycle; office boys; shining shoes; delivering newspapers; setting up bowling alley pins; similar work when ruled under this Order by an inspector of the Bureau of Labour. The minimum rates for a week of 48 hours are as follows:

| | **Per week** |
|---|---|
| First six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 8 |
| Second six months.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| After one year.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |

In regard to (2) the employee must be paid at least the minimum rate for all time during which he must be available for duty. He shall be paid for not less than four consecutive hours in any day required for duty.

In regard to (3), wages of indentured apprentices may supersede minimum rates if copy of indenture is filed with and approved by the Board, provided that the wages paid are not less than those established for persons under the age of 18 years in the industry.

### *Taxicab Act of Manitoba, 1935*

This act applies only to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg. A minimum wage of $15 per week is fixed for drivers employed by the week, and $1.40 per day for drivers employed otherwise. If latter are on duty more than four hours in any one day they are to be paid at least $1.40 for such day, and not less than 50 cents per hour for each additional hour. Provided the minimum wage is not reduced, the Municipal and Public Utility Board may vary the hours under changed conditions.

### *Fair Wage Schedule for Public and Certain Private Construction Works in Manitoba*

Under the authority of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916, the provincial Minister of Public Works approved a schedule effective June 15, 1935, establishing the minimum rates per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars,

of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

The accompanying schedule has been in effect since June 15, 1935, on "Public Works" and on "Private Works."

## MANITOBA FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE

| Occupation | Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles | Maximum hours per week |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum rates per hour | | |
| Asbestos workers— | $ | $ | |
| (a) Journeymen | .70 | .70 | 44 |
| (b) Improvers | .60 | .60 | 44 |
| Asphalters— | | | |
| (a) Finishers | .52½ | .52½ | 44 |
| (b) Men engaged preparing, mixing, heating material | .45 | .45 | 48 |
| Blacksmiths | .65 | .60 | 44 |
| Bricklayers | 1.00 | .90 | 44 |
| Helpers— | | | |
| (a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| (b) Attending on or at scaffold | .42½ | .37½ | 48 |
| Bridge and structural steel and iron workers | .75 | .75 | 44 |
| Carpenters | .75 | .70 | 44 |
| Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs) | .60 | .55 | 48 |
| Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen) | .85 | .75 | 44 |
| Labourers— | | | |
| (a) Skilled | .42½ | .37½ | 48 |
| (b) Unskilled | .37½ | .32½ | 48 |
| Rule—That at least 25% of the men employed on any contract be paid the rate for skilled men. | | | |
| Lathers (Metal, Wood)— | | | |
| (a) Metal lathers | .75 | .70 | 44 |
| (b) Wood lathers | .70 | .65 | 44 |
| Linoleum floor layers | .60 | .55 | 48 |
| Marble setters | .95 | .95 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| Mastic floor spreaders and layers | .85 | .85 | 48 |
| Mastic floor rubbers and finishers | .55 | .55 | 48 |
| Mastic floor kettlemen | .45 | .45 | 48 |
| Mosaic and tile setters | .90 | .90 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| Operating engineers on construction— | | | |
| (a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums | .85 | .75 | 48 |
| (b) Engineers in charge of machines of double or single drums | .75 | .65 | 48 |
| (c) Firemen | .50 | .45 | 48 |
| Operators of gas or electric engines (when exclusively engaged on the work) used for running compressors, concrete mixers over ½ yard capacity, or other machines | .50 | .45 | 48 |
| Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers | .70 | .65 | 44 |
| Plasterers | 1.00 | .90 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, including the making of putty and operation of machinery) | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| Plumbers | .90 | .80 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| Roofers (felt and gravel)— | | | |
| (a) Man in charge | .60 | .55 | 48 |
| (b) Roofers | .42½ | .37½ | 48 |
| Sheet metal workers | .70 | .65 | 44 |
| Steamfitters | .90 | .80 | 44 |
| (b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| Stonecutters | .90 | .80 | 44 |
| Stonemasons (general) | 1.00 | .90 | 44 |
| Helpers— | | | |
| (1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar | .47½ | .42½ | 48 |
| (2) Attending on or at scaffold | .42½ | .37½ | 48 |
| Teamsters | .40 | ..... | 54 |
| (b) Teamsters with teams | .70 | ..... | 54 |
| Terrazzo workers— | | | |
| (a) Layers | .67½ | .67½ | 44 |
| (b) Machine rubbers (while so engaged only) | .47½ | .47½ | 48 |
| (c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above) | .42½ | .37½ | 48 |
| Truck drivers | .40 | .40 | 48 |
| (b) Combined rate truck and driver | 1.40 | 1.25 | 48 |

Rule—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the city schedule rate excepting where other definite agreements are made.

### Saskatchewan

Under the Minimum Wage Act, an Order in Council may declare that the provisions of the Act apply to male employees in shops and factories.

*The Coal Mining Industry Act* of Saskatchewan which was proclamed in force on April 15, 1935, empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to establish standard hours of labour and minimum wages for the persons employed in the industry.

*The Public Services Vehicles Act* of Saskatchewan was amended granting the Highway Traffic Board the power to regulate the wages and hours of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles.

No action with reference to male employees under these provisions has been reported.

### Alberta

The Factories Act, 1926, provides that wherever a minimum wage has been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker (except indentured apprentices) may be employed in such class of employment at a less wage. (The table on minimum wage-rates for women in Alberta is given above.)

*The Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935,* is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The text of the Act was published in the Labour Gazette June 1935, page 534. Under this Act, only one schedule had been made obligatory by an Order in Council up to the end of 1935, as follows:

Plumbers, Edmonton.—The schedule in effect under the Act (Labour Gazette September, 1935) provides for an 8 hour day and a 40 hour week and for a minimum wage of 95 cents per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters in Edmonton and surrounding district.

### British Columbia

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act 1934, it is provided that where a minimum wage has been fixed for employees in any industry, business, trade or occupation, no male person over 18 years of age may be employed in such work usually done by female employees at less than the minimum wage fixed for such female employees. Similarly where such a rate has been fixed for female employees under 18 years of age, no male employee under 18 years may be employed at a less wage. The table showing minimum rates for female employees in British Columbia is given above.

The Hours of Work Act, 1934, continues the provisions of the previous statute for a maximum 8 hour day in specified industries, except in those cases where, by custom or agreement, hours are less than 8 on some days, in which case hours on other days may be increased up to 9, but in no case to more than 48 per week.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934 (Labour Gazette June 1934, page 510), minimum rates of wages in various industries and occupations have been established by the Board of Industrial Relations. This Act applies to all employees and their employers in any industry, business, trade or occupation except farm labourers and domestic servants. In the case of handicapped, part-time and apprenticed employees, the Board may authorize the payment of a wage less than the fixed minimum rate, and also may define the number of such employees to whom wages lower than the minimum may be paid. In 1935, an amendment to the Act authorized the Board to establish minimum wages and working conditions for male employees under 21 years of age. The following table shows rates in effect under regulations made under the Male Minimum Wage Act:

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

| Industry | Wages per hour |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| *Logging Industry* (includes the cutting of poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting and booming) (*a*) (1): | |
| Grade and track occupations | .37½ |
| Cook and bunk-house occupations | 2.75 per day |
| Making of shingle bolts (felling, bucking and splitting) | 1.30 per cord |
| All other employees— | |
| East of Cascade Mountains | .35 |
| Rest of province | .40 |
| *Sawmill Industry* (includes sawmills and planing mills) (*a*) (*b*) (3) | .35 |
| *Shingle Industry* (excludes shingle-bolt operations (3) | .40 |
| *Box Manufacturing Industry* (wooden boxes) (*b*) (2): | |
| Adult workers | .35 |
| Workers over 18 and under 21 years of age | .25 |
| *Woodworking Industry* (includes the making of sash and doors, cabinets, show cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture and general millwork): | |
| Adult workers | .35 |
| Workers over 18 and under 21 years of age | .25 |
| *Baking Industry* (4): | |
| Adult workers | .40 |
| Workers of 18 years of age | .25 |
| Workers of 19 years of age | .30 |
| Workers of 20 years of age | .35 |
| *Fruit & Vegetable Industry* (includes all canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc. of any kind of fruit or vegetable) (*c*) (*d*): | |
| Adult persons: | |
| Up to 10 hours | .35 |
| Over 10 and up to 12 hours | .52½ |
| Over 12 hours in any one day | .70 |
| Male persons under age of 21 years: | |
| Up to 10 hours | .25 |
| Over 10 and up to 12 hours | .37½ |
| Over 12 hours in any one day | .50 |
| *Construction Industry:* | |
| In Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver: | |
| Adult persons | .45 |
| Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age | .35 |
| Rest of province: | |
| Adult persons | .40 |
| Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age | .30 |
| *Shipbuilding* (*e*): | |
| Male persons over age of 21 years employed as ship-carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, boat builders, or wood-caulkers | .67½ |
| Male persons under 21 years of age | .50 |
| *Transportation Industry* (other than by rail, water or air): | |
| (All employees and every male person under 21 years of age) (*f*) (6): | |
| Drivers of motor-vehicles of 2,000 pounds net weight or over and of horse-drawn vehicles (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen): | |
| Week consisting of not less than 40, not more than 50 hours | .40 |
| Week consisting of not less than 40 hours | .45 |
| For every hour in excess of 50 and up to and including 54 hours per week | .60 |

| Industry | Wages per hour |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| *Transportation Industry* (other than by rail, water or air)—*Concluded* | |
| (All employees and every male person under 21 years of age) (*f*) (6) —*Concluded* | |
| Drivers of motor-vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen and motor-cycle drivers): | |
| Week consisting of not less than 40, not more than 50 hours.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .35 |
| Week consisting of not less than 40 hours.. .. .. | .40 |
| For every hour in excess of 50 and up to and including 54 hours per week.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .52½ |
| Motor-cycle operators: | |
| Week consisting of not less than 40, not more than 48 hours.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .25 |
| Week consisting of less than 40 hours.. .. .. .. .. | .30 |
| Bicycle riders and foot messengers: | |
| Week consisting of not less than 40, not more than 48 hours.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .17 |
| Week consisting of less than 40 hours.. .. .. .. .. | .20 |
| Swampers and helpers: | |
| Week consisting of not less than 40, not more than 50 hours.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .35 |
| Week consisting of less than 40 hours.. .. .. .. .. | .40 |
| For every hour in excess of 50, up to and including 54 hours per week.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .52½ |
| Drivers of retail milk or bread delivery vehicles.. .. .. .. .. | .40 |
| *Bus drivers* (all employees and every male person under 21 years of age in charge of or driving motor vehicle with seating accommodation for more than 7 passengers used as a public conveyance for which service a charge is made in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich): | |
| Week consisting of not less than 40, not more than 50 hours.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .45 |
| Week consisting of less than 40 hours.. .. .. .. .. | .50 |
| Every hour in excess of 9 hours in any one day or 50 hours in any one week .. .. .. .. .. .. | .67½ |
| *Taxicab Drivers* in Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich, (5): | 2.50 per day. |
| *Mercantile Industry* (Wholesale and retail establishments), (*g*) (7): | |
| Employees working 40 or more hours per week.. .. .. .. .. | 15.00 per week |
| Employees working less than 40 hours per week.. .. .. .. | .40 (minimum 1.60 per day) |
| Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age working more than 40 hours per week.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9.00 per week 1st 3 mos. to 12.75 after one year |
| Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age working less than 40 hours per week.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .25 1st 3 mos. to .40 after one year (Minimum of 1.25 per day) |
| *Barbering* (excludes beauty-parlours or hairdressing shops patronized by women and children only): | |
| Employees working more than 40 hours per week.. .. .. | 15.00 per week |
| Employees working less than 40 hours per week.. .. .. .. .. | .40 |
| *Elevator Operators:* | |
| Every Operator over the age of 18 years.. .. .. .. .. .. | .29⅛ or 14.00 per week |

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—*(Concluded)*

| Industry | Wages per hour |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| *Janitors* (includes also every employee and every male person under the age of 21 years employed as janitor, janitor-cleaner or janitor-fireman): | |
| Janitor residing on premises apartment bulding of over 50 suites (*h*) | 125.00 per month |
| Janitor residing on premises apartment building of not more 50 and not less than 25 suites (*h*) | 100.00 per month |
| Janitor residing on premises apartment building of not more than 24 and not less than 13 suites (*h*) | 75.00 per month |
| Janitor of apartment building of less than 13 suites for each hour of work actually performed according to a written agreement between employer and janitor | .35 |
| All other janitors | .35 |
| *Stationary Steam Engineers* (*i*) (8): | |
| With certificate of competency under Boiler Inspection Act. | .50 |
| With special or temporary certificate | .40 |

EXCEPTIONS IN MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS

(*a*) In district known as British Columbia Census Division No. 1, (southeast mountain area) a maximum sum of $1.25 per day for board and lodging may be deducted from wages paid to all employees.

(*b*) A number not exceeding 25 per cent of the total number of employees may be employed at less than the minimum rate but at not less than 25 cents per hour.

(*c*) The number of male persons under the age of 21 years shall not exceed 15 per cent of the whole number of employees.

(*d*) Employees packing or sorting products damaged by frost where such work is done by the grower, are exempt from the Order.

(*e*) Number of male persons under 21 years af age shall not be in excess of 10 per cent of total number of all male employees.

(*f*) If vehicle owned by operator, reasonable costs of operation to be paid in addition to the minimum wage. Uniforms, if required, to be furnished free of charge to the employee. Waiting time to be paid according to the minimum rate.

(*g*) Persons selling Christmas cards from door to door were excluded from October 17, 1935 to December 31, 1935.

Employees in retail stores working extra hours on certain days in December 1935 as permitted [see footnote (7)] were to be paid for overtime at a rate of one and a quarter the regular wage received.

(h) Not more than $20 may be deducted as rent for a suite of 2 rooms and bath, not more than $5 for each additional room. Not more than $4 may be deducted for electricity and gas if no meters are installed.

(*i*) Does not apply to steam engineers in apartment buildings who are to receive wages not less than those fixed for janitors.

EXCEPTIONS IN REGULATIONS UNDER HOURS OF WORK ACT

(1) Persons employed in booming operation, transportation of workmen, logs or supplies, or in operation or upkeep of donkey engines; or in cook or bunk houses, are exempt in case of extraordinary conditions. Watchmen employed in camps where operations are entirely suspended are exempt from minimum wage orders.

(2) Persons employed in the manufacture of wooden containers for fish, fruit and vegetables during June to September inclusive may work such hours in excess of 48 hours as may be necessary to fill urgent orders.

(3) 54 hours per week maximum East of Cascade Mountains except night shifts for which maximum is 48 hours.

(4) Deliverymen may work 54 hours per week.

(5) Not included in the Hours of Work Act or subsequent regulations.

(6) Employees (other than bicycle riders and foot-messengers, motor-cycle riders and retail milk deliverymen) are permitted to work 6 hours in excess of the 48 hour limit, provided that not more than 10 hours are worked in any one day. Retail milk deliverymen are permitted to work 15 hours in excess of the weekly limit, provided that over a period of 7 weeks, not more than 378 hours are worked nor more than 10 hours in any one day.

(7) On the 21st, 23rd and 24th days of December, 1935, persons employed in retail establishments may work 3 hours in excess of the 8-hour day. From November 28, 1935 to December 31, 1935, persons employed in mail order, shipping and delivery in retail establishments may work any overtime required to cope with seasonal demands but in no case, except during the week ending December 21, 1935, may the weekly limit of 48 nor the daily limit of 10 hours be exceeded.

(8) Overtime of 1½ hours per day may be worked by engineers, firemen and oilers in industrial undertakings using steam as motive power and operated with a single shift.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS, Minister W. M. DICKSON, Deputy Minister

# PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1935

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JANUARY, 1936

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J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.,
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# PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1935*

AN upward movement in wholesale prices was recorded in most countries during 1935. In many this was a continuation of the rise which had commenced in 1932 and 1933 following a world-wide decline of several years duration, particularly since 1929. In some countries, notably France, Belgium, Poland and Switzerland, the low point of the decline was reached only during the first half of 1935. Considerable industrial and trade expansion has occurred in most of the principal countries since 1932 except in those countries in Europe with currencies still on the gold basis. This resulted in increased demand for primary products and these have shown the greatest advances in price though other commodity groups have advanced also. The cost of living has been irregularly upward in many countries since 1933, due in large part to the higher cost of foods.

### The Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada during 1935

Table I brings down to the end of 1935 the index number of changes in the cost of living in Canada, based on prices in 1913 as 100, and shows the percentage changes in the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This index number was practically unchanged during the first half of 1935, the advance of slightly more than 3 per cent during the year being confined almost entirely to the last six months. The increase was due mainly to advances in prices of foods, though there were increases also in clothing and rent and a seasonal increase in the autumn in fuel. The movement of retail prices as indicated by this index was downward from the beginning of 1930 until June and July, 1933, during which period there was a total decrease of 25 per cent, the index being down from 160 to 120. At the end of 1935 the index was 127 or 6 per cent above the low point of July, 1933.

The food group has been the most important factor in the movement of the cost of living index since the beginning of 1930, the decrease between January of that year and February, 1933, the low point for the group, being 44 per cent, and the subsequent advance to the end of 1935 being 22 per cent. During the early months of 1935 the movement was within narrow limits, decreases in the prices of dairy products being offset by advances in meats, but between May and December there was an advance in the group of 9 per cent, due in large part to higher prices for eggs, butter, lard, and potatoes. Eighteen of the items in the list of twenty-nine foods were higher at the end of the year than at the beginning and nine were lower.

During 1935 the index for fuel and lighting declined in the spring and advanced in the fall due mainly to seasonal changes in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. Gas and electricity showed few changes during the year, which ended with the index for this group at a somewhat lower level than at the beginning.

In rent, the unbroken decline which commenced in 1931, ended in the spring of 1934, a fall of 20 per cent having been recorded and the recovery which commenced in the autumn of that year was continued in 1933, though the increase during the year was slight.

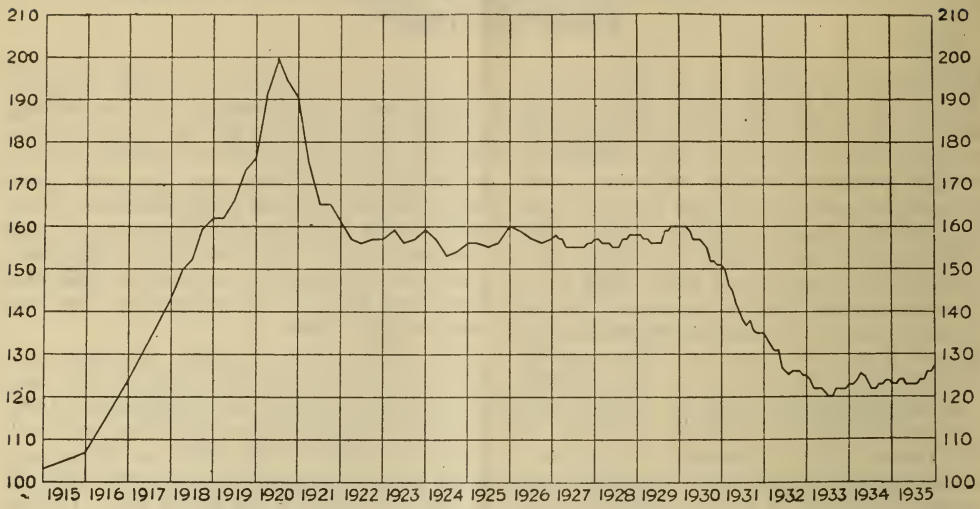
The index for the clothing group was at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning, there being a slight decrease in the spring and an advance in the autumn. Next to foods, this group has shown the greatest changes, declining 31 per cent between the beginning of 1930 and the summer of 1933, since when the advance has been 7½ per cent.

Tables II and III show the cost of a weekly family budget of food, fuel and light-

* The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Price and Price Indexes (Canada and other countries).

## CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA SINCE 1914

All Items—Food, Fuel, Rent, Clothing and Sundries. Average Prices in 1913=100




### TABLE I.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1935*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

| — | Food | Fuel and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All items* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1914..... | 108 | 98 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 103 |
| Dec. 1915..... | 111 | 96 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 107 |
| Dec. 1916..... | 138 | 109 | 95 | 136 | 122 | 124 |
| Dec. 1917..... | 167 | 125 | 102 | 158 | 134 | 143 |
| Dec. 1918..... | 186 | 146 | 111 | 185 | 151 | 162 |
| Dec. 1919..... | 201 | 148 | 122 | 210 | 164 | 176 |
| Dec. 1920..... | 202 | 200 | 142 | 232 | 173 | 190 |
| Dec. 1921..... | 150 | 172 | 150 | 177 | 173 | 161 |
| Dec. 1922..... | 142 | 177 | 155 | 162 | 174 | 157 |
| Dec. 1923..... | 146 | 172 | 158 | 164 | 171 | 159 |
| Mar. 1924..... | 144 | 169 | 158 | 160 | 171 | 157 |
| June 1924..... | 134 | 163 | 158 | 160 | 170 | 153 |
| Sept. 1924..... | 140 | 163 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 154 |
| Dec. 1924..... | 144 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 169 | 156 |
| Mar. 1925..... | 146 | 162 | 158 | 160 | 168 | 156 |
| June 1925..... | 142 | 159 | 158 | 160 | 168 | 155 |
| Sept. 1925..... | 147 | 160 | 158 | 159 | 167 | 156 |
| Dec. 1925..... | 157 | 166 | 158 | 159 | 166 | 160 |
| Mar. 1926..... | 156 | 166 | 158 | 157 | 166 | 159 |
| June 1926..... | 151 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Sept. 1926..... | 149 | 160 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 156 |
| Dec. 1926..... | 152 | 162 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Mar. 1927..... | 151 | 161 | 156 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| June 1927..... | 148 | 158 | 156 | 154 | 166 | 155 |
| Sept. 1927..... | 148 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 155 |
| Dec. 1927..... | 152 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Mar. 1928..... | 149 | 159 | 156 | 155 | 166 | 156 |
| June 1928..... | 146 | 158 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 155 |
| Sept 1928..... | 152 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| Dec. 1928..... | 154 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 158 |
| Mar. 1929..... | 153 | 158 | 157 | 157 | 166 | 157 |
| June 1929..... | 149 | 157 | 158 | 157 | 166 | 156 |
| Sept. 1929..... | 159 | 156 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 159 |
| Dec. 1929..... | 161 | 157 | 158 | 156 | 166 | 160 |
| Mar. 1930..... | 159 | 157 | 158 | 155 | 166 | 159 |
| June 1930..... | 151 | 156 | 160 | 155 | 166 | 157 |
| Sept. 1930..... | 141 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 152 |
| Dec. 1930..... | 138 | 156 | 160 | 148 | 165 | 151 |
| Mar. 1931..... | 124 | 156 | 160 | 141 | 164 | 145 |
| June 1931..... | 111 | 153 | 158 | 137 | 164 | 138 |
| Sept. 1931..... | 109 | 151 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 136 |
| Dec. 1931..... | 107 | 152 | 158 | 127 | 163 | 135 |
| Mar. 1932..... | 99 | 151 | 158 | 123 | 162 | 131 |
| June 1932..... | 93 | 148 | 147 | 120 | 162 | 126 |
| Sept. 1932..... | 95 | 147 | 147 | 116 | 161 | 126 |
| Dec. 1932..... | 96 | 145 | 141 | 114 | 161 | 125 |
| Mar. 1933..... | 91 | 145 | 141 | 112 | 160 | 122 |
| June 1933..... | 93 | 142 | 131 | 107 | 160 | 120 |
| Sept. 1933..... | 99 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Dec. 1933..... | 100 | 142 | 129 | 113 | 157 | 123 |
| Mar. 1934..... | 109 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 156 | 126 |
| June 1934..... | 101 | 141 | 128 | 113 | 156 | 122 |
| Sept. 1934..... | 102 | 142 | 128 | 117 | 155 | 123 |
| Dec. 1934..... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 154 | 123 |
| Jan. 1935..... | 102 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 123 |
| Feb. 1935..... | 103 | 144 | 129 | 115 | 155 | 124 |
| Mar. 1935..... | 104 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 124 |
| April 1935..... | 102 | 143 | 129 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| May 1935..... | 102 | 141 | 131 | 113 | 155 | 123 |
| June 1935..... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| July 1935..... | 103 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 123 |
| Aug. 1935..... | 105 | 139 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Sept. 1935..... | 105 | 140 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 124 |
| Oct. 1935..... | 108 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Nov. 1935..... | 109 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 126 |
| Dec. 1935..... | 111 | 141 | 132 | 115 | 154 | 127 |

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

ing, and rent in terms of the average prices for the Dominion and by groups for each province.

Beef prices were somewhat higher month by month during 1935 than in the previous two years but were much below the levels of 1930 and previously. As usual the high price for the year was in the summer, sirloin steak advancing from an average of 20 cents per pound in January to 25·3 cents in July and then declining to 22·5 cents in December. The average price for the year was 23·1 cents per pound as compared with 21·4 cents in 1934, 21 cents in 1933 and 35·6 cents in 1930. The price of leg roast of mutton moved between a low of 19·7 cents per pound in January and a high of 21·7 cents in June, the average for the year being slightly higher than in 1933 or 1934. Pork prices did not show a wide range during 1935, and were slightly higher during most of the year than in 1934, which year had shown a very marked recovery from the low levels prevailing during the early months of 1933. Fresh leg roast was 20·8 cents per pound in December, 1935, 23·1 cents in September, and 19·1 cents in December, 1934, as compared with 12·1 cents in March, 1933. Bacon prices moved within narrower limits than in the two years preceding, the Dominion average ranging between 32·3 cents per pound in January and 30 cents in December, as compared with a range in 1934 of 21·6 cents per pound in January, and 36·2 cents in October, and in 1933 of 17·2 cents in March, and 21·1 cents in December. The price of lard advanced from an average of 14·6 cents per pound in January to 18·3 cents in December as compared with a high price for 1934 of 14·7 cents per pound in December.

Cold storage holdings of eggs were much lower during the last months of 1935 than in the corresponding months of 1934, and prices tended upward toward the end of the year as compared with the last months of 1934. Fresh eggs averaged 40·7 cents per dozen in January, 1934, 22·3 cents in May, and 41·4 cents in December. In 1935 the low price was 22 cents per dozen in May and the high 43·5 cents in December.

Production of creamery butter in 1935 was at the highest level on record, exceeding the output for 1934, the previous record. Prices were lower in the early months of 1935 than in the same period in 1934, but during the autumn the condition was reversed, the Dominion average price of 30·4 cents per pound in December, 1935, being about 5 cents per pound higher than in December, 1934. The price of cheese has shown little improvement during the last four years, the yearly average approximating 20 cents per pound. The price at the beginning of 1930 was 33 cents per pound.

The price of flour, reflecting the recovery in wheat prices, was at a slightly higher level during 1935 than in the previous year which had shown some advance from the low levels at the beginning of 1933. Bread prices, also, were advanced in some localities during the year, the Dominion average price in December being fractionally higher at 6·1 cents per pound. The yield of potatoes in 1935 has been estimated to be about 19 per cent lower than in 1934. This condition was reflected in the price which averaged $1.21 per ninety pounds in December, 1935, as compared with 72·3 cents in December, 1934. The Prairie Provinces produced higher yields than in 1934, and prices there at the end of 1935 were much lower than in other parts of the Dominion. The price of sugar was slightly downward at the end of the year at an average of 6·2 cents per pound in December.

In fuel, United States anthracite coal showed a seasonal fall in the spring of about $1 per ton which was only partially recovered in the autumn, the average price in December being $14.83 per ton as compared with $15.21 in January. Rent for workingmen's houses averaged slightly higher increases having been reported from several cities during the year.

### Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1935

The accompanying tables, V, VI and VII, show the index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commodities being arranged according to "chief component materials," in table V, according to "purpose," in table VI, and according to "origin," in table VII.

The movement of wholesale prices during 1935 as measured by this index number was slight, the high point reached in October being only 2·4 per cent above the low reached in January. At the end of the year the index was 2·1 per cent higher than in December, 1934, and 14·3 per cent above the lowest level of recent years reached in February, 1933. Both consumers' goods and producers' goods were slightly higher at the end of the year than in December, 1934, the increase in the former group being in foods and in the latter chiefly in producers' equipment and in materials for the furs and leather goods industries, the metal working industries and the meat packing industries. Raw and partly manufactured goods advanced about 5 per cent and fully and chiefly manufactured goods less than 1 per cent.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the Animals and their Prod-

TABLE II.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of items included, not to show the minimum cost or the

| | Commodity | Quantity | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | | 19 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | July | Jan. | April |
| | | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| 1 | Beef, sirloin | 2 lbs. | 71·4 | 71·0 | 54·6 | 53·4 | 54·0 | 54·2 | 56·4 | 57·4 | 62·8 | 69·4 | 71·8 | 63·0 | 50·2 | 51·6 | 41·2 | 41·4 |
| 2 | Beef, shoulder | 2 " | 46·4 | 44·6 | 30·4 | 29·0 | 29·4 | 28·4 | 30·6 | 31·8 | 36·4 | 43·2 | 45·4 | 37·2 | 26·8 | 27·0 | 22·2 | 22·6 |
| 3 | Veal, shoulder | 1 " | 25·7 | 26·9 | 18·9 | 18·3 | 18·6 | 17·8 | 18·5 | 19·9 | 21·7 | 23·9 | 25·1 | 22·0 | 15·4 | 13·4 | 12·2 | 12·3 |
| 4 | Mutton roast | 1 " | 32·3 | 30·8 | 25·6 | 27·2 | 26·9 | 27·6 | 28·9 | 28·5 | 29·0 | 30·1 | 31·0 | 26·9 | 22·1 | 22·2 | 16·6 | 19·2 |
| 5 | Pork, leg | 1 " | 36·5 | 36·0 | 26·7 | 26·7 | 24·1 | 24·1 | 28·5 | 28·8 | 25·9 | 27·2 | 29·8 | 25·9 | 15·9 | 15·1 | 12·7 | 14·5 |
| 6 | Pork, salt | 2 " | 69·6 | 71·4 | 52·0 | 51·6 | 47·6 | 46·8 | 53·8 | 54·8 | 51·2 | 53·2 | 54·4 | 52·6 | 34·4 | 30·0 | 28·0 | 28·6 |
| 7 | Bacon, breakfast | 1 " | 52·4 | 58·4 | 39·8 | 40·8 | 37·0 | 33·7 | 41·4 | 41·8 | 37·2 | 38·4 | 39·4 | 38·3 | 20·9 | 16·8 | 18·1 | 18·8 |
| 8 | Lard, pure | 2 " | 77·6 | 67·8 | 43·4 | 45·6 | 46·0 | 46·6 | 49·8 | 46·4 | 44·2 | 44·8 | 42·6 | 41·6 | 25·6 | 22·6 | 24·6 | 24·8 |
| 9 | Eggs, fresh | 1 doz. | 86·6 | 85·2 | 71·2 | 63·3 | 61·3 | 66·9 | 62·8 | 66·5 | 64·3 | 60·2 | 64·4 | 50·5 | 41·8 | 21·4 | 39·1 | 22·9 |
| 10 | Eggs, storage | 1 " | 69·5 | 75·7 | 58·7 | 46·6 | 46·9 | 51·9 | 50·1 | 52·7 | 52·0 | 48·4 | 52·1 | 40·1 | 32·6 | 16·8 | 29·5 | 18·1 |
| 11 | Milk | 6 qts. | 90·6 | 93·0 | 79·8 | 71·4 | 74·4 | 73·2 | 73·8 | 73·2 | 73·8 | 75·0 | 77·4 | 72·6 | 63·0 | 57·6 | 57·0 | 55·8 |
| 12 | Butter, dairy | 2 lbs. | 135·2 | 113·4 | 83·4 | 81·0 | 85·4 | 79·4 | 92·0 | 86·0 | 85·8 | 88·2 | 88·0 | 67·6 | 48·8 | 35·6 | 45·6 | 49·8 |
| 13 | Butter, creamery | 1 " | 74·8 | 63·6 | 48·6 | 45·5 | 48·2 | 43·9 | 50·7 | 47·9 | 47·0 | 48·3 | 47·5 | 37·3 | 27·5 | 21·6 | 26·1 | 28·8 |
| 14 | †Cheese, old | 1 " | 40·9 | 39·2 | 32·6 | 30·7 | 33·2 | 29·0 | 33·4 | 30·5 | 32·1 | 33·8 | 33·0 | 29·2 | 22·2 | 20·1 | 19·6 | 19·5 |
| 15 | †Cheese, new | 1 " | 38·1 | 37·5 | 29·3 | 30·7 | 33·2 | 29·0 | 33·4 | 30·5 | 32·1 | 33·8 | 33·0 | 29·2 | 22·2 | 20·1 | 19·6 | 19·5 |
| 16 | Bread | 15 " | 120·5 | 132·0 | 105·0 | 100·5 | 100·5 | 112·5 | 115·5 | 114·0 | 115·5 | 115·5 | 117·0 | 96·0 | 90·0 | 88·5 | 84·0 | 82·5 |
| 17 | †Flour, family | 10 " | 74·0 | 68·0 | 48·0 | 44·0 | 42·0 | 55·0 | 54·0 | 52·0 | 52·0 | 50·0 | 53·0 | 37·0 | 31·0 | 30·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 |
| 18 | Rolled oats | 5 " | 40·0 | 36·0 | 28·0 | 27·5 | 27·5 | 31·0 | 29·0 | 30·5 | 31·5 | 31·5 | 32·0 | 26·5 | 23·5 | 24·0 | 23·0 | 23·0 |
| 19 | †Rice | 2 " | 30·4 | 28·2 | 19·6 | 21·0 | 20·8 | 21·6 | 22·0 | 21·8 | 21·2 | 21·0 | 20·6 | 19·6 | 17·4 | 17·2 | 16·4 | 15·8 |
| 20 | Beans, handpicked | 2 " | 23·2 | 21·6 | 17·4 | 17·0 | 17·4 | 16·4 | 16·0 | 16·2 | 16·0 | 21·2 | 20·8 | 15·4 | 9·6 | 8·6 | 7·8 | 7·4 |
| 21 | Apples, evaporated | 1 " | 26·2 | 24·9 | 22·0 | 21·6 | 18·6 | 20·0 | 20·3 | 20·2 | 19·4 | 20·6 | 21·3 | 19·6 | 16·5 | 15·8 | 15·5 | 14·8 |
| 22 | Prunes, medium | 1 " | 25·7 | 25·3 | 18·4 | 19·0 | 17·0 | 15·3 | 15·7 | 15·4 | 13·9 | 13·6 | 16·0 | 12·6 | 11·7 | 10·9 | 10·8 | 10·9 |
| 23 | Sugar, granulated | 4 " | 62·0 | 51·2 | 36·8 | 38·4 | 48·4 | 38·0 | 31·6 | 33·6 | 32·4 | 30·0 | 29·2 | 25·6 | 24·4 | 23·6 | 23·2 | 29·6 |
| 24 | Sugar, yellow | 2 " | 28·6 | 24·6 | 17·4 | 18·2 | 23·2 | 18·0 | 15·0 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 14·4 | 13·8 | 12·2 | 11·8 | 11·4 | 11·2 | 14·2 |
| 25 | †Tea, black | ¼ " | 16·0 | 14·5 | 13·5 | 14·9 | 17·2 | 17·6 | 17·9 | 18·0 | 17·8 | 17·7 | 17·6 | 14·3 | 12·9 | 11·3 | 10·8 | 10·5 |
| 26 | †Tea, green | ¼ " | 16·7 | 15·7 | 15·1 | 14·9 | 17·2 | 17·6 | 17·9 | 18·0 | 17·8 | 17·7 | 17·6 | 14·3 | 12·9 | 11·3 | 10·8 | 10·5 |
| 27 | Coffee | ¼ " | 14·7 | 14·8 | 13·6 | 13·4 | 13·4 | 14·5 | 15·1 | 15·4 | 15·2 | 15·2 | 15·1 | 13·3 | 11·2 | 10·5 | 10·2 | 10·0 |
| 28 | Potatoes | ⅓ bag | 103·0 | 75·5 | 52·6 | 39·0 | 47·8 | 46·4 | 88·0 | 68·0 | 54·8 | 42·6 | 77·9 | 41·7 | 24·2 | 21·9 | 31·0 | 30·7 |
| 29 | Vinegar | 1/16 qt. | ·9 | ·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 |
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 30 | All Foods | ..... | 15·30 | 14·48 | 11·03 | 10·52 | 10·78 | 10·77 | 11·63 | 11·37 | 11·19 | 11·30 | 11·88 | 9·86 | 7·68 | 6·78 | 6·94 | 6·83 |
| | | | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| 31 | Starch, laundry | ⅓ lb. | 4·7 | 4·9 | 4·2 | 4·0 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·1 | 4·0 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 3·8 |
| 32 | Coal, anthracite | 1/16 ton | 87·8 | 125·0 | 109·6 | 115·1 | 111·5 | 105·1 | 114·7 | 105·3 | 102·7 | 102·1 | 101·4 | 101·4 | 101·2 | 95·2 | 96·0 | 95·9 |
| 33 | Coal, bituminous | 1/16 " | 65·2 | 92·1 | 71·7 | 74·0 | 70·6 | 65·0 | 65·8 | 64·6 | 63·7 | 63·0 | 63·1 | 62·5 | 61·0 | 60·0 | 58·4 | 57·8 |
| 34 | Wood, hard | 1/16 cord | 80·6 | 90·5 | 80·2 | 80·6 | 79·0 | 78·4 | 76·9 | 75·9 | 75·0 | 75·5 | 76·0 | 75·6 | 69·8 | 71·6 | 63·6 | 63·0 |
| 35 | Wood, soft | 1/16 " | 62·5 | 69·0 | 59·8 | 59·4 | 57·8 | 57·5 | 56·2 | 55·9 | 55·8 | 55·4 | 54·3 | 54·4 | 50·9 | 51·5 | 47·8 | 46·6 |
| 36 | Coal oil | 1 gal. | 31·0 | 40·3 | 31·7 | 31·6 | 30·1 | 30·5 | 30·1 | 31·7 | 31·2 | 31·0 | 31·1 | 30·7 | 27·7 | 27·6 | 27·0 | 27·0 |
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 37 | Fuel and lighting | ..... | 3·27 | 4·17 | 3·53 | 3·61 | 3·49 | 3·37 | 3·44 | 3·33 | 3·28 | 3·27 | 3·26 | 3·25 | 3·11 | 3·06 | 2·93 | 2·90 |
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 38 | Rent | ¼ mo. | 5·54 | 6·60 | 6·92 | 6·96 | 6·92 | 6·91 | 6·86 | 6·85 | 6·89 | 6·94 | 6·99 | 7·06 | 6·77 | 6·34 | 5·98 | 5·97 |
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 39 | ‡‡Totals | ..... | 24·15 | 25·30 | 21·52 | 21·13 | 21·23 | 21·09 | 21·96 | 21·59 | 21·41 | 21·55 | 22·17 | 20·21 | 17·59 | 16·21 | 15·89 | 15·74 |

‡‡ An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.
† Kind most sold since October 1922.

ucts group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were substantially higher, the former being up 10 per cent above the figure for December, 1934, chiefly because of higher prices for live stock, meats, eggs, hides, leather and furs. The latter group was 12 per cent higher at the end of 1935 than in December, 1934, mainly because of higher prices for copper, lead, zinc and their products, and for silver, even in spite of the drastic decline in the price of silver following curtailment of buying by the United States Treasury. The Vegetable Products group was slightly higher, fruits, vegetables, vegetable oils and rubber and its products being up in price, while grains, flour and other milled products and sugar were lower. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Iron and its Products group were also somewhat higher, the largest increase in the former being in furniture prices and in the latter in the price of scrap iron. The Textile Products group, the Chemicals and Allied Products group and the Non-Metallic minerals group were lower at the end of the

RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

quantities of different foods required for an average family.

| 33 | | 1934 | | | | 1935 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | Oct. | Jan. | April | July | Oct. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year | |
| c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | c. | |
| 44·4 | 41·8 | 40·0 | 43·2 | 45·4 | 42·4 | 40·0 | 41·8 | 42·4 | 45·2 | 47·8 | 49·6 | 50·6 | 50·0 | 49·2 | 47·4 | 45·4 | 45·0 | 46·2 | 1 |
| 24·0 | 22·0 | 21·8 | 24·2 | 24·4 | 22·2 | 21·6 | 22·6 | 23·4 | 25·2 | 26·8 | 28·0 | 28·0 | 26·6 | 25·6 | 25·4 | 24·6 | 24·2 | 25·2 | 2 |
| 12·0 | 11·5 | 12·0 | 13·0 | 11·9 | 11·8 | 12·1 | 12·9 | 12·8 | 12·7 | 12·6 | 12·9 | 12·9 | 12·7 | 12·8 | 13·2 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 12·9 | 3 |
| 20·5 | 17·9 | 19·0 | 20·6 | 20·5 | 18·5 | 19·7 | 20·9 | 20·9 | 21·5 | 21·4 | 21·7 | 21·4 | 21·6 | 21·1 | 20·8 | 20·1 | 20·2 | 20·9 | 4 |
| 16·1 | 17·2 | 16·6 | 20·6 | 20·9 | 20·5 | 19·4 | 19·9 | 20·0 | 20·0 | 20·4 | 21·3 | 22·5 | 22·7 | 23·1 | 22·7 | 22·0 | 20·8 | 21·2 | 5 |
| 30·0 | 31·6 | 31·4 | 36·8 | 37·4 | 38·6 | 37·8 | 38·4 | 38·4 | 38·6 | 39·0 | 39·2 | 40·2 | 40·4 | 40·2 | 41·0 | 41·0 | 40·6 | 39·6 | 6 |
| 20·4 | 21·3 | 21·6 | 29·0 | 31·1 | 36·2 | 32·3 | 31·9 | 31·6 | 31·2 | 30·5 | 30·1 | 30·2 | 30·5 | 31·8 | 31·8 | 31·2 | 30·0 | 31·1 | 7 |
| 25·4 | 26·2 | 27·0 | 27·2 | 25·2 | 29·0 | 29·2 | 29·8 | 30·4 | 30·4 | 30·4 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 31·8 | 34·4 | 36·0 | 36·6 | 36·6 | 32·3 | 8 |
| 21·1 | 29·2 | 40·7 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 32·6 | 37·0 | 32·9 | 31·4 | 24·3 | 22·0 | 22·6 | 24·7 | 27·7 | 31·2 | 35·8 | 41·5 | 43·5 | 31·2 | 9 |
| 17·1 | 22·7 | 30·2 | 23·0 | 21·1 | 27·3 | 29·5 | 27·0 | 25·9 | 20·3 | 18·6 | 19·0 | 21·2 | 27·3 | 26·4 | 30·1 | 33·4 | 34·7 | 25·8 | 10 |
| 54·6 | 57·0 | 58·2 | 58·2 | 58·2 | 60·0 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·8 | 61·2 | 60·6 | 60·6 | 60·6 | 61·2 | 61·8 | 61·2 | 61·4 | 11 |
| 39·8 | 42·2 | 48·8 | 58·6 | 44·2 | 43·4 | 44·4 | 48·6 | 51·0 | 49·2 | 49·8 | 46·6 | 42·8 | 43·0 | 43·6 | 47·0 | 49·8 | 53·2 | 47·4 | 12 |
| 23·8 | 24·2 | 28·4 | 33·0 | 25·2 | 24·6 | 25·5 | 28·0 | 29·6 | 28·1 | 28·6 | 26·3 | 24·8 | 25·0 | 25·4 | 27·1 | 28·6 | 30·4 | 27·3 | 13 |
| 19·4 | 19·7 | 19·7 | 20·3 | 20·0 | 19·8 | 19·4 | 19·7 | 19·9 | 20·0 | 20·1 | 20·0 | 19·9 | 19·7 | 19·6 | 19·9 | 20·4 | 20·4 | 19·9 | 14 |
| 19·4 | 19·7 | 19·7 | 20·3 | 20·0 | 19·8 | 19·4 | 19·7 | 19·9 | 20·0 | 20·1 | 20·0 | 19·9 | 19·7 | 19·6 | 19·9 | 20·4 | 20·4 | 19·9 | 15 |
| 84·0 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 87·0 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 91·5 | 89·1 | 16 |
| 31·0 | 33·0 | 31·0 | 31·0 | 33·0 | 34·0 | 34·0 | 34·0 | 33·0 | 33·0 | 34·0 | 34·0 | 33·0 | 33·0 | 33·0 | 34·0 | 35·0 | 35·0 | 33·8 | 17 |
| 23·5 | 25·5 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 25·5 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·5 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 26·0 | 18 |
| 16·0 | 16·2 | 16·2 | 16·2 | 16·2 | 16·2 | 15·8 | 15·8 | 16·0 | 15·6 | 15·6 | 15·8 | 15·6 | 15·6 | 15·8 | 15·8 | 15·6 | 15·6 | 15·7 | 19 |
| 8·2 | 9·0 | 8·8 | 9·0 | 9·2 | 9·4 | 9·8 | 10·2 | 10·2 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 10·6 | 10·4 | 10·6 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 10·5 | 20 |
| 14·9 | 15·1 | 15·5 | 15·2 | 14·9 | 15·4 | 14·8 | 15·2 | 15·0 | 15·4 | 15·1 | 16·0 | 16·0 | 16·2 | 15·9 | 15·6 | 15·6 | 15·4 | 15·5 | 21 |
| 11·7 | 12·1 | 12·3 | 12·7 | 12·8 | 12·9 | 12·5 | 12·6 | 12·5 | 12·3 | 12·3 | 12·4 | 12·4 | 12·3 | 12·1 | 12·1 | 11·6 | 11·3 | 12·2 | 22 |
| 31·6 | 32·0 | 32·0 | 32·0 | 27·2 | 26·4 | 25·6 | 26·0 | 25·6 | 25·6 | 25·6 | 26·0 | 25·6 | 25·6 | 25·6 | 25·2 | 24·8 | 24·8 | 25·5 | 23 |
| 15·4 | 15·4 | 15·6 | 15·4 | 13·2 | 13·0 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 12·2 | 12·2 | 12·5 | 24 |
| 10·4 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 12·4 | 12·8 | 13·3 | 13·2 | 13·1 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·0 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·1 | 25 |
| 10·4 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 12·4 | 12·8 | 13·3 | 13·2 | 13·1 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·0 | 12·9 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·1 | 13·0 | 13·1 | 26 |
| 9·9 | 9·9 | 9·9 | 9·9 | 9·8 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 9·3 | 9·4 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 9·2 | 9·2 | 9·4 | 27 |
| 38·6 | 41·1 | 36·5 | 45·6 | 37·7 | 29·2 | 24·4 | 25·0 | 25·9 | 26·1 | 25·5 | 25·9 | 25·4 | 41·2 | 33·1 | 36·6 | 36·1 | 40·5 | 30·5 | 28 |
| ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | ·9 | 29 |
| $ 6·95 | $ 7·24 | $ 7·50 | $ 7·81 | $ 7·43 | $ 7·54 | $ 7·51 | $ 7·59 | $ 7·63 | $ 7·50 | $ 7·52 | $ 7·54 | $ 7·53 | $ 7·73 | $ 7·74 | $ 7·93 | $ 8·04 | $ 8·14 | $ 7·70 | 30 |
| c. 3·9 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·8 | c. 3·9 | c. 3·8 | 31 |
| 91·0 | 93·7 | 94·9 | 94·8 | 92·6 | 94·3 | 95·1 | 94·8 | 94·7 | 94·1 | 91·1 | 88·4 | 88·7 | 89·4 | 90·0 | 91·1 | 92·3 | 92·7 | 91·9 | 32 |
| 57·6 | 57·6 | 57·9 | 57·7 | 57·7 | 58·3 | 58·9 | 58·9 | 58·8 | 58·6 | 58·4 | 58·1 | 57·9 | 58·0 | 58·0 | 58·4 | 58·6 | 58·7 | 58·5 | 33 |
| 61·1 | 59·6 | 58·9 | 60·6 | 60·4 | 59·9 | 62·1 | 62·0 | 61·9 | 62·2 | 61·7 | 61·0 | 60·8 | 60·5 | 60·8 | 60·8 | 60·4 | 60·4 | 61·2 | 34 |
| 46·3 | 45·7 | 45·2 | 46·1 | 45·9 | 45·8 | 46·4 | 46·2 | 46·1 | 45·8 | 45·8 | 45·7 | 45·4 | 45·2 | 45·3 | 45·1 | 45·1 | 45·1 | 45·6 | 35 |
| 26·9 | 27·4 | 27·5 | 27·4 | 27·4 | 27·6 | 27·2 | 27·3 | 27·3 | 27·3 | 27·2 | 27·4 | 27·3 | 27·3 | 27·0 | 27·3 | 27·0 | 27·1 | 27·2 | 36 |
| $ 2·83 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·87 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·86 | $ 2·90 | $ 2·89 | $ 2·89 | $ 2·88 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·81 | $ 2·80 | $ 2·80 | $ 2·81 | $ 2·83 | $ 2·83 | $ 2·84 | $ 2·84 | 37 |
| $ 5·67 | $ 5·66 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·53 | $ 5·52 | $ 5·54 | $ 5·54 | $ 5·51 | $ 5·55 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·57 | $ 5·63 | $ 5·63 | $ 5·63 | $ 5·58 | 38 |
| $ 15·48 | $ 15·78 | $ 15·95 | $ 16·28 | $ 15·84 | $ 15·96 | $ 15·99 | $ 16·06 | $ 16·10 | $ 15·97 | $ 15·97 | $ 15·95 | $ 15·94 | $ 16·15 | $ 16·16 | $ 16·42 | $ 16·54 | $ 16·65 | $ 16·16 | 39 |

year than in December, 1934. In the former the principal increases were in prices of raw silk, silk hosiery, raw wool and wool yarns, and the principal decreases in the prices of raw cotton and cotton fabrics, woollen knit goods and wool blankets.

Table IV on page 9, gives the wholesale prices of certain commodities on primary markets and is compiled from information in the monthly bulletins on "Prices and Price Indexes," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE III.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND FOOD

| — | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | | 19 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | July | Jan. | April |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Canada | 15·30 | 14·48 | 11·03 | 10·52 | 10·78 | 10·77 | 11·63 | 11·37 | 11·19 | 11·30 | 11·83 | 9·86 | 7·68 | 6·78 | 6·94 | 6·83 |
| Nova Scotia | 15·35 | 14·72 | 11·18 | 10·68 | 11·12 | 10·85 | 11·80 | 11·34 | 11·12 | 11·33 | 11·92 | 10·21 | 8·19 | 7·23 | 7·32 | 7·23 |
| Prince Edward Island | 13·42 | 13·18 | 9·78 | 9·43 | 9·68 | 9·76 | 10·77 | 10·52 | 10·32 | 10·23 | 11·00 | 9·81 | 7·69 | 6·64 | 7·04 | 6·87 |
| New Brunswick | 14·97 | 14·44 | 11·11 | 10·48 | 11·13 | 10·94 | 11·82 | 11·42 | 11·26 | 11·21 | 11·81 | 10·20 | 8·24 | 7·01 | 7·32 | 7·21 |
| Quebec | 14·67 | 13·76 | 10·63 | 10·24 | 10·28 | 10·12 | 11·23 | 10·62 | 10·37 | 10·54 | 11·11 | 9·24 | 7·14 | 6·27 | 6·45 | 6·39 |
| Ontario | 15·35 | 14·39 | 10·88 | 10·45 | 10·67 | 10·60 | 11·66 | 11·48 | 11·22 | 11·27 | 11·84 | 9·77 | 7·56 | 6·69 | 6·85 | 6·78 |
| Manitoba | 16·09 | 13·94 | 10·87 | 10·16 | 10·31 | 10·51 | 10·83 | 10·74 | 10·80 | 11·13 | 11·51 | 9·33 | 7·36 | 6·47 | 6·66 | 6·72 |
| Saskatchewan | 15·39 | 14·10 | 11·06 | 10·47 | 10·50 | 10·91 | 11·21 | 11·47 | 11·37 | 11·36 | 11·90 | 9·58 | 7·40 | 6·47 | 6·66 | 6·57 |
| Alberta | 15·88 | 14·77 | 10·94 | 10·26 | 10·61 | 11·13 | 11·31 | 11·24 | 11·29 | 11·52 | 12·15 | 9·51 | 7·46 | 6·47 | 6·72 | 6·43 |
| British Columbia | 16·11 | 15·75 | 12·08 | 11·39 | 11·80 | 11·89 | 12·42 | 12·12 | 12·16 | 12·26 | 12·85 | 10·89 | 8·38 | 7·53 | 7·65 | 7·47 |
| **FUEL AND LIGHT*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 3·27 | 4·17 | 3·53 | 3·61 | 3·49 | 3·37 | 3·44 | 3·33 | 3·28 | 3·27 | 3·26 | 3·25 | 3·11 | 3·06 | 2·93 | 2·90 |
| Nova Scotia | 2·65 | 3·70 | 3·18 | 3·20 | 3·11 | 2·99 | 3·03 | 2·87 | 2·91 | 2·88 | 2·89 | 2·97 | 2·78 | 2·66 | 2·49 | 2·53 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3·15 | 4·27 | 3·20 | 3·54 | 3·50 | 3·36 | 3·02 | 3·36 | 2·89 | 2·94 | 2·95 | 2·94 | 2·94 | 2·90 | 2·71 | 2·63 |
| New Brunswick | 3·06 | 4·12 | 3·45 | 3·30 | 3·35 | 3·15 | 3·19 | 3·20 | 3·12 | 3·06 | 3·08 | 3·05 | 2·88 | 2·84 | 2·72 | 2·72 |
| Quebec | 3·18 | 4·14 | 3·53 | 3·63 | 3·47 | 3·31 | 3·48 | 3·39 | 3·35 | 3·36 | 3·33 | 3·22 | 3·15 | 3·19 | 2·93 | 2·92 |
| Ontario | 3·39 | 4·36 | 3·60 | 3·78 | 3·62 | 3·46 | 3·58 | 3·45 | 3·39 | 3·39 | 3·37 | 3·38 | 3·24 | 3·15 | 3·04 | 3·03 |
| Manitoba | 3·48 | 4·52 | 3·72 | 3·84 | 3·84 | 3·60 | 3·57 | 3·51 | 3·39 | 3·62 | 3·62 | 3·67 | 3·12 | 3·02 | 2·95 | 2·94 |
| Saskatchewan | 3·96 | 4·15 | 4·04 | 3·73 | 3·79 | 3·63 | 3·48 | 3·47 | 3·53 | 3·48 | 3·44 | 3·32 | 2·31 | 2·14 | 1·99 | 1·97 |
| Alberta | 2·68 | 3·36 | 2·49 | 2·59 | 2·38 | 2·51 | 2·41 | 2·41 | 2·28 | 1·92 | 1·92 | 1·92 | 1·81 | 1·81 | 1·80 | 1·72 |
| British Columbia | 2·97 | 3·60 | 3·39 | 2·99 | 2·96 | 2·88 | 2·80 | 2·82 | 2·82 | 2·82 | 2·83 | 2·82 | 2·76 | 2·55 | 2·52 | 2·49 |
| **RENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5·54 | 6·60 | 6·92 | 6·96 | 6·92 | 6·91 | 6·86 | 6·85 | 6·89 | 6·94 | 6·99 | 7·06 | 6·77 | 6·34 | 5·98 | 5·97 |
| Nova Scotia | 4·71 | 5·93 | 6·00 | 5·93 | 5·58 | 5·47 | 5·60 | 5·60 | 5·60 | 5·60 | 5·60 | 5·96 | 6·08 | 6·08 | 5·79 | 5·79 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3·75 | 4·25 | 5·63 | 5·88 | 5·88 | 5·88 | 5·63 | 5·63 | 5·63 | 5·75 | 5·88 | 5·88 | 5·88 | 5·88 | 5·88 | 5·88 |
| New Brunswick | 5·19 | 6·13 | 6·13 | 6·59 | 6·75 | 6·75 | 6·75 | 6·75 | 6·75 | 6·75 | 6·75 | 6·44 | 6·44 | 6·28 | 6·09 | 6·09 |
| Quebec | 3·89 | 4·64 | 5·29 | 5·58 | 5·76 | 5·76 | 5·72 | 5·75 | 5·79 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 6·03 | 5·76 | 5·54 | 5·51 | 5·51 |
| Ontario | 5·78 | 6·90 | 7·36 | 7·35 | 7·32 | 7·28 | 7·23 | 7·16 | 7·24 | 7·30 | 7·36 | 7·40 | 7·03 | 6·51 | 6·07 | 6·03 |
| Manitoba | 6·56 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 7·81 | 7·31 | 6·56 | 6·56 |
| Saskatchewan | 8·33 | 8·59 | 8·75 | 8·91 | 8·91 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·75 | 8·05 | 7·00 | 6·31 | 6·31 |
| Alberta | 7·19 | 7·81 | 7·81 | 7·81 | 7·19 | 7·03 | 7·03 | 7·34 | 7·19 | 7·50 | 7·50 | 7·81 | 7·27 | 6·72 | 6·19 | 6·19 |
| British Columbia | 5·23 | 6·38 | 6·38 | 6·38 | 6·38 | 6·38 | 6·45 | 6·45 | 6·56 | 6·56 | 6·69 | 6·69 | 6·64 | 6·05 | 5·85 | 5·85 |

* Coal, wood and coal oil, no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces.

LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN EACH PROVINCE

FOOD

| 33 | | 1934 | | | | 1935 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | Oct. | Jan. | April | July | Oct. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year |
| $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 6·95 | 7·24 | 7·50 | 7·81 | 7·43 | 7·54 | 7·51 | 7·59 | 7·63 | 7·50 | 7·52 | 7·54 | 7·53 | 7·73 | 7·74 | 7·93 | 8·04 | 8·14 | 7·70 |
| 7·21 | 7·38 | 7·81 | 8·09 | 7·62 | 7·76 | 7·73 | 7·76 | 7·76 | 7·74 | 7·69 | 7·61 | 7·61 | 7·72 | 7·91 | 8·07 | 8·23 | 8·34 | 7·85 |
| 6·81 | 6·92 | 7·35 | 7·53 | 7·07 | 7·20 | 7·30 | 7·24 | 7·21 | 7·11 | 7·30 | 7·31 | 7·13 | 7·09 | 7·49 | 7·56 | 7·74 | 7·73 | 7·35 |
| 7·26 | 7·46 | 7·72 | 7·98 | 7·50 | 7·64 | 7·85 | 7·85 | 7·85 | 7·78 | 7·67 | 7·65 | 7·62 | 7·75 | 7·99 | 8·06 | 8·24 | 8·32 | 7·89 |
| 6·39 | 6·54 | 6·95 | 7·29 | 6·80 | 6·87 | 6·98 | 7·01 | 7·06 | 6·91 | 6·88 | 6·81 | 6·88 | 7·01 | 7·02 | 7·27 | 7·46 | 7·58 | 7·07 |
| 6·93 | 7·29 | 7·47 | 7·89 | 7·50 | 7·64 | 7·50 | 7·56 | 7·68 | 7·53 | 7·52 | 7·51 | 7·52 | 7·74 | 7·79 | 8·05 | 8·14 | 8·19 | 7·73 |
| 6·68 | 6·75 | 7·06 | 7·13 | 6·90 | 7·16 | 7·20 | 7·25 | 7·33 | 7·30 | 7·34 | 7·59 | 7·50 | 7·66 | 7·54 | 7·48 | 7·65 | 7·74 | 7·46 |
| 6·65 | 6·84 | 7·34 | 7·51 | 7·09 | 7·27 | 7·27 | 7·46 | 7·49 | 7·34 | 7·41 | 7·50 | 7·31 | 7·63 | 7·28 | 7·43 | 7·55 | 7·66 | 7·44 |
| 6·60 | 7·00 | 7·32 | 7·34 | 7·15 | 7·28 | 7·33 | 7·53 | 7·46 | 7·35 | 7·37 | 7·53 | 7·44 | 7·74 | 7·41 | 7·53 | 7·66 | 7·87 | 7·52 |
| 7·69 | 8·17 | 8·24 | 8·53 | 8·17 | 8·33 | 8·18 | 8·38 | 8·26 | 8·25 | 8·33 | 8·39 | 8·41 | 8·71 | 8·66 | 8·72 | 8·82 | 8·87 | 8·50 |

FUEL AND LIGHT*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2·83 | 2·84 | 2·84 | 2·87 | 2·84 | 2·86 | 2·90 | 2·89 | 2·89 | 2·88 | 2·84 | 2·81 | 2·80 | 2·80 | 2·81 | 2·83 | 2·83 | 2·84 | 2·84 |
| 2·48 | 2·53 | 2·59 | 2·58 | 2·47 | 2·54 | 2·53 | 2·52 | 2·53 | 2·56 | 2·54 | 2·42 | 2·41 | 2·45 | 2·46 | 2·48 | 2·46 | 2·49 | 2·49 |
| 2·63 | 2·68 | 2·78 | 2·78 | 2·70 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·68 | 2·64 | 2·65 | 2·65 | 2·65 | 2·67 |
| 2·70 | 2·61 | 2·70 | 2·69 | 2·66 | 2·63 | 2·70 | 2·70 | 2·70 | 2·70 | 2·70 | 2·67 | 2·65 | 2·65 | 2·65 | 2·66 | 2·64 | 2·65 | 2·67 |
| 2·83 | 2·81 | 2·79 | 2·87 | 2·87 | 2·87 | 2·89 | 2·89 | 2·89 | 2·89 | 2·85 | 2·82 | 2·79 | 2·79 | 2·80 | 2·81 | 2·81 | 2·83 | 2·84 |
| 2·92 | 2·95 | 2·95 | 2·97 | 2·95 | 2·98 | 3·05 | 3·04 | 3·03 | 3·01 | 2·97 | 2·93 | 2·92 | 2·92 | 2·93 | 2·95 | 2·96 | 2·97 | 2·97 |
| 2·94 | 2·91 | 2·94 | 3·02 | 3·01 | 3·02 | 3·03 | 3·03 | 3·03 | 3·02 | 3·02 | 3·02 | 3·03 | 3·02 | 3·02 | 3·03 | 3·03 | 3·03 | 3·02 |
| 1·91 | 1·93 | 1·91 | 1·94 | 1·94 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·99 | 1·97 | 1·95 | 1·95 | 1·98 |
| 1·72 | 1·71 | 1·68 | 1·68 | 1·66 | 1·66 | 1·66 | 1·66 | 1·66 | 1·66 | 1·63 | 1·64 | 1·63 | 1·63 | 1·63 | 1·63 | 1·63 | 1·63 | 1·64 |
| 2·44 | 2·38 | 2·39 | 2·39 | 2·37 | 2·36 | 2·36 | 2·36 | 2·37 | 2·37 | 2·36 | 2·36 | 2·36 | 2·36 | 2·36 | 2·37 | 2·37 | 2·37 | 2·36 |

RENT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·67 | 5·66 | 5·57 | 5·57 | 5·53 | 5·52 | 5·54 | 5·54 | 5·54 | 5·55 | 5·57 | 5·57 | 5·57 | 5·57 | 5·57 | 5·63 | 5·63 | 5·63 | 5·58 |
| 5·46 | 5·42 | 5·33 | 5·33 | 5·29 | 5·29 | 5·29 | 5·29 | 5·29 | 5·29 | 5·35 | 5·35 | 5·35 | 5·35 | 5·35 | 5·42 | 5·42 | 5·42 | 5·35 |
| 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·38 | 5·50 |
| 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·69 | 5·69 | 5·69 | 5·69 | 5·69 | 5·69 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·53 | 5·58 |
| 5·07 | 5·07 | 5·07 | 5·07 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·93 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·93 | 4·93 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·96 | 4·96 |
| 5·76 | 5·76 | 5·70 | 5·70 | 5·71 | 5·71 | 5·78 | 5·78 | 5·78 | 5·78 | 5·84 | 5·84 | 5·84 | 5·84 | 5·84 | 5·93 | 5·93 | 5·93 | 5·84 |
| 6·19 | 6·03 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·94 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·81 | 5·86 |
| 6·09 | 6·00 | 6·09 | 6·09 | 5·97 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·88 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·83 | 5·88 | 5·87 | 5·88 | 5·88 |
| 5·91 | 5·91 | 5·63 | 5·63 | 5·50 | 5·50 | 5·50 | 5·50 | 5·50 | 5·50 | 5·56 | 5·56 | 5·56 | 5·56 | 5·56 | 5·59 | 5·59 | 5·59 | 5·55 |
| 5·55 | 5·55 | 5·23 | 5·23 | 5·22 | 5·22 | 5·24 | 5·24 | 5·24 | 5·30 | 5·31 | 5·31 | 5·31 | 5·31 | 5·31 | 5·42 | 5·42 | 5·42 | 5·32 |

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929-1935

| Commodities | Unit | Dec. 1929 | Dec. 1932 | Dec 1933 | Dec. 1934 | Dec. 1935 | Commodities | Unit | Dec. 1929 | Dec. 1932 | Dec. 1933 | Dec. 1934 | Dec. 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Oats | bush. | 0·634 | 0·210 | 0·298 | 0·442 | 0·298 | Cotton yarns | lb. | 0·357 | 0·210 | 0·270 | 0·310 | 0·290 |
| Wheat | bush. | 1·378 | 0·424 | 0·603 | 0·792 | 0·847 | Gingham | lb. | 1·017 | 0·959 | 0·959 | 0·959 | 0·797 |
| Flour | brl. | 8·600 | 4·400 | 5·200 | 5·400 | 5·700 | Wool, raw | lb. | 0·240 | 0·090 | 0·195 | 0·140 | 0·180 |
| Sugar, raw | cwt. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1·725 | 1·950 | Pulp, groundwood | ton | 29·470 | 19·650 | 21·940 | 19·826 | 19·593 |
| Sugar, granulated | cwt. | 5·270 | 4·180 | 6·370 | 4·895 | 4·705 | Pig iron, malleable | ton | 22·000 | 19·000 | 19·000 | 19·000 | 19·000 |
| Rubber, raw | lb. | 0·161 | 0·038 | 0·038 | 0·128 | 0·133 | Steel bars | 100 lb | 2·400 | 2·250 | 2·250 | 2·250 | 2·250 |
| Cattle, good steers | cwt. | 9·630 | 4·100 | 5·090 | 5·380 | 6·330 | Copper | cwt. | 19·750 | 7·021 | 9·068 | 7·428 | 9·407 |
| Hogs, bacon | cwt. | 11·940 | 3·970 | 6·480 | 8·120 | 8·400 | Lead | cwt. | 6·500 | 3·336 | 3·903 | 3·220 | 4·655 |
| Hides, beef | lb. | 0·145 | 0·048 | 0·095 | 0·105 | 0·148 | Spelter | cwt. | 6·000 | 3·971 | 4·720 | 3·665 | 4·364 |
| Butter, creamery | lb. | 0·430 | 0·238 | 0·252 | 0·226 | 0·278 | Coal, anthracite | ton | 13·470 | 13·328 | 12·454 | 12·454 | 12·340 |
| Cheese | lb. | 0·280 | 0·180 | 0·160 | 0·150 | 0·150 | Coal, Nova Scotia | ton | 6·000 | 5·250 | 5·250 | 5·250 | 5·250 |
| Eggs, fresh | doz. | 0·678 | 0·406 | 0·403 | 0·389 | 0·424 | Gasoline | gal. | 0·195 | 0·180 | 0·135 | 0·150 | 0·150 |
| Cotton, raw | lb. | 0·183 | 0·082 | 0·116 | 0·143 | 0·139 | | | | | | | |

TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS

ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913–1935*

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

| Groups | I Vegetable Products | II Animals and their Products | III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper | V Iron and its Products | VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products | VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products | VIII Chemicals and Allied Products | All Commodities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Commodities 1913–1925 | 67 | 50 | 28 | 21 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 236 |
| Number of Commodities 1926–1933 | 124 | 74 | 60 | 44 | 39 | 15 | 73 | 73 | 502 |
| Number of Commodities 1934–1935 | 135 | 76 | 85 | 49 | 44 | 18 | 83 | 77 | 567 |
| 1913 | 58·1 | 70·9 | 58·2 | 63·9 | 68·9 | 98·4 | 56·8 | 63·4 | 64·0 |
| 1914 | 64·8 | 72·6 | 56·9 | 60·3 | 67·3 | 94·7 | 53·7 | 65·3 | 65·5 |
| 1915 | 75·6 | 74·0 | 58·3 | 56·5 | 73·9 | 106·9 | 52·7 | 68·1 | 70·4 |
| 1916 | 87·0 | 85·0 | 77·6 | 64·0 | 104·6 | 135·1 | 58·0 | 78·0 | 84·3 |
| 1917 | 124·5 | 110·4 | 114·6 | 79·8 | 151·8 | 143·9 | 71·6 | 98·1 | 114·3 |
| 1918 | 127·9 | 127·1 | 157·1 | 89·1 | 156·9 | 141·9 | 82·3 | 118·7 | 127·4 |
| 1919 | 136·1 | 140·8 | 163·8 | 109·6 | 139·1 | 133·5 | 92·6 | 117·5 | 134·0 |
| 1920 | 167·0 | 145·1 | 176·5 | 154·4 | 168·4 | 135·5 | 112·2 | 141·5 | 155·9 |
| 1921 | 103·5 | 109·6 | 96·0 | 129·4 | 128·0 | 97·0 | 116·6 | 117·0 | 110·0 |
| 1922 | 86·2 | 96·0 | 101·7 | 106·3 | 104·6 | 97·3 | 107·0 | 105·4 | 97·3 |
| 1923 | 83·7 | 95·0 | 116·9 | 113·0 | 115·8 | 95·3 | 104·4 | 104·4 | 98·0 |
| 1924 | 89·2 | 91·8 | 117·9 | 105·9 | 111·0 | 94·8 | 104·1 | 102·5 | 99·4 |
| 1925 | 100·6 | 100·3 | 112·5 | 101·6 | 104·5 | 103·9 | 100·3 | 99·6 | 102·6 |
| 1926 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1927 | 98·3 | 101·9 | 93·7 | 98·5 | 96·2 | 91·5 | 96·5 | 98·3 | 97·7 |
| 1928 | 93·0 | 103·1 | 94·5 | 98·7 | 93·2 | 92·0 | 92·5 | 95·3 | 96·4 |
| 1929 | 91·6 | 109·0 | 91·3 | 93·9 | 93·7 | 99·2 | 92·9 | 95·4 | 95·6 |
| 1930 | 77·7 | 99·1 | 81·8 | 88·7 | 91·1 | 80·7 | 91·3 | 92·8 | 86·6 |
| 1931 | 56·9 | 73·9 | 73·4 | 79·1 | 87·4 | 64·6 | 86·5 | 86·7 | 72·1 |
| 1932 | 54·8 | 59·7 | 69·7 | 69·1 | 86·3 | 59·0 | 85·5 | 83·9 | 66·7 |
| 1933 | 59·3 | 59·4 | 69·7 | 62·8 | 85·4 | 64·3 | 84·4 | 81·3 | 67·1 |
| 1934 | 66·6 | 67·2 | 72·9 | 65·4 | 87·0 | 64·3 | 86·0 | 81·2 | 71·6 |
| *1935 | 67·3 | 70·3 | 70·3 | 64·6 | 87·2 | 69·1 | 85·4 | 79·2 | 72·1 |
| Mar. 1928 | 97·9 | 107·1 | 93·3 | 98·8 | 94·1 | 90·2 | 93·0 | 96·1 | 97·7 |
| June 1928 | 96·4 | 105·8 | 93·9 | 99·1 | 92·7 | 92·3 | 91·3 | 95·2 | 96·9 |
| Sept. 1928 | 86·9 | 114·0 | 93·9 | 99·0 | 92·6 | 91·9 | 92·4 | 94·6 | 95·4 |
| Dec. 1928 | 86·3 | 109·4 | 93·2 | 98·3 | 93·0 | 95·1 | 93·4 | 94·2 | 94·6 |
| Mar. 1929 | 88·5 | 110·0 | 92·8 | 94·9 | 93·5 | 107·1 | 92·7 | 95·0 | 95·6 |
| June 1929 | 84·8 | 107·7 | 91·6 | 94·0 | 93·8 | 98·7 | 93·0 | 95·6 | 93·4 |
| Sept. 1929 | 98·9 | 108·9 | 91·2 | 93·7 | 93·8 | 98·2 | 93·2 | 95·5 | 97·8 |
| Dec. 1929 | 93·9 | 109·8 | 89·6 | 93·2 | 93·4 | 96·5 | 93·4 | 95·1 | 96·0 |
| Mar. 1930 | 84·9 | 106·1 | 85·8 | 91·8 | 92·5 | 93·1 | 93·3 | 94·1 | 91·8 |
| June 1930 | 83·0 | 97·0 | 82·1 | 89·1 | 91·2 | 77·8 | 90·5 | 93·0 | 87·7 |
| Sept. 1930 | 69·8 | 93·4 | 79·2 | 86·2 | 90·4 | 73·7 | 90·8 | 92·0 | 82·1 |
| Dec. 1930 | 59·3 | 90·5 | 76·9 | 85·2 | 89·0 | 71·6 | 89·4 | 90·3 | 77·7 |
| Mar. 1931 | 58·7 | 80·6 | 74·3 | 81·3 | 87·8 | 68·6 | 86·9 | 87·9 | 74·5 |
| June 1931 | 57·9 | 70·5 | 74·6 | 79·7 | 87·4 | 62·1 | 84·8 | 86·7 | 71·8 |
| Sept. 1931 | 54·0 | 69·0 | 72·4 | 76·8 | 86·8 | 60·7 | 86·5 | 84·6 | 69·7 |
| Dec. 1931 | 56·4 | 66·4 | 71·8 | 76·7 | 87·3 | 66·3 | 87·5 | 86·6 | 70·4 |
| Mar. 1932 | 57·5 | 63·2 | 70·8 | 73·2 | 86·3 | 60·2 | 86·3 | 84·0 | 69·0 |
| June 1932 | 54·7 | 57·0 | 69·3 | 70·5 | 86·6 | 56·6 | 85·9 | 83·5 | 66·4 |
| Sept. 1932 | 53·9 | 60·8 | 70·0 | 64·3 | 86·0 | 53·9 | 85·9 | 83·4 | 65·9 |
| Dec. 1932 | 50·1 | 57·4 | 68·5 | 63·8 | 86·2 | 57·5 | 86·1 | 83·5 | 64·0 |
| Mar. 1933 | 51·8 | 58·4 | 67·7 | 62·7 | 85·0 | 59·8 | 84·8 | 81·8 | 64·3 |
| June 1933 | 61·5 | 58·5 | 69·9 | 61·7 | 85·3 | 68·0 | 82·7 | 80·8 | 67·5 |
| Sept. 1933 | 62·5 | 60·6 | 71·7 | 63·8 | 85·5 | 67·5 | 83·0 | 81·5 | 68·9 |
| Dec. 1933 | 60·4 | 63·7 | 71·7 | 64·4 | 86·7 | 66·5 | 85·8 | 80·8 | 69·0 |
| Mar. 1934 | 65·8 | 70·4 | 74·5 | 65·3 | 87·2 | 66·0 | 86·2 | 81·0 | 72·1 |
| June 1934 | 67·4 | 67·1 | 73·8 | 66·2 | 87·5 | 64·1 | 85·6 | 81·9 | 72·0 |
| Sept. 1934 | 68·6 | 67·4 | 71·8 | 65·3 | 86·6 | 62·1 | 86·1 | 81·7 | 71·9 |
| Dec. 1934 | 66·7 | 66·2 | 71·5 | 64·5 | 86·8 | 63·7 | 86·1 | 80·4 | 71·1 |
| Jan. 1935* | 66·8 | 67·3 | 71·4 | 64·8 | 86·9 | 64·0 | 86·4 | 80·6 | 71·4 |
| Feb. 1935 | 67·1 | 69·4 | 71·3 | 64·8 | 87·2 | 63·9 | 86·4 | 80·4 | 71·9 |
| Mar. 1935 | 67·5 | 69·8 | 70·7 | 64·6 | 87·6 | 65·2 | 85·9 | 80·5 | 72·0 |
| April 1935 | 69·4 | 69·3 | 70·3 | 63·9 | 87·4 | 67·9 | 85·8 | 80·2 | 72·5 |
| May 1935 | 68·0 | 69·5 | 70·5 | 63·9 | 87·4 | 70·7 | 85·3 | 79·9 | 72·3 |
| June 1935 | 66·1 | 68·7 | 70·3 | 64·0 | 87·2 | 69·6 | 85·4 | 79·8 | 71·5 |
| July 1935 | 66·4 | 68·8 | 70·8 | 64·2 | 87·1 | 68·9 | 84·6 | 79·8 | 71·5 |
| Aug. 1935 | 65·9 | 69·8 | 70·7 | 64·2 | 87·1 | 69·9 | 84·9 | 79·5 | 71·6 |
| Sept. 1935 | 67·2 | 72·0 | 68·8 | 65·0 | 87·1 | 71·1 | 85·2 | 76·9 | 72·3 |
| Oct. 1935 | 68·5 | 73·5 | 69·2 | 64·8 | 87·1 | 73·6 | 85·0 | 77·4 | 73·1 |
| Nov. 1935 | 67·3 | 72·9 | 69·6 | 65·2 | 87·2 | 73·3 | 85·0 | 77·4 | 72·7 |
| Dec. 1935 | 67·0 | 72·9 | 69·6 | 65·5 | 87·2 | 71·4 | 85·4 | 77·5 | 72·6 |

* Preliminary figures for 1935.

TABLE VI.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE," 1913–1935*

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

| Groups | I. Consumers' Goods | | | II. Producers' Goods | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Producers' Materials | | |
| | All | Foods, beverages and tobacco | Other | All | Producers' equipment | All | Building and construction | Manufacturers |
| Number of commodities... 1913–1925.. | 98 | 74 | 24 | 146 | 15 | 131 | 32 | 99 |
| Number of commodities... 1926–1933.. | 204 | 116 | 88 | 351 | 22 | 329 | 97 | 232 |
| Number of commodities... 1934–1935.. | 236 | 126 | 110 | 402 | 24 | 378 | 111 | 267 |
| 1913 | 61·9 | 61·8 | 62·2 | 67·4 | 55·1 | 69·1 | 67·0 | 69·5 |
| 1914 | 62·7 | 65·2 | 59·7 | 69·7 | 52·0 | 72·1 | 62·0 | 74·3 |
| 1915 | 65·6 | 68·6 | 61·8 | 77·0 | 53·1 | 80·2 | 60·5 | 84·8 |
| 1916 | 74·7 | 81·7 | 65·8 | 88·1 | 55·7 | 92·5 | 69·6 | 97·9 |
| 1917 | 95·4 | 109·4 | 77·6 | 119·6 | 69·6 | 126·3 | 87·6 | 135·5 |
| 1918 | 107·0 | 119·4 | 91·4 | 131·5 | 80·4 | 138·3 | 100·9 | 147·2 |
| 1919 | 118·7 | 128·2 | 106·7 | 139·0 | 90·7 | 145·5 | 117·3 | 152·2 |
| 1920 | 140·0 | 151·0 | 126·3 | 163·1 | 108·6 | 170·4 | 144·0 | 176·6 |
| 1921 | 108·0 | 105·4 | 111·4 | 112·8 | 113·8 | 112·6 | 122·8 | 110·2 |
| 1922 | 95·1 | 90·2 | 101·4 | 99·1 | 104·1 | 98·2 | 103·7 | 95·8 |
| 1923 | 93·7 | 91·2 | 97·0 | 97·8 | 102·5 | 97·1 | 111·9 | 93·7 |
| 1924 | 93·2 | 90·4 | 96·8 | 99·5 | 102·7 | 99·0 | 106·6 | 97·5 |
| 1925 | 97·2 | 97·7 | 96·5 | 104·9 | 99·2 | 105·5 | 102·9 | 106·2 |
| 1926 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1927 | 95·7 | 99·4 | 93·3 | 98·5 | 101·1 | 98·1 | 96·1 | 98·6 |
| 1928 | 95·6 | 99·6 | 92·9 | 96·7 | 93·7 | 97·0 | 97·4 | 96·9 |
| 1929 | 94·7 | 100·0 | 91·1 | 96·3 | 94·6 | 96·5 | 99·0 | 95·9 |
| 1930 | 89·3 | 93·1 | 86·8 | 82·8 | 92·9 | 81·7 | 90·8 | 79·7 |
| 1931 | 76·2 | 70·4 | 80·0 | 67·9 | 90·0 | 65·4 | 81·9 | 61·7 |
| 1932 | 71·3 | 61·5 | 77·8 | 63·1 | 88·7 | 60·2 | 77·2 | 56·5 |
| 1933 | 71·1 | 63·8 | 76·0 | 63·1 | 86·0 | 60·5 | 78·3 | 57·5 |
| 1934 | 74·1 | 69·7 | 77·0 | 67·8 | 88·9 | 65·5 | 82·5 | 62·6 |
| *1935 | 73·6 | 70·3 | 75·7 | 69·6 | 89·8 | 67·3 | 82·1 | 64·8 |
| Mar. 1928 | 96·1 | 100·2 | 93·5 | 99·0 | 95·7 | 99·4 | 96·0 | 100·1 |
| June 1928 | 95·4 | 98·9 | 93·1 | 98·8 | 92·4 | 99·5 | 96·5 | 100·2 |
| Sept. 1928 | 96·4 | 101·7 | 92·8 | 93·7 | 92·8 | 93·8 | 98·6 | 92·8 |
| Dec. 1928 | 94·5 | 97·4 | 92·5 | 93·4 | 94·5 | 93·3 | 98·1 | 92·3 |
| Mar. 1929 | 94·6 | 98·8 | 91·8 | 96·1 | 94·1 | 96·3 | 100·6 | 95·4 |
| June 1929 | 93·4 | 96·7 | 91·2 | 93·5 | 94·0 | 93·4 | 98·6 | 92·2 |
| Sept. 1929 | 96·0 | 103·7 | 90·8 | 98·9 | 94·7 | 99·4 | 99·6 | 99·3 |
| Dec. 1929 | 95·3 | 103·3 | 90·0 | 95·9 | 96·2 | 95·9 | 97·9 | 95·5 |
| Mar. 1930 | 93·3 | 100·2 | 88·7 | 89·5 | 96·2 | 88·8 | 96·1 | 87·2 |
| June 1930 | 89·5 | 94·2 | 86·4 | 85·0 | 91·4 | 84·3 | 92·2 | 82·5 |
| Sept. 1930 | 86·1 | 86·7 | 85·7 | 76·7 | 91·2 | 75·1 | 86·8 | 72·5 |
| Dec. 1930 | 83·2 | 81·0 | 84·6 | 71·3 | 91·5 | 69·0 | 85·0 | 65·5 |
| Mar. 1931 | 79·2 | 76·2 | 81·2 | 69·0 | 90·6 | 66·6 | 83·8 | 62·8 |
| June 1931 | 75·4 | 68·9 | 79·8 | 68·0 | 89·1 | 65·7 | 82·8 | 61·9 |
| Sept. 1931 | 74·4 | 66·9 | 79·4 | 65·1 | 89·3 | 62·4 | 79·9 | 58·5 |
| Dec. 1931 | 73·6 | 65·4 | 79·0 | 67·4 | 91·1 | 64·8 | 79·3 | 61·6 |
| Mar. 1932 | 72·5 | 64·2 | 78·0 | 66·0 | 90·8 | 63·2 | 78·9 | 59·7 |
| June 1932 | 70·5 | 59·7 | 77·7 | 63·1 | 88·1 | 60·3 | 76·8 | 56·6 |
| Sept. 1932 | 71·6 | 62·2 | 77·8 | 61·5 | 88·1 | 58·5 | 76·2 | 54·6 |
| Dec. 1932 | 70·0 | 59·5 | 77·0 | 58·5 | 87·7 | 55·3 | 75·7 | 50·8 |
| Mar. 1933 | 69·3 | 59·8 | 75·7 | 59·5 | 87·1 | 56·4 | 75·1 | 53·2 |
| June 1933 | 70·4 | 63·9 | 74·8 | 64·6 | 84·8 | 62·4 | 78·9 | 59·6 |
| Sept. 1933 | 72·7 | 65·7 | 77·3 | 65·6 | 85·6 | 63·4 | 80·8 | 60·4 |
| Dec. 1933 | 73·3 | 67·4 | 77·3 | 64·3 | 87·2 | 61·8 | 80·6 | 58·6 |
| Mar. 1934 | 75·9 | 72·8 | 78·0 | 67·1 | 87·9 | 64·8 | 82·2 | 61·8 |
| June 1934 | 74·1 | 69·7 | 77·1 | 68·8 | 89·2 | 66·5 | 83·9 | 63·6 |
| Sept. 1934 | 73·9 | 69·6 | 76·7 | 68·9 | 89·5 | 66·6 | 82·7 | 63·9 |
| Dec. 1934 | 72·9 | 67·9 | 76·2 | 68·3 | 89·6 | 65·9 | 81·4 | 63·3 |
| Jan. 1935* | 73·4 | 68·5 | 76·7 | 68·5 | 89·7 | 66·1 | 81·8 | 63·4 |
| Feb. 1935 | 74·0 | 69·9 | 76·7 | 69·3 | 89·7 | 66·5 | 81·6 | 63·9 |
| Mar. 1935 | 73·7 | 70·2 | 76·1 | 69·3 | 89·7 | 67·0 | 81·4 | 64·5 |
| April 1935 | 73·5 | 70·3 | 75·7 | 70·7 | 89·9 | 68·6 | 81·3 | 66·4 |
| May 1935 | 73·2 | 69·7 | 75·6 | 70·6 | 89·9 | 68·5 | 81·4 | 66·3 |
| June 1935 | 72·9 | 68·6 | 75·7 | 69·4 | 89·9 | 67·1 | 82·0 | 64·6 |
| July 1935 | 73·1 | 69·7 | 75·3 | 68·7 | 89·7 | 66·4 | 82·5 | 63·7 |
| Aug. 1935 | 73·0 | 69·3 | 75·4 | 69·2 | 89·8 | 66·9 | 82·4 | 64·3 |
| Sept. 1935 | 73·3 | 70·7 | 75·0 | 70·2 | 89·8 | 68·0 | 82·5 | 65·5 |
| Oct. 1935 | 74·2 | 72·5 | 75·3 | 70·6 | 89·7 | 68·5 | 82·2 | 66·2 |
| Nov. 1935 | 74·1 | 72·2 | 75·4 | 69·6 | 89·6 | 67·4 | 82·4 | 64·8 |
| Dec. 1935 | 74·3 | 72·4 | 75·6 | 69·4 | 90·1 | 67·1 | 83·2 | 64·4 |

* Preliminary figures for 1935.

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN," 1913–1935*

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

| Groups | Raw and partly manufactured | Fully and chiefly manufactured | I. Farm (domestic and foreign) | | | II Marine | III Forest | IV Mineral |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Field | Animal | Canadian | | | |
| Number of commodities... 1913–1925.. | 107 | 129 | 87 | 53 | 36 | 8 | 21 | 67 |
| Number of commodities... 1926–1933.. | 232 | 276 | 167 | 90 | 59 | 16 | 52 | 183 |
| Number of commodities... 1934–1935.. | 245 | 322 | 186 | 105 | 70 | 16 | 57 | 203 |
| 1913 | 63·8 | 64·8 | 58·2 | 70·4 | 62·6 | 64·4 | 63·9 | 67·0 |
| 1914 | 66·5 | 65·5 | 63·8 | 72·5 | 69·1 | 63·6 | 60·3 | 64·2 |
| 1915 | 72·7 | 71·9 | 73·1 | 74·4 | 77·6 | 64·6 | 56·5 | 68·3 |
| 1916 | 85·1 | 84·5 | 85·3 | 86·3 | 89·6 | 69·0 | 64·0 | 81·4 |
| 1917 | 113·8 | 113·7 | 122·2 | 112·6 | 129·8 | 88·1 | 78·2 | 102·6 |
| 1918 | 120·7 | 127·6 | 131·3 | 129·9 | 132·9 | 111·1 | 89·1 | 111·3 |
| 1919 | 131·5 | 132·5 | 139·3 | 143·0 | 145·5 | 114·3 | 109·6 | 112·4 |
| 1920 | 155·7 | 156·8 | 169·5 | 146·6 | 161·6 | 111·7 | 154·4 | 131·4 |
| 1921 | 107·5 | 116·7 | 103·4 | 109·6 | 102·8 | 91·6 | 129·4 | 117·6 |
| 1922 | 94·8 | 100·5 | 89·1 | 95·5 | 86·7 | 91·9 | 106·3 | 105·8 |
| 1923 | 91·1 | 103·1 | 89·3 | 95·6 | 79·8 | 83·6 | 113·0 | 105·8 |
| 1924 | 94·8 | 101·9 | 93·9 | 92·0 | 87·0 | 92·5 | 105·9 | 104·6 |
| 1925 | 100·8 | 103·8 | 102·3 | 100·6 | 100·4 | 98·3 | 101·6 | 101·6 |
| 1926 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1927 | 99·9 | 96·5 | 97·9 | 100·5 | 102·1 | 100·2 | 98·3 | 94·6 |
| 1928 | 97·4 | 95·0 | 92·2 | 105·1 | 100·7 | 100·6 | 98·6 | 91·5 |
| 1929 | 97·5 | 93·0 | 90·1 | 105·5 | 100·8 | 105·3 | 93·7 | 92·8 |
| 1930 | 82·2 | 87·3 | 76·3 | 95·6 | 82·3 | 95·3 | 88·5 | 88·4 |
| 1931 | 61·9 | 74·8 | 57·7 | 73·9 | 56·3 | 75·6 | 79·0 | 81·9 |
| 1932 | 55·0 | 69·8 | 55·1 | 60·6 | 48·4 | 63·8 | 69·2 | 81·4 |
| 1933 | 56·6 | 70·2 | 59·3 | 61·0 | 51·0 | 62·9 | 63·0 | 80·6 |
| 1934 | 63·5 | 73·4 | 64·8 | 68·2 | 59·0 | 71·1 | 65·5 | 82·2 |
| *1935 | 66·2 | 73·3 | 65·4 | 70·6 | 63·4 | 69·7 | 66·6 | 82·6 |
| Mar. 1928 | 101·4 | 95·7 | 96·9 | 105·2 | 107·1 | 94·2 | 98·7 | 91·8 |
| June 1928 | 98·3 | 95·3 | 95·2 | 102·6 | 102·5 | 96·7 | 98·9 | 90·8 |
| Sept. 1928 | 93·8 | 95·1 | 86·5 | 108·9 | 95·0 | 105·2 | 98·9 | 91·3 |
| Dec. 1928 | 94·0 | 93·8 | 86·0 | 106·5 | 95·5 | 107·7 | 98·3 | 92·3 |
| Mar. 1929 | 96·6 | 93·2 | 88·1 | 107·0 | 98·0 | 105·4 | 94·7 | 93·5 |
| June 1929 | 92·9 | 91·1 | 84·2 | 103·5 | 93·1 | 102·8 | 93·9 | 93·0 |
| Sept. 1929 | 101·8 | 94·1 | 96·1 | 105·2 | 107·7 | 105·5 | 93·5 | 92·7 |
| Dec. 1929 | 98·9 | 93·2 | 91·5 | 106·7 | 104·5 | 107·0 | 93·1 | 92·3 |
| Mar. 1930 | 89·8 | 91·3 | 83·1 | 103·0 | 91·1 | 97·4 | 91·6 | 91·2 |
| June 1930 | 84·6 | 87·2 | 80·4 | 92·8 | 86·1 | 94·8 | 89·0 | 87·8 |
| Sept. 1930 | 74·0 | 84·8 | 69·3 | 90·0 | 71·2 | 91·3 | 86·0 | 87·2 |
| Dec. 1930 | 67·3 | 81·5 | 60·5 | 88·0 | 61·8 | 87·0 | 85·1 | 85·3 |
| Mar. 1931 | 64·4 | 78·0 | 59·3 | 80·2 | 59·4 | 75·3 | 81·2 | 84·2 |
| June 1931 | 61·3 | 74·0 | 58·5 | 70·8 | 56·0 | 72·7 | 79·6 | 80·2 |
| Sept. 1931 | 58·5 | 72·4 | 54·9 | 69·2 | 52·6 | 73·5 | 76·8 | 80·8 |
| Dec. 1931 | 60·2 | 72·6 | 57·1 | 67·0 | 53·8 | 71·6 | 76·7 | 83·4 |
| Mar. 1932 | 58·0 | 71·5 | 57·3 | 63·8 | 52·6 | 66·5 | 73·1 | 81·4 |
| June 1932 | 53·8 | 69·4 | 54·5 | 57·9 | 47·6 | 61·9 | 70·6 | 81·1 |
| Sept. 1932 | 54·2 | 69·3 | 54·5 | 61·6 | 47·3 | 60·8 | 64·5 | 81·2 |
| Dec. 1932 | 51·0 | 67·8 | 51·0 | 58·8 | 42·6 | 60·0 | 63·9 | 81·2 |
| Mar. 1933 | 52·1 | 67·8 | 52·5 | 59·5 | 44·6 | 58·5 | 63·1 | 80·0 |
| June 1933 | 57·6 | 70·2 | 61·6 | 59·9 | 52·5 | 60·3 | 61·9 | 79·8 |
| Sept. 1933 | 59·9 | 71·5 | 62·7 | 62·7 | 54·6 | 66·5 | 64·0 | 81·6 |
| Dec. 1933 | 58·9 | 72·0 | 60·3 | 65·3 | 53·6 | 66·8 | 64·7 | 82·2 |
| Mar. 1934 | 62·3 | 75·1 | 64·2 | 71·0 | 56·9 | 68·5 | 65·5 | 82·7 |
| June 1934 | 64·6 | 73·0 | 65·3 | 68·0 | 59·6 | 69·2 | 66·4 | 82·1 |
| Sept. 1934 | 64·8 | 73·5 | 66·7 | 67·5 | 61·2 | 75·3 | 65·4 | 81·8 |
| Dec. 1934 | 64·3 | 72·5 | 64·9 | 67·7 | 61·6 | 70·5 | 64·6 | 82·2 |
| Jan. 1935* | 64·9 | 73·7 | 65·3 | 68·3 | 61·4 | 72·9 | 68·8 | 82·3 |
| Feb. 1935 | 65·2 | 74·4 | 65·5 | 70·1 | 62·0 | 72·9 | 68·8 | 82·4 |
| Mar. 1935 | 65·5 | 74·3 | 65·7 | 70·2 | 62·7 | 74·1 | 68·6 | 82·5 |
| April 1935 | 66·6 | 74·3 | 67·3 | 69·5 | 64·7 | 72·0 | 67·9 | 82·7 |
| May 1935 | 66·5 | 73·3 | 66·3 | 69·6 | 64·1 | 70·0 | 67·8 | 81·9 |
| June 1935 | 65·1 | 72·6 | 64·6 | 68·7 | 61·4 | 66·8 | 68·0 | 81·7 |
| July 1935 | 65·2 | 72·8 | 64·6 | 68·8 | 61·5 | 68·4 | 64·2 | 82·4 |
| Aug. 1935 | 65·2 | 72·4 | 64·4 | 69·8 | 61·8 | 67·6 | 64·2 | 82·7 |
| Sept. 1935 | 67·2 | 72·4 | 65·0 | 72·0 | 64·7 | 68·7 | 65·1 | 82·8 |
| Oct. 1935 | 68·0 | 73·4 | 66·1 | 73·4 | 65·8 | 67·6 | 64·8 | 83·1 |
| Nov. 1935 | 67·5 | 72·9 | 65·0 | 73·4 | 65·0 | 67·8 | 65·3 | 83·1 |
| Dec. 1935 | 67·3 | 72·9 | 64·7 | 73·4 | 65·4 | 67·7 | 65·6 | 83·0 |

* Preliminary figures for 1935.

## Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXIII give index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries for 1934 and for preceding dates to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority compiling the index number, but in some cases from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, Geneva, which bulletin publishes figures for other countries. The quarterly supplement to Prices and Price Indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for other countries.

### Great Britain

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour (Table X) is "designed to measure the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of the working classes." This index number moved downward during the first months of the year until April, and in June an upward movement began. The index number in November, 1935, was 2 per cent higher than a year previous. The general index number followed closely the movement in food prices, as other groups showed only small fluctuations, rent increasing slightly, clothing and sundries decreasing slightly, while the fuel and light group was at the same level as a year ago.

Wholesale Prices.—Except for small reverses in two months, the Board of Trade index number (Table XI) advanced slowly and steadily throughout the year and for November, 1935, the advance was 4·2 per cent over the same month of 1934. In these twelve months, food advanced 2 per cent and industrial materials 5·3 per cent. The most notable advances in this period were in the non-ferrous metal group which increased 16·8 per cent, wool which advanced 13·1 per cent, "other textiles" which advanced 18·1 per cent due entirely to the large increases in hemp and jute prices, and chemicals and oils which advanced 7·3 per cent.

### France

Cost of Living.—Table XII shows that the index number of the cost of living in Paris has fallen each quarter from the third quarter of 1933 to the same quarter of 1935. Each of the five groups were also at a lower level than in the same period in 1934.

Wholesale Prices.—In contrast with the downward movement in the cost of living, wholesale prices (Table XIII) advanced between November 1934 and November 1935 by 1·7 per cent, due to higher prices for industrial materials, although foods were lower.

### Germany

Cost of Living.—The cost of living (Table XIV) varied only slightly from month to month during 1935. In November it was 0·5 per cent higher than a year previous, with very slight increases in all groups except heat and light.

Wholesale Prices.—Wholesale prices (Table XV) also advanced during the year, a total of 2 per cent up to November, with increases in each of the four main groups.

### United States

Cost of Living.—Except for slight decreases in the fuel and light group and the miscellaneous group, all groups showed advances and the total index number advanced slightly over 2 per cent between November 1934 and October 1935 (Table XXII). The principal advance was in food prices amounting to 6·7 per cent.

Wholesale Prices.—Between October 1934 and October 1935, wholesale prices (Table XXIII) advanced 5·2 per cent. The most notable changes in this period were advances of 10·8 per cent in farm products, 13·6 per cent in foods, 11·7 per cent in hides and leather products and 5·1 per cent in chemicals and drugs.

TABLE VIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | | Belgium | France | | Germany | | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description of Index | 29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour | Cost of Living, Department of Labour | Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics (k) | Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board | Cost of Living (h) | Foods, Paris | Cost of Living, Paris | Foods | Cost of Living | Foods | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Amsterdam | Cost of Living, Warsaw | Cost of Living, Bombay | Cost of Living, Tokyo | Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns | Cost of Living |
| Base Period | (d) | 1913 | 1913 | 1913 | 1923 | 1921 | 1914 | 1914 | 1913–1914 | | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | June, 1927 | Oct.1923—Sept. 1924 | 1928 | July, 1914 | July, 1914 | 1923–1927=1000 | 1926–1930=1000 |
| | $ | | (c) | | | | | | | | (b) | (b) | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 7·34 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1914—July | 7·42 | (i) 103 | 102 | (i) 102·7 | 62·0 | ... | (a) 100 | (a) 100 | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | 628 |
| 1915—July | 7·74 | (i) 107 | 100 | (i) 104·7 | 62·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) 676 |
| 1916—July | 8·46 | (i) 124 | 111 | (i) 116·6 | 66·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) 724 |
| 1917—July | 11·62 | (i) 143 | 146 | (i) 136·3 | 79·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) 786 |
| 1918—July | 13·00 | (e) 152 | 167 | (i) 166·9 | (e) 92·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 210 | 203 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) 850 |
| 1919—July | 13·77 | (e) 166 | 190 | (e) 171·1 | 104·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 | 208 | ... | ... | ... | 186 | ... | ... | (a) 912 |
| 1920—July | 16·84 | (e) 200 | 219 | (e) 211·3 | 123·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 258 | 252 | ... | ... | ... | 190 | ... | ... | (a) 1019 |
| 1921—July | 10·96 | (e) 165 | 148 | (i) 174·8 | 101·4 | (a) 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220 | 219 | ... | ... | ... | 177 | ... | (a) 977 | (a) 1034 |
| 1922—July | 10·27 | (e) 156 | 142 | (e) 169·0 | 96·9 | 91·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 184 | ... | ... | ... | 165 | ... | ... | (a) 952 |
| 1923—July | 10·17 | (e) 156 | 147 | (e) 171·8 | 100·3 | 107·51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 169 | ... | ... | ... | 153 | ... | ... | (a) 959 |
| 1924—July | 9·91 | (e) 153 | 143·3 | (e) 172·3 | 100·6 | 124·21 | ... | ... | 131·6 | 126·4 | 162 | 170 | ... | ... | ... | 157 | ... | ... | (a) 984 |
| 1925—July | 10·49 | (e) 155 | 159·9 | (e) 176·7 | 104·3 | 130·37 | ... | ... | 153·8 | 143·3 | 167 | 173 | ... | ... | ... | 157 | ... | ... | (a) 1004 |
| 1926—July | 11·07 | (e) 157 | 157·0 | (e) 178·7 | 102·7 | 166·35 | ... | ... | 145·3 | 142·4 | 161 | 170 | ... | (e) 96·8 | ... | 157 | (a) 199·0 | (a) 1015 | (a) 1010 |
| 1927—July | 10·92 | 155 | 153·4 | (e) 177·7 | 100·7 | 199·35 | ... | ... | 156·8 | 150·0 | 159 | 166 | 96·89 | (e) 94·8 | ... | 156 | (a) 188·5 | (a) 1002 | (a) 1001 |
| 1928—July | 10·80 | 155 | 152·8 | (e) 172·9 | 100·1 | 205·36 | (a) 111 | 105 | 154·1 | 152·6 | 157 | 165 | 92·18 | (e) 96·5 | ... | 147 | (a) 184·2 | (a) 1004 | (a) 1006 |
| 1929—July | 10·98 | 156 | 158·5 | (e) 172·8 | 100·0 | 218·01 | 123 | 113 | 155·7 | 154·4 | 149 | 161 | 93·64 | (e) 95·7 | ... | 148 | (a) 181·4 | (a) 1044 | (f) 1003 |
| 1930—July | 10·91 | 156 | 144·0 | (e) 170·3 | 95·2 | 223·94 | (a) 125 | (g) 120 | 145·9 | 149·3 | 141 | 155 | 91·25 | (e) 91·8 | ... | 139 | (a) 155·1 | (g) 963 | (f) 980 |
| 1931—July | 8·11 | 137 | 119·0 | (e) 153·9 | 85·9 | 201·59 | 124 | (g) 115 | 130·4 | 137·4 | 130 | 147 | 82·12 | (e) 86·9 | ... | 108 | (a) 135·5 | (g) 827 | (f) 891 |
| 1932—July | 6·78 | 125 | 101·0 | (e) 138·9 | 77·0 | 179·53 | (a) 111 | (g) 105 | 113·8 | 121·5 | 125 | 143 | 77·76 | (e) 79·8 | ... | 109 | (a) 136·8 | (g) 796 | (f) 821 |
| 1933—July | 6·95 | 120 | 104·8 | (e) 129·8 | 75·2 | 177·84 | (j) 104 | (g) 105 | 110·5 | 118·7 | 118 | 138 | 74·34 | (e) 77·8 | 72·3 | 103 | 143·2 | (g) 771 | ... |
| 1934—July | 7·43 | 122 | 109·9 | (e) 136·5 | 79·1 | 169·84 | 99 | (g) 104 | 117·8 | 122·9 | 122 | 141 | 68·98 | ... | 65·9 | 97 | 147·3 | (g) 792 | ... |
| October | 7·54 | 124 | 115·6 | ... | 80·9 | 178·29 | 97 | (g) 102 | 119·3 | 122·0 | 125 | 143 | 69·16 | ... | 65·6 | 100 | 150·1 | (g) 800 | ... |
| November | 7·58 | 124 | 114·9 | 137·8 | 80·8 | 178·92 | 96 | ... | 119·5 | 122·3 | 127 | 144 | 69·74 | ... | 64·2 | 101 | 149·3 | ... | 810 |
| December | 7·54 | 123 | 114·3 | ... | 80·8 | 175·00 | 95 | ... | 119·1 | 122·2 | 127 | 144 | 69·92 | 78·6 | 63·5 | 99 | 149·9 | ... | ... |
| 1935—January | 7·51 | 123 | 118·5 | ... | 81·6 | 173·37 | 93 | (g) 100 | 119·4 | 122·4 | 125 | 143 | 69·74 | ... | 63·6 | 98 | 150·9 | (g) 805 | ... |
| February | 7·59 | 124 | 122·0 | ... | 82·4 | 170·72 | 92 | ... | 119·5 | 122·5 | 124 | 142 | 69·87 | ... | 62·9 | 99 | 151·0 | ... | 826 |
| March | 7·63 | 124 | 121·7 | 140·4 | 82·4 | 165·26 | 91 | ... | 118·8 | 122·2 | 122 | 141 | 69·97 | 77·4 | 62·5 | 98 | 149·9 | ... | ... |
| April | 7·50 | 123 | 124·1 | ... | 83·2 | 167·41 | 89 | (g) 99 | 119·0 | 122·3 | 119 | 139 | 70·83 | ... | 62·4 | 98 | 149·4 | (g) 809 | ... |
| May | 7·52 | 123 | 124·0 | ... | 82·9 | 168·63 | 89 | ... | 120·2 | 122·8 | 118 | 139 | 71·22 | ... | 63·0 | 100 | 149·5 | ... | 835 |
| June | 7·54 | 123 | 123·0 | ... | 82·7 | 171·51 | 89 | ... | 120·6 | 123·0 | 120 | 140 | 71·72 | 76·9 | 63·8 | 101 | 148·3 | ... | ... |
| July | 7·53 | 123 | 121·7 | 140·3 | 82·6 | 173·45 | 87 | (g) 95 | 122·9 | 124·3 | 126 | 143 | 71·95 | ... | 65·7 | 101 | 149·5 | (g) 824 | ... |
| August | 7·73 | 124 | 122·3 | ... | 83·0 | 176·52 | 85 | ... | 123·2 | 124·5 | 126 | 143 | 71·67 | ... | 65·1 | 103 | 151·9 | ... | 836 |
| September | 7·74 | 124 | 123·9 | ... | 83·5 | 151·28 | 86 | ... | 120·9 | 123·4 | 125 | 143 | 71·87 | 76·8 | 65·6 | 103 | 154 | ... | ... |
| October | 7·93 | 126 | 124·0 | 140·8 | 83·9 | ... | 89 | ... | 119·6 | 122·8 | 128 | 145 | ... | ... | 65·8 | 103 | 154 | ... | ... |
| November | 8·04 | 126 | ... | ... | 84·3 | ... | 91 | ... | 119·9 | 122·9 | 131 | 147 | ... | ... | 65·4 | ... | ... | ... | 851 |
| December | 8·14 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*(a)* Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. *(d)* Cost of weekly family food budget. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month *(h)* Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December. *(j)* To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles. *(k)* Revised.

## TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | Belgium | France | Germany | Great Britain | | Italy | Netherlands | Poland | Spain | Switzerland | South Africa | India | Japan | Australia | New Zealand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authority | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Bank of Commerce | Bureau of Labour Statistics | Bradstreet (i) | Ministry of Industry and Labour | General Statistical Bureau | Federal Statistical Bureau | Board of Trade | Statist | Provincial Council of Corporate Economy, Milan | Central Bureau of Statistics | Central Statistical Office | Director General of Statistics | Official (g) | Census and Statistics Office | Labour Office, Bombay | Bank of Japan | Commonwealth Statistician | Government Statistician |
| No. of Commodities | 567 (h) | 81 | 550 | 96 | 126 | 45 | 38 | 150 | 45 | 125 | 48 | — | 74 | 71 | 188 | 43 | 56 | 92 | — |
| Base period | 1926 | 1923 | 1926 | (f) | April, 1914 | 1914 | 1913 | 1930 | 1867-1877 | 1913 | 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | July, 1914 | 1910=1000 | July, 1914 | Oct., 1900 | 1911=1000 | 1909-1913=1000 |
| | | (c) | | (b) | | | | | (d) | | | | | (b) | | | | | |
| 1913 | 64·0 | ..... | 69·8 | $ 9·2076 | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | 85·0 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 1125 | ..... | (a)132·3 | 1088 | (a) 1055 |
| 1914—July | 64·4 | ..... | 67·3 | 8·6566 | ..... | (a) 100 | ..... | ..... | 82·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 101 | 100 | (a) 1090 | 100 | (a)126·3 | (a) 1098 | (a) 1098 |
| 1915—July | 70·3 | ..... | 69·3 | 9·8698 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106·4 | ..... | (a) 146 | ..... | (a) 119 | ..... | (a) 1204 | ..... | (a)127·8 | (a) 1822 | (a) 1235 |
| 1916—July | 81·4 | ..... | 83·4 | 11·5294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130·5 | ..... | (a) 226 | ..... | (a) 141 | ..... | (a) 1379 | ..... | (a)154·9 | (a) 1505 | (a) 1328 |
| 1917—July | 118·6 | ..... | 123·0 | 16·0680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176·9 | ..... | (a) 276 | ..... | (a) 166 | ..... | (a) 1583 | ..... | (a)196·4 | (a) 1715 | (a) 1511 |
| 1918—July | 127·7 | ..... | 132·0 | 19·1624 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193·1 | ..... | (a) 373 | ..... | (a) 207 | ..... | (a) 1723 | (a) 237 | (a)259·1 | (a) 1954 | (a) 1778 |
| 1919—July | 129·8 | 136·15 | 141·1 | 18·8964 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206·4 | ..... | (a) 304 | ..... | (a) 204 | ..... | 1810 | (a) 222 | 326·8 | (a) 2008 | (a) 1858 |
| 1920—July | 164·1 | 186·49 | 165·8 | 19·3528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254·6 | ..... | (a) 292 | ..... | (a) 221 | ..... | 2613 | 221 | 316·6 | 2671 | (a) 2181 |
| 1921—July | 104·8 | 107·36 | 93·4 | 10·7284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158·2 | 466·06 | (a) 182 | ..... | 186 | 178·6 | 1688 | 200 | 259·8 | 1813 | (a) 2025 |
| 1922—July | 98·7 | 98·65 | 99·4 | 12·1069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134·0 | 524·54 | 164 | ..... | 174 | 161·3 | 1423 | 190 | 266·0 | 1789 | (a) 1736 |
| 1923—July | 98·3 | 98·54 | 98·4 | 13·0895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124·8 | 538·65 | 145 | ..... | 170 | 179·0 | 1395 | 178 | 254·5 | 2052 | (a) 1666 |
| 1924—July | 98·5 | 95·57 | 94·9 | 12·2257 | ..... | ..... | 127·9 | ..... | 138·4 | 544·88 | 151 | ..... | 182 | 173·3 | 1404 | 184 | 258·4 | 1855 | (a) 1739 |
| 1925—July | 101·2 | 101·25 | 104·3 | 13·8526 | ..... | ..... | 142·5 | ..... | 134·3 | 667·83 | 155 | ..... | 188 | 161 | 1424 | 158 | 262·4 | 1846 | 1698 |
| 1926—July | (e)100·1 | 98·09 | 99·5 | 12·7378 | ..... | ..... | 133·1 | ..... | 126·0 | 676·73 | 141 | ..... | 178 | 145 | 1368 | 149 | 236·5 | 1843 | 1644 |
| 1927—July | 98·5 | 98·81 | 94·1 | 12·3803 | 122·9 | ..... | 137·6 | ..... | 122·0 | 491·35 | 151 | ..... | 168 | (g)147 | 1356 | 147 | 224·6 | 1833 | 1541 |
| 1928—July | 96·0 | 95·66 | 98·3 | 13·1418 | 122·4 | (a) 129 | 141·6 | ..... | 120·8 | 488·11 | 148 | (a)100 | 164 | 144·1 | 1335 | 147 | 223·2 | 1795 | 1557 |
| 1929—July | 97·2 | 104·25 | 98·0 | 12·4853 | 124·9 | 127 | 137·8 | ..... | 115·2 | 477·27 | 141 | (a) 96·3 | 169 | 142·8 | 1289 | 145 | 219·6 | 1813 | 1557 |
| 1930—July | 85·3 | 86·24 | 84·0 | 10·5611 | 107·9 | 111 | 125·1 | 99·7 | 94·4 | 401·50 | 115 | 86·4 | 170 | 125·8 | 1121 | 124 | 176·5 | 1644 | 1515 |
| 1931—July | 71·3 | 70·56 | 72·0 | 8·7756 | 92·7 | 95 | 111·7 | 85·8 | 80·2 | 337·43 | 97 | 76·0 | 175 | 109·5 | 1104 | 108 | 152·8 | 1428 | 1377 |
| 1932—July | 66·5 | 63·36 | 64·5 | 6·7266 | 74·1 | 82 | 95·9 | 83·1 | 78·9 | 299·93 | 76 | 65·0 | 172 | 93·6 | 1002 | 106 | 147·7 | 1397 | 1308 |
| 1933—July | 70·5 | 72·39 | 68·9 | 8·3373 | 72·9 | 81 | 93·9 | 86·8 | 81·7 | 283·26 | 73 | 60·6 | 164 | 91·7 | 1072 | 100 | 182·1 | 1455 | 1327 |
| 1934—July | 72·0 | 72·39 | 74·8 | 9·2351 | 67·9 | 73 | 98·9 | 87·3 | 82·4 | 272·91 | 77 | 55·9 | 165 | 88·9 | 1102 | 95 | 174·1 | 1483 | 1336 |
| October | 71·3 | 72·39 | 76·5 | 9·4566 | 67·3 | 72 | 101·0 | 87·8 | 81·1 | 276·43 | 77 | 54·5 | 168 | 89·6 | 1109 | 95 | 181·8 | 1493 | 1338 |
| November | 71·1 | 72·62 | 76·5 | 9·2791 | 67·2 | 71 | 101·2 | 87·5 | 81·0 | 277·24 | 77 | 53·6 | 169 | 89·4 | ..... | 96 | 181·1 | 1470 | 1340 |
| December | 71·1 | 72·11 | 76·9 | 9·2913 | 67·4 | 70 | 101·0 | 87·8 | 82·8 | 279·17 | 78 | 53·5 | 171 | 89·0 | ..... | 98 | 181·1 | 1459 | 1338 |
| 1935—January | 71·4 | 72·13 | 73·8 | 9·4925 | 68·0 | 71 | 101·1 | 88·3 | 83·6 | 280·23 | 78 | 52·7 | 174 | 88·3 | 1074 | 100 | 181·5 | 1459 | 1345 |
| February | 71·9 | 71·85 | 79·5 | 9·7800 | 67·2 | 71 | 100·9 | 88·0 | 83·4 | 281·51 | 77 | 52·2 | 172 | 87·6 | ..... | 99 | 184·1 | 1451 | 1360 |
| March | 72·0 | 71·11 | 79·4 | 9·7954 | 64·6 | 70 | 100·7 | 86·9 | 82·9 | 289·44 | 75 | 52·1 | ..... | 86·4 | ..... | 98 | 183·5 | 1443 | 1365 |
| April | 72·5 | 72·54 | 80·1 | 9·6643 | 55·1 | 70 | 100·8 | 87·5 | 84·1 | 298·70 | 76 | 52·2 | ..... | 87·1 | 1044 | 98 | 182·3 | 1444 | 1367 |
| May | 72·3 | 71·60 | 80·2 | 9·7965 | 57·3 | 72 | 100·8 | 88·2 | 85·2 | 304·38 | 75 | 52·7 | ..... | 87·6 | ..... | 99 | 182·4 | 1458 | 1371 |
| June | 71·5 | 70·43 | 79·8 | 9·9070 | 57·6 | 70 | 101·2 | 88·4 | 88·7 | 314·51 | 75 | 52·6 | ..... | 88·6 | ..... | 99 | 180·2 | 1466 | 1382 |
| July | 71·5 | 71·01 | 79·4 | 9·8416 | 57·4 | 68 | 101·8 | 88·0 | 84·3 | 319·12 | 74 | 52·9 | ..... | 89·9 | 1069 | 100 | 180·2 | 1479 | 1395 |
| August | 71·6 | 69·87 | 80·5 | 9·9185 | 57·2 | 70 | 102·4 | 88·4 | 84·1 | 329·21 | 73 | 53·6 | ..... | 91·4 | ..... | 99 | ..... | 1498 | 1403 |
| September | 72·3 | 71·93 | 80·7 | 10·0085 | 58·2 | 70 | 102·3 | 89·6 | 85·1 | 337·39 | 75 | 54·2 | ..... | 92·2 | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1430 |
| October | 73·1 | 71·79 | 80·5 | 10·1762 | ..... | 71 | 102·8 | 91·1 | 85·8 | ..... | 78 | 54·5 | ..... | 93·3 | 1080 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1446 |
| November | 72·7 | 71·37 | ..... | 10·2834 | ..... | 72 | 103·1 | 91·2 | 86·3 | ..... | 78 | 54·4 | ..... | 92·8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1428 |
| December | 72·6 | ..... | ..... | 10·4029 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*(a)* Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* 15th of month. *(d)* End of month. *(e)* New series. *(f)* Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. *(g)* Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." *(h)* Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236 and from January 1926 to December 1933, 502. *(i)* Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.

## TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBER OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Base: July, 1914=100

| — | Food | Rent | Clothing | Fuel and light | Other | Cost of living |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916—July | 161 | 100 | 160 | 135 | 120 | 145–150 |
| 1917—July | 204 | 100 | 205 | 140–145 | 140 | 180 |
| 1918—July | 210 | 102 | 320 | 175–180 | 180 | 200–205 |
| 1919—July | 209 | 106 | 360 | 185–190 | 195 | 205–210 |
| 1920—July | 258 | 115–120 | 425 | 230 | 220 | 252 |
| 1921—July | 220 | 145 | 290 | 260 | 210 | 219 |
| 1922—July | 180 | 153 | 240 | 190 | 195 | 184 |
| 1923—July | 162 | 147 | 220 | 180–185 | 185 | 169 |
| 1924—July | 162 | 147 | 225 | 185 | 180 | 170 |
| 1925—July | 167 | 147 | 230 | 180 | 180 | 173 |
| 1926—July | 161 | 150 | 220 | 195 | 180 | 170 |
| 1927—July | 159 | 151 | 210–215 | 170 | 180 | 166 |
| 1928—July | 157 | 151 | 220 | 165 | 180 | 165 |
| 1929—July | 149 | 153 | 215–220 | 165–170 | 180 | 161 |
| 1930—July | 141 | 153 | 210–215 | 170 | 175 | 155 |
| 1931—July | 130 | 154 | 195 | 170 | 175 | 147 |
| 1932—July | 125 | 154 | 185–190 | 165–170 | 170–175 | 143 |
| 1933—July | 118 | 156 | 180–185 | 165–170 | 170–175 | 138 |
| 1934—January | 124 | 156 | 185 | 170–175 | 170–175 | 142 |
| July | 122 | 156 | 185–190 | 165–170 | 170–175 | 141 |
| October | 125 | 156 | 185–190 | 170 | 170–175 | 143 |
| November | 127 | 156 | 185–190 | 170 | 170–175 | 144 |
| December | 127 | 156 | 185–190 | 170 | 170–175 | 144 |
| 1935—January | 125 | 156 | 185–190 | 170–175 | 170–175 | 143 |
| February | 124 | 156 | 185–190 | 170–175 | 170 | 142 |
| March | 122 | 156 | 185–190 | 170–175 | 170 | 141 |
| April | 119 | 156 | 185–190 | 170–175 | 170 | 139 |
| May | 118 | 158 | 185–190 | 170 | 170 | 139 |
| June | 120 | 158 | 185–190 | 170 | 170 | 140 |
| July | 126 | 158 | 185–190 | 165–170 | 170 | 143 |
| August | 126 | 158 | 185–190 | 165–170 | 170 | 143 |
| September | 125 | 158 | 185 | 165–170 | 170 | 143 |
| October | 128 | 158 | 185 | 170 | 170 | 145 |
| November | 131 | 158 | 185 | 170 | 170 | 147 |
| December | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE

Base: 1930=100

| — | Cereals | Meat, Fish and Eggs | Other Food and Tobacco | Total Food and Tobacco | Coal | Iron and Steel | Non-ferrous Metals | Cotton | Wool | Other Textiles | Chemicals and Oils | Miscellaneous | Total Industrial Materials and Manufactures | Total all Articles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930—January | 118·0 | 109·9 | 103·4 | 109·5 | 106·7 | 102·7 | 119·5 | 117·4 | 117·3 | 120·4 | 103·2 | 105·6 | 108·1 | 108·5 |
| July | 98·5 | 97·6 | 103·1 | 100·1 | 96·0 | 100·1 | 95·0 | 101·6 | 101·9 | 96·3 | 100·7 | 100·0 | 99·5 | 99·7 |
| 1931—January | 80·4 | 92·8 | 96·9 | 90·6 | 102·7 | 95·9 | 85·1 | 81·7 | 78·8 | 80·9 | 93·5 | 91·3 | 90·5 | 90·5 |
| July | 76·1 | 80·3 | 98·5 | 85·9 | 99·1 | 91·1 | 77·3 | 78·8 | 78·4 | 76·7 | 88·5 | 85·1 | 85·8 | 85·8 |
| 1932—January | 91·5 | 77·7 | 105·2 | 92·4 | 108·5 | 91·7 | 90·7 | 79·8 | 81·4 | 81·5 | 91·5 | 84·5 | 87·7 | 89·3 |
| July | 85·2 | 73·0 | 97·0 | 85·9 | 98·7 | 90·8 | 75·6 | 73·6 | 71·3 | 74·0 | 88·8 | 76·8 | 81·7 | 83·1 |
| 1933—January | 83·7 | 78·5 | 89 5 | 84·5 | 106·3 | 92·7 | 81·6 | 77·1 | 73·8 | 74·1 | 91·5 | 80·5 | 84·8 | 84·7 |
| July | 86·2 | 72·5 | 86·3 | 82·0 | 97·1 | 94·9 | 94·3 | 84·8 | 90·1 | 75·7 | 90·9 | 87·4 | 89·5 | 86·8 |
| 1934—January | 82·7 | 82·8 | 86·3 | 84·2 | 106·5 | 96·8 | 86·9 | 83·5 | 112·8 | 71·0 | 88·8 | 88·1 | 91·2 | 88·8 |
| July | 85·2 | 78·6 | 87·9 | 84·3 | 98·9 | 98·9 | 83·8 | 89·1 | 89·1 | 62·7 | 86·7 | 89·0 | 89·0 | 87·3 |
| October | 93·8 | 81·3 | 86·9 | 87·2 | 103·6 | 99·2 | 79·6 | 87·8 | 84·5 | 62·5 | 87·2 | 87·3 | 88·2 | 87·8 |
| November | 91·2 | 81·4 | 86·8 | 86·4 | 103·5 | 99·6 | 79·9 | 87·9 | 85·6 | 63·6 | 86·7 | 86·0 | 88·1 | 87·5 |
| December | 91·1 | 83·3 | 85·7 | 86·5 | 104·0 | 99·8 | 79·9 | 88·8 | 84·7 | 64·4 | 88·2 | 86·3 | 88·5 | 87·8 |
| 1935—January | 89·9 | 83·3 | 87·2 | 86·9 | 104·1 | 99·7 | 80·3 | 89·3 | 85·6 | 66·2 | 90·0 | 86·6 | 89·1 | 88·3 |
| February | 88·3 | 82·0 | 88·7 | 86·6 | 104·1 | 99·7 | 79·8 | 88·8 | 84·1 | 65·9 | 90·5 | 86·1 | 88·8 | 88·0 |
| March | 88·0 | 78·1 | 86·7 | 84·5 | 103·7 | 99·8 | 80·5 | 86·3 | 82·3 | 65·5 | 90·4 | 85·0 | 88·1 | 86·9 |
| April | 89·5 | 78·7 | 87·4 | 85·3 | 103·5 | 100·0 | 84·2 | 85·6 | 84·3 | 66·0 | 90·1 | 85·0 | 88·6 | 87·5 |
| May | 87·5 | 79·8 | 89·4 | 85·9 | 99·5 | 100·2 | 88·0 | 86·6 | 87·7 | 67·0 | 91·5 | 85·9 | 89·5 | 88·2 |
| June | 85·2 | 79·4 | 92·8 | 86·4 | 99·3 | 100·2 | 87·2 | 85·3 | 89·0 | 67·7 | 90·7 | 86·1 | 89·4 | 88·4 |
| July | 82·1 | 77·8 | 92·2 | 84·7 | 99·1 | 100·3 | 87·2 | 86·3 | 92·6 | 68·1 | 89·6 | 86·1 | 89·7 | 88·0 |
| August | 87·1 | 78·2 | 90·3 | 85·6 | 99·0 | 100·4 | 88·1 | 84·8 | 93·0 | 68·5 | 89·7 | 86·2 | 89·8 | 88·4 |
| September | 93·1 | 80·1 | 90·0 | 87·8 | 101·1 | 100·6 | 89·8 | 83·6 | 93·8 | 72·5 | 90·4 | 86·2 | 90·4 | 89·6 |
| October | 95·9 | 81·1 | 91·1 | 89·3 | 103·5 | 100·9 | 93·4 | 86·6 | 94·8 | 75·0 | 92·9 | 87·2 | 92·0 | 91·1 |
| November | 91·0 | 80·6 | 91·9 | 88·1 | 105·0 | 101·8 | 93·3 | 88·5 | 96·8 | 75·1 | 93·0 | 87·9 | 92·8 | 91·2 |
| December | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE (PARIS) *(a)*
General Statistical Office
Base: 1914=100

| — | Food | Heat and light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919—1st half | 260 | 164 | 100 | 296 | 228 | 238 |
| 1920—1st quarter | 306 | 200 | 100 | 405 | 356 | 295 |
| 3rd " | 358 | 349 | 100 | 518 | 510 | 363 |
| 1921—1st " | 350 | 319 | 100 | 398 | 510 | 338 |
| 3rd " | 310 | 307 | 121 | 318 | 400 | 295 |
| 1922—1st " | 301 | 302 | 140 | 312 | 400 | 291 |
| 3rd " | 288 | 291 | 175 | 326 | 400 | 289 |
| 1923—1st " | 332 | 308 | 200 | 356 | 400 | 324 |
| 3rd " | 338 | 340 | 200 | 385 | 400 | 331 |
| 1924—1st " | 378 | 356 | 200 | 412 | 440 | 365 |
| 3rd " | 373 | 360 | 200 | 440 | 440 | 367 |
| 1925—1st " | 403 | 370 | 200 | 440 | 440 | 386 |
| 3rd " | 419 | 373 | 220 | 460 | 450 | 401 |
| 1926—1st " | 473 | 447 | 220 | 524 | 495 | 451 |
| 3rd " | 562 | 541 | 250 | 635 | 620 | 539 |
| 1927—1st " | 554 | 570 | 250 | 565 | 600 | 524 |
| 3rd " | 525 | 543 | 275 | 563 | 590 | 507 |
| 1928—1st " | 521 | 547 | 275 | 581 | 590 | 507 |
| 3rd " | 536 | 510 | 300 | 591 | 590 | 519 |
| 1929—1st " | 578 | 535 | 300 | 594 | 600 | 547 |
| 3rd " | 577 | 569 | 350 | 604 | 600 | 555 |
| 1930—1st " | 579 | 633 | 350 | 626 | 625 | 565 |
| 3rd " | 626 | 615 | 350 | 626 | 625 | 592 |
| 1931—1st " | 641 | 633 | 350 | 554 | 610 | 590 |
| 3rd " | 607 | 609 | 360 | 526 | 600 | 565 |
| 1932—1st " | 561 | 620 | 360 | 499 | 600 | 534 |
| 3rd " | 534 | 606 | 375 | 499 | 575 | 517 |
| 1933—1st " | 542 | 617 | 375 | 499 | 590 | 523 |
| 3rd " | 530 | 600 | 375 | 504 | 590 | 516 |
| 1934—1st " | 548 | 614 | 375 | 504 | 580 | 526 |
| 2nd " | 544 | 563 | 375 | 504 | 580 | 522 |
| 3rd " | 525 | 573 | 375 | 504 | 580 | 511 |
| 4th " | 516 | 595 | 375 | 490 | 580 | 504 |
| 1935—1st " | 494 | 592 | 400 | 490 | 580 | 494 |
| 2nd " | 491 | 560 | 400 | 490 | 575 | 490 |
| 3rd " | 466 | 533 | 363 | 490 | 575 | 469 |

*(a)* For general index number on gold basis, see Table VIII.

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE *(a)*
General Statistical Office
Base: July, 1914=100

| — | Vegetable Foods | Animal Foods | Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa | All Foods | Minerals and Metals | Textiles | Miscellaneous | All Industrial Materials | National Products | Imported Products | General Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924—January | 399 | 437 | 550 | 441 | 525 | 693 | 500 | 560 | ..... | ..... | 505 |
| July | 416 | 423 | 514 | 436 | 479 | 677 | 493 | 539 | ..... | ..... | 491 |
| 1925—January | 484 | 435 | 437 | 455 | 516 | 717 | 552 | 587 | ..... | ..... | 525 |
| July | 514 | 480 | 498 | 497 | 562 | 755 | 597 | 631 | ..... | ..... | 569 |
| 1926—January | 538 | 511 | 562 | 531 | 698 | 887 | 695 | 748 | ..... | ..... | 647 |
| July | 788 | 552 | 861 | 703 | 1025 | 1147 | 863 | 985 | 733 | 1074 | 854 |
| 1927—January | 624 | 544 | 705 | 605 | 683 | 628 | 668 | 662 | 640 | 624 | 635 |
| July | 617 | 529 | 637 | 585 | 639 | 757 | 652 | 677 | 611 | 674 | 633 |
| 1928—January | 568 | 513 | 627 | 556 | 591 | 733 | 693 | 676 | 593 | 669 | 620 |
| July | 616 | 524 | 721 | 597 | 584 | 766 | 671 | 673 | 622 | 665 | 637 |
| 1929—January | 616 | 580 | 605 | 599 | 610 | 775 | 671 | 683 | ..... | ..... | 644 |
| July | 585 | 603 | 604 | 596 | 622 | 690 | 649 | 653 | 639 | 603 | 626 |
| 1930—January | 440 | 604 | 539 | 526 | 595 | 558 | 671 | 619 | 606 | 521 | 576 |
| July | 501 | 598 | 504 | 542 | 519 | 471 | 630 | 556 | 598 | 461 | 549 |
| 1931—January | 503 | 602 | 437 | 533 | 417 | 338 | 565 | 462 | 567 | 364 | 494 |
| July | 480 | 562 | 486 | 516 | 398 | 317 | 503 | 423 | 532 | 347 | 466 |
| 1932—January | 488 | 466 | 459 | 474 | 362 | 258 | 426 | 362 | 477 | 300 | 414 |
| July | 451 | 488 | 483 | 472 | 325 | 246 | 419 | 346 | 468 | 290 | 404 |
| 1933—January | 363 | 496 | 443 | 432 | 331 | 255 | 428 | 354 | 446 | 291 | 390 |
| July | 396 | 418 | 469 | 418 | 378 | 281 | 440 | 379 | 431 | 335 | 397 |
| 1934—January | 361 | 440 | 466 | 413 | 356 | 273 | 429 | 366 | 434 | 305 | 388 |
| July | 358 | 380 | 466 | 386 | 347 | 252 | 389 | 340 | 400 | 291 | 361 |
| October | 350 | 365 | 426 | 370 | 340 | 251 | 389 | 338 | 388 | 290 | 352 |
| November | 349 | 356 | 413 | 363 | 337 | 254 | 386 | 336 | 382 | 288 | 347 |
| December | 317 | 354 | 421 | 351 | 335 | 266 | 384 | 338 | 373 | 291 | 344 |
| 1935—January | 314 | 360 | 426 | 353 | 346 | 271 | 391 | 346 | 381 | 291 | 349 |
| February | 321 | 361 | 412 | 354 | 336 | 268 | 397 | 345 | 383 | 287 | 349 |
| March | 303 | 350 | 412 | 342 | 339 | 271 | 397 | 346 | 377 | 285 | 344 |
| April | 315 | 352 | 406 | 346 | 341 | 277 | 393 | 347 | 376 | 293 | 346 |
| May | 333 | 338 | 415 | 350 | 358 | 289 | 396 | 356 | 377 | 310 | 353 |
| June | 311 | 323 | 408 | 333 | 352 | 284 | 396 | 353 | 366 | 303 | 344 |
| July | 267 | 344 | 386 | 320 | 349 | 278 | 388 | 347 | 353 | 302 | 334 |
| August | 294 | 364 | 383 | 339 | 352 | 271 | 393 | 348 | 366 | 303 | 343 |
| September | 304 | 365 | 386 | 343 | 361 | 260 | 389 | 346 | 370 | 299 | 345 |
| October | 303 | 367 | 382 | 343 | 362 | 282 | 396 | 355 | 374 | 305 | 350 |
| November | 300 | 375 | 388 | 347 | 360 | 300 | 394 | 359 | 377 | 309 | 353 |

*(a)* For general index number on gold basis, see Table IX.

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913-1914 = 100

| — | Food | Heat and Light | Rent | Clothing | Sundries | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925—July | 153·8 | 139·2 | 81·8 | 173·7 | 184·8 | 143·3 |
| 1926—January | 143·3 | 142·5 | 91·1 | 171·1 | 189·1 | 139·8 |
| July | 145·3 | 141·1 | 104·4 | 162·7 | 186·8 | 142·4 |
| 1927—January | 150·7 | 144·7 | 104·9 | 156 7 | 182·4 | 144·6 |
| July | 156·8 | 141·6 | 115·1 | 156·4 | 183·5 | 150·0 |
| 1928—January* | *153·1 | *135·8 | *125·5 | *166·7 | *168·4 | *151·1 |
| July | 154·1 | 134·8 | 125·7 | 170·6 | 170·3 | 152·2 |
| 1929—January | 154·8 | 140·9 | 125·9 | 172 7 | 172·2 | 153·5 |
| July | 156·3 | 139·5 | 126·0 | 172·4 | 172·6 | 154·2 |
| 1930—January | 152·8 | 143·0 | 126·7 | 170·1 | 172·9 | 152·4 |
| July | 148·0 | 140·5 | 130 0 | 165·6 | 173·2 | 149·8 |
| 1931—January | 136·9 | 140·5 | 131·8 | 147·3 | 166 4 | 141·1 |
| July | 133·1 | 136·9 | 131·6 | 136·2 | 163·5 | 137·2 |
| 1932—January | 120·4 | 131·7 | 121·5 | 120·0 | 152·7 | 125·1 |
| July | 116·2 | 125·8 | 121·3 | 111·1 | 146·5 | 120·7 |
| 1933—January | 111·3 | 128·0 | 121·4 | 106·9 | 142·5 | 117·2 |
| July | 113·5 | 125·1 | 121·3 | 106·1 | 141·5 | 118·0 |
| 1934—January | 117·6 | 127·8 | 121·3 | 108·9 | 139·9 | 120·2 |
| July | 120·0 | 125·1 | 121·3 | 110·2 | 140·0 | 121·8 |
| October | 119·3 | 127·2 | 121·3 | 114·0 | 140·2 | 122·0 |
| November | 119·5 | 127·5 | 121·2 | 115·5 | 140·3 | 122·3 |
| December | 119·1 | 127 5 | 121·2 | 116·1 | 140·4 | 122·2 |
| 1935—January | 119·4 | 127·6 | 121·2 | 116·8 | 140·4 | 122·4 |
| February | 119·5 | 127·5 | 121 2 | 117·1 | 140·4 | 122·5 |
| March | 118·8 | 127·6 | 121·2 | 117·2 | 140·3 | 122·3 |
| April | 119·0 | 126·8 | 121·2 | 117·5 | 140·4 | 122·3 |
| May | 120·2 | 124·7 | 121·2 | 117·7 | 140·5 | 122·8 |
| June | 120·6 | 124·2 | 121·2 | 117·8 | 140·5 | 123·0 |
| July | 122·9 | 124·6 | 121·2 | 117·8 | 140·6 | 124·3 |
| August | 123·2 | 125·0 | 121·2 | 118·0 | 140·8 | 124·5 |
| September | 120·9 | 125·9 | 121·2 | 118·1 | 140·9 | 123·4 |
| October | 119·6 | 126·8 | 121·3 | 118·4 | 140·9 | 122·8 |
| November | 119·9 | 127·1 | 121·3 | 118·3 | 141·0 | 122·9 |

* Revised Series from January, 1928.

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913=100

| — | Agricultural Products | Provisions | Indu trial Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods | Manufactured Goods | General Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924—January | 116·3 | 126·1 | 150·5 | 162·2 | 140·6 |
| July | 104·4 | 124·1 | 134·8 | 151·7 | 127·9 |
| 1925—January | 136·7 | 145·1 | 145·1 | 150·7 | 143 5 |
| July | 134·8 | 138·4 | 141·1 | 157·7 | 142·8 |
| 1926—January | 122·3 | 132·7 | 134·4 | 158·0 | 135·8 |
| July | 128·7 | 135·6 | 128·4 | 146·5 | 133·1 |
| 1927—January | 140·3 | 129·3 | 128·8 | 141·6 | 135·9 |
| July | 137·5 | 129·8 | 132·2 | 147·1 | 137·6 |
| 1928—January | 132·2 | 130·0 | 134·4 | 156·1 | 138·7 |
| July | 136·6 | 137·7 | 135·1 | 159·6 | 141·6 |
| 1929—January | 131·7 | 123·9 | 134·0 | 158·8 | 138·9 |
| July | 132·4 | 128·2 | 131·3 | 157·3 | 137·8 |
| 1930—January | 121·8 | 114·9 | 128·3 | 156·0 | 132·3 |
| July | 114·8 | 113·5 | 119·4 | 150·5 | 125 1 |
| 1931—January | 106·7 | 101·7 | 107·5 | 141·5 | 115·2 |
| July | 105·4 | 96·9 | 103·1 | 136·3 | 111·7 |
| 1932—January | 92·1 | 90·4 | 92·2 | 125 2 | 100·0 |
| July | 92·5 | 84·0 | 86·6 | 116·9 | 95·9 |
| 1933—January | 80·9 | 80·9 | 87·3 | 113·0 | 91·0 |
| July | 86·6 | 77·3 | 89·9 | 113·0 | 93·9 |
| 1934—January | 92·9 | 73·0 | 89·9 | 114·1 | 96·3 |
| July | 97·5 | 76·2 | 91·7 | 115·0 | 98·9 |
| October | 100·9 | 78·4 | 92·1 | 117·9 | 101·0 |
| November | 101·1 | 79·0 | 91·9 | 118·6 | 101·2 |
| December | 100·5 | 79·3 | 92·0 | 118·8 | 101·0 |
| 1935—January | 100·3 | 81·0 | 91·8 | 119·3 | 101·0 |
| February | 99·7 | 80·8 | 91·7 | 119·8 | 100·9 |
| March | 99·3 | 82·7 | 91·3 | 119·7 | 100·7 |
| April | 100·0 | 84·0 | 90·9 | 119·5 | 100·8 |
| May | 100·6 | 84·1 | 90·6 | 119·4 | 100·8 |
| June | 101·5 | 85·5 | 90·7 | 119·2 | 101·2 |
| July | 103·1 | 84·7 | 91·0 | 119·2 | 101·8 |
| August | 104·3 | 84·5 | 91·3 | 119·3 | 102·4 |
| September | 103·7 | 84·1 | 91·8 | 119·2 | 102·3 |
| October | 104·2 | 84·1 | 92·5 | 119·2 | 102·8 |
| November | 104·7 | 84·2 | 92·8 | 119·3 | 103·1 |

## TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average of nine towns, 1910 = 1000

| — | Food only | Food, fuel, light and rent | Sundries, clothing, boots | Food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923—March | 1340 | 1304 | 1673 | ..... |
| September | 1318 | 1290 | 1697 | 1426 |
| 1924—March | 1405 | 1353 | 1689 | 1465 |
| September | 1346 | 1323 | 1667 | 1438 |
| 1925—March | 1390 | 1346 | 1666 | 1452 |
| September | 1359 | 1330 | 1658 | 1439 |
| 1926—March | 1353 | 1328 | 1638 | 1432 |
| September | 1346 | 1321 | 1615 | 1419 |
| 1927—March | 1351 | 1344 | 1593 | 1427 |
| September | 1345 | 1339 | 1602 | 1426 |
| 1928—March | 1356 | 1345 | 1635 | 1441 |
| September | 1318 | 1323 | 1628 | 1425 |
| 1929—March | 1339 | 1345 | 1618 | 1436 |
| September | 1307 | 1327 | 1621 | 1425 |
| 1930—March | 1278 | 1310 | 1602 | 1408 |
| September | 1233 | 1281 | 1566 | 1376 |
| 1931—March | 1229 | 1278 | 1510 | 1355 |
| September | 1173 | 1254 | 1479 | 1329 |
| 1932—March | 1140 | 1235 | 1437 | 1303 |
| September | 1064 | 1190 | 1424 | 1268 |
| 1933—March | 1091 | 1160 | 1387 | 1236 |
| June | 1135 | 1183 | 1394 | 1254 |
| September | 1133 | 1180 | 1394 | 1251 |
| December | 1205 | 1220 | 1408 | 1282 |
| 1934—March | 1191 | 1198 | 1406 | 1268 |
| June | 1195 | 1201 | 1411 | 1271 |
| September | 1180 | 1191 | 1409 | 1215 |
| December | 1146 | 1086 | 1417 | 1244 |
| 1935—March | 1151 | 1103 | 1413 | 1254 |
| June | 1171 | 1113 | 1414 | 1260 |
| September | 1126 | 1087 | 1412 | 1243 |
| October | 1121 | 1085 | ..... | 1242 |

## TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1911 = 1000

| — | Metals and Coal | Jute, Leather, Wool, etc. | Agricultural Produce, etc. | Dairy Produce | Groceries | Meat | Building Materials | Chemicals | All Groups |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920—January | 2079 | 2972 | 2420 | 1722 | 1605 | 2377 | 3090 | 2746 | 2311 |
| July | 2322 | 2742 | 2605 | 2266 | 1990 | 4230 | 3362 | 2906 | 2671 |
| 1921—January | 2368 | 1581 | 2107 | 2506 | 2030 | 3094 | 3070 | 2506 | 2233 |
| July | 2142 | 1206 | 1688 | 1991 | 1942 | 1930 | 2604 | 2254 | 1813 |
| 1922—January | 2031 | 1514 | 1298 | 1424 | 1941 | 1496 | 2148 | 2054 | 1673 |
| July | 1942 | 1693 | 1636 | 1882 | 1868 | 1921 | 1842 | 2041 | 1789 |
| 1923—January | 1856 | 2071 | 1753 | 1617 | 1750 | 1985 | 2171 | 1923 | 1855 |
| July | 1825 | 2044 | 1808 | 2006 | 1752 | 3614 | 1950 | 1972 | 2052 |
| 1924—January | 1823 | 2657 | 1733 | 1794 | 1707 | 2366 | 1981 | 1894 | 1984 |
| July | 1834 | 2308 | 1629 | 1721 | 1731 | 2077 | 1825 | 1788 | 1855 |
| 1925—January | 1848 | 2303 | 1700 | 1450 | 1751 | 2258 | 1666 | 1784 | 1863 |
| July | 1831 | 1900 | 1755 | 1689 | 1721 | 2419 | 1758 | 1759 | 1846 |
| 1926—January | 1908 | 1743 | 1999 | 1693 | 1725 | 1879 | 1663 | 1784 | 1840 |
| July | 1917 | 1586 | 1988 | 1822 | 1739 | 2023 | 1705 | 1843 | 1843 |
| 1927—January | 1994 | 1447 | 1898 | 1732 | 1714 | 1735 | 1659 | 1843 | 1760 |
| July | 1970 | 1637 | 1789 | 1931 | 1730 | 2253 | 1663 | 1872 | 1833 |
| 1928—January | 1928 | 1836 | 1860 | 1721 | 1728 | 2211 | 1709 | 1904 | 1860 |
| July | 1914 | 1803 | 1728 | 1777 | 1707 | 1973 | 1746 | 1909 | 1795 |
| 1929—January | 1889 | 1728 | 1786 | 1878 | 1682 | 1903 | 1741 | 1942 | 1793 |
| July | 1917 | 1505 | 1875 | 1875 | 1686 | 2183 | 1751 | 1942 | 1813 |
| 1930—January | 1916 | 1353 | 1676 | 1725 | 1674 | 2192 | 1797 | 1942 | 1719 |
| July | 1837 | 1122 | 1569 | 1702 | 1677 | 2217 | 1887 | 1968 | 1644 |
| 1931—January | 1890 | 974 | 1162 | 1424 | 1811 | 1689 | 1925 | 2059 | 1454 |
| July | 1823 | 1049 | 1095 | 1362 | 1782 | 1571 | 2112 | 2179 | 1428 |
| 1932—January | 1757 | 1051 | 1206 | 1247 | 1783 | 1385 | 1984 | 2183 | 1414 |
| July | 1734 | 885 | 1252 | 1331 | 1760 | 1329 | 2049 | 2120 | 1397 |
| 1933—January | 1733 | 1022 | 1107 | 1179 | 1688 | 1211 | 2083 | 2124 | 1344 |
| July | 1707 | 1200 | 1231 | 1196 | 1720 | 1647 | 2047 | 2113 | 1455 |
| 1934—January | 1701 | 1383 | 1195 | 1076 | 1744 | 1532 | 2059 | 2078 | 1456 |
| July | 1634 | 1225 | 1340 | 1335 | 1728 | 1559 | 2019 | 2008 | 1483 |
| 1935—January | 1638 | 1191 | 1315 | 1318 | 1728 | 1475 | 1988 | 1950 | 1459 |
| February | 1641 | 1145 | 1311 | 1332 | 1736 | 1454 | 1992 | 1953 | 1451 |
| March | 1641 | 1117 | 1321 | 1336 | 1731 | 1404 | 1984 | 1998 | 1443 |
| April | 1641 | 1150 | 1313 | 1358 | 1716 | 1384 | 1980 | 1998 | 1444 |
| May | 1574 | 1230 | 1316 | 1380 | 1719 | 1453 | 1970 | 1998 | 1458 |
| June | 1565 | 1237 | 1354 | 1335 | 1727 | 1457 | 1966 | 1998 | 1466 |
| July | 1561 | 1261 | 1376 | 1327 | 1720 | 1504 | 1967 | 2009 | 1479 |
| August | 1629 | 1210 | 1377 | 1314 | 1730 | 1693 | 1952 | 2009 | 1498 |
| September | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS ANS STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1926–1930 = 1000

| — | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914—July | 703 | 535 | 585 | 686 | 601 | 628 |
| 1926—Year | 1026 | 962 | 1002 | 1060 | 1013 | 1010 |
| 1927—Year | 983 | 1000 | 1005 | 1017 | 1033 | 1001 |
| 1928—Year | 1004 | 1014 | 1011 | 995 | 1002 | 1006 |
| 1929—Year | 1013 | 1019 | 992 | 980 | 986 | 1004 |
| 1930—Year | 974 | 1007 | 991 | 947 | 986 | 981 |
| 1930—February | 1000 | 1015 | 991 | 968 | 983 | 996 |
| August | 968 | 1008 | 994 | 944 | 990 | 980 |
| 1931—February | 879 | 987 | 992 | 895 | 982 | 932 |
| August | 820 | 940 | 987 | 855 | 987 | 891 |
| 1932—February | 810 | 904 | 975 | 844 | 987 | 875 |
| August | 761 | 816 | 954 | 800 | 965 | 821 |
| 1933—February | 727 | 774 | 959 | 798 | 971 | 797 |
| August | 741 | 762 | 854 | 823 | 973 | 796 |
| 1934—February | 763 | 759 | 846 | 828 | 970 | 804 |
| May | 780 | 758 | 856 | 833 | 974 | 812 |
| August | 774 | 756 | 837 | 831 | 973 | 807 |
| November | 780 | 761 | 835 | 834 | 973 | 811 |
| 1935—February | 821 | 766 | 837 | 831 | 962 | 826 |
| May | 829 | 771 | 872 | 828 | 980 | 835 |
| August | 828 | 776 | 874 | 829 | 982 | 836 |
| November | 873 | 776 | 876 | 825 | 975 | 851 |

## TABLE XIX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFICE

Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909–1913 = 1000

| — | Foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin | Textile Manufactures | Wood and Wood Products | Animal Products | Metals and their Products | Non-metallic Minerals and their Products | Chemicals and Manures | All Groups combined |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 991 | 1020 | 1072 | 1088 | 932 | 1022 | 1030 | 1055 |
| 1914 | 1039 | 1047 | 1124 | 1224 | 917 | 1013 | 1067 | 1053 |
| 1915 | 1345 | 1089 | 1130 | 1462 | 888 | 1007 | 1210 | 1235 |
| 1916 | 1313 | 1315 | 1210 | 1532 | 1051 | 1121 | 1436 | 1328 |
| 1917 | 1394 | 1616 | 1333 | 1676 | 1293 | 1333 | 1681 | 1511 |
| 1918 | 1587 | 2453 | 1530 | 1713 | 1524 | 1538 | 2040 | 1778 |
| 1919 | 1675 | 2750 | 1732 | 1750 | 1448 | 1629 | 1961 | 1858 |
| 1920 | 1891 | 3359 | 2124 | 1894 | 1752 | 2034 | 2318 | 2181 |
| 1921 | 1803 | 2623 | 2359 | 1674 | 1672 | 2136 | 1915 | 2025 |
| 1922 | 1678 | 2343 | 2172 | 1287 | 1268 | 1852 | 1510 | 1736 |
| 1923 | 1648 | 2201 | 2183 | 1447 | 1129 | 1583 | 1408 | 1666 |
| 1924 | 1761 | 2179 | 2192 | 1490 | 1151 | 1506 | 1365 | 1634 |
| 1925—January | 1749 | 2213 | 2204 | 1714 | 1187 | 1515 | 1361 | 1747 |
| July | 1732 | 2162 | 2195 | 1541 | 1167 | 1535 | 1251 | 1698 |
| 1926—January | 1780 | 2135 | 2101 | 1480 | 1150 | 1475 | 1245 | 1677 |
| July | 1731 | 2091 | 2087 | 1433 | 1125 | 1485 | 1225 | 1644 |
| 1927—January | 1775 | 2134 | 1989 | 1363 | 1071 | 1429 | 1202 | 1588 |
| July | 1596 | 1995 | 1976 | 1335 | 1035 | 1429 | 1174 | 1541 |
| 1928—January | 1723 | 1974 | 1964 | 1407 | 999 | 1408 | 1177 | 1577 |
| July | 1640 | 2005 | 1954 | 1450 | 951 | 1413 | 1169 | 1557 |
| 1929—January | 1640 | 1969 | 1950 | 1484 | 939 | 1404 | 1154 | 1554 |
| July | 1642 | 1962 | 1987 | 1444 | 960 | 1424 | 1163 | 1556 |
| 1930—January | 1643 | 1917 | 2007 | 1435 | 980 | 1409 | 1159 | 1551 |
| July | 1608 | 1851 | 1995 | 1394 | 974 | 1385 | 1157 | 1519 |
| 1931—January | 1632 | 1750 | 1974 | 1172 | 1000 | 1400 | 1157 | 1476 |
| July | 1441 | 1643 | 1866 | 1035 | 1045 | 1362 | 1085 | 1319 |
| 1932—January | 1590 | 1610 | 1845 | 982 | 972 | 1390 | 1075 | 1335 |
| July | 1582 | 1562 | 1842 | 868 | 1021 | 1401 | 1069 | 1308 |
| 1933—January | 1445 | 1542 | 1830 | 855 | 1003 | 1375 | 1037 | 1266 |
| July | 1507 | 1538 | 1873 | 961 | 1121 | 1384 | 1047 | 1327 |
| 1934—January | 1555 | 1537 | 1873 | 985 | 1096 | 1362 | 1059 | 1336 |
| July | 1507 | 1633 | 1876 | 1049 | 1017 | 1377 | 1065 | 1336 |
| October | 1502 | 1616 | 1873 | 1041 | 1069 | 1367 | 1060 | 1338 |
| November | 1492 | 1618 | 1872 | 1055 | 1083 | 1363 | 1047 | 1340 |
| December | 1489 | 1619 | 1886 | 1038 | 1083 | 1363 | 1048 | 1338 |
| 1935—January | 1539 | 1618 | 1887 | 1052 | 1031 | 1359 | 1062 | 1345 |
| February | 1574 | 1605 | 1894 | 1102 | 1030 | 1352 | 1063 | 1360 |
| March | 1561 | 1605 | 1896 | 1108 | 1032 | 1393 | 1064 | 1365 |
| April | 1561 | 1601 | 1900 | 1120 | 1033 | 1391 | 1070 | 1367 |
| May | 1562 | 1596 | 1911 | 1122 | 1035 | 1411 | 1070 | 1371 |
| June | 1587 | 1595 | 1929 | 1135 | 1038 | 1410 | 1072 | 1382 |
| July | 1611 | 1608 | 1934 | 1143 | 1056 | 1418 | 1059 | 1395 |
| August | 1637 | 1609 | 1929 | 1143 | 1057 | 1424 | 1060 | 1403 |
| September | 1733 | 1609 | 1930 | 1147 | 1064 | 1425 | 1049 | 1430 |
| October | 1753 | 1617 | 1973 | 1177 | 1068 | 1427 | 1055 | 1446 |
| November | 1697 | 1620 | 1958 | 1168 | 1079 | 1409 | 1051 | 1428 |

## TABLE XX.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: July, 1914 = 100

| — | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Clothing | House rent | Cost of Living |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919—July | 187 | 146 | 303 | 165 | 186 |
| 1920—July | 188 | 151 | 313 | 165 | 190 |
| 1921—July | 174 | 176 | 263 | 165 | 177 |
| 1922—July | 160 | 167 | 260 | 165 | 165 |
| 1923—July | 148 | 165 | 205 | 172 | 153 |
| 1924—July | 151 | 166 | 229 | 172 | 157 |
| 1925—July | 152 | 165 | 192 | 172 | 157 |
| 1926—July | 155 | 164 | 160 | 172 | 157 |
| 1927—July | 154 | 166 | 149 | 172 | 156 |
| 1928—July | 143 | 158 | 158 | 172 | 147 |
| 1929—July | 145 | 143 | 160 | 172 | 148 |
| 1930—July | 136 | 143 | 137 | 158 | 139 |
| 1931—July | 100 | 143 | 122 | 158 | 108 |
| 1932—July | 102 | 137 | 112 | 158 | 109 |
| 1933—July | 95 | 136 | 116 | 158 | 103 |
| 1934—January | 86 | 136 | 111 | 158 | 96 |
| July | 87 | 136 | 112 | 158 | 97 |
| October | 91 | 136 | 115 | 158 | 100 |
| November | 92 | 136 | 113 | 158 | 101 |
| December | 90 | 136 | 114 | 158 | 99 |
| 1935—January | 88 | 136 | 114 | 158 | 98 |
| February | 90 | 136 | 114 | 158 | 99 |
| March | 89 | 136 | 114 | 158 | 98 |
| April | 88 | 136 | 114 | 158 | 98 |
| May | 90 | 136 | 113 | 158 | 100 |
| June | 92 | 136 | 112 | 158 | 101 |
| July | 93 | 136 | 112 | 158 | 101 |
| August | 94 | 136 | 112 | 158 | 103 |
| September | 94 | 136 | 112 | 158 | 103 |
| October | 94 | 136 | 112 | 158 | 103 |

## TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Labour Office, Bombay

Base: July, 1914=100

| — | Cereals | Pulses | Sugar | Other Food | Total Food | Oil Seeds | Raw Cotton | Cotton Manufactures | Other Textiles | Hides and Skins | Metals | Other Raw and Manufactured Articles | Total Non-Food | General Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920—July | 151 | 145 | 452 | 181 | 216 | 171 | 144 | 318 | 174 | 164 | 288 | 194 | 220 | 221 |
| 1921—July | 186 | 152 | 234 | 185 | 191 | 170 | 137 | 270 | 184 | 156 | 244 | 198 | 206 | 200 |
| 1922—July | 170 | 134 | 220 | 228 | 188 | 151 | 196 | 255 | 192 | 142 | 177 | 189 | 192 | 190 |
| 1923—July | 127 | 90 | 215 | 317 | 178 | 132 | 217 | 211 | 196 | 139 | 182 | 169 | 178 | 178 |
| 1924—July | 143 | 98 | 211 | 260 | 174 | 150 | 265 | 232 | 187 | 150 | 166 | 166 | 189 | 184 |
| 1925—July | 141 | 102 | 159 | 184 | 148 | 140 | 182 | 208 | 144 | 139 | 153 | 155 | 163 | 158 |
| 1926—July | 146 | 128 | 144 | 148 | 143 | 140 | 144 | 180 | 130 | 147 | 150 | 148 | 152 | 149 |
| 1927—July | 139 | 129 | 130 | 162 | 141 | 143 | 154 | 163 | 142 | 139 | 136 | 159 | 149 | 147 |
| 1928—July | 130 | 124 | 129 | 196 | 143 | 131 | 169 | 172 | 123 | 146 | 137 | 140 | 149 | 147 |
| 1929—July | 152 | 141 | 140 | 171 | 153 | 147 | 126 | 168 | 103 | 157 | 135 | 133 | 142 | 145 |
| 1930—July | 117 | 115 | 125 | 144 | 124 | 102 | 75 | 154 | 95 | 143 | 126 | 131 | 123 | 124 |
| 1931—July | 71 | 78 | 106 | 136 | 91 | 84 | 74 | 143 | 84 | 146 | 112 | 142 | 117 | 108 |
| 1932—July | 85 | 90 | 116 | 162 | 106 | 73 | 75 | 109 | 95 | 132 | 108 | 132 | 105 | 106 |
| 1933—July | 86 | 75 | 109 | 146 | 100 | 69 | 90 | 110 | 77 | 99 | 108 | 118 | 99 | 100 |
| 1934—January | 80 | 74 | 103 | 143 | 96 | 59 | 77 | 106 | 73 | 99 | 110 | 117 | 95 | 95 |
| July | 78 | 72 | 102 | 141 | 94 | 64 | 86 | 100 | 73 | 99 | 109 | 117 | 96 | 95 |
| October | 76 | 75 | 106 | 142 | 94 | 66 | 87 | 97 | 73 | 99 | 110 | 118 | 97 | 96 |
| November | 79 | 75 | 106 | 143 | 96 | 70 | 88 | 100 | 73 | 99 | 106 | 118 | 97 | 96 |
| December | 78 | 81 | 106 | 143 | 97 | 84 | 92 | 101 | 74 | 99 | 106 | 118 | 99 | 98 |
| 1935—January | 85 | 81 | 109 | 147 | 101 | 91 | 96 | 104 | 73 | 99 | 105 | 118 | 100 | 101 |
| February | 81 | 79 | 108 | 145 | 98 | 81 | 98 | 104 | 73 | 99 | 104 | 118 | 100 | 99 |
| March | 82 | 79 | 104 | 149 | 99 | 93 | 90 | 100 | 73 | 99 | 104 | 117 | 98 | 98 |
| April | 79 | 75 | 102 | 139 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 100 | 73 | 99 | 104 | 117 | 100 | 98 |
| May | 82 | 75 | 103 | 138 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 98 | 73 | 99 | 106 | 116 | 100 | 99 |
| June | 84 | 75 | 105 | 145 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 97 | 73 | 99 | 106 | 116 | 100 | 99 |
| July | 85 | 77 | 106 | 148 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 76 | 99 | 105 | 116 | 100 | 100 |
| August | 82 | 79 | 107 | 147 | 99 | 97 | 90 | 95 | 78 | 99 | 105 | 116 | 99 | 99 |
| September | 84 | 79 | 108 | 144 | 99 | 100 | 89 | 96 | 80 | 99 | 106 | 118 | 100 | 100 |
| October | 81 | 76 | 110 | 140 | 97 | 98 | 89 | 97 | 79 | 99 | 116 | 118 | 101 | 100 |

TABLE XXII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

1913 = 100*

| — | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All items |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914—December | 105·0 | 101·0 | 100·0 | 101·0 | 104·0 | 103·0 | 102·7 |
| 1915—December | 105·0 | 104·7 | 101·5 | 101·0 | 110·6 | 107·4 | 104·7 |
| 1916—December | 126·0 | 120·0 | 102·3 | 108·4 | 127·8 | 113·3 | 116·6 |
| 1917—December | 157·0 | 149·1 | 100·1 | 124·1 | 150·6 | 140·5 | 138·3 |
| 1918—December | 187·3 | 213·4 | 105·3 | 146·0 | 205·0 | 163·3 | 166·9 |
| 1919—December | 200·4 | 286·3 | 119·0 | 153·1 | 257·8 | 185·4 | 191·4 |
| 1920—December | 183·3 | 271·1 | 142·5 | 192·0 | 278·3 | 205·8 | 195·6 |
| 1921—December | 157·9 | 192·5 | 154·4 | 183·4 | 210·5 | 203·4 | 174·8 |
| 1922—June | 151·5 | 180·3 | 154·6 | 177·2 | 195·5 | 198·4 | 169·0 |
| December | 153·2 | 178·4 | 156·0 | 189·0 | 201·8 | 197·3 | 170·3 |
| 1923—June | 154·0 | 181·4 | 158·4 | 182·7 | 215·5 | 197·6 | 171·8 |
| December | 157·7 | 182·8 | 162·3 | 187 2 | 215·6 | 199·4 | 174·7 |
| 1924—June | 152·1 | 180·6 | 164·9 | 180·8 | 208·4 | 199·1 | 172·3 |
| December | 157·7 | 177·5 | 165·6 | 184·3 | 207·7 | 199·8 | 174·3 |
| 1925—June | 165 1 | 176·9 | 165·1 | 181·4 | 205·2 | 201·1 | 176·7 |
| December | 176·1 | 175·8 | 165·0 | 196·0 | 205·0 | 201·6 | 181·3 |
| 1926—June | 172·6 | 174·2 | 163·5 | 185·2 | 200·9 | 201·5 | 178·7 |
| December | 171·3 | 172·7 | 162·8 | 191·4 | 198·6 | 202·1 | 178·3 |
| 1927—June | 172·2 | 171·0 | 161·1 | 184·8 | 195·8 | 202·8 | 177·7 |
| December | 165·8 | 168·7 | 159·4 | 187·0 | 195·0 | 203·7 | 175·1 |
| 1928—June | 162·4 | 168·4 | 157·2 | 181·6 | 191·0 | 203·6 | 172·9 |
| December | 163·6 | 167·4 | 155·5 | 185·3 | 189·8 | 205·0 | 173·3 |
| 1929—June | 164·3 | 166·6 | 153·5 | 180·2 | 189·1 | 205·4 | 172·8 |
| December | 167·5 | 165·6 | 151·9 | 184·2 | 188·4 | 206·1 | 173·7 |
| 1930—June | 160·4 | 164·3 | 149·8 | 178·1 | 186·1 | 206·8 | 170·3 |
| December | 145·9 | 158·1 | 146·7 | 182·2 | 178·4 | 206·3 | 163·6 |
| 1931—June | 127·7 | 149·7 | 142·1 | 174·2 | 166·2 | 205·0 | 153·9 |
| December | 120·8 | 139·3 | 136·6 | 177·0 | 156·9 | 203·1 | 148·4 |
| 1932—June | 107·2 | 131·9 | 127·8 | 165 0 | 143·4 | 200·2 | 138·9 |
| December | 102·6 | 124·7 | 118·3 | 166·9 | 137·5 | 197·1 | 133·5 |
| 1933—June | 102·8 | 122·8 | 108·7 | 157·8 | 137·8 | 192·3 | 129·8 |
| December | 110·0 | 136·7 | 104·0 | 167·3 | 154·1 | 193·0 | 134·6 |
| 1934—June | 116·1 | 139·8 | 102·1 | 162·9 | 157·2 | 192·7 | 136·5 |
| November | 119·1 | 139·7 | 102·0 | 165·4 | 158·3 | 192·9 | 137·8 |
| 1935—March | 126·3 | 139·9 | 101·8 | 165·9 | 159·4 | 193·1 | 140·4 |
| July | †126·9 | †139·9 | †101·8 | †157·8 | †159·9 | †192·7 | †140·3 |
| October | 127·1 | 140·1 | 103·1 | 163·5 | 161·4 | 192·6 | 140·8 |

* The figures have been revised on the basis of prices in 1913 as 100 and are now currently issued on the basis of prices in 1923–1925 as 100.

† Calculated from percentage changes reported for each group.

TABLE XXIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926=100

| — | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and drugs | House furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All commodities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 71·5 | 64·2 | 68·1 | 57·3 | 61·3 | 90·8 | 56·7 | 80·2 | 56·3 | 93·1 | 69·8 |
| 1914 | 71 2 | 64·7 | 70·9 | 54 6 | 56·6 | 80·2 | 52·7 | 81 4 | 56·8 | 89·9 | 68·1 |
| 1915 | 71·5 | 65·4 | 75·5 | 54·1 | 51·8 | 86·3 | 53·5 | 112·0 | 56·0 | 86·9 | 69·5 |
| 1916 | 84·4 | 75 7 | 93·4 | 70·4 | 74·3 | 116·5 | 67·6 | 160·7 | 61·4 | 100·6 | 85·5 |
| 1917 | 129·0 | 104·5 | 123·8 | 98·7 | 105·4 | 150·6 | 88·2 | 165 0 | 74·2 | 122·1 | 117·5 |
| 1918 | 148·0 | 119·1 | 125·7 | 137·2 | 109·2 | 136·5 | 98 6 | 182·3 | 93 3 | 134·4 | 131·3 |
| 1919 | 157·6 | 129·5 | 174·1 | 135·3 | 104·3 | 130·9 | 115·6 | 157·0 | 105·9 | 139·1 | 138·6 |
| 1920 | 150 7 | 137·4 | 171·3 | 164·8 | 163·7 | 149·4 | 150·1 | 164·7 | 141·8 | 167·5 | 154·4 |
| 1921 | 88 4 | 90·6 | 109·2 | 94·5 | 96·8 | 117·5 | 97·4 | 115·0 | 113·0 | 109·2 | 97·6 |
| 1922 | 93·8 | 87·6 | 104·6 | 100·2 | 107·3 | 102·9 | 97 3 | 100·3 | 103·5 | 92·8 | 96·7 |
| 1923 | 98·6 | 92 7 | 104·2 | 111·3 | 97·3 | 109 3 | 108·7 | 101·1 | 108·9 | 99·7 | 100·6 |
| 1924 | 100 0 | 91·0 | 101·5 | 106·7 | 92·0 | 106·3 | 102·3 | 98·9 | 104 9 | 93·6 | 98·1 |
| 1925 | 109·8 | 100·2 | 105·3 | 108·3 | 96·5 | 103·2 | 101·7 | 101·8 | 103·1 | 109·0 | 103·5 |
| 1926 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100 0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1926—January | 107·4 | 102·6 | 103·3 | 106·3 | 98·7 | 99·9 | 102·3 | 101·6 | 101·4 | 116·8 | 103·6 |
| July | 98·6 | 98·8 | 99·0 | 98·5 | 99·5 | 100·7 | 99·4 | 100 4 | 99 9 | 97·5 | 99·5 |
| 1927—January | 96 5 | 96·9 | 101·0 | 94·3 | 97·7 | 98·8 | 97·5 | 97·6 | 97·9 | 90 3 | 96·6 |
| July | 97·6 | 93·9 | 111·7 | 94·3 | 84·2 | 97·7 | 93·7 | 95·3 | 98·0 | 89 3 | 94·1 |
| 1928—January | 106·1 | 98·5 | 121·0 | 96·7 | 80·8 | 98·1 | 90 8 | 96·3 | 98·6 | 89·0 | 96·3 |
| July | 107·1 | 102·3 | 124·2 | 96·8 | 82·8 | 98·6 | 94·4 | 94·5 | 96·9 | 80·8 | 98·3 |
| 1929—January | 105·9 | 98·8 | 113·6 | 96·4 | 82·5 | 103·6 | 96·6 | 95·9 | 96·6 | 80·5 | 97·2 |
| July | 107·6 | 102·8 | 109·2 | 92·8 | 82·0 | 105·0 | 96·7 | 93·4 | 97·2 | 81·3 | 98·0 |
| 1930—January | 101·0 | 97·2 | 105·1 | 89·4 | 79·9 | 101·2 | 96·2 | 93·0 | 97·3 | 78·7 | 93·4 |
| July | 83·1 | 86·3 | 100·7 | 80·0 | 75·4 | 94·3 | 88·9 | 87·8 | 96·2 | 71·7 | 84·0 |
| 1931—January | 73·1 | 80·7 | 88·7 | 71 3 | 73·3 | 86·9 | 83·8 | 84·5 | 88·3 | 72·2 | 78·2 |
| July | 64·9 | 74·0 | 89·4 | 66·5 | 62·9 | 84·3 | 78·1 | 78·9 | 85·7 | 69·7 | 72·0 |
| 1932—January | 52·8 | 64·7 | 79·3 | 59 6 | 67·9 | 81·8 | 74·8 | 75·7 | 77·7 | 65·6 | 67·3 |
| July | 47 9 | 60·9 | 68·6 | 51·5 | 72·3 | 79·2 | 69·7 | 73·0 | 74 0 | 64·3 | 64·5 |
| 1933—January | 42·6 | 55·8 | 68·9 | 51·9 | 66·0 | 78·2 | 70·1 | 71·6 | 72·9 | 61·2 | 61·0 |
| July | 60·1 | 65·5 | 86·3 | 68·0 | 65·3 | 80·6 | 79·5 | 73·2 | 74·8 | 64·0 | 68·9 |
| 1934—January | 58·7 | 64·3 | 89·5 | 76·5 | 73·1 | 85·5 | 86·3 | 74·4 | 80·8 | 67·5 | 72·2 |
| July | 64·5 | 70·6 | 86·3 | 71·5 | 73·9 | 86·8 | 87·0 | 75·4 | 81·6 | 69·9 | 74·8 |
| October | 70·6 | 74·8 | 83·8 | 70·3 | 74·6 | 86·3 | 85·2 | 77·1 | 81·7 | 69·7 | 76·5 |
| November | 70·8 | 75·1 | 84·2 | 69·7 | 74·4 | 86·2 | 85·0 | 76·9 | 81·3 | 70·6 | 76·5 |
| December | 72·0 | 75·3 | 85·1 | 70·0 | 73·7 | 85·9 | 85·1 | 77·8 | 81·2 | 71·0 | 76·9 |
| 1935—January | 77·6 | 79·9 | 86·2 | 70·3 | 72·9 | 85·8 | 84·9 | 79·3 | 81·2 | 70·7 | 78·8 |
| February | 79·1 | 82·7 | 86·0 | 70·1 | 72·5 | 85·8 | 85·0 | 80·4 | 80·7 | 70·1 | 79·5 |
| March | 78·3 | 81·9 | 85·4 | 69·4 | 73·0 | 85·7 | 84·9 | 81·5 | 80·7 | 69·2 | 79·4 |
| April | 80·4 | 84·5 | 86·3 | 69·2 | 72·8 | 85·9 | 84·6 | 81·0 | 80·7 | 68·7 | 80·1 |
| May | 80·6 | 84·1 | 88·3 | 69·4 | 73·1 | 86·6 | 84·8 | 81·2 | 80·6 | 68·7 | 80·2 |
| June | 78·3 | 82·8 | 88·9 | 70·1 | 74·2 | 86·9 | 85·3 | 80·7 | 80·5 | 68·4 | 79·8 |
| July | 77·1 | 82·1 | 89·3 | 70·2 | 74·7 | 86·4 | 85·2 | 78·7 | 80·4 | 67·7 | 79·4 |
| August | 79·3 | 84·9 | 89·6 | 70·9 | 74·1 | 86·6 | 85·4 | 78·6 | 80·5 | 67·3 | 80·5 |
| September | 79·5 | 86·1 | 90·9 | 71·8 | 73·0 | 86·6 | 85·9 | 80·2 | 80·5 | 67·1 | 80·7 |
| October | 78·2 | 85·0 | 93·6 | 72·9 | 73·4 | 86·5 | 86·1 | 81·1 | 80·6 | 67·5 | 80·5 |
| November | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS, Minister W. M. DICKSON, Deputy Minister

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF IN CANADA

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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1936

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF IN CANADA

IN order to give the public as complete a picture as possible of the unemployment and relief situation in the Dominion, and the development of the federal government's program in co-ordinating national effort to meet the challenge, there is published herewith an analysis of the problem as presented in the House of Commons during the debates on Bill 19 (The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act) and Bill 14 (The National Employment Commission Act), respectively.

The presentation is dealt with under four main sections as follows:—

I. The legislative measures dealing with employment, unemployment, and relief of distress.

II. The Minister of Labour's explanatory review of Bill 19 (The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act).

III. Analysis by the Minister of Labour of the unemployment and relief situation in Canada and measures underway to cope with it.

IV. Statement by Prime Minister on the functions of the National Employment Commission.

To preserve continuity, the interpolations in debate are omitted.

The present article was prepared following the Easter adjournment of Parliament on April 8. On April 20, the House of Commons reassembled and on April 22 the Bill to provide for the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, was given third reading in the House and at the time of going to press it stands for consideration by the Senate. Likewise, on April 22 the Honourable C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, introduced into the House of Commons supplementary estimates which included $30,418,000 for works already in progress, which had been undertaken for the main purpose of stimulating employment, $28,430,000 for other projects with a like purpose, and $26,000,000 for grants in aid to the provinces with respect to direct relief—a total of $84,848,000 under the heading of employment and relief. These estimates now await the consideration of Parliament.

## I. Legislative Measures Dealing with Employment, Unemployment and Relief of Distress

The legislative program of the Government for the fiscal year 1935-36 includes three main measures which fall under the general heading of employment and unemployment, and the relief of distress whether due to farming conditions, unemployment or other causes. These three measures are:

(1) The National Employment Commission Act, 1936.

(2) The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936.

(3) Appropriations to supplement the commitments authorized under (2).

Prior to the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess on April 8, the National Employment Commission Act, 1936, had been advanced through all stages in both House, and receiving Royal Assent, had become law. The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, had been introduced in the House of Commons, and after having been read a second time, stood over for further consideration following the re-convening of the House on April 20. Following the same date, the appropriations necessary for relief and employment purposes are to be presented to Parliament.

### (1) *The National Employment Commission Act, 1936*

The preamble of this Act, after asserting that unemployment has been Canada's most urgent national problem during several years, proceeds to suggest that it is essential that steps be taken to find ways and means of providing remunerative employment, thereby reducing the numbers who are on relief. This purpose may best be accomplished, it is further suggested, by a nation-wide co-operative effort, fostered by a representative national commission, to enlist the co-operation of the provinces, the municipalities and other agencies, including organizations of employees and employers, in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed.

To accomplish these desiderata it is provided that there shall be established the "National Employment Commission," consisting of not more than seven members, one member to be chairman, a second, vice-chairman. Three members shall form a quorum, and the headquarters of the Commission shall be at Ottawa.

The Commission is instructed to carry out a national registration and classification of persons on relief, and in addition to study and

report and recommend to the Minister of Labour upon the following:

(*a*) The conditions under which the provinces may obtain grants for relief purposes.

(*b*) Means of mobilizing and co-ordinating both state and voluntary agencies for relief, and of auditing expenditures where necessary.

(*c*) Proposals for programs of public works and other projects aimed at providing employment, whether the works involved are Dominion, provincial, municipal or other.

(*d*) Co-operative measures with commercial and industrial groups to maintain or increase employment.

(*e*) An apprenticeship system in industry.

(*f*) Provision of employment for disabled persons, and in co-operation with the Veterans' Assistance Commission, efforts to secure suitable employment for ex-soldiers.

(*g*) Comprehensive measures constituting a long-range plan of national development which may be proceeded with or not, as conditions warrant.

Under the direction of the Minister the Commission may take steps to ensure the publicity necessary in the carrying out of the Act, and to supervise the expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for relief and providing employment, while it may be assigned administrative duties incidental to these matters by the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council may name a National Advisory Committee to include representatives of industrial, occupational, philanthropic and social service organizations, to assist the Commission. Special sub-committees may be appointed from this Committee to be designated the "Women's Employment Committee" and the "Youth Employment Committee," to report upon the provision of employment for women and young persons, respectively: these two sub-committees are subject to appointment by the Minister of Labour. As a further aid in its work the Commission itself, with the approval of the Minister, may appoint local advisory committees.

While the Commissioners may be paid such fees or compensation as the Governor in Council may fix, the members of the Committees shall be allowed only such travelling and living expenses as their serving may entail. The Governor in Council may make regulations necessary to the carrying out of the Act.

*(2) The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936*

As previously mentioned, the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, is still under consideration by the House of Commons as Bill No. 19, and therefore is subject to modification by Parliament.

The Preamble states that it is "in the national interest that the Dominion should co-operate with the provinces of the Dominion and other organizations and individuals in their endeavours to expand industrial employment, to foster agricultural settlement and re-settlement, to conserve and develop natural resources and to construct and to assist in the construction of public works, for the purposes, amongst other things, of further accelerating the recovery of trade, industry and employment and thereby lessening the present governmental burdens consequent upon unemployment"; and proceeding upon this premise the Act proceeds to vest in the Governor in Council authority to:

(*a*) Proceed with works and undertakings in the general interest of Canada, giving employment thereon to relief recipients in the province where such works are located. Where any work is under provincial jurisdiction, all contracts shall be approved by the Minister of Labour and work supervised by an engineer of the Dominion Government.

(*b*) Make agreements with the provinces for relief purposes, providing for Federal financial assistance.

(*c*) Make agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment.

(*d*) Renew or consolidate loans, advances or guarantees made under previous Relief Acts.

(*e*) Make regulations under the Act.

(*f*) Appoint such staff as may be necessary.

For purposes of general administration the Act comes under the Minister of Labour.

From 1930 to 1935, Parliament annually passed a Relief Act, for the general purpose, *inter alia,* of assisting in the relief of distress. In so far as the earlier Acts were directed toward this object, namely the relief of distress, the Act of 1936 may be considered as a continuing Act, but a new and important feature has been added in this year's measure in that expenditures are to be limited to specific relief appropriations which Parliament will be asked to approve.

*(3) Appropriations*

The appropriations which Parliament will be asked to provide to supplement the commitments authorized under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, are intended to be ample to cover what the program of the Government foreshadows in the way of relief assistance and the provision of employment, and the amount will become known through the introduction of the legislation. Speaking in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, has already indicated that the total figure will run well into millions of dollars.

### Inter-Relation of Measures regarding Relief and Employment

To understand the relationship among the three measures above described, it is helpful to consider the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as occupying a middle position between the other two. It is proposed that the Commission shall formulate plans, based upon co-operative effort among the Governments—Dominion, provincial and municipal—as well as quasi-public or private agencies and bodies able to render assistance in combating the conditions which give rise to distress. The appropriations made by Parliament will provide the Federal financial contribution to the planned program. The Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, gives the legal authority to apply the money voted to the purposes devised under the National Employment Commission Act, 1936, subject to the specific approval of the House of Commons where agreements are involved.

### Grants-in-Aid to the Provinces for Relief Purposes

Under Order in Council P.C. 3903 of December 19, 1935, the Dominion Government substantially increased the amounts of the grants-in-aid paid to each of the provinces to assist them in discharging their responsibilities for the relief of necessitous persons. The Order-in-Council stated that representations had been received from the provinces to the effect that the grants-in-aid previously paid were insufficient, particularly during the winter months, and that representations had been received from the municipalities that the heavy and increasing burden of relief charges had jeopardized their financial position, and in view of these considerations the Dominion Government decided to provide an increased amount to the provinces to enable them to lighten the burden upon their municipalities. The increase amounted to an addition of 75 per cent on the monthly sum paid to each of the several provinces from the 1st of April preceding, under the Relief Act, 1935. The increase was effective from December 1, 1935, until March 31, 1936, thus raising the amounts to be paid monthly to the provinces to the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | $ 3,718 75 |
| Nova Scotia | 70,000 00 |
| New Brunswick | 43,750 00 |
| Quebec | 875,000 00 |
| Ontario | 1,050,000 00 |
| Manitoba | 236,250 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 350,000 00 |
| Alberta | 175,000 00 |
| British Columbia | 262,500 00 |
| Total | $3,066,218 75 |

Otherwise, the terms and conditions upon which the grants were to be paid were not varied in any important particular.

The Relief Act, 1935, was about to expire at March 31, 1936, and the Order in Council, approving the increased grants-in-aid for the four months ending with March, was likewise about to become ineffective after that date. Subsequently, the Minister of Labour announced that the Dominion Government had decided to revise the amounts of the Dominion grants-in-aid to the provinces, which had been fixed upon a winter basis, and it was proposed that the monthly grants commencing with April would be reduced by 15 per cent. The considerations which led to this action were that winter costs of relief are substantially greater than those of the spring and summer; that careful classification of relief recipients had resulted in the elimination of a considerable number of undeserving cases; and that the coming of spring would mean the resumption of relief works which would add opportunities for employment in public and private enterprises.

### Federal Relief Camp Policy

After a careful and thorough enquiry into the relief camps operated by the Department of National Defence, the special committee which had been appointed for this purpose reported at the middle of January that it was desirable to secure employment as an alternative to the continuances of the camps, but pending the time that employment was available the cash allowance to the men should be increased. This committee consisted of Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour; Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, of Hamilton; and Dr. E. W. Bradwin, Principal, Frontier College. Subsequently, it was announced by the Minister of Labour that the Government proposed to close out the camps

at July 1 but that starting with March 1 the men would be paid $15 a month allowance in addition to board and lodging; this to replace the previous cash allowance of 20 cents a day, with the proviso that one-half of the total due to each man would be temporarily withheld but would be paid to him at the rate of $4 a week after leaving camp. The Minister further announced that proposals were maturing under which the Canadian railways would engage for track labour 10,000 of the men in the camps, this being about one-half the number who were then located in them. Further efforts would be made by the Department of Labour, the Minister stated, to find employment for the balance of the men in the camps, particularly in the farming industry and in forestry.

It may be observed that one point which has been emphasized throughout is that the railroad work to be provided for the men from the camps is to be additional to all other work the companies had otherwise proposed to carry out. Hence, no other unemployed person will be without work by reason of these men being employed by the railways.

## II. Minister of Labour's Explanatory Review of Bill 19 (Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act)

The government's program in coping with unemployment and relief (as outlined in the above review of legislation) was dealt with comprehensively in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers.

While the debate on the two major measures—Bill 14 (The National Employment Commission Act) and Bill 19 (The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act)—overlapped somewhat, yet the line of demarcation in the intent and purpose of each was clearly defined by the Minister of Labour.

As explained by the Minister, the legislation to assist in the relief of unemployment, the promotion of agricultural settlement and rehabilitation and the development of natural resources (Bill 19) supersedes The Relief Act of 1935 which expired March 31, 1936. The scope of the new enactment was described by the Minister in the House of Commons on March 23, as follows:

"The relief of distress has always been held by the dominion to be primarily a responsibility of the provincial and municipal authorities, with the proviso that where the need for relief has been such as to place a very severe burden upon the provinces and municipalities it is proper and necessary that the dominion government should extend financial aid to the other governmental authorities. This principle we propose should be continued under the present measure. Accordingly, it provides the requisite authority for agreement between the dominion and the provinces with respect to relief measures, unemployment relief works, and loans, advances and guarantees to the provinces. With respect to dominion-provincial agreements the Bill provides the same general subject matter as heretofore. It is also proposed that the Governor in Council may enter into agreements with corporations, partnerships and individuals engaged in industry, respecting the expansion of industrial employment. In addition to the provision for works and undertakings in agreement with others, authority is proposed to give the Governor in Council power to authorize dominion works and undertakings out of moneys appropriated by parliament."

There is, however, this basic difference: that the Bill "in pursuance of a policy of parliamentary control of expenditure" limits expenditures to specifically designated appropriations approved by Parliament. This was made clear by the Minister in the following extract from his presentation of the Bill in the House of Commons:

"We are dealing, after all, not with a static situation but with one that is constantly changing. We must as far as possible provide ourselves with the means of meeting eventualities. At the same time we are anxious to preserve parliamentary control of expenditures. . . We propose rather to place definite sums in the special supplementary estimates under items which I think will reveal quite clearly the direction in which we propose to proceed now with relief work."

Continuing, the Minister emphasized that in the absence of any formula "by which we may quite suddenly bring about a liquidation of unemployment," progress must be based on "accurate knowledge of the unemployment situation in Canada." As the first step in obtaining such information, he referred to the action initiated in the Department of Labour in January last to secure a break-down of the relief recipients by classes—employables and unemployables—and by age and occupational groups.

*Relief Statistics.*—Hon. Mr. Rogers gave the following summary of those on direct relief in February, 1936.

Direct Relief:

| | |
|---|---|
| Heads of families.. .. | 243,003 |
| Dependents on heads of families.. .. .. .. . | 786,679 |
| Individual cases.. .. . | 51,149 |
| Total.. .. .. .. | 1,080,831 |

Since a distinction is made in the compilation of the statistics between those receiving relief (through the provinces and municipalities) as a result of industrial unemployment and those receiving relief in the dried-out Western areas, the following were given as the February figures for the latter:

Direct Relief (dried-out areas):

| | |
|---|---|
| Heads of families.. .. | 31,185 |
| Dependents on heads of families.. .. .. .. . | 124,089 |
| Individual cases.. .. . | 1,670 |
| Total.. .. .. .. | 156,944 |

In addition, there were listed a number of other relief classifications as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homeless persons cared for in federally operated camps and by western provinces.. | 31,911 |
| Number cared for by farm placement plan. | 14,169 |
| Number given relief work on wage basis not including dependents.. .. .. .. | 7,982 |
| Those under the relief settlement plan.. .. | 18,586 |

The grand total of all those receiving relief in all of the above categories as at February, 1936, was given as 1,310,423 as compared with 1,431,093 in February, 1935. (Subsequently, in his speech at the second reading of the Employment Commission Act, the Minister gave the House a tabular analysis of the relief situation, and such statistics are presented elsewhere in this review.)

*Relief Camps.*—During its progress in committee several phases of the Bill were discussed. In particular, information was requested as to the transference of men from relief camps. On this matter Hon. Mr. Rogers observed:

"The house is already aware that under the proposed arrangement some ten thousand men now in relief camps will be taken by the railways and used on deferred maintenance work during the summer and autumn months. In the past there has always been a reduction of the camp population during the spring and summer months. The latest figures suggest that such a reduction has taken place this year, though not by any means to the same extent as during the past summer, that being due without question, I believe, to the larger wage allowance which has been in operation since the first of March, and also to the fact that it has been announced that the relief camps themselves will be closed by the first of July."

He also pointed out that "under the new relief camp policy, these men, whether they go from the camps to the railways or immediately from the relief camps elsewhere, will at least have some stake for their re-establishment." It was further understood that the normal maintenance work on the railways would be continued, and "not interfered with in the slightest degree under this proposed arrangement with the railway companies."

This Bill was still in committee when the House adjourned for Easter.

## III. Analysis by the Minister of Labour of the Unemployment and Relief Situation in Canada, and Measures Underway to Cope With It

A complete survey of the major factors comprising the unemployment and relief problem in Canada was given to the House of Commons on March 30, by the Hon. Mr. Rogers in moving the second reading of Bill 14 respecting the establishment of a National Employment Commission.

Introducing his subject,* the Minister stated:

"In moving the second reading of this bill I am fully aware of my responsibility as a member of the government in commending this legislation to the favourable consideration of the house. The problem of prolonged unemployment in this and other countries is a challenge to the political intelligence of our generation. No one can have a daily contact with that problem without realizing that upon our ability to deal with it effectively may depend the maintenance of institutions and traditions which have long been established in this country. I have no desire to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. As a matter of fact I shall point out presently that we have strong grounds for confidence as we face the immediate future. Nevertheless, even when it is conceded that there has been a perceptible improvement in economic conditions during the past year, we are still faced with the fact that the problem of unemployment remains unsolved. Moreover the resources of public finance have been impaired in the interval as a result of mounting debts and

* In order to preserve the continuity of the Minister's statement, the interpolations are omitted.

increasing taxes which have been incurred and imposed as internal measures of defence against want and destitution. This much may be said at the outset in order to emphasize the importance of the question which is now before us for consideration.

"I do not suggest that any member of this house is wanting in a sense of obligation to find a remedy for unemployment. It is well to remember, however, that familiarity sometimes breeds indifference, and our constant companionship with unemployment and relief these past few years may lead us to accept it as a disagreeable but inevitable feature of our social environment in the post-war world. As individuals we must guard ourselves against the complacent acceptance of conditions as we find them to-day. As members of parliament and as a government the placid acceptance of present conditions would be little better than a voluntary declaration of political bankruptcy.

"There is another consideration which no one will wish to overlook at this time. Our experience of unemployment has brought home to us more forcibly than any other feature of government policy that it is the constant purpose of the state to promote the welfare of its members and that the organized power of the state should be used steadfastly towards a realization of that purpose. During the past few years Canada and other countries have suffered incalculable injury as a result of the dislocation of international trade and a very serious contraction of normal industrial activity. The victims of the depression in Canada alone may be counted by the hundred thousand. We often think and speak of this problem in statistical terms; we are compelled to do so for purposes of comparison and analysis; but behind these figures of unemployment and relief there is, as each of us well knows, the harsh reality of human privation and frustration. Even when we deal with it objectively, as we are compelled to do, we must be conscious at all times of the extrordinary patience and fortitude of those whose lot it has been to go in company with fear and pain during a period which now exceeds the duration of the world war. We could ask no higher incentive for our labours here than the remembrance of the manner in which our people generally have endured the conditions which have prevailed during these troubled and trying years. . . ."

**Broad Outline of Policy**

The Minister then enumerated and discussed the broad consideration of public policy as follows:

"The principle of this bill may be expressed very briefly. We have to determine whether the abnormal conditions created by unemployment and relief require something more than the normal machinery of government to deal with them effectively. If we are agreed that the normal machinery of government is inadequate to meet the existing situation we must then consider whether a national employment commission as provided in this bill will perform a useful function as an aid to government in attacking this stubborn problem that has defied solution during the past five years.

"May I say at once that we as a government have faced these questions and have answered them in the affirmative, and I hope it may be possible to persuade the house generally that in making this decision and in bringing down this legislation we are taking appropriate measures for an organized effort to meet the most serious challenge that has confronted this country in a time of peace.

"In supporting the proposals set out in this bill, I wish to state and discuss some of the broad considerations of policy which call for the establishment of a national employment commission at this time. May I first state these considerations and then develop them in the order given:

"1. After an experience of five years we are compelled to recognize that unemployment is a persistent condition which does not respond quickly to ordinary legislative methods. This suggests the wisdom of a national survey of the entire problem as a preliminary to the formulation of long range measures to expand employment and thereby reduce the tax burden of relief.

"2. Previous administrative methods have failed to secure and utilize information respecting unemployment and relief which would make it possible to subdivide the problem into its various sections of economic and social significance.

"3. In our federal constitution there is a well established division of responsibility in relation both to the administration of relief and to the maintenance of social services. In order to avoid friction or duplication in the administration of relief it is necessary to secure a more effective and continuous co-ordination of effort in relation to the entire problem. Experience has proved the need

of some kind of nexus, or connecting link, between the various governmental agencies having a responsibility in relation to relief.

"4. The experience of the past five years has also proved beyond question that it is not within the power of government to end unemployment by its own unaided efforts. There is a growing recognition that victory over the depression and unemployment cannot be won by a pitched battle on any front, but only by a sustained campaign along the entire front of our economic life. The success of this campaign requires that the leadership of government should be supported and supplemented by the co-operative effort of organized industry and commerce, financial institutions, labour organizations and social service agencies throughout the entire dominion.

"Those, are the broad considerations of public policy upon which we believe it is possible and desirable to erect at this time a national employment commission as a means of affording advice and also of securing the co-ordination of all governmental agencies in a determined effort to deal constructively, and I trust successfully with this problem of unemployment. . . ."

### Magnitude of Problem

The extent of the problem in the Dominion is detailed by the Minister thus:

"Let me refer now to the persistence and the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and relief as it exists to-day and as it has developed during the past five years. . . .

"I have suggested that this problem of unemployment and relief is a persistent problem, and I should like to support that statement by reference to two tables which with the consent of the house I shall place upon the pages of Hansard. First I going to give a comparative statement c the numbers on relief in the month of February in the years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936. I shall give the appropriate headings and then carry the numbers across the various years I have mentioned. First I give those on direct relief, not including the dried out areas in western Canada:

Heads of Families

| | |
|---|---|
| February, 1933.. .. .. .. .. .. | 259,799 |
| February, 1934.. .. .. .. .. .. | 248,183 |
| February, 1935.. .. .. .. .. .. | 240,051 |
| February, 1936.. .. .. .. .. .. | 243,003 |

I come now to dependents on heads of families on relief.

Dependents on Heads of Families

| | |
|---|---|
| February, 1933.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,046,132 |
| February, 1934.. .. .. .. .. .. | 859,118 |
| February, 1935.. .. .. .. .. .. | 849,652 |
| February, 1936.. .. .. .. .. .. | 786,679 |

It will be noted that there is a substantial decrease in that category. I come next, then, to individual cases on direct relief:

Individual Cases on Direct Relief

| | |
|---|---|
| February, 1933.. .. .. .. .. .. | 66,760 |
| February, 1934.. .. .. .. .. .. | 44,541 |
| February, 1935.. .. .. .. .. .. | 47,137 |
| February, 1936.. .. .. .. .. .. | 51,149 |

The totals in this category are as follows—that is, including all those on direct relief exclusive of the dried out areas:

| | |
|---|---|
| February, 1933.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,372,691 |
| February, 1934.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,151,842 |
| February, 1935.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,136,840 |
| February, 1936.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,080,831 |

I come now to the dried out areas in western Canada, which I think it is very appropriate to treat as a separate category. For the convenience of the house I might now place the entire table on Hansard:

The Dominion—Summary of Relief Statistics

| | Month of February, 1933 | Month of February, 1934 | Month of February, 1935 | Month of February, 1936* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief— (Not including dried out areas in west) | | | | |
| 1. Heads of families.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 259,799 | 248,183 | 240,051 | 243,003 |
| 2. Dependents on heads of families.. .. .. .. .. | 1,046,132 | 859,118 | 849,652 | 786,679 |
| 3. Individual cases.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 66,760 | 44,541 | 47,137 | 51,149 |
| 4. Total number.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,372,691 | 1,151,842 | 1,136,840 | 1,080,831 |
| Relief in Dried Out Areas in West—— | (A) | (A) | (B) | (B) |
| 5. Heads of families.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 16,273 | 35,491 | 33,985 | 31,185 |
| 6. Dependents on heads of families.. .. .. .. .. | 73,228 | 159,709 | 138,984 | 124,089 |
| 7. Individual cases.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82 | 178 | 5,243 | 1,670 |
| 8. Total number.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 89,583 | 195,378 | 178,212 | 156,944 |
| 9. Homeless persons cared for in federally operated camps and by western provinces.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 53,883 | 40,762 | 34,748 | 31,911 |
| 10. Number cared for by farm placement plan. | 9,867 | 14,808 | 12,009 | 14,169 |
| 11. Number given relief work on wage basis (not including dependents).. .. .. .. .. | 103 | 74,428 | 51,055 | 7,982 |
| Relief Settlement— | | | | |
| 12. Settlers and dependents approved to end of month.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7,715 | 13,841 | 18,229 | 18,586 |
| 13. Total number assisted including dependents (except for line 11) and those receiving partial relief.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,533,842 | 1,491,059 | 1,431,093 | 1,310,423 |

*Preliminary figures. (A) Saskatchewan only. (B) Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### Disbursements under Relief Acts

Some idea of the cost of relief is indicated in the Minister's financial analysis. In a tabular summary of the expenditures by the Dominion government under the various relief Acts since 1930, it was shown that the total was just under $200,000,000. He explained that this amount does not include expenditures under the public works construction Acts and supplementary Acts, nor does it include loans to the provinces: it is only the total expended in disbursements under the relief Acts. The table showing these disbursements (by provinces) under the various relief Acts is as follows:

As at March 24, 1936.

Dominion Unemployment Relief

Disbursement Summary

All Relief Acts by Provinces (not including Public Works Construction and Supplementary Acts)

| Province | Paid to provinces | Federal works in province | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | $ 764,512 99 | $ 8,296 12 | $ 772,809 11 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,271,040 61 | 1,098,246 04 | 6,369,286 65 |
| New Brunswick | 3,402,554 24 | 1,180,664 10 | 4,583,218 34 |
| Quebec | 34,247,181 63 | 3,304,914 32 | 37,552,095 95 |
| Ontario | 60,618,808 36 | 9,403,299 64 | 70,022,108 00 |
| Manitoba | 13,847,789 26 | 2,012,132 88 | 15,859,922 14 |
| Saskatchewan | 23,823,352 63 | 2,119,325 21 | 25,942,677 84 |
| Alberta | 10,085,311 08 | 3,053,334 35 | 13,138,645 43 |
| British Columbia | 16,304,749 10 | 6,308,928 30 | 22,613,677 40 |
| Total | $168,365,299 90 | $28,489,140 96 | $196,854,440 86 |
| Not allotable to specific provinces | | | 2,231,267 36 |
| Administration | | | 502,050 79 |
| Grand total | | | $199,587,759 01 |

### Trend of Employment

The trend of employment in Canada was next dealt with by the Minister who charted its course from compilations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour. Delving into this factor, the Minister continued:

"There are two statistical indices showing the trend of employment and industry throughout Canada, both of which are now available over a considerable period of years. One is the series of index numbers of employment in industries other than farming, fishing and domestic service, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from reports furnished by employers; the other is the series giving the percentages of their members who are unemployed as reported by the trade unions to the Department of Labour.

"Let us consider first the index numbers of employment, and what conclusions we are justified in drawing at this time from a study of those index numbers. The bureau of statistics index numbers are all related to a base of 100 points which represents the average for the months of the year 1926. In other words the average figures of employment for 1926 are taken as the base. The index for March 1, 1936, stood at 98·9. The pre-depression peak for the same month, March, was reached in 1929 when the figure was 111·4. March, 1930, showed only a slight decline to 110·2. The index therefore shows a net drop on March 1 of this year compared with the same date in 1930 of approximately 10·2 per cent.

"But this does not mean that the drop in employment in the six years has been only 10·2 per cent; for other factors enter. Those factors arise chiefly from two considerations. First, these index numbers do not take into account the normal increase in population. Assuming the percentage of the population seeking gainful employment remains constant, then the number seeking gainful employment increases each year in proportion to the gain in general population. The estimate of population increase over 1930 is approximately eight per cent, so that this factor would indicate the need of adding a minimum of eight per cent to the visible difference between March of 1930 and March of 1936 to measure more nearly the net decrease in employment in that period. The reason for referring to this addition as a minimum is that not all persons were employed on March 1, 1930. If such addition be made it would indicate a net relative

decrease of at least 18·2 per cent in the employment reported upon in the six years up to March 1, 1936.

"A little later I propose to refer to a feature of our economic situation which in our consideration of the problem in the past few years has, I believe, been overlooked. I refer to seasonal unemployment. This country is susceptible in a peculiar degree to seasonal variations of employment. Referring again to the index numbers may I explain that there are included as employed persons some thousands who are on relief works or are in relief camps. The figure for March 1, 1936, is thus supported by this factor, while that for March 1, 1930, was not influenced in like manner. In the nature of things it is proper that we speak of these men on relief works as employed persons. At the same time in our consideration of the implication of these figures it is rather important that we make the necessary deductions. . . ."

### Recovery of Employment

"It is to be noted that the index numbers relate to industrial employment only. Among other industries they exclude farming. Due to crop conditions in recent years the farming industry is now able to absorb substantially fewer men than it did in normal times. This factor is not covered in the index numbers, and figures are lacking on this phase of employment. However, observations lead to the belief that the decrease in farm employment afforded would be at least as great as that in industrial employment. I hope it will be possible presently to obtain further and more accurate information upon this phase of the problem. Thus to indicate the probable decline of 18·2 per cent in general employment from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1936, is not to overlook the fact that the same index numbers show that material progress has been made in the recovery of employment since the low of the depression. That low was reached on April 1, 1933, to use the same month as we used before, at which time the index stood at 76·9—a very low point indeed in relation to the basal figure of 100, which represents the average of employment in the year 1926. From March 1, 1933, to March 1, 1936, the index moved up 22 points, or approximately 28·6 per cent. I believe we are justified in saying that there is some cause for encouragement in that improvement. This 28·6 per cent improvement upon the low point of March 1, 1933, may be taken to indicate the extent of employment recovery in the last three years, subject to a deduction of at least four per cent for the assumed increase in the numbers of persons seeking gainful work.

"To sum up, Dominion Bureau of Statistics index numbers of employment in industries other than farming, fishing and domestic services, indicate that at March 1 of this year industrial employment showed an apparent net recovery of not more than 24·6 per cent in relation to March 1, 1933, which was the low point, but a net decrease of not less than 18·2 per cent relative to March 1, 1930. These are the figures after making allowances to compensate for the normal growth in the number of persons seeking gainful employment. In these calculations allowances not made, however, are those for the influence of relief work on the trend of employment. It should also be pointed out that these percentages are not directly comparable one to the other, as they are on different bases, that of the recovery being based on the abnormally low level of 1933. . . .

"May I add a word in parenthesis at this time to the effect that it is extremely difficult to get an actual computation of the employment created by relief works. For example, on highways immediate employment is afforded to those doing actual construction work, but it has always been the hope of governments in connection with any program of public works that there would be collateral employment created, and that the industries which provide materials used on highways, as a result of such expenditures would be able to expand employment. Indeed I believe it is that criterion which to a great extent ought to guide us in determining the direction of our expenditures on relief works.

"I now come to the figures on employment as revealed by the trade unions. The general trend of employment, as shown by the index numbers, is corroborated in a general way by the Department of Labour figures of unemployment. The recession in employment set in somewhat earlier among trade unions than was indicated by the index numbers of general employment. On February 28, 1930 the percentage of unemployment was 11·5 per cent. For the same date, the last day of February in succeeding years, the heaviest unemployment was reported on February 28, 1933, when it was 24·3 per cent. I might say that when we take the February figures we do bring in prominently the feature of seasonal unemployment in the construction industries. On February 29 of this year there was a net reduction shown in unemployment in the trade unions, the figure standing at 13·8 per

cent. So that in the figure supplied by the trade unions we do find corroboration of the conclusions which would reasonably be based upon study of the index numbers of employment established by the bureau of statistics."

In concluding this part of his survey, the Minister pointed out that in neither of the above two indices is any allowance made for persons in part time employment, *i.e.*—"those working less than the normal working week of whom there were a considerable number at all times during the depression."

### Method of Securing Information

Continuing, he traced the developments arising out of the recommendations of that section of the Dominion-provincial conference (December, 1935) which dealt with unemployment and relief. Accordingly it was decided to classify direct relief recipients on a basis that would resolve the problem into its social and economic elements. Outlining the new method of procedure in securing this new analitical set-up of statistical data, the Minister paid tribute to the co-operation received from the provinces and municipalities. As a result of this co-ordinated effort, he believed that "it is going to assist us to approach in a more scientific and sensible manner the whole matter."

"To what extent actual re-registration of those on relief should be undertaken in order to accommodate the records of the municipalities to the statistical requirements of the Department of Labour was left to the provinces and to the municipalities to determine," the Minister stated, adding that "the criterion in this regard was always the adequacy of the information immediately available on relief cases from existing municipal records. In some cases the municipalities had completed registration of their relief recipients just prior to the inception of the Dominion classification, making further re-registration unnecessary: in other cases municipalities conducted periodic registration; still others had partial information but the deficiencies had been or are being met. However, in the largest group of municipalities, re-registration had been undertaken in order to bring their records into a degree of uniformity with the rest of the country."

The Minister further explained that the actual information is being secured by the municipal and provincial authorities upon the basis of forms supplied by the federal Department of Labour.

"It might be observed" he stated, "that upwards of four thousand local authorities are distributing relief through the nine provinces, and are furnishing us with the requisite information. The federal authorities distributing direct relief have also been asked to cooperate in supplying information covering their cases on a basis comparable to that used by the provincial and municipal authorities. Under this heading would come the Department of National Defence in respect to the relief camps heretofore operated under that department as well as under the parks branch of the Department of the Interior. There would be the Department of Indian Affairs in respect to the Indian population, the Department of Pensions and National Health in respect to certain war pensioners, and the Department of the Interior in respect to the Yukon and Northwest Territories."

Reporting progress on the functioning of the new system, the Minister considered that in the course of a few weeks it would be possible to commence making a regular monthly tabulation of all phases of the relief situation. In spite of the initial difficulty of adaptation to the new forms, the results "thus far obtained have amply justified the view expressed by the dominion-provincial conference, and strongly held by the Department of Labour, that this information is necessary if we are to take a careful inventory of the unemployment and relief situation at this time. In other words, we wish to test the feasibility of obtaining this information and making the classification. When established, the national employment commission will have this information coming to it regularly and will be able to analyse in relation to particular aspects, not only the relief problem but the problems of production and potential reemployment."

Replying to questions, the Minister explained that the channel of collection was through the provincial governments which in turn collected the information from the municipalities on forms supplied by the Department of Labour. The information thus secured is then assembled by the Department, the objective being "to get the problem into a national focus."

### Classification of Relief Recipients

For the information of the House and the country, the Minister then presented preliminary tabular summaries of the statistics obtained.

Table I was as follows:

Classification of Direct Relief Recipients
(Preliminary Figures)
Table I

Summary statement of persons in respect of whom direct relief was paid by the municipalities and/or provinces in January, 1936.

Note: only provincial-municipal direct relief in respect of which the federal grants in aid are paid is herein included.

Totals for all Canada

| | Male | Female | Total | Per cent of grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employable Persons,— i.e., persons over 16 years, available for immediate employment.. .. .. .. .. | 251,681 | 80,499 | 332,180 | 26.94 |
| Dependents of Employable Persons,— i.e., wives, children under 16 and children over 16 at school full time.. .. .. .. | 173,863 | 324,897 | 498,760 | 40.44 |
| Unemployable Persons,— i.e., persons over 16 years not available for employment because of physical or mental cause.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 27,317 | 20,951 | 48,268 | 3.91 |
| Dependents of Unemployable Persons,— i.e., wives, children under 16 and children over 16 at school full time.. .. .. .. | 8,839 | 17,706 | 26,545 | 2.15 |
| Farmers on Relief.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 65,235 | 3,256 | 68,491 | 5.55 |
| Dependents of Farmers,— i.e., wives, children under 16 and children over 16 at school full time.. .. .. .. | 107,885 | 150,261 | 258,146 | 20.93 |
| Transients,— i.e., persons resident in the municipality less than 30 days continuously.. .. .. | 996 | 4 | 1,000 | .08 |
| Grand total of persons on municipal and/or provincial relief.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 635,816 | 597,574 | 1,233,390 | 100.00 |

There followed a summary statement (Table II) of employable persons and their dependents, other than unemployable dependents over sixteen years of age in respect of whom direct relief was paid by municipalities and/or provinces in January, 1936.

Classification of Direct Relief Recipients

(Preliminary Figures)

Table II

Summary statement of employable persons and their dependents (other than unemployable dependents over 16 years) in respect of whom direct relief was paid by the municipalities and/or provinces in January, 1936.

Note: Only provincial-municipal direct relief in respect of which the federal grants in aid are paid is herein included.

Totals for all Canada

| | Male | Female | Total | Per cent of grand total in receipt of relief |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employable persons.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 251,681 | 80,499 | 332,180 | 26.94 |
| The above are comprised of: | | | | |
| Heads of families.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 156,592 | 18,026 | 174,618 | 14.16 |
| Employable dependents.. .. .. .. .. .. | 49,765 | 54,464 | 104,229 | 8.46 |
| Individual cases.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 45,324 | 8,009 | 53,333 | 4.32 |
| Dependents of employable persons.. .. .. .. | 173,863 | 324,897 | 498,760 | 40.44 |
| The above are comprised of: | | | | |
| Wives.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | ..... | 154,325 | 154,325 | 12.52 |
| Children under 16 years.. .. .. .. .. .. | 162,670 | 159,107 | 321,777 | 26.09 |
| Children over 16 years at school full time.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11,193 | 11,465 | 22,658 | 1.83 |
| Total of Employable Persons and their dependents.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 425,544 | 405,396 | 830,940 | 67.37 |

**Employables and Unemployables**

Asked as to who decided upon who is employable and who is not, the Minister replied:

"Actually the opinion is expressed and the classification made by those who originally register the applicant for relief, which means the municipality; and I think we may say that under this definition of unemployable the criterion is physical or mental unfitness. There are those who contend, with some ground I think, that a long period of idleness, or advancing age, may produce a condition of unemployability, and it will be desirable as we go along to try to find some more precise definition of unemployability, something that will possibly go beyond the very obvious criterion of physical and mental unfitness. It is not an easy problem to solve. You find very marked unemployment in the age group of sixty to seventy. It is very questionable whether many in that age group are going to be reemployed, and that does raise at least a question as to the attitude that should be adopted in relation to the higher age groups: whether, for example, we may not have to consider the problems of certain age groups as being somewhat different from those of other age groups. I simply suggest now that the information supplied as to unemployability comes directly from the municipalities, and the dominion has not sought to lay down any hard and fast definition. In many of these matters it seems to me that as we gather this information and analyse it we shall be able to see our way more clearly. And that after all is the desired objective.

"Referring to table II, covering employable persons, a summary statement of employable persons and their dependents, other than unemployable dependents over sixteen years of age, in respect of whom direct relief was paid by municipalities and/or provinces in January, 1936, employable persons total, male, 251,681, female, 80,499, or a total of 332,180, they are subdivided as follows—and remember that we are dealing now solely with employable persons receiving relief. These are the categories: heads of families, male, 156,592, female, 18,026 or a total of heads of families on relief and employable of 174,-618."

Tables III and IV were thus presented as follows:

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

(Preliminary Figures)

TABLE III

Analysis of Employable Persons in Respect of whom Direct Relief was Paid by the Municipalities and/or Provinces in January, 1936.

| Province | Heads of families | | | Employable dependents | | | Individual cases | | | Total of employable persons | | | Per cent of Dominion total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 600 | 200 | 800 | 387 | 290 | 677 | 75 | 26 | 101 | 1,062 | 516 | 1,578 | 0·48 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3,870 | 437 | 4,307 | 1,197 | 887 | 2,084 | 637 | 182 | 819 | 5,704 | 1,506 | 7,210 | 2·17 |
| New Brunswick..... | 6,000 | 350 | 6,350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 250 | 75 | 325 | 7,250 | 1,425 | 8,675 | 2·61 |
| Quebec..... | 47,190 | 6,400 | 53,590 | 16,280 | 21,800 | 38,080 | 9,450 | 3,100 | 12,550 | 72,920 | 31,300 | 104,220 | 31·37 |
| Ontario..... | 61,641 | 4,142 | 65,783 | 21,465 | 19,215 | 40,680 | 10,939 | 1,784 | 12,723 | 94,045 | 25,141 | 119,186 | 35·89 |
| Manitoba..... | 12,578 | 2,047 | 14,625 | 2,632 | 3,091 | 5,723 | 6,261 | 1,272 | 7,533 | 21,471 | 6,410 | 27,881 | 8·39 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,350 | 2,150 | 6,500 | 1,550 | 1,050 | 2,600 | 800 | 200 | 1,000 | 6,700 | 3,400 | 10,100 | 3·04 |
| Alberta..... | 6,588 | 745 | 7,333 | 2,538 | 3,913 | 6,451 | 6,321 | 536 | 6,857 | 15,447 | 5,194 | 20,641 | 6·21 |
| British Columbia..... | 13,775 | 1,555 | 15,330 | 2,716 | 3,218 | 5,934 | 10,591 | 834 | 11,425 | 27,082 | 5,607 | 32,689 | 9·84 |
| Dominion totals.... | 156,592 | 18,026 | 174,618 | 49,765 | 54,464 | 104,229 | 45,324 | 8,009 | 53,333 | 251,681 | 80,499 | 332,180 | 100·00 |

NOTE.—"Employable" as used above refers to persons who may be regarded as immediately available for gainful employment.

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

(Preliminary Figures)

TABLE IV

Analysis of Dependents (other than employable or unemployable dependents over 16 years) of Employable Heads of Families, in respect of whom Direct Relief was paid by the Municipalities and/or Provinces in January, 1936.

| Province | Wives Female | Children under 16 years | | Children over 16 at school full time | | Total | Percentage of Dominion total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 640 | 1,062 | 1,298 | 155 | 195 | 3,350 | 0·7 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,768 | 5,050 | 4,988 | 64 | 75 | 13,945 | 2·8 |
| New Brunswick | 5,200 | 8,100 | 7,950 | 225 | 225 | 21,700 | 4·4 |
| Quebec | 50,180 | 48,120 | 48,110 | * | * | 146,410 | 29·4 |
| Ontario | 58,892 | 67,850 | 65,500 | 2,842 | 2,530 | 197,614 | 39·6 |
| Manitoba | 12,653 | 12,246 | 11,837 | 2,451 | 1,634 | 40,821 | 8·2 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,250 | 4,800 | 4,250 | 3,350 | 4,050 | 20,700 | 4·2 |
| Alberta | 6,274 | 3,312 | 3,764 | 733 | 790 | 14,873 | 3·0 |
| British Columbia | 12,468 | 12,130 | 11,410 | 1,373 | 1,966 | 39,347 | 7·9 |
| Dominion Totals | 154,325 | 162,670 | 159,107 | 11,193 | 11,465 | 498,760 | 100·0 |

*Children over 16 years at school full time unreported from the province of Quebec.

### Unemployables on Relief

The Minister next analyzed the situation with respect to those classed as "unemployable." In the accompanying Table (V) the details of this category were given, and the Minister's explanatory analysis continues:

Classification of Direct Relief Recipients

(Preliminary Figures)

Table V

Summary statement of unemployable persons and their dependents (other than employable dependents over 16 years) in respect of whom direct relief was paid by the municipalities and/or provinces in January, 1936.

Note: Only provincial-municipal direct relief in respect of which the federal grants in aid are paid is herein included.

Totals for all Canada

| | Male | Female | Total | Per cent of grand total in receipt of relief |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployable persons | 27,317 | 20,951 | 48,268 | 3.91 |
| The above are comprised of: | | | | |
| Heads of families | 9,647 | 3,599 | 13,246 | 1.07 |
| Unemployable dependents | 12,412 | 14,946 | 27,358 | 2.21 |
| Individual cases | 5,258 | 2,406 | 7,664 | .62 |
| Dependents of unemployable persons | 8,839 | 17,706 | 26,545 | 2.15 |
| The above are comprised of: | | | | |
| Wives | ..... | 8,631 | 8,631 | .69 |
| Children under 16 years | 8,326 | 8,512 | 16,838 | 1.37 |
| Children over 16 years at school full time | 513 | 563 | 1,076 | .09 |
| Total of unemployable persons and their dependents | 36,156 | 38,657 | 74,813 | 6.06 |

"The analysis of unemployable persons is as follows: heads of families, male 9,647; female, 3,599; total, 13,246. You have another class, obviously, of unemployable dependents, not necessarily of course the dependents of the unemployable; they were as follows: male, 12,412; female, 14,946, making a total of unemployable dependents, 27,358 . . . . .

"The 13,246 was the total of unemployable heads of families, male and female, for the dominion. Then individual cases, male, 5,258; female, 2,406; total, 7,664.

"The recapitulation is as follows: total of unemployable persons as revealed so far by this census: male, 27,317; female, 20,951; total, 48,268. That is not a large percentage in relation to the entire number of those who are on relief. As a matter of fact it has been suggested by some of the provincial officials who are closely in touch with this question that unemployability ought to run somewhere in the neighbourhood of fifteen per cent, but I have no doubt that as time goes on the accuracy of these figures will improve. We must remember that we are dealing here only with unemployables actually on the relief rolls.

"That question is of very considerable significance when we remember that prior to the assumption by the dominion of responsibility in relation to unemployment relief, these unemployables would have been recognized as the charges of municipalities or of provinces. It is just an indication, I think, of the manner in which the fences of our federal system have been broken down during these past few years, and it draws attention to the fact that we must either make a new survey and erect new fences or repair the old ones if we are going to return to a satisfactory system of relationships between the dominion and the provinces. I simply mention that in passing. It is of importance that we should have knowledge of the extent to which unemployables have been transferred to the relief rolls during recent years.

Replying to a query if the survey would yield information regarding unemployed not connected directly or indirectly with relief, Hon. Mr. Rogers said:

"I wish I could answer that question. It is one of the blind spots in the situation. We were faced with that problem in connection with this classification. It is possible to get that information for those who are receiving relief, arising out of their necessity to give the information when they receive relief. But I know of no way in which you could secure accurate information as to the volume of unemployment beyond the relief situation unless we required, possibly by proclamation, a registration for that purpose. I am not certain that this would be desirable; I am not satisfied as yet that it would be feasible, but at any rate that information is not now available in accurate detail."

Continuing with the tabulations of unemployable persons Table VI (an analysis of unemployable persons in respect of whom direct relief was paid by the municipalities and/or provinces) and Table VII (an analysis of dependents of unemployables by provinces) were presented as follows:

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

(Preliminary Figures)

TABLE VI

Analysis of Unemployable Persons in respect of whom Direct Relief was Paid by the Municipalities and/or Provinces in January, 1936

| Province | Heads of families | | | Unemployable dependents | | | Individual cases | | | Total of unemployable persons | | | Per cent of Dominion total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| Prince Edward Island | 135 | 135 | 270 | 65 | 55 | 120 | 65 | 60 | 125 | 265 | 250 | 515 | 1·07 |
| Nova Scotia | 85 | 36 | 121 | 59 | 63 | 122 | 19 | 27 | 46 | 163 | 126 | 289 | 0·60 |
| New Brunswick | 124 | 66 | 190 | 34 | 64 | 98 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 164 | 144 | 308 | 0·64 |
| Quebec | 320 | 90 | 410 | 10,600 | 12,400 | 23,000 | 60 | 40 | 100 | 10,980 | 12,530 | 23,510 | 48·71 |
| Ontario | 7,038 | 2,324 | 9,362 | 1,203 | 1,762 | 2,965 | 2,235 | 1,888 | 4,123 | 10,476 | 5,974 | 16,450 | 34·07 |
| Manitoba | 89 | 15 | 104 | 152 | 180 | 332 | 13 | 47 | 60 | 254 | 242 | 496 | 1·03 |
| Saskatchewan | 650 | 850 | 1,500 | 160 | 240 | 400 | 350 | 150 | 500 | 1,160 | 1,240 | 2,400 | 4·97 |
| Alberta | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia | 1,206 | 83 | 1,289 | 139 | 182 | 321 | 2,510 | 180 | 2,690 | 3,855 | 445 | 4,300 | 8·91 |
| Dominion Totals | 9,647 | 3,599 | 13,246 | 12,412 | 14,946 | 27,358 | 5,258 | 2,406 | 7,664 | 27,317 | 20,951 | 48,268 | 100·00 |

Note:—"Unemployable" as used above refers to persons who may be regarded as unemployable through physical or mental incapacity, although such persons would be seeking gainful employment except for such incapacity.

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

(Preliminary figures)

TABLE VII

Analysis of Dependents (other than employable or unemployable dependents over 16 years) of Unemployable Heads of Families, in respect of whom Direct Relief was paid by the Municipalities and/or Provinces in January, 1936.

| Province | Wives Female | Children under 16 years | | Children over 16 at school full time | | Total | Percentage of Dominion total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 160 | 186 | 227 | 29 | 36 | 638 | 2·4 |
| Nova Scotia | 74 | 77 | 93 | 1 | 1 | 246 | 0·9 |
| New Brunswick | 112 | 120 | 108 | ..... | 4 | 344 | 1·3 |
| Quebec | 380 | 590 | 540 | * | * | 1,510 | 5·7 |
| Ontario | 6,162 | 6,089 | 5,901 | 291 | 307 | 18,750 | 70·6 |
| Manitoba | 82 | 78 | 75 | 21 | 9 | 265 | 1·0 |
| Saskatchewan | 610 | 830 | 1,200 | 60 | 100 | 2,800 | 10·6 |
| Alberta† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia | 1,051 | 356 | 368 | 111 | 106 | 1,992 | 7·5 |
| Dominion totals | 8,631 | 8,326 | 8,512 | 513 | 563 | 26,545 | 100·00 |

* Children over 16 years at school full time unreported from the province of Quebec.

† Alberta reports that unemployable persons and their dependents are a strictly municipal responsibility.

### Farmers' Families on Relief

Table VIII (as follows) is an analysis of farmers' families on relief by provinces. The grand total in this grouping was 326,637.

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

(Preliminary figures)

TABLE VIII

Analysis of Farmers' Families in respect of whom Direct Relief was paid by the Municipalities and/or Provinces in January, 1936

| Province | Heads of families | | | Dependents | | | Individual cases | | | Total of farmers' families on relief | | | Per cent of Dominion total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 10,800 | 200 | 11,000 | 28,700 | 32,300 | 61,000 | 350 | ..... | 350 | 39,850 | 32,500 | 72,350 | 22·15 |
| Ontario | 5,983 | 95 | 6,078 | 9,317 | 10,378 | 19,695 | 2,191 | 36 | 2,227 | 17,491 | 10,509 | 28,000 | 8·57 |
| Manitoba | 2,224 | 362 | 2,586 | 4,778 | 5,608 | 10,386 | 55 | 182 | 237 | 7,057 | 6,152 | 13,209 | 4·04 |
| Saskatchewan | 33,500 | 1,200 | 34,700 | 55,000 | 79,800 | 134,800 | 1,400 | 200 | 1,600 | 89,900 | 81,200 | 171,100 | 52·39 |
| Alberta | 5,042 | 660 | 5,702 | 6,168 | 15,788 | 21,956 | 165 | 239 | 404 | 11,375 | 16,687 | 28,062 | 8·59 |
| British Columbia | 2,924 | 66 | 2,990 | 3,922 | 6,387 | 10,309 | 601 | 16 | 617 | 7,447 | 6,469 | 13,916 | 4·26 |
| Dominion Totals | 60,473 | 2,583 | 63,056 | 107,885 | 150,261 | 258,146 | 4,762 | 673 | 5,435 | 173,120 | 153,517 | 326,637 | 100·00 |

Other tables submitted by the Minister were as follows: on occupational classification, with representative figures, showing the percentage distribution of employable recipients of direct relief; an age group classification, with representative figures showing percentage distribution of employable recipients of direct relief; an age group classification of unemployable persons with a representative table, giving length of time on relief:

Classification of Direct Relief Recipients
(Final Figures for Municipalities Included)

Table IX

Occupations

Representative figures showing percentage distribution of employable recipients of direct relief, under occupational classification.

Municipalities included in tabulation:

Nova Scotia—Glace Bay, Halifax, Sydney; New Brunswick—Saint John; Quebec—Joliette, Lachine, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Jean, Thetford Mines, Verdun; Ontario—Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas and Windsor; Manitoba—Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon; Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat; British Columbia—entire province.

Figures are for December, 1935, except in the case of Nova Scotia where January, 1936, figures were used.

Total number of employable persons included in tabulation: Male, 76,506; female, 16,581; total, 93,087.

Total number of employable persons on direct relief, as given by preliminary figures, December, 1935—315,863.

Percentage of total included in this tabulation—29·5 per cent.

Occupations

| | Male Perc. | Fem'e Perc. | Total Perc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labourers, general | 32·5 | ·7 | 26·9 |
| Mercantile and office workers | 9·7 | 12·2 | 10·1 |
| Professional workers | 1·3 | 1·3 | 1·3 |
| Workers in domestic, hotel, restaurant and related services | 3·4 | 48·5 | 11·4 |
| Workers in farming industry | 3·7 | ·2 | 3·1 |
| Workers in fishing industry | ·8 | ·0 | ·7 |
| Workers in logging industry | 1·8 | ·0 | 1·5 |
| Workers in mining industry | 3·2 | ·0 | 2·6 |
| Workers in manufacturing industry | 14·5 | 7·8 | 13·3 |
| Workers in construction industry | 13·3 | ·0 | 10·9 |
| Workers in transportation and communication industry | 9·4 | ·5 | 7·8 |
| Never regularly employed— | | | |
| under age 25 | 5·1 | 23·1 | 8·3 |
| age 25 and over | 1·3 | 5·7 | 2·1 |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Classification of Direct Relief Recipients
(Final Figures for Municipalities Included)

Table X

Ages of Employable Persons

Representative figures showing percentage distribution of employable recipients of direct relief, under age group.

Municipalities included in tabulation:

Nova Scotia—Glace Bay, Halifax, Sydney; New Brunswick—Saint John; Quebec, Joliette, Lachine, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Jean, Thetford Mines, Verdun; Ontario—Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas and Windsor; Manitoba—Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon; Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat; British Columbia—entire province.

Figures are for December, 1935, except in the case of Nova Scotia where January, 1936, figures were used.

Total number of employable persons included in tabulation:

Male—78,612; female—17,347; total—95,959.

Total number of employable persons on direct relief, as given by preliminary figures, December, 1935—315,863.

Percentage of total included in this tabulation—30·4 per cent.

Age Distribution

| Years | Male, Percentage | Female, Percentage | Total, Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 to 20 | 11·5 | 39·6 | 16·5 |
| 21 to 30 | 22·3 | 24·8 | 22·7 |
| 31 to 40 | 23·0 | 10·2 | 20·7 |
| 41 to 50 | 19·9 | 10·4 | 18·2 |
| 51 to 60 | 16·4 | 9·3 | 15·1 |
| 61 to 70 | 6·5 | 5·1 | 6·4 |
| Over 70 | ·4 | ·6 | ·4 |
| Total | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

Classification of Direct Relief Recipients
(Final figures for municipalities included)

Table XI

Ages of Unemployable Persons

Representative figures showing percentage distribution of unemployable recipients of direct relief, under age groups.

Municipalities included in tabulation:

Nova Scotia—Glace Bay, Halifax, Sydney; New Brunswick—Saint John; Quebec—Joliette, Lachine, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Jean, Thetford Mines, Verdun; Ontario—Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, and Windsor; Manitoba—Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon; British Columbia—entire province.

Figures are for December, 1935, except in the case of Nova Scotia where January, 1936, figures were used.

Total number of unemployable persons included in tabulation: Male, 7,379; female, 2,860; total, 10,239.

Total number of unemployable persons on direct relief, as given by preliminary figures, December, 1935—48,841.

Percentage of total included in this tabulation, 21·0 per cent.

Age distribution—

| Years | Male percentage | Female percentage | Total percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 to 20 | 3·4 | 10·4 | 5·3 |
| 21 to 30 | 5·5 | 15·9 | 8·4 |
| 31 to 40 | 7·0 | 12·9 | 8·7 |
| 41 to 50 | 10·5 | 15·8 | 12·0 |
| 51 to 60 | 19·4 | 16·4 | 18·6 |
| 61 to 70 | 41·7 | 21·5 | 36·0 |
| Over 70 | 12·5 | 7·1 | 11·0 |
| Total | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

### Table XII

### Length of Time on Relief

Representative returns from municipalities indicated, showing length of time continuously on relief, of heads of families and individual cases (continuity of relief in these returns is not considered as broken by any period "off relief" of less than one month).

### Nova Scotia

Table includes returns from Halifax, Glace Bay and Sydney (January, 1936).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 26·5 | 37·7 | 28·4 | 19·8 | 20·0 | 19·8 |
| 1 to 2 years | 21·2 | 15·9 | 20·3 | 16·5 | 12·5 | 15·3 |
| 2 to 3 years | 26·5 | 17·9 | 25·1 | 22·0 | 17·5 | 20·6 |
| 3 to 4 years | 19·2 | 23·8 | 19·1 | 27·4 | 17·5 | 24·4 |
| 4 to 5 years | 6·2 | 3·9 | 5·8 | 12·1 | 30·0 | 17·6 |
| 5 to 6 years | 0·4 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 2·2 | 2·5 | 2·3 |
| Over 6 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 1,669 | 225 | 1,894 | 58 | 33 | 91 |
| Individual cases | 256 | 102 | 358 | 17 | 23 | 40 |

### New Brunswick

City of Saint John (December, 1935)

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 30·4 | 38·1 | 30·6 | 19·0 | 40·0 | 21·0 |
| 1 to 2 years | 14·8 | 26·2 | 15·1 | 13·2 | 40·0 | 15·8 |
| 2 to 3 years | 14·5 | 19·0 | 14·7 | 17·5 | 5·0 | 16·3 |
| 3 to 4 years | 40·3 | 16·7 | 39·6 | 50·3 | 15·0 | 46·9 |
| 4 to 5 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 to 6 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Over 6 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 1,292 | 158 | 1,450 | 123 | 66 | 189 |
| Individual cases | 15 | 27 | 42 | 6 | 14 | 20 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

### Table XII

### Length of Time on Relief (*Continued*)

Representative returns from municipalities indicated, showing length of time continuously on relief, of heads of families and individual cases (continuity of relief in these returns is not considered as broken by any period "off relief" of less than one month).

#### Quebec

Table includes returns from Joliette, Lachine, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Jean, Thetford Mines, Verdun (December, 1935).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 38·6 | 41·8 | 38·8 | 38·9 | 6·1 | 34·2 |
| 1 to 2 years | 14·6 | 15·5 | 14·6 | 16·5 | 34·7 | 19·1 |
| 2 to 3 years | 23·7 | 17·5 | 23·2 | 34·5 | 44·9 | 35·9 |
| 3 to 4 years | 14·7 | 22·0 | 15·4 | 9·4 | 10·2 | 9·6 |
| 4 to 5 years | 8·0 | 3·0 | 7·6 | 0·7 | 4·1 | 1·2 |
| 5 to 6 years | 0·4 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Over 6 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 6,511 | 169 | 6,680 | 226 | 70 | 296 |
| Individual cases | 539 | 85 | 624 | 40 | 9 | 49 |

#### Ontario

Table includes returns from Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas and Windsor (December, 1935).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 32·3 | 62·0 | 37·1 | 16·1 | 38·8 | 24·0 |
| 1 to 2 years | 17·9 | 15·4 | 17·5 | 16·6 | 15·7 | 16·3 |
| 2 to 3 years | 21·5 | 12·6 | 20·1 | 25·6 | 19·3 | 23·4 |
| 3 to 4 years | 18·3 | 7·9 | 16·6 | 24·7 | 18·1 | 22·4 |
| 4 to 5 years | 6·4 | 1·7 | 5·6 | 10·2 | 5·2 | 8·5 |
| 5 to 6 years | 1·9 | 0·0 | 1·6 | 3·2 | 1·4 | 2·6 |
| Over 6 years | 1·7 | 0·4 | 1·5 | 3·6 | 1·5 | 2·9 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 2,245 | 1,248 | 13,493 | 1,380 | 684 | 2,064 |
| Individual cases | 2,236 | 422 | 2,658 | 610 | 497 | 1,107 |

TABLE XII

LENGTH OF TIME ON RELIEF—Continued

Representative returns from municipalities indicated, showing length of time continuously on relief, of heads of families and individual cases (continuity of relief in these returns is not considered as broken by any period "off relief" of less than one month).

MANITOBA

City of Winnipeg (December, 1935).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 38·7 | 63·1 | 49·3 | ..... | 38·0 | 38·0 |
| 1 to 2 years | 11·5 | 6·8 | 9·4 | ..... | 23·8 | 23·8 |
| 2 to 3 years | 11·4 | 7·6 | 9·8 | ..... | 14·3 | 14·3 |
| 3 to 4 years | 12·4 | 5·7 | 9·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 to 5 years | 11·8 | 7·4 | 9·9 | ..... | 4·8 | 4·8 |
| 5 to 6 years | 7·8 | 9·4 | 8·5 | ..... | 14·3 | 14·3 |
| Over 6 years | 6·4 | 0 | 3·6 | ..... | 4·8 | 4·8 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:—

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 6,575 | 972 | 7,547 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Individual cases | 4,903 | 891 | 5,794 | 21 | ..... | 21 |

SASKATCHEWAN

Table includes returns from Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon (December, 1935).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 21·2 | 33·3 | 21·6 | 11·2 | 15·1 | 11·5 |
| 1 to 2 years | 13·4 | 26·7 | 13·9 | 16·4 | 22·1 | 16·6 |
| 2 to 3 years | 14·5 | 17·8 | 14·6 | 19·0 | 18·6 | 20·1 |
| 3 to 4 years | 2·1 | 8·9 | 19·7 | 18·7 | 20·9 | 19·1 |
| 4 to 5 years | 17·2 | 13·3 | 17·1 | 18·5 | 20·9 | 19·3 |
| 5 to 6 years | 13·6 | 0 | 13·1 | 16·2 | 2·4 | 13·4 |
| Over 6 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:—

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 2,412 | 78 | 2,490 | 150 | 277 | 427 |
| Individual cases | 59 | 31 | 90 | 57 | 29 | 86 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

### Table XII

### Length of Time on Relief—Continued

Representative returns from municipalities indicated, showing length of time continuously on relief, of heads of families and individual cases (continuity of relief in these returns is not considered as broken by any period "off relief" of less than one month).

#### Alberta

Table includes returns from Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat (December, 1935).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 30·4 | 44·6 | 31·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 to 2 years | 13·9 | 19·0 | 14·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 to 3 years | 13·1 | 14·9 | 13·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 to 4 years | 15·4 | 11·7 | 15·2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 to 5 years | 19·3 | 4·4 | 18·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 to 6 years | 7·2 | 4·6 | 7·0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 6 years | 0·7 | 0·8 | 0·8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 4,958 | 750 | 5,708 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Individual cases | 111 | 257 | 368 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

#### British Columbia

Table includes returns from the entire province (December, 1935).

| Length of time on relief | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family heads | Individual cases | Total | Family heads | Individual cases | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Less than 1 year | 16·2 | 21·9 | 18·6 | 16·5 | 20·2 | 19·0 |
| 1 to 2 years | 11·8 | 12·7 | 12·2 | 12·3 | 11·4 | 11·7 |
| 2 to 3 years | 15·4 | 17·7 | 16·4 | 17·6 | 18·1 | 18·0 |
| 3 to 4 years | 22·3 | 18·5 | 20·8 | 20·5 | 18·5 | 19·1 |
| 4 to 5 years | 27·3 | 21·5 | 24·8 | 28·5 | 22·8 | 24·6 |
| 5 to 6 years | 6·6 | 7·1 | 6·8 | 4·3 | 8·1 | 6·9 |
| Over 6 years | 0·2 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·9 | 0·7 |

The above percentages are based upon reports covering:

| — | Employable persons | | | Unemployable persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family heads | 12,788 | 1,507 | 14,295 | 1,207 | 82 | 1,289 |
| Individual cases | 9,535 | 811 | 10,347 | 2,525 | 186 | 2,711 |

### Statistics of Relief Camps

Tabular statistics also indicated the number of single, unemployed men in relief camps by provinces, the periods of continuance in the camps, and the age groups. The total number of men in the relief camps of the Department of National Defence as of January 31, 1936, was 20,302. Of this total, 5,798, or 28·6 per cent were in camps in British Columbia; 5,400, or 26·6 per cent in Ontario camps; 2,782 in Quebec; 2,091 in Alberta; 1,369 in Saskatchewan; 1,231 in Manitoba; 1,104 in New Brunswick; and 527 in Nova Scotia. Of the total of 20,302, there were 557 who had been in camps for over three years; 2,772 from two to three years; 4,147 from one to two years; and 12,826 under one year.

Presenting the relief camps situation from another angle, the Minister produced a tabular summary of age groups as follows:

Ages of Men in Camps of Department of National Defence

| | Number | Per cent |
|---|---|---|
| 18 to 20 years.. .. .. .. | 2,136 | 10.5 |
| 21 to 30 years.. .. .. .. | 5,686 | 28.0 |
| 31 to 40 years.. .. .. .. | 4,986 | 24.6 |
| 41 to 50 years.. .. .. .. | 3,847 | 18.9 |
| 51 to 60 years.. .. .. .. | 2,818 | 13.9 |
| Over 60 years.. .. .. .. | 829 | 4.1 |
| Totals.. .. .. .. .. .. | 20,302 | 100.0 |

### Occupational Groups in Camps

As regards their former occupations, the Minister stated:

"I am particularly anxious to place this on Hansard in order to indicate something of the pressure of the unemployment situation upon the various occupations throughout the dominion, and also to indicate something of the reserve capacity which exists in these camps as soon as opportunities for employment may be found:

Department of National Defence

Previous occupations of men in relief camps—

| Occupation | Number | P.C. |
|---|---|---|
| Labourers ..... | 9,192 | 45·3 |
| Mercantile and office workers .. | 1,257 | 6·2 |
| Professional ..... | 712 | 3·5 |
| Domestic, hotel, restaurant, etc. | 1,009 | 5·0 |
| Farming ..... | 1,509 | 7·4 |
| Fishing ..... | 108 | ·5 |
| Logging ..... | 1,014 | 5·0 |
| Mining ..... | 627 | 3·1 |
| Manufacturing ..... | 694 | 3·4 |
| Construction ..... | 1,619 | 8·0 |
| Transportation and communication ..... | 1,027 | 5·1 |
| Never regularly employed:— | | |
| under 25 years of age.. .. .. | 1,058 | 5·2 |
| over 25 years of age.. .. .. | 476 | 2·3 |
| | 20,302 | |

### Social Problem of Relief

Proceeding with his survey of the problem, the Minister dealt with its fundamental social and economic elements:

"Now to return to the figures in respect to unemployment and relief. As revealed by these various tabulations it would appear that the large problem of unemployment and relief may be subdivided into three quite distinct sections, which may call for the application of different administrative and remedial policies over a period of years. First I would speak of the social problem of relief. Let me return to the total figures of those who are receiving assistance from the state because of either industrial unemployment or agricultural distress. This total figure for February is 1,310,423. That includes employables and unemployables with their dependents, together with those receiving relief in the drought areas of the wheat producing provinces, both heads of families and their dependents. That is the problem in its largest terms. This grand total of those receiving state assistance may be described as the social problem arising out of the existing economic situation. It has its origin in the elementary obligation of the state to provide for the subsistence of its members—to use the term employed by Jeremy Bentham—and who are in necessitous circumstances through no fault of their own. It is the political expression of the moral principle that we are members one of another and have duties towards our neighbours who are in distress. In our approach to this social problem we must be guided by a number of considerations which have been established in conscience or reason and confirmed by experience. We must for example see to it that a sufficiency of food and shelter and medical attention is provided for those who are in need. . . . . Clothing obviously should be included. We must also ensure that our administrative organization for the relief of distress is developed to the highest possible point of efficiency and economy. In a federal state the obligation to care for those in necessitous circumstances rests upon a well established gradation of responsibility, involving first the municipalities, then the provincial governments, and finally the dominion government when the problem of relief has assumed national dimensions. This division of responsibility in relation to relief requires clearly a very careful coordination of effort by governmental authorities and private welfare agencies, if waste and duplication are to be avoided and a reasonable service is to be rendered to those in need."

### Employers and Wages

"There is another consideration which must also be kept in mind as we approach the problem of unemployment and relief in its social aspect. I have suggested that a sufficiency of food and shelter, clothing and medical attention must be provided for those in need. That is not in dispute. In making this provision, however, there is equally an obligation upon governments to see that the arrangements for relief do not encourage the acceptance of voluntary idleness by relief recipients, or permit employers of labour to transfer to the state their obligation to pay a living wage and to conduct their operations with a due sense of social responsibility. I mention that here because some cases have been brought to my attention of employers of labour who have taken advantage of the existing situation and have paid wages upon so low a scale that those receiving those wages were receiving less than they would obtain if they were on relief. And I know it has been the practice in some municipalities to pay part time relief to some of those whose wages fall below the relief scale. Obviously such a situation is intolerable. It does seem to me that if on investigation we find an employer of labour who is taking advantage of this situation, we as a government are entitled to use the weapon of publicity to the fullest possible extent in order to brand that policy as high treason to the state in a time of great emergency. I grant you it should be done only after careful investigation. I have not referred this afternoon to the names of any employers, and I do not do so because I realize that even though the information may have been given to me in good faith it would not be fair to those employers to make the charge until I am fully satisfied as to its validity."

### Conservation of Human Resources

"Finally it must be borne in mind that the relief of distress rests upon practical considerations as well as upon a moral obligation which has been assumed by the state as an association for the promotion of human welfare. The greatest resource of any country consists of its workers with hand and brain. This in the ultimate analysis is the true wealth of nations. Upon its labouring population the state depends for its productivity and its real income in terms of goods and services. This is a truism, but we must not ignore its implications because it is so familiar and self-evident. It is to the interest of the state, quite apart from the question of obligation, to preserve the health and vigour of its people and as far as possible to prevent the impairment of the technical skill and efficiency of its workers. The provision of unemployment relief has been and is now a heavy financial burden, but any failure on our part to bear this burden would be tantamount to the wasting of an estate by a life tenant, and would mean irreparable injury to those who will inherit from us in years to come. In any long range view of governmental policy a just and reasonable provision of unemployment relief is a measure for the conservation of the human resources of the nation. All of us want our relief administration to come to an end as soon as possible. We realize that it must be surrounded by safeguards, but let us not forget that in its essential character it partakes of a policy of national conservation."

### Segregation of Unemployables

"Apart from the provision of subsistence for those who suffer from involuntary unemployment, the social problem of relief calls for the careful segregation of unemployables from employables, and the formation of special measures to deal with those who will no longer be able to work, even when work becomes available. I believe it is clear from our examination of this social aspect of the wider problem of unemployment and relief that there is a clear necessity resting upon us to study and analyze it along the lines I have indicated, in order that we may develop the appropriate long term measures to deal with it in its various aspects.

"So much for the social problem of unemployment and relief. I have dealt with it inadequately. I do not wish to weary the house with a discussion of the problem, and there will be ample opportunity to develop some of these features when the house is in committee."

### Economic Problem of Relief

Turning to the economic aspects of the problem the Minister of Labour continued:

"I pass now to what may be described as the economic problem of relief. Let me turn to the total figure of adult employables now in receipt of relief. In this connection I find the figure of 332,180 for January, subdivided as follows: Heads of families, 174,618; employable dependents, 104,229 and individual cases, 53,333. Are we not justified in saying that this figure of employables on

relief represents the measure of the economic problem, as distinguished from the social problem? I use those terms for reasons which I believe will become apparent upon reflection or examination. If work can be found for employable heads of families now on relief we would no longer have to be concerned with the provision of state assistance for their dependents. If in addition, or concurrently, work can be found for the individual employables the economic aspect of the relief problem will be under effective control. . ."

**Basis of Industrial Revival**

"When we ask ourselves how we should approach the economic problem it seems to me it is evident that short range and long range measures will have to be applied. It is our view that if we are to secure a proper revival of industry in Canada it must be upon the basis of trade policies which will permit a more satisfactory exchange between this and other countries. It is our further view that the secondary industries in Canada are based essentially upon the prosperity and welfare of our great primary industries. This government has already given indication of its determination to work out a policy of that type, having faith that in due course it will not only assist the primary industries but create a home market in the only sense in which a home market ever exists in Canada, namely by placing purchasing power in the great agricultural areas of Canada, where the potential market for the secondary industries exists. It is not a case of pitting the secondary industries against the primary industries, and of suggesting that these must always be in opposition. Rather it is a question of finding, by experience with and examination of the true interests of Canada how it may be possible to reconcile the true interests of the primary industries and the legitimate interests of the secondary industries.

"I believe it is useless for us to repair the superstructure of our economic life, as represented by our secondary industries, if its foundation as represented by our primary industries is crumbling away. I am not going to speak at length as to what may be done by public employment to meet the economic problem to which I have referred. I may state however that I am quite sure it has been proved by the experience of all countries that public employment of itself is not a solution. I repeat, it is not a solution. It would cost this country somewhere between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 to put at work the employables in the category to which I have just referred." (In reply to a question, the Minister added that this estimate would be an annual cost.)

"It is conceivable that this country might pursue a policy of that kind this year and the year after, but it is not conceivable that this or any other country could continue a policy of that kind without adopting with all its implications the philosophy of socialism. None of us can see the shape of events to come; it is beyond our powers to know the direction in which we are ultimately tending, but this we do know, that the electorate of Canada is not prepared at the present time to accept a socialist state. We are under an obligation to preserve the foundations of the state as we have it today, recognizing at the same time our obligation to provide the maximum of human welfare for those who are members of the state. But surely in our whole attitude toward the provision of relief works, toward the creation of public employment as a solution of this problem, we must remember not only that we are dealing with a situation which exists to-day, but that we are trustees for a nation which has a to-morrow. If in dealing with this situation we, under the insistent demands of the present, are forgetful of our duty to those who will inherit from us in time to come, I think we shall be unworthy of the confidence reposed in us by the Canadian electorate.

"This then should mean that it is the duty of this government, as it is of any government, to try to find the means of using public works for the provision of relief so far as that is possible and reasonable, and at the same time to stimulate private employment by every means within our power. Upon the basis of the improvement that has taken place, upon the basis of the cooperation which I believe can be achieved through the instrumentality of a national employment commission, I believe that we may continue to make steady progress along the lines I have indicated and do so without at the same time impairing the foundations of our economic life. Apart altogether from the question whether sufficient public employment can be created to take up the slack, there is another question whether we are going to develop through government policy an attitude of complete dependence upon the state for the provision of employment. I suggest that upon the basis of the experience that we have had thus far with relief works we are not justified in assuming that the provision of such works upon a large scale would under present conditions

produce that amount of human motivation which would make for the maximum efficiency."

### Necessity of Co-ordinating Body

Dealing with the necessity of a co-ordinating agency the Minister oberved: "Under our federal constitution there is a well-established division of responsibility in relation both to the administration of relief and to the maintenance of social services. In order to avoid friction or duplication in the administration of relief, it is necessary to secure a more effective and continuous co-ordination of effort in relation to the entire problem. Experience has proved the need of some kind of nexus, or connecting link between the various governmental agencies having a responsibility in relation to relief. I do not know that it is necessary here to elaborate very fully upon that consideration of public policy. Many of us within these last few years have given more study to the federal constitution than we had done in our lifetime previously. It has been forced upon our attention as a result of problems in relation to it which have arisen during the last few years; but it has seemed to me that in our federal constitution there is potentially a large field of cooperation which has never been explored sufficiently but which, if it were explored, would remove a considerable degree of friction and duplication which now are found in the working of that constitution. . . . . .

"I would say further that the problem of unemployment relief is closely bound up with the maintenance of social services, and that large question is in an unsettled condition, due in part to the incidence of unemployment and relief. We find mothers' allowances brought into competition with relief scales in some provinces; we find old age pensions brought into competition with relief scales in other provinces. Surely, in view of the complexity of the problem, in view of the well acknowledged fact that we are working under extraordinary difficulties at this time, we are justified, nay we are compelled to seek some better way of dealing with this unemployment situation than upon a basis of competition between various governmental agencies—because there has been competition in the past—or upon the basis of friction or antagonism engendered as a result of different policies adopted in different parts of the country for dealing with the problem."

With regard to particular local conditions in various parts of the country, the Minister saw in these very factors "a strong argument for avoiding the complete assumption of responsibility for this problem here in Ottawa.

"Whatever we do we must preserve an opportunity for the adaptation of policies to peculiar conditions in different parts of the country. That I think can be secured more satisfactorily when an opportunity is given someone to review this situation as it has developed in the past few years and to put it into a clear national focus.

"Now I come finally to another consideration of policy which I suggest as a justification of this national employment commission. The experience of the past five years has also proved that it is not within the power of governments to end unemployment by their own unaided efforts. There is a growing recognition that victory over the depression and unemployment cannot be won by a pitched battle but only by a sustained campaign along the entire front of our economic life, upon the basis of the maximum national effort, giving to the problem for a period of years that kind of effort which obtained and dominated during the period of the war. It does seem to me that it ought not to be impossible for a government to ask of the people, in the existing conditions, that same degree of cooperation that was secured in the war for destructive purposes. This after all is a great task of national rehabilitation. It is a task to which we are justified in calling not only other governmental agencies but all corporations or individuals who are affected by a social obligation or who might be expected to respond to an appeal for assistance in a time of national need. I suggest there is growing recognition that this kind of co-operation must be attained and is long overdue..."

In support of his contention that there was an increasing recognition of the necessity for co-ordinated effort under the direction of a national employment commission, the Minister placed on record recommendations and endorsations of such policy by the Dominion-Provincial Conference of December, 1935; the Canadian Welfare Council; the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; the Trades and Labour Congress; and the Confederation of Catholic Workers.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers next explained the reason for the establishing of such a commission distinct from the operation of the Department of Labour. He pointed out that while the Department had initiated action in seeking and obtaining the co-operation of the provinces and ascertaining the feasibility of the information required, and while this information was now ready for immediate use,

yet the situation demanded that "calm appraisal" and "long perspective" which could be more effectively given by a national employment commission than by any government department.

### Trustees of the Future

"I have sought simply to indicate what I felt to be the broad considerations of public policy which supported the establishment at this time of a national employment commission to supplement the efforts of government in dealing with the whole problem of unemployment and relief. In one of his memorable speeches Edmund Burke described the state as a partnership of the dead, the living and the yet unborn. The knowledge of that partnership in the state compels us to recognize a dual responsibility which embraces to-morrow as well as to-day. Our first and immediate duty is to the living, but it would be an abject repudiation of responsible statesmanship to forget those who some day will stand in the places in which we stand to-day. What happens to us as individuals is of small consequence. What happens to this government is only of relative importance in the long perspective of history. What happens to the morale and future outlook of our people is of supreme importance in the ongoing life of the nation. In this paramount consideration of public policy we find the need and the justification for the measure which is now proposed as an aid and support to the national government in a federal state in dealing with the most serious problem which has ever confronted our country in a time of peace."

## IV. Statement by Prime Minister on Functions of National Employment Commission

In the course of the debate on the second reading of the Employment Commission Bill in the House of Commons on April 3, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, emphasized certain features of the measure, and referred particularly to the necessity of establishing the Commission as a separate entity to deal with a national emergency.

"What I want to bring out at the moment," he stated, "is that anyone who understands this problem will realize that, no matter how able and efficient a minister may be, and how able and efficient his staff may be, no single department of government can begin to grapple with this question as it has to be grappled with, in the light of its magnitude at the present time."

As precedents for similar action under compelling circumstances, the Prime Minister drew attention to various bodies established during the war to supplement the work of the departments in the magnitude of the national effort. He pointed out that under different conditions, there was to-day a problem of infinitely greater magnitude in so far as the factors of relief and re-establishment were a part of it.

### Special Supply Bill

The Prime Minister then detailed the Government's policy in dealing with the problem under three inter-related measures—the National Employment Commission Act; the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act; and a Special Supply Bill. Referring to this Bill, the Prime Minister said:

"Perhaps I may say at once that, when it does come down, the total appropriation requested for purposes of relief and for providing employment will be seen to amount to over $50,000,000.* . . . . .

Emphasizing that this expenditure entailed close supervision by the Commission, the Prime Minister continued:

"This $50,000,000 constitutes only the contribution of the federal government towards the solution of the problem. A corresponding amount or something approximating it will have to be paid out by the provinces and additional amounts by the municipalities. You cannot separate the three in estimating the cost to the country of relief in Canada to-day. The people of Canada have to pay the bill whether it is paid out of the moneys of the municipalities, out of the moneys of the provinces or out of the moneys of the dominion. The people of Canada will never know the cost of relief unless there is some agency to bring together in one report the expenditures of all the agencies involved, government and private alike, nor will there be any substantial lessening in the amounts until they know the manner in which all these different agencies are supervising their expenditures and carrying out the works for which these various expenditures are being made. That is a main purpose of this commission, and I venture to say that no agency other than a body such as we suggest can possibly carry it out."

* See Prime Minister's subsequent statement of April 6, given at the conclusion of this review on page 31.

### Extent of Duties

Inviting careful study of the duties and powers of the Commission, the Prime Minister made it clear that it was not merely a statistical agency, and indicated that national registration and classification of relief recipients constituted only one phase of its activity.

"The minister and his department" he observed, "have done a quite exceptional bit of work in showing. . . that it is possible to get together statistics calculated to be exceedingly helpful to this parliament as well as to the provincial governments and the municipalities in dealing with the problem. But the department has only begun to gather a fragment of what is necessary if we are to know the true effect and inwardness of the unemployment situation.

Take the second of the powers and duties of the commission as set forth:

Recommend to the minister conditions to be complied with by any province obtaining grants for relief purposes from the government of Canada.

Is it not advisable to have attached to the moneys that are being voted by this federal parliament conditions which shall govern their expenditure? How is it going to be possible to estimate accurately what these conditions should be unless you have some organization that has power to supervise the manner in which the various provinces expend the federal money which is granted to them? What can the Minister of Labour, or any minister of the crown in Ottawa know of the manner in which expenditures are being made in the maritime provinces, in Quebec, in Ontario, in the prairie provinces, in British Columbia? It is impossible for any minister of the crown, or any department of the government here at Ottawa to undertake to secure that information. What is needed is a body, such as this commission will be, which will have on it representatives from different parts of Canada and which will have a staff organized for the purpose of securing full particulars with respect to these matters."

### Cooperation in Reemployment

Continuing, the Prime Minister examined the employment commission Act clause by clause, indicating the comprehensive nature of the commission's duties and pointing out how each entailed supervision over coordinated effort to achieve its objective. Drawing attention to the provision whereby the Commission is empowered to investigate and report on measures of co-operation with commercial and industrial groups in devising means to maintain and increase employment, he observed: "Unless we discover private agencies which will help solve this problem, and unless we can coordinate their effort and bring it into relation with the efforts of the state, there will be no solution at any time of the unemployed problem."

### Policy in Emergency

In concluding the Prime Minister declared in part:

"It is a policy based not upon mere theory, but upon practice which has proved to be an effective and helpful method of administration of public funds in a time of great national emergency. Above all, the plan developed is one which, we believe, will help to solve the problem of unemployment and to meet the needs of relief. It is one which is essentially constructive in its bearing on many projects essential to the future needs of Canada. Whether it will succeed or not, no one can say, but the purpose is the highest; and I believe as a plan of effecting a nation-wide cooperative effort in providing employment and administering relief, is as practical as anything which could possibly be suggested. . ."

* * *

### Amount of Supply Bill

Speaking in the House of Commons on April 6, the Prime Minister amended his remarks respecting the supply Bill as follows:

"The other evening I spoke of some $50,000,000 which might be involved in the various projects for relief and employment. I was thinking, at that time, of the program which the present administration had in mind respecting measures the government itself would initiate, measures which would be related to its own policies, some of which would be a continuation of policies of the previous administration. But when I made that statement I did not take into account an expenditure of something like another $25,000,000, to which the country is already committed, through projects started by the previous administration either last year or in previous years. These if not continued and brought to completion will now have to be abandoned altogether with consequent loss of all outlays already made upon them."

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